ADA.

NKS.

Campic Record,

"Christianus mini nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."-"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

NO. 248

NOW

is the time to order your Spring this Suits from N. WILSON & CO., the most Fashionable Tailors in

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

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THE WICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF PONTIAC.

Bishop Lorrain's First Visitation. Addresses, &c.

Early in May last his lordship Bishop Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, issued a pastoral letter announcing his first episcopal visitation of his immense Vicariate. We are glad to be enabled to place this document in full before our

NARCISSE ZEPHIRIN, by the Grace of God and of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Cythera and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac.

To all the Pastors, Missionaries charged with the care of souls, and all the Faithful of Our Vicariate, Health and Benediction in Our

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, The Holy Council of Trent, in its memorable canons and decrees, drawn up under the inspiration of the Infallible Spirit, imposes upon the Bishops the strict obligation of annually visiting their strict obligation of annually visiting their respective dioceses, either personally or by proxy, and where this is not feasible through the vast extent of territory submitted to their jurisdiction, they are requested to visit at least a part thereof, saltem majorem ejus partem. And what was the motive which prompted the Fathers of the Council to issue this order? It is because the Bishop is bound to guard the orthodoxy of the faith, the maintenance of morals, and the spread of religion and virtue. It is because according to time. of morals, and the spread of religion and virtue. It is because, according to time, place and circumstances, his duty is to adopt such measures as shall promote the great spiritual interests of the Christian people. "Visitationum autem omnium starum pracipuus sit scopus sanam orthodoxamque doctrinam, expulsis hæresibus, inducere, bonos mores tueri, pravos corrigere, populum cohortationibus et admonitionibus ad religionem. nacem. unocentiamoue accondere.

cohortationibus et admonitionibus ad religionem, pacem, unnocentiamque accendere, catera, prout locus, tempus et occasio feret exvisitantium prudentia ad fidelium fructum constituere." (S. xxiv, c. 3.)

Furthermore, and outside of this formal obligation, the Bishop, by the very character of his ministry, is bound to visit the faithful confided to his care, in their cities, villages and country places, and wherever they may be found. He is the successor of the Apostles, and like them, he has been sent to teach all nations. Sieut misit me Pater, et ego mitto vos. (Joan. xx. 21. Euntes, docte omnes gentes, (Matt. xxviii, 19.) He is the doctor of the new law, and without ever wearying, must proclaim the true out ever wearying, must proclaim the true doctrine in all places. It is thus that he will save his own soul and the souls of them that hear him. Attende tibi et doc-trina: insta in illis. Hoe enim faciens, et te ipsum salvum facies, et eos qui te audiunt. (1 Tim. iv. 15.) He holds the place of the Divine Master, the shepherd of the faithful flock; he must take measures to know his sheep and be known by them, in order that they may attach themselves to his footsteps and follow with more confidence els and instructions. Ego sum pastor bonus et cognosco meas et cognos unt pastor bonus et cognosco meas et cognos unt me meæ. (Joan. x. 14) The shepherd devoted to his flock, visits them aud goes in search of them. Ecce ego ipse requir-am oves meas, et visitabo eas. Ez-ch., xxxiv, 11) It is his pleasure to lead them into the green pastures. Pascite gui in volis est gregem Die providentes now coacte, sed spontance, secundum Deum. (I Petr. v. 2.) In binging them help he fears suitos In bringing them help he fears neither 2.) In oringing them help he rears neither fatigue nor danger. Bonus pastor animam suam dat pro ovibus suis. (Joan. x. 11.) Finally, and above all, the Bishop is a father; father of consciences; father of souls. He belongs to his children. In

his desire to promote their welfare he seeks them and teaches them the secret of churches and chapels of Our Vicariate. We are not unmindful of the fatigue which these journeys will entail at this season of the year, but we thought that the time was the most favourable for yourselves and that in the last days of spring and the beginning of summer you could more easily quit work to come in crowds to meet your Bishor and partake of the graces which he brings. If we shall have to suffer somewhat from the bad state of the roads, the heat of the sun, and the plague of insects, we shall fortify our patience by the recollection of what our venerable predecessors had to endure when, in this remote portion of their dio-cese, the means of communication were even more difficult than they are at present. Besides, we have no doubt that your respect for the ceremonies of our holy religion, your eagerness to hearken to our words and your spirit of faith will render our labours easy and agreeable. Uhi amatur, non laboratur; aut si laboratur, labor (St. Augustine.) May the Good

posed the graces of Jesus Christ, the charity of the Father and the communication of the Holy Ghost. Gratia Domini Jesu Christi, et charitas Dei, et communicatio Sancti Spiritus sit cum omnibus vobis. (Gal.

For these reasons, Dearly Beloved Brethren, you should await the approach of this visitation with sentiments of hely of this visitation with sentiments of h ly joy, because closing your eyes to the weakness of our feeble humanity, your faith will present to you, in the person of your chief Pastor, the man of God dispensing his dread mysteries, the ambassador of Jesus Christ coming to you filled with grace and truth. Among other favors, we shall bear to your children, in the sacrament of Confirmation, that Spirit of the Lord which imparts the wisdom from on high, the understanding of revealed sacrament of Confirmation, that Spirit of the Lord which imparts the wisdom from on high, the understanding of revealed truths, the science of the saints, prudence in the midst of dangers, strength against temptations, piety useful in all things, and the fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom. Requiescet super cum spiritus Domini, spiritus sapientiæ et intellectus, spiritus scientiæ et niellectus, scientiæ et niellectus, scientiæ et niellectus, sc ously impressed by the splendors of wor-ship that are more than usually displayed regulated and ordained, and hereby deter-mine, regulate and ordain the followon such occasions, and the episcopal bene-diction will plant in their hearts the seed of faith and religion which later will go on increasing and bearing fruit. Sinit par-vulos venire ad me, et ne prohibueritis cos tali-um enim est regnum colorum. (Mark, x. 14.)

um enim est regium calorum. (Mark, x. 14.)
Consequently, Dearly Beloved Brethren, make careful preparation for the numberless favours which the Holy Ghost, through the ministration of your Bishop, ut to carry as it were into your very dwellings. Parate viam Domini. (Matt., iii, 3) Let the pastors, by their exhortations and explanations, dispose in advance those who are to be confirmed, and make them understand the grandeur of the sacrament which will be conferred on them. Let the parents double their watchfulness and remove from them every occasion of sin and even of dissipatio Let all live together in recollection of spirit and purity of conscience. Like the apostles and disciples enclosed in the cenacle on the eve of Pentecost, fervently raise your eyes and hearts to heaver Veni Sancte Spiritus. To the prayer of the spirit add that mortification which is With the object of carrying out these sentiments of our heart and fulfilling one of the most important duties of our pastoral charge, we shall begin, on the 4th of June next, the visitation of the different churches and chaples of Our Vicariate.

We are not unwisely of Our Vicariate. much, give much; if you have little, give little, but give with a willing heart. Si iguum tibi fuerit, etiam exiguum tibenter im-pertiri stude. (Tob. iv. 9.) It is to Jesus Christ himself that you give. Quamdiu fecistis uni ex his fratribus meis minimis milii fecistis. (Matt. xxv. 40.) During the visitation, you will have the opportunity of fulfilling the precept of almsgiving and

TABLISH A FUND IN ORDER TO BUILD, SOMETIME, HENCE, AN EPISCOPAL RE-

SIDENCE. - DECREE. You are aware, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that the parish of Pembroke does not possess a curial residence. The house which we occupy at the present time is the personal property of Rev. Mr. Faure, who was parish priest of Pembroke, when

Dearly Beloved Brethren, it is with genuine satisfaction that we undertake this visitation, and we may say to you in oll truch what St. Paul said to the Romans: Desiders caim videre cos, ut aligned imperior voisi gratic spiritualis ad confirm andos cos. (Rom. i, 11) We long indeed to meet you at your homes, to see the churches, chapels and pastoral residences which your generosity has raised to the glony of God and the honour of religion; to know the work required to be done in your parishes, in order that we may give you a helping hand; to discover your needs, in order that we may give you a helping hand; to discover your needs, in order that we may give you a helping hand; to discover your needs, in order that we may satisfy them within the measure of our means; to rejice in the good reports which we shall receive of your piety and docility; to stilk at the roots of whatever abuses, disorders, seandals may be found to exist, and so far as in us lies, to heal all spiritual ailments and bring back unhappy sinners to the life of grace. For the Bishop, like, unto the Saviour before him, when he went through the villages of Judea, goes among you doing good. Pertransit benefaciand. (Act. x, 38.) The blessing which he pronounces over the heads of the pornounces over the h on such a plan, that, if it became neces-sary to make additions later on, these might be brought about in a regular way, and without detriment to architectural symmetry.

The parishioners of Pembroke are quite

The parishioners of Pembroke are quite ready to contribute toward the success of this project, with as much liberality as they have always shown, whenever their generosity has been appealed to in favour of diocesan works. But the large debt which still remains to be paid on the price of the building of their church, the heavy interest they have to meet every year, the numerous expenses that they will soon have to incur to finish their temple, set up pews, add a sanctuary and a sacristy, complete the tower and steeple and procure vestments and other objects, will not allow them to undertake unaided the erection of the Cathedral. It is the erection of the Cathedral. It is besides, just and reasonable that all the faithful of a vicariate or diocese should contribute to provide their common Bishop and years with very superior with the common bishop.

regulated and ordained, and hereby deter-

ing:
1. A quarter of an hour or thereabout, after our arrival in each parish or nisston, we shall make our solemn entry in the manner prescribed by the Ritual. The ceremony of entry being determined, the order of exercises will be set forth. We shall make a visit of the Tabernacle, and then the benediction of the blessed Sacra-

ment will take place.
2. The Pastors shall spare neither time nor pains in preparing the children who are to receive the sacrament of Confirm-They shall take care to designate at least two persons destined to serve as sponsors to those about to be confirmed. They shall keep the confirmation cards or tickets in order to fyle them in the ar-

chives of the parish.

3. We shall make the visit of the baptis mal fonts, the alter stones, the churchyard, the church and its dependencies.

the receipts checking the expenses of the

6. The Pastor shall prepare an historical 6. The Pastor shall prepare an instorical summary of his parish or mission from its foundation. This summary will be placed at the head of the special register which we purpose having at Pembroke to preserve the archives of each parish in par-

The confessors present at the visitation shall have the power to absolve from censures and reserved cases. 8. All the faithful who during the visit-

ation will have gone to confession, received holy communion, and prayed according to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff,

of the visitation and that tickets will be their zeal to ensure the success of this en-

address concluded by pledging the bishop hearty obedience and submission. At Vinton His Lordship confirmed 72 persons, at Leslie 68, and at Thorne 9. Father Ferreri is to be congratulated on the success of his pastoral labors in this important

At Bryson, the county-town of Pontiac the following address was presented to His Lordship :

district.

My Lord:
With happiness and joy we greet you as the distinguished successor of Bishop Duhamel, and grateful indeed we feel to the Holy See for having bestowed upon us a Bishop in every manner so worthy of the Bishop in every manner so worthy of the grand power which he represents. It was with deep regret we saw ourselves separated from the young and brilliant Bishop of Ottawa; but, my Lord, in receiving you in our midst, our hearts feel we have not been left desolate, and that our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in choosing you Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, pronounced your piety, zeal and talent truly worthy of the important mission entrusted to you. To so willingly take upon you, my Lord, an Apostolic burden, particularly that of Pontiac, you must indeed have been animated to the highest degree by that love, charity and zeal, which animated the Apostles of old, and which we are proud to say still distinguishes every Bishop of Canada. still distinguishes every Bishop of Canada. We feel satisfied then, my Lord, that under we teer satisfied then, my Lora, that under the divine inspiration of your teachings the holy seed sown by your predecessors will produce abundant fruit and that our holy religion will shine with renewed vigor first pastor, we warmly hope and pray that God may grant your Lordship many long, prosperous years in our midst, and that as your children we shall, by our entire submission and perfect obedience, prove our love and respect, and strive to make the yoke of your labor as sweet and light as possible.

by Mr. Simon McNally we make the fol-

inclosed in your motto 'Non recuso labor-em,'—I do not refuse work. Oh! no, my Lord, you do not refuse work. We have been told that while yet a student you were a model of application; as a Professor you distinguished yourself by assiduous labor; as a missionary you were a model to the priests of the United States; as Vicar General you were the admiration of all. Therefore what have we to fear from a Bishop whose past career has been so brilli Everything tends to assure us that under your administration this vast Vicar-iate will flourish and prosper. What happiness for us to see for the first

time so amiable and good a father and to receive him upon our hospitable e give you sincere welcome my Lord fo ral fonts, the alter stones, the churchyard, be church and its dependencies.

4. We shall examine the accounts, as a'so

Domini. 'We present you our most sincere respects and be assured my Lord we the receipts enecking the expenses of the burch.

5. The parish priest shall hand us an insentory of the linen and ornaments of the purch.

6. The Parts shall are a shall always be your most submissive and most respectful children. May the Lord of Lords grant you a long and happy reign in your new Diocese is the wish of our large transfer. hearts. And now we beg your Lordship's

At Portage du Fort, which His Lord ship reached on the 16 h of Jane, he was, as we have already noticed. presented with an aldress couched in the most felicitous terms. His Lordship gave confirmation here to 45 persons, and in Bristol and adjoining missions to 12. At Quio his Lordship held the exercises of the visitation on the 19th and 20th of fulfilling the precept of almsgiving and fulfilling the generosity with which you are animated toward him whom the Almighty has given you as Chief Pastor Pather.

WIT REAL PATHS IN PROVIDE THE METHOD IN PROVIDE THE PATHS IN P June. In that village he confirmed fifty the judicious administration of Father of the visitation and that blokets will be sold, at fifty cents each, for the construct. Cadigan. On the 22nd of June the Bishop ion of an episcopal residence. We rely on returned to Pembroke to begin a few days later his visitation in the Ontario terprise which we have greatly at heart.

The present Pastoral shall be read and portion of the Vicariate. In connection promulcated from the pulpit at the paro-chial mass, in the parishes and missions of the Vicariate, on the first Sunday after the receipt thereof. under our hand time ago for a brief sojourn in France.

\$250, was presented him on behalf of the CONVENT OF MARY IMMACULATE, congregation by our friend Mr. Galvin.

The address was worded in the follow-

Rev. A. Chaine, P. P.
DEAR AND RESPECTED FATHER,—On this, the eve of your departure for a visit to your native land, the members of your congregation in Amprior cannot allow the occasion to pass without in some way expressing their love and esteem for you. expressing their love and esteem for you. Since some eight years ago, when we first had the happiness of welcoming you to Arnprior, we have been witnesses of your earnest labors for our welfare, and self-sacrificing and unremitting attention to our spiritual wants. We therefore ask you to accept this small purse as a slight token of our appreciation of your services of a holy priest and faithful worker in the Church of God. We know that you will not forget your parishioners when you kneel at the different holy shrines which you intend to visit, and we pray God that kneel at the different holy shrines which you intend to visit, and we pray God that you may have a safe journey and a pleasant and happy visit to the scenes of your childhood, which we hope will be beneficial to your health; and that you may be spared to return with renewed health and vigor to receive the welcome greetings of your parishioners in Amprior.

In renying to the address the renewal.

you may have a safe journey and a pleasant and happy visit to the scenes of your childhood, which we hope will be beneficial to your health; and that you may be spared to return with renewed health and vigor to receive the welcome greetings of your parishioners in Amprior.

In replying to the address, the reverend gentleman spoke very feelingly. He acknowledged with gratitude the fact that the congregation to whose spiritual wants the congregation to whose spiritual wants the congregation to whose spiritual wants they were generous to a fault had been proved on more than one occasion. He was fully aware that many of his congregation were not in affluent circumstances, but still they had managed to give their church and pastor a hearty support. He was very thankful to his people for the many kindnesses they had shown him since he assumed charge of the parish. He was fully convinced that many other priests could have given them better satisfaction on many points, and he was grateful that they had been so magnanimous with him, and had attended so faithfully to their religious duties. The energy and perseverance they had always shown in matters connected with church work had pleased him greatly and he thanked God that his people were endowed with such indust minds, our hearts feel we have not been left desolate, and that our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in choosing you Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, you must indeed have been animportant mission entrusted to you. To so willingly take upon you, my Lord, an Apostolic burden, particularly that of Pontiac, you must indeed have been animated to the highest degree by that love, charity and seal, which animated the Apostles of old, and which we are proud to say still distinguishes every Bishop of Canada. We feel satisfied then, my Lord, that under the divine inspiration of your teachings the holy seed sown by your predecessors will produce abundant fruit and that our holy religion will shine with renewed vigor throughout the Vicarial Mission. Happy and proud, therefore, to own you for our first uastor, we warmly hope and pray that God may grant your Lordship many long, prosperous years in our midst, and that as your children we shall, by our entire submission and perfect obedience, prove our love and respect, and strive to make the yoke of your labor as sweet and light as possible.

From the address read at Calumet Island by Mr. Simon McNally we make the following extract:

We now understand how much truth is inclosed in your motor 'Non recuso laboren,'—I do not refuse work. Oh! no, my Lord, you do not refuse work. We have even told that while yet a student your love and not refuse work. We have even told that while yet as student your love that the world be on the occasion of the restrict of the would be on the occasion but his choughts would be with his congregation pleasant thoughts would be with his congregation in the would be controlled to the world with the would be on the occasion but his condition of the restrict of the would receive them. Next Sabbath he would be on the occasion but his condition of the restrict of the world with the would be on the occasion but his thoughts would be with his congregation, and he carnestly besought them during his absence to attend strictly to the mother of the profile of the prof their religious duties, and ever be carnest and ready to do what God required of them. He wished them all peace and prosperity, and freedom from trouble and affliction during his absence, and com-mended them to God's care in tender

> Speaking of Father Chaine, the Arnprior Chronicle pays that worthy priest a warm tribute of regard:

and affecting words.

Since assuming charge of this parish, says that journal, Rev. Mr. Chaine has had the love and respect of our entire community, of all creeds and classes, by his courteous and kindly treatment of all with whom he came in contact, and the thorough earnestness with which he has carried out not only his priestly ministrations, but also every other matter which would tend in any way to advance the interests of the community.

We wish Father Chaine a very pleasant trip and safe return to his faithful people.

> ... LETTER FROM RACEIGH.

Last Friday evening the concert under the auspices of the trustees of the separate school took place. The entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and a lecture by Mr. O'Hagan, B. A., of Chatham, was a decided success. The vocalists were Miss A. McKeon, Miss Nellie McKeon, Mr. Peter McKeon and Mr. O'Hagan. Mr. Kemp, of Chatham played several excellent pieces on the organ. The singing of Miss A McKeon persons and blessed the beautiful stations presented to the church by Messrs. Clark and Kirwin. Both at Quio and North sweet rendition of "A Bud from o'er the sweet rendition of "A Bud from o'er the sea." There can be no doubt but this sea." young lady possesses a very superior voice, the elements of which, under the careful training of the Ursuline nuns, during the past six months, have assumed tones of great excellence. Mr. O'Hagan gave in his rich, spirited and powerful baritone voice rich spirited and powerful baritone voice rich spirited and spirite

PEMBROKE.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Editor of the Catholic Record:-

DEAR SIR: Knowing that you, as a Catholie journalist, are interested very much in Catholic education, and therefore always ready to receive and present to your many readers accounts of any institution which aims to educate its pupils according to the principles of our Holy Church, I venture to send a short sketch of the closing exercises of the convent established in

Pembroke under the patronage of Mary Immaculate. Within the last few years this institution, which is under the devoted care of the Grey Nuns, has risen more and more in public favor, and the wide recog-nition of its merits is evidenced by the large number of pupils attending, not only from Canada but even from across the

line.
The exercises accompanying the closing

Instrumental Duett—Misses T. Poupore-and S. A. Newtown.
Song—'Beau jour de Recompense.
Prizes—Instrumental and junior courses Chorus—"When I am gone from here."
Prizes—Senior course.
Vocal Duett—"Evening Bells"—Misses
M. O'Meara and J. Heenan.
Distinctive Prizes

convent.

Rev. Father de Repentigny felicitated the pupils on the way in which the musical part of the programme had been carried out. It showed that their taste was very much developed, and that they had applied themselves scriously to the study of music, from which he could conclude that they had been serious in their other studies. He advised them to persevere thus, as life was a serious affairin all its phases. The rev. speaker was pleased to see the merits of the institution recognized by such a large number of pupils, and hoped that if it was his good fortune to be present next year, he would see a much larger number in attendance. Mr. S. E. Mitchell complimented the

oupils on the artistic manner in which they had carried out the programme; he paid a just tribute to the devotedness and paid a just tribute to the devotedness and success of the sisters in their duties as educationists; and hoped that the young ladies would always appreciate their good fortune in being able to attend such an institution as the Convent of Mary Immaculate.

This closed the evening's proceedings.
Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the insertion of this in your valuable paper,
AUDITOR.

IRISHTOWN PIC-NIC.

On each recurring Dominion day this pic-nic is held usually in the beautiful grove near the church, under the auspices of the much revered Very Rev. Dean Murphy, where the children of the various schools of the parish assemble and regale the audience with a rare treat of songs, dialogues, recitations, and that har-monious and somewhat pleasing noise called instrumental music. In addition to these, there were various games and manly exercises, such as jumping, foot-ball and the like. Notwithstanding the vast concourse of people on the grounds noth-ing but good fellowship prevailed. We

TALBOT. THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAPTER VII.

Hall was sent to Ireland by the secret societies merely for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Irish Revolumoting the interests of the Irish Revolution. He was, indeed, one of that large
number who went to Ireland with their
pockets filled with the money collected
from the generous and hard-working sons
and daughters of Erin in the United
States. Like some of those who went
with him on his mission of blood and disorder, he cared little for Ireland or the
Irish. His only god was the "Almighty
Dollar;" on the altar of money he was
prepared to sacrifice liberty, peace, and
order. We are happy to be able to state
here that Hall was not a specimen of the
true American. He was of that miserable
class, rather, who brought much unmericlass, rather, who brought much unmerited contempt upon the justly proud title

American waters?"
"I guess I've told you that—it's a stern

fact, sir. The Irish have a fleet and plenty of brave hearts to man their ships. My own father—a fine old fellow, and as rich as a Jew-gave O'Mahony one of the finest as a Jew—gave O'Mahony one of the finest ships they've got. A right smart little thing that ship is—she's worth some fifty thousand dollars in solid gold. Did I not tell you, I reckon I did, that the whole American army is at the free disposal of the Fenians? Yes, sir, it is. The Irish fought our battles, we now intend to fight fought our battles, we now intend to fight theirs. Turn about is fair play, so say I. I guess the Irish knew right well what they were about when they tucked up their sleeves and went in for the Stars and

"So the American Government is favorable to the Fenians, Mr. Hall?" said

O'Connell.

"You just bet it is," replied Hall as he smoothed down his flowing beard, "the Fenians can do what they please at Washington. I will relate for you a little incident which will throw a genuine flood of light upon that important topic. On my last visit to the White House who should be the work of the Possidary himself. "'Ho! Mr. President himself.
"'Ho! Mr. President,' said I.
"'Ho! my dear friend, Hall,' said he,

'where do you navigate to now?'
"I steered right direct for you,' said I

with a smile and a bow.
"'What's the direction of the wind now?'

"What's the direction of the wind now? said he with a most gracious smile, while he fondled his watch-chain, 'do you blow the horn of some new railroad, or have you discovered a ship-wrecked nephew.'

"No, Mr. President,' said I proudly, 'I never come to you for a cargo, my nephews are as independent in their way as the Chief Magistrate of this, our glorious Republic. Why, sir, it was only a few days since, that I saw one of them whip a judge, I should not wonder much if he would one day be the leading man in this country. You may one day pay him a visit for some of your poor nephews.'

"That's a fact,' said the President thoughtfully, 'I must take note of it, but why, Mr. Hail, do you circumlocute around these waters?"

around these waters?" "I merely wished, Mr. President,' said I, to inform you that I have become a colonel in the Irish Revolutionary Army, and will soon set sail for Ireland to take

"For my part," said Mr. Kelley, "I was never more than I did your father's best sailor; you are a brick. I wish I could plow the waters with you. How much I would like to hoist the sail of liberty on the like to hoist the sail of liberty on the waters. "For my part," said Mr. Kelley, "I was never more than ten miles from my was never more than ten miles from my dear old Limerick before I was hunted from my home and friends. Hunted from my home and friends, what sad words! I sometimes feel as if my heart would be worded. What an unhappy clime I was emerald coast of Ireland. I would give a whole fleet to see that glorious isle free and independent as the waves of the

"Do you promise aid in our days of fog nd storm? I asked.
"I do faithfully promise to the Irish revolutionary army-men, arms, ships and money, and he shook me warmly by

"But you do not tell me, Mr. Hall," said O'Connell, who could hardly trust his cars "that the President of the United his cars "that the President of the United States—the first Magistrate of a great Republic—spoke to you in the fashion you have just attributed to him" "Yes, sir, 1 bet 1 do; that's just the

identical way he spoke to me, his humble friend."
"And did he promise us men, ships,

arms and money?"
"You just bet he did; why, sir, that was

the very self-same promise that he made me, and gave his right hand on it!" By this time the two had arrived in

front of Kelly's temporary home, so the conversation ended. The truthful and noble O'Connel, although much shocked by the vulgarity of his companion, never once dreamed of duplicity on his part. Hence, as he ascended the dark narrow stairs that led to Kelley's apartment his heart beat with new joy, and a thousand consoling thoughts filled his mind. The Fenians have a fleet—they have the whole American army at their disposal—the President himself is anxious to strike a blow for dear old Ireland. How enrap-

turing.

Kelley welcomed them most cordially into his small yet snug, little room. After a few general remarks about the state of Kelley thus began: What would you think, my dear friends.

if I should have to remain here in Car-"ick for many months?"

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I go in for that blessed motion," said Hall, as he gently smoothed his flow-

"The idea pleases me exceedingly," added Richard.
"Well," said Kelley, assuming a low

voice and a look of mystery, "I suppose I must be subject to fate—I must remain here for an unknown period. It is no small consolation for me to have the A Total Eclipse of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

benefit of your friendship. It is a sad, sad thing to be far away from home, from all we love, and all that loves us. But I must not cry as a sick girl. If I could only give my secret to others, my poor heart would find relief. A secret is a large friends. In the penal days, 'that dark time of cruel wrong,' through poverty and ignorance, and suffering, and exile, the large friends are our truest time of cruel wrong, through poverty and ignorance, and suffering, and exile, the large friends are our truest time of cruel wrong, through poverty and ignorance, and suffering, and exile, the large friends. In the penal days, 'that dark time of cruel wrong,' through poverty and ignorance, and suffering, and exile, the large friends. In the penal days, 'that dark time of cruel wrong,' through poverty and ignorance, and suffering, and exile, the large friends. In the penal days, 'that dark time of cruel wrong,' through poverty and ignorance, and suffering and exile, the heart would find relief. A secret is a terrible lodger in one's heart—it is enough to kill a man. Danger, alas, makes us very suspicious; we are afraid to trust our dearest and most tried friends. Last night, as I lay on my sleepless bed, I made a resolution to lay a part of the burden of my secret upon you, gentlemen. You will be able to assist me in many ways, I know. As I am confident that you are both gentlemen of honor I will now put my resolution into execution. This is a brief statement of my case. You you are both gentlemen of honor I will now put my resolution into execution. This is a brief statement of my case. You must know, my dear friends, that for years I have been an active member of the Brotherhood. In my native city of Limerick I am well known as a despiser of England's rule, and an ardent lover of holy Ireland. I taught my countrymen, with Mitchel, that for Ireland's grievances, her famines, her party-spirit, her packed clas, rather, who brought much unmerical class, rather, who brought much unmerical contempt upon the justly proud title of American citizen.

About three weeks after Hall's arrival in town, as he and Richard O'Connell walked slowly along the main street towards the house in which Kelley had taken a few rooms, they spoke of the hopes of ireland in America.

Do you really tell me, Mr. Hall," said O'Connell, with his eyes lit up with joy, "that the Irishhave a fleet of their own on American waters?"

"I guess I've told you that—it's a stern the real contempt and the re

to arrest me. The nest was there, but the bird had flown. They have been seeking bird had flown. They have been seeking me out ever since I came here. I must impart another secret—my real name is O'Brien. You may wish to know why I assumed the name of Kelley rather than any other one, I will tell you, gentlemen; a friend of mine—a good old magistrate—had obtained for a servant of his named Kelley the position of water-bailiff on the Suir, between Carrick and Chonmel. Suir, between Carrick and Clonmel. Now, when he found that I was forced to

person of that name was made water-bail iff. So O'Brien is now Kelley, the water-bailiff. I feel that I am safe, at least for bailiff. I feel that I am safe, at least for the present. Still, I am somewhat uneasy about that man who goes around by night and mingles with the boys, yet always keeps himself masked. Can I trust myself in his hands, Mr. O'Connell?" "Do not fear him, Mr. Kelley," said Richard, in an assuring tone, "I know him well; he has a heart as true as steel."

man in Ireland than he is."
"I admire your reticence, Mr. O'Connell," said the bailiff. "I have no fear for "Have either of you gentlemen ever been to Dublin?" asked Mr. Hall, who

been to Dublin?" asked Mr. Hail, who seemed anxious to allow his tongue the blessing of liberty.

"I was there once, when a child," answered O'Connell, "but I do not remember anything about it."

"For my part," said Mr. Kelley, "I was never more than ten miles from my dear old Limerick before I was hunted from my home and friends, Hunted from

jungles of India, than to see the light in this fair, but persecuted land. Last night I stood upon the bridge and watched the bright waters flowing on to the sea. When the moon went behind a cloud, for a few seconds my brain ran wild with strange ideas, and I felt that life was but a—, and then, oh then, Faith and Hope shone upon me, and my Angel Guardian drew near me and stood by my side, and led me far, far away from the bright, sweet river. It must have been but a dream, and yet I could not have been asleep. Our sufferings are enough almost to throw us into despair. Poor Ireland, poor

Ireland."
"Well, this is really wonderful," said Mr. Hall, who was too much occupied with his own thoughts to pay any atten-tion to the bailiff's sad reflections, "you have a little bit of a country about the size of one of our Western farms, and you have not walked over the whole of it, I must certainly take note of this. A strange fact is this. No one will believe it in the States. But to come to the point, I rather guess that neither of you knows much about Colonel Gore, of Dublin. He s a real excellent fellow. I took special note of his face—it is a remarkable fact in itself. It is, gentlemen; that face of Gore is a wonderful fact in itself. Well he, Gore, seems to be remarkable in many particulars; his arms are like the shafts of particulars; his arms are like the shatts of a cart, and his legs remind me of a tongs. They do, indeed. 'Tis a fact. Well, Gore tells me that all the misery in this country comes from the influence of the priests. He tells me that it is not English swords, but priestly words, that keep Legland in slavery and make her eat pota-Ireland in slavery and make her eat pota took note of it at the time. I have been old that England sent a cargo of gold to

your Irish priests."
"This is cruelly, ungratefully, shame fully false," exclaimed O'Connell; the generous youth felt his noble blood rush wildly through his every vein as he thought of the vileness of the imputation. "Of

A World of Good. One of the most popular medicines nov before the American public, is Hop Bit-ters. You see it everywhere, People take it with good effect. It builds them p. It is not as pleasant to the taste as ome other Bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone-set tea, that has done a world of good.
If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bit-

"What do you mean, Mr. Hall?" asked

"What do you mean, Mr. Han?" asked O'Connell, sternly.
"All I mean is that they should do as we make them do in America—they should I say, attend strictly to their own business. Even you must allow that they meddle in too many things not pertaining to their

"I will allow no such thing, sir. The priest knows his business as well as anyone else. It is sad to think that in our days every man, however ignorant or stupid he may be, has the foolish presumption to may be, has the foolish presumption undertake to teach him what pertains to his vocation. My idea is, that the priest part his husiness than anyknows more about his business that any-body else. He had to spend long and hard years of study in halls of philosophy and theology in preparing himself for his holy and sublime calling; he had to pass severe examinations before learned and impartial professors before he was admitted to the ministry. Can this be said of most of thosewho proclaim aloud that the priest does not know the bounds or lines of his duty? The priest must watch over the flock entrusted to his care. If some of his people are led astray, he must go after them and save them. The priest is the soldier of Christ, and he must oppose and overthrow vice wherever it is found. There must be no asylum for crime on this earth—the power to commit sin is not liberty, but license."

sense of the word. Men's minds are here slaves to priestly influence; a man's body, as I know to my cost, is ever a prey to the rough grasp of long-bearded, ruffianly policemen. 'Hail Columbia, happy land,' I'd give a new white hat—a Wall street hat—to be safely moored on the other side of that nasty ocean that separates me from young, beautiful, gigantic America. I would—I would, in truth. When I have my two dear and nimble legs firmly and steadfastly fixed upon New York soil, I'll blow to atoms, I will, those wretched fellows, those brainless camel-swallowers, who advised me to come over to this miserable him well; he has a heart as true as steel."

"I cannot help asking, why he is always so mysterious in his movements? He haunts dark woods and lonely moors like an evil spirit. At night he glides by you like a shadow or a ghost. There is, I fear, something wrong about him. He moves about as if there were a price set upon his head. He must have been subjected to great wrongs, to black injustice, or disappointed in some wild loye affair. Many a dark cloud settled on his brow; many a black shadow fell upon his heart. Who is he, Mr. O'Conneil? What is he?"

"I am not, at present, at liberty to divulge his secret. You may be fully persuaded that there is nothing to fear from him. There is no truer or braver man in Ireland than he is."

"I admire your reticence, Mr. O'Contell Hall in a cool and dignified manner will wish the sale was a heart as true as steel."

is de of that nasty ocean that separates me side of that nasty ocean that separates in the sudding stated fasty seed und nimble legs firmly and stadfastly fixed upon New York soil, I'll blow

from the nearest window. But happily he conquered himself enough to be able to tell Hall in a cool and dignified manner that his words were shocking and highly offensive, and that either of them must

immediately leave the room.

Hall saw the effect his extemporaneous Hall saw the effect his extemporaneous effort had produced on O'Connell, and wisely enough judged it well to depart while all his dear little bones were located in their proper places. Like a man who had been suddenly called upon some important business, he snatched his hat, and muttering some parting words between his teeth, he descended the stairs.

"I am glad that blackguard has gone," exclaimed Kelley, as he looked with

exclaimed Kelley, as he looked admiration on young O'Connell; break. What an unhappy clime I was born in. It were better for me to be born in. It were better for me to be born amid the wilds of Arabia or in the science, so he'll not scruple to betray us good man! Where else would you have science, so he'll not scruple to betray us

"I would indee! be very sorry to get my dear friends into trouble; but for me, I fear him not. Who could calmly hear his religion and country basely insulted? "See! he goes in the direction of the olice station," exclaimed Kelley, as he looked out of a window near his seat. "It matters little where he goes," said

)'Connell, in a careless tone. "See! see there!" again cried Kelley, "two policemen and some gentlemen in citizens' dress have seized him. He' again dragged off to jail. That's capital."
"My dear Mr. Kelley, I must now leave you. I had almost forgotten my appointment with Miss O'Donohue, Good-by, my dear friend. Be of good

"Good-by, Mr. O'Connell. I hope you will soon come to visit me, I feel so lonely and cheerless. Pray for poor Ireland."

O'Connell went away with a sad heart and a mind filled with the and a mind filled with thoughts altogether new to him. The wickedness and deceit of men began to dawn upon his intellect

he began to get an insight into the corrup-tion of the human heart. TO BE CONTINUED.

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Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school eacher, Norland, writes: "During the teacher. Norland, writes: fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in Sold by Harkness & Co., Drug-

gists, Dundas St. Dropsy, Kidney and Urinary Comlaints, the irregularities and weakening seases of Females are all remedied by the regulating toning power of Burdock Blood Bitters.

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Joseph Shewfelt, Amour, says that he

considers Burdock Blood Bitters a life sav-ing friend to him. It cured him of debil-ity when doctors failed.

The following story—and it is "only a stry"—translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet, contains a good deal of caustic humor which will be appreciated by our readers. Like all French stories, it is a little 'far fetched,' but there is enough of sentiment in it to warrant its insertion. The plot is evidently appropriated from one of Father Prout's famous stories. Father Martin was the cure of Cucug-

nan. There was no better man, and he cherished for his Cucugnanesse flock a paternal affection—in fine Cucugnan would have been for him a perfect para-dise had only its people a little more solicitude about their souls. But, alas, solicitude about their souls. But, alas, the spider spun its web in the unfrequent-ed confessional, and the worthy priest's heart was almost broken. Nightly, however, he prayed to heaven that he might not be removed from earth until he had brought his strayed sheep back to the fold. You will see that his prayer was

One Sunday after reading the Gospel, Father Martin entered the pulpit and thus

addressed his parishioners:
'Dearly beloved brethren: the other night I found myself, sinner though I am, at the gates of heaven. I knocked and Peter opened the gates at once, 'Halloo!' he said, 'is that you, my good Father Martin? To what am I indebted? What can I do for you?' 'Good St. Peter, you who keep the books and the keys could you tell me, if it's not an imposition how many Cucugnanese you have up

'I can refuse you nothing, Father Martin. Sit down and we will run over the book together.' So the saint took down his big register and put on his spectacles. Let us see, Cucugnan I taink you said power to commit sin is not horry, license."

"I go in for full liberty in everything, I do" said Hall: "besides," he continued, "this is a free—I was going to say this is a free country, but alsa it ain't free in any sense of the word. Men's minds are here slaves to priestly influence; a man's body, slaves to priestly influence; a man's body, I bnow to my cost, is ever a prey to look again, I beg of you. 'No mistake about it, worthy man,' replied Peter, 'look for yourself if you think I am jesting.' -Cucugnan-Cucugnan-ah, here we

'Dearly beloved brethren, you can imagine my distress. 'Come, come!' said Peter, 'don't take on so, or you'll be ill. You are not responsible, anyway, and the probability is that your Cucugnanese are probability is that your Cucunanese are in quarantine down in purgatory.' 'For the love of heaven, then, good St. Peter, allow me to see them—to console them!' 'Willingly, my friend, but put on those sandale, for it is bad walking. Keep right down this lane until on your right hand you see a silver door all studded hand you see a silver door all studded with black crosses. Knock and you will be admitted. Good-by! Be good to your-

'Dearly beloved brethren, I set out down the lane. And such a lane! —the goose flesh comes out all over me when I think of it. It was all paved with sharp flints, thorns and puff adders. But at last I reached the silver door, and knocked. Who's there? asked a grave voice. 'The cure of Cucugnan.' 'Come in!' I went in the companies of the come of the come of the cure of of Cucugnan.' 'Come in !' I went in and there I saw a tall and splendid angel, with wings black as night and a robe white as day, and a big iron key hung at his as day, and a big from key fluing at mis waist, writing in a book ever so much big-ger than St. Peter's. 'Fair angel of God!' I said, 'if I am not too presumptuous, have you any Cucugnanese here? Any one from Cucugnan? I am the parish priest. 'Ah, Father Martin, I suppose'?

same at your service.'
'Dearly beloved brethren, the angel wetted his finger and ran over the pages of his big book, and at last he said to me with a deep sigh: Father Martin, there is them ?' But I have just come from Paradise and they are not there. At least St. Peter told me so, and I don't think he would lie to me. No! No, he can't have lied, for the cock did not crow. Mother of Heaven, where is my congregation, then!' 'Well sir, if your friends are not in Heaven, nor yet here, there is only one

Dearly beloved brethren, I burst out into such lamentations that the angel was moved. 'My dear sir,' he said, 'if you wish to be sure about it and to see for yourself, go down this road until you come to the door on the left, and inquire there. Bless you,' and he shut the door behind me. It was a long, steep path all payed with red-hot iron. I staggered as f I was drunk, the sweat poured from me my hair stood up on end and my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. But thanks to the sandals St. Peter had given me, I neither stumbled nor was buried, and at last I came to a huge portal, wide open, and glowing red like the mouth of

a furnace.
'Dearly beloved brethren, they don't ask your name there. They keep no books there. You haven't to knock at books there. You haven't to knock at the door there. It is always wide open, like the tavern-door, and people go in through, just as you go into the tavern on the Lord's holy day. There was a horrible smell of burning flesh, like that which arises when Eloy, the blacksmith, burns out a donkey's hoof before fitting on the shoe, only infinitely worse, and a terrible uproar of sighs, sobbing, vells, oaths. shoe, only infinitely worse, and a terrible uproar of sighs, sobbing, yells, oaths. 'Here, you' are you coming in?' howled a big-horned demon, making a grab at me with a long red-hot iron hook. 'I' No, thank you, sir; I could not think of intruding—in fact I belong up above!' You do? Well, then, what are you doing down here?' 'I have travelled a long way, good Mr. Davil to see if by any chance good Mr. Devil, to see if by any chance possibly you might happen to have any one here from Cucugnan.' 'Any one from Cucugnan?' yelled the fiend; 'why, you black-frocked old fool, all Cucugnar shere! Step this way and I'll show you how we serve your precious Cucugnese

'Dearly beloved brethren, I looked, and there in the midst of a great sheet of flame, I saw—whom did I see? I saw Coq Calene, the great hulking loafer that used to get so drunk and beat his wife. And Pascal Doigt-de-Poix, who made oil with his neighbor's olives. And old Cap-usi, the usurer. And Tortillard, who when he met me carrying the holy sacra-

ment to a dying man, walked past with hat on his head and his pipe in his jaw as proud as Artaxerxes and paying no more attention to me than if I had been a dog. And Conleau, with his wife, Zette and Jacques and his brothers Pierre and Toni. Shuddering with fear sat the congregation, each recognizing his father, his grandmother, his cousin, his sister in the

memorable roll.
'Dearly beloved brethren,' said the cure more mildly, as he took off his glasses and mopped his face, 'you understand as well as I do that this thing cannot be any longer. I have charge of your souls and I wish to save you from the abyss into which you are plunging headforemost. To morrow I will set about the business I mave charge of your sours and I wish to save you from the abyss into which you are plunging headforemost. Clement's. For nearly five years his To-morrow I will set about the business and do it systematically. To-morrow, Monday, I will hear the confessions of the admiration and gratitude of distinguished visitors from England, Ireland and Americal property. old people. On Tuesday the children. On Wednesday the young folks—it may be late before I get through, but never mind! On Thursday the married women, and on Friday their husbands. On Saturday the

Friday their husbands. On Saturday the village miller—I will devote the whole day to him. And by next Sunday, if all goes well, we shall have entered upon a new order of things.

Dearly beloved brethren, when the corn is ripe we must put in the sickle. When the wine has been poured out we must drink it. There is a great heap of dirty linen here and it has got to be washed at linen here and it has got to be washed at once and washed thoroughly, and I am going to do it.'
He did it.

STILLED IN DEATH.

The Silver-Tongued Dominican Orator, Father Thomas Burke, dies in Dublin

Dublin, July 2.—Rev. Thomas N. Burke, the well-known priest and lecturer, died yesterday at the Tallaght Convent of the Dominican Order, this city. This distinguished divine was born in the city of Galway, Ireland, in 1830. It

the city of Galway, Ireland, in 1830. It was in that city that young Burke received his early education, in the schools of Erasmus Smith. The first language which he spoke was the Irish, and among the poems which he first committed to memory were the most popular of Archbishop MacHale's Irish translations of the "Melodies," Though full of wit and humor, and fond of playing the pranks characteristic of school-boys, characteristic of joyous and light-hearted youth, he was a very industrious student, and made such very industrious student, and made such progress in his studies as gave promise of future celebrity. He became a favorite of the Dominican Fathers, for whom he frequently served Mass in the Dominical studies in his paties city.

Father Burke's sympathy with the reat national movement inaugurated by O'Connell, and strengthened by those bright spirits whose poetry and eloquence shed fresh lustre upon their country, was strong and enthusiastic. He was an ardent admirer of Davis, and, though young, he appreciated the services which the poets, orators, historians, antiquarians and essayists of the Nation rendered to Irish liter ature.

EMBRACING THE RELIGIOUS LIFE. In 1847, when Ireland was suffering from famine and fever, and when political excitement was at its height, he abandoned the world and its temptations, and set out for Rome, with the firm resolution of completing his ecclesiastical studies for the priesthood in the Order of St. Dominion of the priesthood in the Order of St. Dominion of the priesthood in the Order of St. Dominion of the priesthood in the Order of St. Dominion of the priesthood in the Order of St. Dominion of the priesthood in the Order of St. Dominion of the priesthood in the Order of St. Dominion of the Order of S -that illustrious Order with which inic-that illustrious Order with which ever inseparably associated. In the novitiate house of the Dominicans in Perugia he was received as a novice taking the name in religion of Thoma How often has the angelic Doc tor invested his eloquence with irresist ible power, supplying him with weapons of celestial proof! Having studied philosophy in Perugia, he commenced his theological studies at the College of the Minerva and Santa Sabina in Rome. Having spent five years in Italy, he was sent by his superiors to England, where he was raised to the priesthood. In Enghe was raised to the presthood. In Eng-land the scene of his missionary labors for four long years was Gloucestershire. Here he labored unceasingly for the salva-tion of souls; here he perfected that elo-quence which was destined to win unfad-

His superiors, who thought very highly of his zeal and intellectual gifts, intrusted him with the important and laborious task of founding and establishing a novitiate and house of studies for the order in Ireland. In the old Church of St. Saviour, in Denmark street, his eloquence first at-tracted the attention of the citizens of Dublin. The Irish metropolis is never in need of eminent speakers in the pulpit. The Dublin people, like the Athenians in the time of Pericles, Plato and Demos-thenes, are as fond of eloquence as of music and if they can justly boast of having the most eloquent statesmen in Europe, they have a fair supply of distinguished pulpit orators. The fame of Father Burke inorators. The fame of Father Burke in-creased daily; his Lenten sermons, in the new and magnificent Church of St. Savi-our, in Dominick street, firmly established his reputation as the greatest preacher of whom Dublin could boast.

The corner-stone of his new convent at to give missions, conduct retreats, and de-liver charity sermons in various parts of Ireland. The next scene of his labors was Rome, where he was appointed Superior of St. Clements, the oldest basilica in the city of the seven hills. He discharged with remarkable success the duties imposed upon him by his new position. His oraorical fame had preceded him, and his cclesiastical superiors gave him an oppor-

place1 at the service of English-speaking stistors. For many years Cardinal Wiseman delivered the Lenten sermons in the English tongue in the pulpit of Santa Maria del Popolo. The illustrious restorer of the Catholic hierarchy in England was succeeded in the same pulpit by his friend and admirer, Dr. Manning, the present great and celebrated Cadinal Archbishop of Westminster. The death of Cardinal Wiseman necessitated the speedy return placed at the service of English-speaking Wiseman necessitated the speedy return of Dr. Manning to England, and the high honor of succeeding in Santa Maria one of the greatest living champions of the Catholic faith was conferred upon Father

> ica.
>
> Immediately previous to the assembling of the Vatican Council, his voice was heard for the last time in Santa Maria by as intellectual an audience as ever hung with rapture upon the accents of Bossuet, or Bourdaloue. During the autumn of 1871, he landed in New York as visitor to the houses of the Dominican Order in the United States. DEFEAT OF FROUDE

The ignominious defeat of Froude was the greatest victory which Father Burke won in America. I am not now speaking of the hundreds whom his eloquence con-verted to the Catholic religion, of the He did it.

From that memorable moment ever afterwards the sweet savor of the virtue of Cucugnan pervaded the surrounding country to a distance of ten leagues, and the good pastor, happy and light-hearted, dreamed every night when he went to sleep that in the midst of a halo of lighted tapers and a cloud of incense, with the choir chanting the Te Deum, he led his flock in resplendant procession up the starry road that conducts to the city of God.—San Francisco Monitor.

thousands of his own race whose faith he strengthened, of the thousands whom he made proud of the land of their ancestors —I speak of his victory over the English historian, and his triumphant vindication of truth and justice. The slanderer of Mary Stuart, the celebrated Queen of Scots, and the apologist of the tyranny of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth is no ordinary man. Froude is an accomplished scholar and an able writer. His style is animated and picturesque. He can paint a moral monster in the colors of the rainbow. If style can make vice pleasing, and turpithousands of his own race whose faith he style can make vice pleasing, and turpi-tude attractive, Froude has succeeded in his historical romances and anti-Catholic pamphlets. He came to the United States with the advantages of a high literary reputation, intense hatred of everything Catholic, and the powerful support and patronage of wealthy anti-Catholic and anti-Irish bigots. A few hundred persons listened to his lectures in New York—the press gave him every publicity. Father Burke was called upon to refute the slanderer of his country—public curiosity was excited, and the final result of the historical controversy was watched with deep interest by the American people, who al-ways love fair play and always sympa-

ways love rair play and always sympa-thize with the oppressed.

In a course of five lectures, Father Burke, in the Academy of Music, in New York, triumphantly refuted the slanders of Froude, and vindicated with surpass-ing power Ireland's claims to the sym-pathy of all lovers of freedom, and to the gratitude and admiration of Christendom. Five thousand persons-the elite of New

ture. HIS EXTRAORDINARY GIFTS. Gifted with a powerful, well modulated baritone voice, Father Burke could delight and captivate an audience by his delivery and captivate an audience by his delivery alone, apart from the matter of his dis-course. His voice, like the peal of an organ, could fill the largest cathedral, and his sermon or lecture, delivered with all the graces of elocution, was never forgot-ten by those who have had the happiness of listening to it. His action was nature of instending to it. In action was nature assisted by art, always impressive, always edifying. The Irish Dominican was the great master of human speech, whose burning words in defence of faith and father than the control of the con fatherland, were more musical than the lyre of Orpheus or the harp of David. His memory was most retentive, another indispensable gift of an orator. He had no time for preparing the sermons and lectures which he delivered in the United were treasured in his clear and powerful memory. Give him a few minutes to reflect upon a subject, and he was ready without further preparation to speal on it an hour, or two hours, before five thousand people.

SEEKING REPOSE. His protracted labors in the missionary field necessitated rest, and returning to England he was permitted to recuperate England he was permitted to recuperate his wasted energy and strength. But des-pite the evidences of failing health, his active mind still sought an outlet for its fund of knowledge, and he began a course of sermons in the principal cities of England. Sickness again compelled him to seek repose. Last Lent he went to Rome, where he preached several of the Lenten sermons in the Dominican Church in that city. Broken in constitution, he returned to England four weeks ago ing laurels for him in Ireland and America. the opening of the new Dominican Church of the Holy Rosary, at Haverstock Hill, London. Since then we have kept our readers informed of his condition.

The name of Father Burke will be as

famous in Irish annals as that of his illustrious countryman, the great Elmund Burke. If the latter was the oracle of the Senate, the former is a prince of the pulpit. If Edmund Burke shook the political world with the thunders of his eloquence, the burning words and fiery ents of Father Burke move the mora world. If the soul-stirring eloquence of the Irish Demosthenes fired the breasts of political independence, the Irish Lacor-daire kindles the flame of piety in hearts long dead to the inspirations of religion, and directs the aspirations of men to the next world. If Irishmen justly cherish the memory of Edmund Burke as one of the mightiest geniuses of the modern world, they will guard the fame of Father Tallaght was laid on Sunday, the 29th of May, 1864. While acting as superior of this house for four years, he still continued this house for four years, he still continued this house for four years, and de-

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, drug-gist, of Westport, says: "I knew a man tunity to win new triumphs in the pulpit tunity to win a man in the Pulpit at Rome.

In Rome the Lenten sermons are preached in different languages. The Church of Santa Maria del Popolo was pounds." The Full T

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POPE ADRIAN'S "BULL."

The Full Text of the Norman Forgery, and the Fallacies Based on it.

"A THUMPING ENGLISH LIE."

COMPLETE VINDICATION OF THE POPES BY AN IRISH RISHOP.

WHAT THEINER REALLY DID SAY. [By the Most Rev. P. F. Moran, Bishop of

Ossory.]
There was a time when it would be little less than treason to question the genuine-ness of the Bull by which Pope Adrian IV. is supposed to have made a grant of Ire-land to Henry the Second; and, indeed, from the first half of the thirteenth to the close of the fifteenth century, it was principally through this supposed grant of the Holy See that the English Government sought to justify their claim to hold dom-inion in our island. However, opinions and times have changed, and at the present day this Bull of Adrian has as little bearing on the connection between England and this country as it could possibly have on the union of the Isle of Man with Great

On the other hand, many strange things have been said during the past months in THE SO-CALLED NATIONALIST JOURNALS, whilst asserting the genuineness of this famous Bull. I need scarcely remark that it does not seem to have been the love either of our poor country or of historic truth that inspired their declamation. It proceeded mainly from their hatred to the Sovereign Pontiff, and from the vain hope that such exaggerated statements might in ome way weaken the devoted affection of

our people for Rome.

Laying aside such prejudiced opinions, the controversy as to the genuineness of Adrian's Bull should be viewed in a purely historical light and its decision must depend on the value and weight of the historical arguments which may be advanced to sustain it. The following is a literal transla-tion of the old Latin text of ADRIAN'S BULL

"Adrian, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our most dear Son in Christ, the

illustrious King of the English, greeting and the Apostolic Benediction.

"The thoughts of your Highness are laudably and profitably directed to the greater glory of your eternal name on earth and to increase the reward of eternal happiness in heaven, when as a Catholic Prince you propose to yourself to extend the borders of the Church, to announce the truths of Christian Faith to ignorant and barbarous nations, and to root out the weeds of wickedness from the field of the Lord; and the more effectually to accomplish this, you implore the counsel and favor of the Apostolic See. In which matter we feel assured that the higher your aim are and the more discreet your your aims are, and the more discreet your proceedings, the happier, with God's aid, will be the result; because those undertakings that proceed from the ardor of faith and the love of religion are sure always to have a prosperous end and

It is beyond all doubt, as your High-ness also doth acknowledge, that Ireland, and all the islands upon which Christ the Sun of Justice has shone, and which have received the knowledge of the Christian faith, are subject to the authority of St. Peter and of the most Holy Roman Church. Wherefore we are the more desirous to sow in them an acceptable seed and a plantation pleasing unto God, because we know that a most rigorous account of them shall be required of us hereafter. 'Now, most dear Son in Christ, you

have signified to us that you propose to enter the island of Ireland to establish the observance of law amongst its people, and to eradicate the weeds of vice; and that you are willing to pay for every house one penny as an annual tribute to St. Peter, and to preserve the rights of the Church of that land whole and inviolate. We, therefore, receiving with due favor your pious and laudable desires, and graciously granting our consent to your peti-tion, declare that it is pleasing and acceptable to us, that for the purpose of enlarg-ing the limits of the Church, setting bounds to the torrent of vice, reforming evil manners, planting the seeds of virtue evil manners, planting the seeds of virtue, and increasing Christian faith, you should enter that island and carry into effect those things which belong to the service of God and to the salvation of that people; and that the people of that land should honorably receive and reverence you as Lord; the rights of the churches being preserved autouched and entire, and preserved untouched and entire, and reserved the annual tribute of one penny from every house to St. Peter and the

most Holy Roman Church.
"If therefore, you resolve to carry these designs into execution, let it be your study designs into execution, let it be your study to form that people to good morals, and take such orders both by yourself and by those whom you shall find qualified in faith, in words, and in conduct, that the Church there may be adorned, and the practices of Christian faith be planted and increased: and let all that tends to the increased; and let all that tends to the glory of God and the salvation of souls be so ordered by you that you may deserve to obtain from God an increase of everlasting reward, and may secure on earth a glorious name throughout all time. Given

at Rome," etc. Before we proceed with the inquiry as to the genuineness of this letter of Pope Adrian, I must detain the reader with a

few brief preliminary remarks.

First: Some passages of this important document have been very unfairly dealt document have been very untarry dealt with by modern writers while purporting to discuss its merits. Thus, for instance, Professor Richey, in his "Lectures on Irish History," presenting a translation of the Latin text to the lady pupils of the Alexandra College, makes the Pontiff to write: "You have signified to us, our well-beloved on in Christ that you propose to enter son in Christ, that you propose to enter the island of Ireland in order to subdue the people, etc. . . We, therefore, regarding your pious and laudable design with due favor, etc., do hereby declare our will

error into which Professor Richey has error into which Professor Richey has been betrayed regarding the Billof Adrian IV. Having mentioned in a note the statement of Roger de Wendover, that the Bull was obtained from Pope A Irian in the year 1155, he adds his own opinion that "the grant appears to have been made in 1172." However, at that date, Pope Adrian had been for thirteen years freed from the cares of his Pontificate, having

from the cares of his Pontificate, having passed to a better world in the year 1159. passed to a better world in the year 1159.

Second: Any one who attentively weighs the words of the above document will see at once that it prescinds from all title of conquest, whilst at the same time it makes no gift or transfer of dominion to Henry II. As far as this letter of Adrian is concerned, the visit of Henry to our island might be the enterprise of a friendly monarch, who, at the invitation of a distracted state, would seek by his presence to restore way. This is the more striking as in state, would seek by his presence to restore peace, and to uphold the observance of the laws. Thus, those foolish theories a must at once be set aside, which rest on the groundless enyogition that Pope his embassy to Pope Adrian, yet he there

adventurers

Third: There is another serious error Third: There is another serious error which must also be set at rest by the simple perusal of the above document. I mean that opinion which would fain set forth the letter of Pope Adrian as a dogmatical definition of the Holy See, as if the Soverdefinition of the Hory See, as if the Sover-eign Pontiff then spoke ex cathedra, i. e., solemnly propounded some doctrine to be believed by the Universal Church. Now it is manifest from the letter itself that it has none of the conditions required for a has none of the conditions required for a definition excathedra; it proposes no matter of faith to be held by all the children of Christ; in fact, it presents no doctrine whatever to be believed by the faithful, and it is nothing more than a commendatory letter addressed to Henry, resting on the good intentions set forth by that monarch himself. There is one maxim, indeed, which awakens the suspicions of the old Gallican school, viz.: that "all the islands are subject to the authority of St. Peter." However, it is no doctrinal teaching that is thus propounded; it is a matter of fact admitted by Henry himself, a principle recognized by the international law of Europe in the middle ages, a maxim set down by the various ages, a maxim set down by the various states themselves, the better to maintain peace and concord among the princes of peace and concord among the princes of Christendom. To admit, however, or to call in question the teaching of the civil law of Europe, as embodied in that maxim, has nothing whatever to say to the great prerogative of St. Peter's suc-cessors, whilst they solemnly propound to the faithful, in unerring accents, the doc-trines of Divine faith.

trines of Divine faith.

Fourth: To many it will seem a paradox, and yet it is a fact, that the supposed Bull of Pope Adrian had no part whatever in the submission of the Irish chieftains to Henry II. Even according to trines of Divine faith. those who maintain its genuineness, this Bull was not published till the year 1175, and certainly no mention of it was made in Ireland till long after the submission of the Irish princes. The success of the Anglo Normans was mainly due to a far Anglo Normans was mainly due to a rad different cause, viz., to the superior military skill and equipment of the invaders. Among the Anglo-Norman leaders were some of the bravest knights of the kingdom, who had won their laurels in the wars of France and Wales. Their wars of France and Wates. Their weapons and armor rendered it almost impossible for the Irish troops to meet them in the open field. The cross-bow, which was made use of for the first time in the interior produced as great change. in the invasion, produced as great a change in military tactics as the rifled cannon in our own days. When Henry came in person to Ireland his numerous army hushed all opposition. There were 400 vessels in his fleet, and if a minimum for twenty-five armed men be allowed for each vessel, we will have an army of at least 10,000 men fully equipped, landed unopposed on the southern shores of our island. It is to this imposing force, and the armor of the Anglo-Norman knights, that we must in great part refer whatever success attended this invasion of the Eng-lish monarch.

THE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE BULL.

To proceed now with the immediate matter of our present historical inquiry, the following is the summary of the argumatter of our present instortea in fluidity, the following is the summary of the arguments in favor of the authenticity of Pope Adrian's letter, inserted in the Irishman newspaper of June [8th last, by J. C. C. O'Callaghan, Esq., editor of the "Macariae Excidium," and author! of many valuable works on Irish history: "We have, firstly, the testimony of John of Salisbury, secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the ablest writers of his day, who relates his having been the envoy from Henry to Adrian, in 1155, to ask for a grant of Ireland, and such a grant having then been obtained, accompanied by a gold ring, containing a fine emerald, as a token of investiture, with which grant and ring the said John returned to Henry. We have, secondly, the grant or Bull of Adrian, in extenso in the works of Giraldus Cambrensis and his contemporary, Kadulfus de Diceto, Dean contemporary, Kadulfus de Diceto, Dean of London, as well as in those of Roger de Wendover and Matthew Paris. We have, thirdly, several Bulls of Adrian's successor. Pope Alexander III., still further to the purport of Adrian's, or in Henry's favor. We have, fourthly, the recorded public reading of the Bulls of Adrian and Alexander, at a meeting of bishops in Waterford in 1175. We have, fifthly, after the liberation of Scotland from England at Bannockburn, and the consequent invitation of Bruce's brother, Edward, to be King of Ireland, the Bull of Adrian prefixed to the eloquent lay of remonstrance which the Irish presented to Pope John XXII., against the English; Pope John XXII., against the English; the same Bull, moreover, referred to in the remonstrance itself, as so ruinous to Ireland; and a copy of that Bull, accordingly sent back by the Pope to Edward II. of England, for his use under those circumstances. We have, sixthly, from Cardinal Baronius, in his great work, the 'Annales Ecclesiastici,' under Adrian IV., his grant of Ireland to his countrymen in full, or, as is said. 'ex codice Vaticano diploma datum ad Henricum. Anglorum Regem.' datum ad Henricum, Anglorum Regem. We have, seventhly, the Bull in the Bull

will follow the order thus marked out by Mr. O'Callaghan.

I — We meet, in the first place, the testimony of John of Salisbury, who in his Metalogicus (lib. iv., cap 42), writes, that being in an official capacity at the Papal court, in 1155, Pope Adrian IV. then granted the investitare of Ireland to the Illustrious King Henry II. of Engr.

then granted the investiture of Ireland to the Illustrious King Henry II. of England.

I do not wish in any way to detract from the praise due to John of Salisbury, who was at this time one of the ablest courtiers of Henry II. However, the words here imputed to him must be taken with great reserve. Inserted, as they are smoother, and is more connected in every way. This is the more striking, as in another work of the same writer, which the groundless supposition that Pope Adrian authorized the invasion and plunder of our people by the Anglo-Norman adventurers.

his narrative. We must also hold in mind the time when the Metalogicus was written. The author himself fixes its date, for, immediately before asking the prayers of "those who read his book, and those who hear it read," he tells us that the news of Pope Adrian's death reached him a little tim Adrian's death reached him a little time before, and he adds that his own patron, Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, though still living, was weighed down by many infirmities. Now, Pope Adrian departed this life in 1159, and the death of Archbishop Theobald happened in 1161. Hence Gale and the other editors of Archosnop Theobard happened in 1161. Hence Gale and the other editors of John Salisbury's works, without a dissenting voice, refer the Metalogicus to the year 1159.

Now it is a matter beyond the reach of controversy, that if Henry II. obtained the investiture of Ireland from Adrian the investiture of Ireland from Adrian IV., he kept this grant a strict secret till at least the year 1175. For twenty years, i. e., from 1155 to 1175, no mention was made of the gift of Adrian. Henry did not refer to it when authorizing his vessels to join Diarmaid in 1167, when Adrian's Bull would have been so opportune to justify his intervention; he did not mention it when he himself set out tune to justify his intervention; he did not mention it when he himself set out for Ireland to solicit and receive the homage of the Irish princes; he did not even refer to it when he assumed his new title and accomplished the purpose of his expedition. The Council of Cashel, in 1172, was the first episcopal assembly after Henry's arrival in Ireland; the Papal Legate was present there and did Adrian's Legate was present there, and did Adrian's Bull exist it should necessarily have en-gaged the attention of the assembled Fathers. Nevertheless, not a whisper as to Adrian's grant was to be heard at the famous Council. Even the learned editor of "Cambrensis Eversus," whilst warmly asserting the genuineness of Adrian's Bul admits "there is not any, even the slight est authority, for asserting that its exist-ence was known in Ireland before the ence was known in Ireland before the year 1172, or three years later"—(vol. ii., p. 440, note z). It is extremely difficult, in any hypothesis, to explain in a satisfactory way this mysterious silence of Henry II., nor is it easy to understand how a fact so important, so yital to the interests of Ireland, could remain so many years concealed from those who ruled the destinies of the Irish Church. For, we must hold in mind, that through out that interval Ireland numbered among

its bishops one who held the important office of Legate of the Holy See; our Church had constant intercourse with England and the continent, and through St. Lawrence O'Toole and a hundred other distinguished prelates, enjoyed in the fullest manner the confidence of Rome.

If Adrian granted this Bull at the solic itation of John of Salisbury in 1155, there is but one explanation for the silence of this courtier in his diary, as set forth in the "Polycraticus," and for the concealment of the Bull itself from the Irish ment of the Bull itself from the Irish bishops and people, viz., that this secrecy was required by the state policy of the English monarch. And, if it be so, how which he himself created. English monarch. And, if it be so, how then can we be asked to admit as genuine this passage of the "Metalogicus," in which the astute agent of Henry, still con-tinuing to discharge offices of the highest trust in the court, would proclaim to the world as early as the year 1159, that Pope Adrian had made this formal grant to Ireland to his royal master, and that the solemn record of the investiture of this high dignity was preserved in the public archives of the kingdom? TO BE CONTINUED.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879. I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. Sich has become thoroughly cured of her She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., took

over half a gross of various patent medi-cines for Paralysis and debility—he says Burdock Rlood Bitters cured him.

SEVERAL noblemen in England are in SEVERAL noblemen in England are in the habit of giving special orders to makers in Virginia for their supply of smoking tobacco. There is no doubt that by that means they get the very best tobacco to be had, but it costs them \$2 a pound. The workingmen of Canada are smoking the very same quality of tobacco at 60 cents a pound, and it is known to them by the name of "Myrtle Navy."

D. McCrimmon, Lancaster, had Chronic Rheumatism for years, which resisted all treatment until he tried Burdock Blood

treatment until ne tried Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured him.
"ROUGE ON RATS," Clears out rats, muce, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

due favor, etc., do hereby declare our will and pleasure, that for the purpose of enlarging the borders of the Church, etc., you do enter and take possession of that island."

Such an erroneous translation must be the more blamed in the present instance, as it was scarcely to be expected the ladies whom the learned lecturer addressed would have leisure to consult the original Latin text of the document which he professed to translate. This, however, is not the only

We have, seventhly, the Bull in the Bull-arium Romanum, as printed at Rome in 1739. The citations and reference in sup-found in the 'Notes and Illustrations' of my edition of 'Macariae Excidium' for the Irish Archæological Society in 1850, most skeptical."

The Testimony of John of Salisbury.

Examining these arguments in detail, I chipmunks. 10c.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost be a supplying the pain almost a supplying the pain almost a supplying the pain almost a supplying the four days the wound."

will follow the order thus marked out by THE GREATEST DESTROYER AND THE GREATEST PRESERVER OF HUMANITY.

THE SUBSTANCE OF A LECTURE DELIVERED ON SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 24th, IN ST. THERESA'S CHURCH, BEFORE THE C. T. A. UNION, BY VERY REV. P. P. COONEY,

St. Paul, speaking of man, in the second Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, says: "Thou hast made him a little less then the angels, thou hast crowned him with glory and honor, and hast set him over the work of thy hands." And in Ps. xlviii. we read these words

"When man was in honor, he did not understand, he bath been compared to senseless beasts and made like to them. Here are two sentences, equally in-bired by the Holy Ghost, and yet widely differing from each other. Let us examine the reason of this, and see how they each apply to man. If we look around us, everywhere do we see God's power stamped upon material things. The heavens and the earth manifest His ower, all things created proclaim it to us. t is impressed upon Nature in all her forms, from the simple flower blooming at our feet, to the majestic Sun rolling in space above us. In the order and per-petuity of the ever recurring seasons we see an emblem of the eternity of God. In the vast and restless heavings of the ocean we see the power of God, and everywhere in the natural order we bethese manifestations of omnipo-

But nature, although sublime and mysterious in its workings, contains no image of the likeness of God, the Creator. But in the very midst of those created existences we behold a being who differs from every other, in attributes and form. In an ecstacy of joy we exclaim, "Here is man,—the being to whom God had reference when he said "Let us make man after our own image." reference when he said "Let us make man after our own image and likeness." This is the being, who on looking around him can say of himself "I am to live forever; I will exist when all these things shall pass away. When the sun fades into darkness, and the milky way shall be rolled up like a scroll, I shall then be let as managing an eterrity of life!"

but commencing an eternity of life!"
This is the being who is made a sharer
in God's divine attributes and perfections. Now, God is a spirit, man's soul is spirit ual. God is eternal, man is immortal— God is freedom itself—and He made man free. The perfections of God are summed up in these three, viz.: Knowledge, Love,

up in these three, viz.: Knowledge, Love, and Freedom.

He has gifted man with three similar gifts, viz., intellect, love and freedom. These gifts are the sum and essence of humanity. By the exercise of these three faculties, man lifts himself above all things created below the angels. Furthermore, when divine faith is added to them, man not only makes himself "little less man not only makes himself "little less than the angels," but Christ declares that in heaven men "are equal to angels and are the children of God, since they are the

children of the resurrection."

To share in his knowledge God gave man an intellect—to share in his love God gave man a heart, with an infinite capacity to love-and to share in his freedom, Goo gave man a free will. Hence, with thes faculties, man can chain the lightning and lead it over or under oceans and make it carry its thoughts around the world. He can control the wind and waves and make them do his will. They are for

make them do his will. They are for time, he is for Eternity! God is love—and He gave man a heart which is capable of sharing in his divine attribute, his heart seeks God and only God can fill it. St. Augustin exclaims "O my God, thou hast made me for Thy "O my God, thou hast made me for Thy-self—and my heart was uneasy until it found rest in Thee." The pleasures of earth cannot fill man's heart; the experi-ences of ages prove that in spite of love, wealth and honors there is always a void

God is free-man is endowed with the same freedom. If man be not free, then is he neither worthy of blame nor of credit, on this freedom depend all his merits;
—heaven is the reward of its use—hell the
punishment of its abuse. God gave him
freedom, and He is bound by His own
gifts and promises in all His dealings with

How great then is man, with an intellect that seems almost unlimited, a heart that is always seeking perfection, and a will that even God will not resist. Is there any power on earth or in hell that can rob man of these gifts, these heaven-given powers? The angels cannot do it. God will not do it; who then will dare to deprive him of them?

There is but one devil in hell who can

do this—and he can not do it alone—he must have the consent of man, and be aided by one of God's creatures. That devil is the demon of drunkenness, and the creature by which he robs man of all

his attributes is —whisky.

But he can not do it while man retains his faculties and the God-given gifts of intellect, love and liberty; hence, intellect, love and liberty; hence, the demon tempts him to drink and thus takes away his reason, he robs him of his human affections, and deprives him of his liberty. Thus is man stripped of his manhood. He is now not a man; he is not a beast—for a beast can walk! A brute has beast—for a beast can waik! A brute has motion; this being, lying drunk in the roadway, has none. A brute has kindly instincts, but this being will lift his hand against the mother that bore him, against wife and children; then he is not a man. The poorest devil in hell brings man to this—a devil who has not even the excuse of pleasure to offer, but he can stand over his prostrate victim and taunt God, saying: "O God, thou callest thy-self the Author of Nature and of Grace, show thy claim on this being at my feet. is mine, he is not for heaven—he is for hell!"

Behold this being, so powerful, so gifted, now no longer a man, for a man can reason, this victim of drunkenness sees enein all who warn him of his evil

a revolver, and shot her through the head!
She fell at his feet a corpse. He was forty years of age and perhaps her first child! Is the drunkard a man? No, a

know in this world all the good accomplished by their example and their works; but God keeps the record.

We read in the Confessions of Saint a revolver, and shot her through the head? She fell at his feet a corpse. He was forty years of age and perhaps her first child! Is the drunkard a man? No, a man does not slay the being who brought him into the world.

It is drunkenness then that changes a man into something lower, more degraded than a brute. "When man was in honor he did not understand, he hath been compared to senseless beasts and made like to to senseless beasts and made like to them." But all the devils in hell cannot rob man of his gifts, no, no more than they can pluck a star from the heavens, unless man consents to be thus robbed. By his own free will he is despoiled of his reason, his love, his liberty; and God in His pitying mercy cannot help him. He is bound by His own gifts to his creature; is bound by His own gifts to his creature; the devils hold him, and God must aban-don him. Let us have some figures to show the extent of this evil. Bishop Ire-

land, in a lecture which he delivered in Chicago, last January. has the following: Dr. William Hargreaves has published a book, "Our Wasted Resources," in which very carefully weighed figures are given in connection with intemperance. He through the country "four customers who are drunkards," i. e. helpless habitual ine-briates. The figure, I assert, is by no means too high. This rate, taking as the means too high. This rate, taking as the basis of our calculation only the retail whisky saloons, gives us in the United States 722,590 drunkards. Every year, it is computed, 100,000 of those unfortunates roll into dishonored graves, and from other ranks of the intemperate 100,000 compute takes their related.

000 come up to take their place.

The New York Evening Post says that "in 1879 there were paid out for intoxicating drinks by the people of England, 875,000,000; of Germany 865,000,000; of France, \$580,000,000; out of the United \$720,000,000, making a grand total

of \$2,70,000,000.

We see by this statement, made from carefully collected reports, that this country—our own United States, stands second on the list in this wide-spread soul destroying traffic.

Do your realize what \$220,000,000, can accountly the what an accountily what an destroying tratic. Do your realize what 8720,000,000 can accomplish, what an amount of money it is, how it is used to destroy humanity—to rob man of his gifts, and to insult the goodness of God. Go to the police courts and examine the records and you will find that ninety-five per cent of all crimes is attributable to drunkanness. lrunkenness.

The same authority declares, "that the quantity of fermented and intoxicating liquors manufactured and consumed in the United States has more than doubled since 1870." Doubled in only thirteen years! Realize what that signifies in years: Realize what that signifies in ruined lives, in wretched homes, in shat-tered prospects, in wide spread destruc-tion. Intemperance, then, is the greatest and most complete destroyer of human-

Nothing else can do its work. Nothing Nothing else can do its work. Nothing else can accomplish such wide-spread desolation. And this vice is spreading—think of doubling itself in thirteen years! and what is true of these States, holds good in the states. all civilized countries. England is first upon the list in the abuse of intoxicating liquors and, as a sufferer of its terrible consequences, notwithstanding its boasted enlightenment. In France, before the Revolution of 1798, there was little drunkenness from strong drinks, though vice prevails to such an extent that we see in the cities of France men on the streets drunk with distilled liquors as we do in

drunk with distilled liquors as we do in this country.

To get an estimate of the vast amount of money spent in strong drinks in this country in one single year, think of what \$720,000,000 can do in this country. It could buy out every pound of merchandise, of every description, in every store in New Orleans, and, after doing this—500,000,000 would accomplish it—there would still be \$220,000,00 left to feed the whole population of the city for a year. Think of \$720,000,000,000 numually consumed:

Think of \$720,000,000,000 numually consumed:

The strong and stand by me, and to them "Come and stand by me, and to the middle you seek the only means by which to make that security impregnable. The true remedy lies in the Church of God and the Sacraments it administers to the souls of men. Outside the Church of the souls of men. Outside the Church and the Sacraments it administers to the souls of men. Outside the Church and the Sacraments it administers to the souls of men. Alaw was passed for bidding the sale of liquor to all but travelless. in strong liquor! And at least half of tha vast sum coming from the working classes. We know the truth of this state-

used to imitate strong drinks, prompts them to sell as whisky or brandy what prehaps has not one drop of distilled liquor in it. There are thousands of per-sons who are pouring poisons into their bodies and who are slowly, but surely, burning out and consuming their very life, and on each of whose tombstones should be engraved "Here lies a self-murderer.

If drunkenness is the greatest destroyer. Temperance is the greatest preserver. Now we have nearly 100,000 temperance men in "The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America," to oppose this vast army of 700,000 drunkards.

There was once a man whose house was built on a small hill in the midst of a vast Here he collected all his proviprairie. prairie. Here he collected all his provisions and all he was worth was on that hillock; and one day came the fearful sound of a burning prairie—the flames were sweeping down upon him—there was the set of company destruction. He were sweeping down upon him—there was only one hope of escaping destruction. He took a scythe and cut a wide circle in the grass about his dwelling; he cut it down to the ground, but there was still danger in the stubble which was very dry and he was determined to remove all danger. He had but two matches. He used one and had but two matches. He used one and it failed to ignite. O God, only one more! it flashed and he set fire to the stubble. The ground was laid bare and the merciless fire, as it rushed towards his home was checked, and his home was saved and all

Temperance, dear brethren, is cutting the grass: but Total Abstinence is burning the stubble. It not only wards off the danger of drunkenness, it also pre-vents the possibility of it. O men of this society, know the grandeur of your mission; be alive to the good you are doing, and try to understand the sublime charity ways.

This month in Steubenville, Ohio, a drunken man killed his own mother. He came home drunk, went through the house quarrelling with the different members of the family; his mother, sixty-five years old, came forward to pacify him—he drew

We read in the Confessions of Saint Augustine, a man of wonderful talents and superb education, that his mother, St. Monica, when a young lady, was accustomed to draw the wine from her father's cellar. Drawing it thus frequently, she began to taste it; and thence followed the liking for it. One day a servant of the house, being angry with her young mistress, taunted her with being a drunkard, a wine bibber.

"What!" exclaimed the future saint. "is it possible that I am a drunkard or even in danger of becoming a drunk-ard."

ard ?"

ard?"

Then raising her eyes to heaven, she solemnly vowed "never O my God, all the days of my life, shall another drop of wine enter my lips."

And she kept her resolution. What would have been the consequences had the state of the resolution to be a total.

she not taken this resolution to be a total abstainer—to avoid all risks of intemperance, God only knows; but we can well conclude that there would have been no St. Augustine to glerify the Church of God—to be the light of all Christian ages, and no St. Monica.

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She was the means, by her tears and prayers, of converting her pagan husband to the Faith of Christ, and of converting to God the noble and gifted mind of her

O mothers, learn to watch over your sons, keep them from the streets, see they are home in the evenings, do not let them frequent the drinking saloons, exact from frequent the drinking saloons, exact from them an account of their whereabouts and the company they keep. And young maidens, would that my voice could reach each one of you to whom is made a pro-position of marriage. I would say never dare reach your hand, even to an incipient drunkard. No one better than a priest knows the misery that follows such marriages. He sees hundreds of the tens of thousands of wives, who are silent but to him of their broken-hearted wretchedness because they know that their union with a drunkard was their own fault. They were warned of the danger, but they would not elieve anything against the young man

of their choice. Scarcely three months may have passed. Scarcely three months may have passed, after marriage to the too-confiding girl, before the young husband shows how well he had learned the lessons of the saloons and bar-rooms. He unblushingly presents himself before his astonished wife, no longer a man but a brute. I need not fill in the detaills of the picture. You have all known similar cases. Would to God

that my words were exaggerated. But alas! in this case, exaggeration is impossible. Blot from the records of the past all the details of wife-beating, wifemurders and a thousand other nameles murders and a thousand other crimes against God and man, and then we crimes against God and man, and then we talk of exaggeration. To stem this will talk of exaggeration. evil, a mere temperance society will do no good. For a victim of this fatal vice evil, a mere temperance society will us no good. For a victim of this fatal vice cannot limit the number of times he will drink. He cannot say: "I will drink three times a day and no more." He stands on an ice bound precipice and his foot slips, farther he falls and faster, as he is borne daying by his own impetins and with ever down by his own impetus and with ever increasing velocity. Total Abstinence is the increasing velocity. Total Abstinence is the only sure safeguard. Those who are in danger of falling into intemperance will be placed beyond the possibility of a fall, and those who do not need this bulwark for themselves, will by their strength, sustain their weaker brethren, and will say to them "Come and stand by me, and I will help you to be strong."

vellers. The next morning every man was a traveller, with his carpet-bag in his

was a traveller, with his carpet-bag in his classes. We know the truth of this statement by its results. There would be but few orphans, few homeless beggars and few widows appealing to the charity of the people of this or any other city, were this infamous traffic to cease. But the greed of gain leads to the adulteration of whisky; and the enormous profit realized by the sale, makes men, without conscience, invest largely in a business which is destroying 100,000 souls in each year!

Being without conscience these men put no limit to their adulterations, and the facility with which chemicals can be used to imitate strong drinks, prompts in the good work you have undertaken. No other charity can surpass it in merit, no other can be more pleasing to the Sacred Heart of Jesus; for it alone can measure the evil that comes from liquor.
Members of the Catholic Total Abstin-

ence Societies be, you, therefore, the good Samaritan to your fallen brethren; lift them up to a place beside yourselves and give them the sublime charity of good example.

example.

Then will you bring blessings upou your country, and remove one of the greatest obstacles to the progress and efficiency of our holy faith; and the church, the Immaculate Spouse of Christ, will aid you and clarify your victory over the greatest. and glorify your victory over the great est destroyer of Humanity.

Young men or middle aged ones Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kin-dred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part VII. of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address World's Dis-PENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. V.

THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS were not more immutable than those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer. Sometimes, however, we break them in-Sometimes, however, we break them inadvertently. Damages frequently take
the form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and
Biliousness, which can be easily repaired
with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great
Blood Purifier and renovator of the system. Sold by Harkness and Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS," 15. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cures Corns, warts, bunions.

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JULY 13, 1883

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Mgr. Bruyere, Vic

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EDITORIA

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The Catholic Mecord thed every Friday prorning at 486 Ric nond Street. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. S. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP
WALSH.
London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become
proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC
ESCORD, I deem it my duty to announce to
ts subscribers and patrons that the change
of proprietorship will work no change in its
one and principles; that it will remain, what
has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and excludively 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 usefulmess and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly
commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London. Er. THOMAS COPPEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1832.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature. pureliterature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will sountenance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. Yours faithfully.

†JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLOG REVORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

DEATH OF FATHER BURKE.

The news of the death of Ireland's greatest pulpit orator has filled the Irish people all over the world with the deepest feelings of regret. It had been long known that Father Burke was in ill-health, and many were the fervent prayers offered for his recovery. He is now no more, but his name will ever be revered by the faithful people whose interests he had so much at heart, and whom he so well served. His services to Ireland during his stay in America some years ago can never be forgotten. He then employed every resource of his eloquence and learning to defend his people from obloquy and misrepresentation. His triumph was complete, and Irish gratitude descends with him to the grave. May herest in peace is our heartfelt prayer.

A MINORITY.

M. Jules Ferry is credited with having in a recent note to the Vatican termed the Catholics of France a minority. We should like to know what name that unchristian statesman would apply to the majority. If the Catholics of France be, as he is said to claim, a minority, the majority must be either non-Catholic or ing non-Catholics of France are according to official figures but comto the other as to the common foe. of the great state of New York given government in France, M. Ferry and date for the Presidency. Notwith-

from possessing. Worthless men have seized on the reins of power pernicious rule ceased, for if it cease anarchy.

MORMONISM.

Mormonism continues to receive large numbers of recruits from is James G. Blaine. Europe, principally from England. Wales, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It is, we contend, a serious mistake for the American government to permit these "converts" to to land at American ports. How will Mormonism be removed, if it be permitted to receive recruits from such tenets as those of Mormonism could take hold of their people. Even there is yet so much respect for the wrong-doing. sacred character of the marriage tie that any such unchristian practices as those authorized by Mormonism would not, for a moment, be tolerated amongst them. We greatly fear that there is no serious purpose amongst the American people to deal effectually with the Mormon question. And, in fact, it does seem to us that while such a crying abuse as that of divorce is permitted to prevail to the extent it does amongst the American people, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for their legislators to deal with the Mormon question as they certainly, in the interests of the country, ought to deal with it. In a country wherein divorce is not revolting to the moral sense of the people, Mormonism cannot excite that real, deep and universal feeling of disapproval necessary for its effacement.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Already our American neighbors are discussing the probabilities of of advice from other nations. We the next Presidential campaign. are therefore glad to perceive that It is evident even now that a close a paper with the influence of Le contest is expected. Much, of Journal des Debats has recently course, will depend on the candi- dealt with English intervention in a dates of whom the parties will make very pointed manner. That able choice, but there can be no doubt paper says: anti-Catholic, or both. The profess- that strong candidates will be chosen cording to official figures but comparatively few in number. The professing Catholics who are, really, however anti-Catholic are perhaps side mention is made of John Sherman of Ohio, Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Lincoln and others, any one of however anti-Catholic are perhaps side mention is made of John Sherman of Ohio, Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Lincoln and others, any one of whom would certainly prove a formatively few in number. The professing Catholics who are, really, however anti-Catholic are perhaps side mention is made of John Sherman of Ohio, Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Lincoln and others, any one of whom would certainly prove a formatively few in number. The professing Catholics who are, really, the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. When to avenge our honour we settled in the support of the English press. 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Ferry date of that party, and would cer- English trade. When afterward, in makes the Catholics a minority. tainly, at any rate, receive the vote Italy, Savoy and Nice were by the He may, perchance, base his reason of the "solid south." But it is a free and solemn vote of the inhabiing on the representation in the question whether or not he could French Chamber of Deputies. But carry New York, and New York sulked toward us again. When the well-justified Tunisian expedition he surely cannot be ignorant that must be carried if the White House was undertaken the English could minority of the French people. fore doubtful. Another strong can- outery in England against our postion of Catholic electors or by the certainty carry that state, but his We have personally a great liking deceit practiced upon these latter friends hope that he might likewise by the agents of radicalism, ever carry his standard to victory in by the agents of radicalism, ever carry his standard to victory in anxious to have them for friends, even for allies; and we believe that active in the promotion of their Illinois and Ohio. Governor Patti- even for annes; and we believe that wicked cause. The republicans son of Pennsylvania is also by some cordial relations with England is to wicked cause. The republicans generally go to the polls in every district in a solid body, whereas the Catholics divided into several fac- be nominated by the democracy. Elear and dennite solution, which is the permanent occupation not only tions can never muster sufficient Governor Cleveland's extraordinary of Tonquin, but of Annam also. strength to carry the country. triumph in November last give him | England is like one of those persons There are amongst them Bonapart- prominence amongst the names of good heart but haughty, who deists, Orleanists and Legitimists, each | mentioned for a Presidential nominof which parties is as much opposed ation. Thus far he has as governor the resolute, and above all admire So long as these unhappy dissensions the utmost satisfaction, and would England will hold her tongue, and exist amongst the friends of good no doubt prove a very strong candi- even admire us and seek our friendgovernment in France, M. Ferry and date for the Presidency. Notwith-his radical associates can apply the standing these conjectures it is, of No; she does not like to cry out for ty would but rise to a full sense of The prospects of republican success she perceives that her cries produce luty, sink, at least for the moment, are decidedly brighter than a few lungs. She will do the same in the ts differences, and strike a blow in lefence of religion and liberty of majority in the next Congress disconscience, the minority would soon play a true purpose of furthering other important points of the empire somer in its presence, and France the best interests of the country, to do, and that without prejudice to

face the people a year hence with fit from our occupation of Annam as every claim to endorsation. Before it has done from our colonization of with the sole purpose of advancing the close of the next session of Contheir selfish claims by heaping in- gress it will not be so difficult as at jury on religion. It is time their present to forecast the eventualities of the campaign. One remarkable not soon France will once more in feature of the present situation is the evitably taste of the bitterness of complete helplessness of the "third term" party that in 1880 so nearly captured the republican nomination and the Presidency for Gen. Grant. But if Gen. Grant be out of the field as a Presidential candidate, so also

There can be no doubt that in a the degrading tenets of Mormonism stone has a perfect right to recommend to the queen any one whom he sees fit to fill the governorship of Canada. But while it is within his Europe? It is satisfactory to know strict constitutional right to do so, that but few recruits can be obtained he has, we content, not any actual by the Mormons in America, and to right to inflict on us a governor obus, as a Catholic journalist, it is noxious to a large class of the specially pleasing to know that the Canadian people. In the case of the recruits obtained in Europe hail not Marquis of Lansdowne he has plainly from Catholic countries. However done so. If that nobleman come to deplorable the state of society is in | Canada he will be the representative many respects in these countries, no of a palpable injustice done the Irish population of the Dominion and through them to the whole people of in those countries where civil marri- Canada. Strict constitutional right age has been established and enforced cannot be invoked to justify such

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

Upon at least one occasion already we have spoken of unjustifiable interference on the part of Britain in French foreign affairs. Were we to judge from the tone of the British press on questions solely concerning French interests in Asia and Africa, it would really appear that these continents were all originally created for Anglo-Saxon domination. True, the Anglo-Saxon pure and simple has done little or nothing in the way of conquest. He has, however, innate the spirit of domination, and would subject the whole world, if he only could, to British rule. France is at this very moment engaged in the assertion of certain indubitable national rights in Tonquin and Annam. Needless to say that were England engaged in any such assertion of right on her own behalf, the British press would scout any interference even by way

England is the nation most ready on each side. On the republican to fill the world with her cries, but tants united to France, England sulked toward us again. When the spise inferior people, but have great success. Then, let us succeed, and

Algeria.

All that France now requires is something more of vigorous selfassertion. Of that she has had nothing, we may say, since the inauguration of the republican regime. With a weak domestic policy, it is, indeed, next to impossible to pursue a vigorous course abroad. Had France, to-day, a good government, she would not be made the butt of so many affronts from other nations. We may without any injustice to THE CANADIAN GOVERNORSHIP, that great nation hope for some change which will remove from power the small-minded men that strict constitutional sense Mr. Glad- rule its destinies and prevent the vigorous assertion of its rights abroad.

Mr. Gladstone's administration is

supporters, divided into two hostile camps, Whigs and Radicals, are tions of such a splendid spiritual in recriminations that indicate the this first appeal of the noble hearted, properly speaking, has almost ceased it and will give it. to exist. The land owners, who formerly supported the Liberal party, now vote with the Tories, who singlehanded will have to face the forces of Mr. Parnell at the next general election. Little, if any, doubt exists that that gentleman will be enabled, whenever the battle comes, to carry seventy seats, if not more. Every constituency in Munster and every one in Connaught is almost certain to send a supporter of Mr. Parnell. While in Leinster the nationalist party hope to win every seat but those of Dublin county, Dublin university, and Portarlington. In Ulster Mr. Parnell's strength has been fully her proper sphere of influence and position therein taken by us. His shown by the late Monaghan election, usefulness—the domestic circle. The opinions must surely be misrepreand it is not at all unlikely that he polling booth and hustings are not sented by the Mail. We will, howmay even in that Protestant pro- the places for a Christian woman to ever, be very happy to open our colvince carry several seats. On the exercise that just share of influence umns to explanations on the subject. whole the outlook for the govern- which, we are glad to admit, is hers ment is far from encouraging. It is in all matters of public import. The indeed by no means certain that Mr. Christian woman can from her own Gladstone will go to the people as leader of the administration, for his sway for good, in any agitation for government may at any time go to moral or social reform than she could pieces. Things now look like a Tory by intermingling in the rude agitation period of ascendancy similar to that of the forum or the fevered struggles the most deplorable event in the which closed the last century and of the polling booth. The good world's history. From that time we opened the present. But even the woman is certainly interested in the Tories cannot afford to despise a welfare of her country and never united Irish representation such as fails to show that interest by the just for authority, and the injustice and Mr. Parnell will, in the next Parlia- influence she exercises in her own ment, lead. In fact, from what we proper sphere to promote it. have seen of Liberal dealing with Ireland since 1880, we cannot say come when the women of Canada the substitution of human soverthat we shall regret the incoming of | will call on the Legislature for the | eignty for the divine, and hence in

A GOOD WORK.

We earnestly recommend to our The idea of founding a training wherein it predominates is acquainmany readers and friends in the school for orphans, which originated ted. Who can deny that there is Ottawa Valley the good work un- with that well-known and emineutly pure humanism and pure pantheism dertaken by Bishop Lorrain for the charitable priest, the Rev. M. Rous- in the ascendent in Protestant Amererection of a suitable dwelling for selot, of Montreal, is, we are glad to ica? The humanism is evident in the radical majority in that body is to have a democrat for its next offset was produced on us by the Record in the Ottawa district have approval. The New York Evening founding of God's worship with that Radicals are in many places elected didate would be Senator Macdonald Savoy and Nice, and the establish- acquainted with the great qualities est terms and pays a just tribute of ious systems of religion of mere of the Bishop of Cythera, who every- praise to the worthy priest who has human attributes, powers and where he has gone amongst his flock given it life and form. The Tele- achievements to an association with has specially endeared himself to his gram, after alluding to the steps divinity itself. Brownson goes on to people by his urbanity, his amiabilalready taken by Father Rousselot to say that either pantheism or humanity and rare intellectual capacity. carry out his favorite purpose, and ism is the denial of both authority From the very establishment of the specially his purchase of two thous- and liberty. "All authority," says Vicariate we always, as our readers and acres near St. Jerome, in con- he, "is in the divine sovereignty, and are aware, predicted great things for nection wherewith asks if the ex- all liberty in being bound to it alone, the Upper Ottawa country under ample of that good priest might not that is, in freedom from all human the rule of Bishop Lorrain. Not be profitably followed in the United government resting merely on a long ago we pointed out that that States. The future of the republic, human basis, whether ourselves, the country was a favored and promising it points out, depends on its children. one, the few, or the many, as every field of immigration. Without pre- They must be formed, and one would see if it were understood judice to others we desire to see cannot be formed without a solid that authority over myself emanatdirected towards the Vicariate of education. Mildness plays a grand ing from myself, is a human and Pontiac a tide of Catholic Irish impart in the education of children. therefore as illegitimate, as much of migration. Our fellow countrymen Extreme severity has the effect of the essence of despotism, as authormay expect from Bishop Lorrain making them timid and deceitful. ity over me emanating from other term "minority" to the real majority course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to foresee what the pleasure of making a noise; she course, impossible to and his priests a hearty welcome. An old Indian chief once truly men. It is not said in all languages trymen already settled in that whipped becomes a weak hearted self, of his own passions, his own Vicariate, and we are happy to know man. "Let us," continues the Tele- ignorance, or his own prejudices." that they are to be numbered by the gram, "have farms on which to train True indeed is this expression, and thousands, that the very best evidence our orphans that we may make of one that should be admitted by all they can give of true prosperity is them strong and courageous men men. The revolt of Luther was, howtheir fidelity to religion and regard equal to the duty of self-support," ever, an actual and emphatic asser-

stranger amongst our Irish fellow liberty, and in its pure atmosphere countrymen. We are, however, we should rear our orphans. A model happy to say that he is amongst our farm of this kind must, as our conpeople a man in whom they must temporary holds, be an example for confide and for whom they must en- the whole world, and largely contritertain the deepest and heartiest re- bute to the diminution of crime in gard. As regards Bishop Lorrain our large cities. If care be taken of they not only confide in him, they the orphan children they will afternot only have regard for him, but wards prove the protection of the they love him with the deep affection country. We look for the very best of which we think the Irish heart results from Father Rousselot's proonly capable. Do we therefore ask ject, and feel assured it will meet too much of our friends in the with every encouragement and suc-Ottawa Valley to contribute freely cess. and generously to the construction of a respectable residence for Bishop Lorrain. Let it be, say we, in all enses a respectable residence, let it be a residence worthy the first Vicar | following paragraph occurs: Apostolic of Pontiac. That Vicari-A WEAKENED ADMINISTRATION. ate is, we believe, destined to form at least one diocese that will rival all others in Canada in vigor, vitality fast losing ground in Britain. Its and success. Let our countrymen be to the fere in laying the foundahardly able to keep up even the apedifice. Let them, we say heartily, pearance of an alliance, and indulge respond from their inmost hearts, to approaching disappearance of aristo-self-sacrificing Bishop of Cythera. eratic liberalism from British poli- We can promise no reward for such tics. In Ireland the Liberal party, good deeds, but God hath promised

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

come from a Liberal administration. enjoy.

THE EDUCATION OF ORPHANS.

not at any time be called a America we breathe the air of true

EXPLANATION DESIRABLE.

Rev. Father Nelligan, chief curate of the parish of Kenmare, says the attacks made upon the Marquis of Lansdowne are unjust and untrue. The Marquis has always been a good landlord, and has done everything in his power to assist his tenants. The greater portion of his land is, however, of a poor quality, and it is doubtful if the condition of the tenantry could be improved if the holdings were doubled or quadrupled. As the estate of the Marquis is near the parish of Kenmare, Father Nelligan's testimony is that of a witness

The writer had the privilege of conversations with Father Nelligan in Ottawa on the 24th and 25th of June last, wherein the Marquis of We are glad to perceive that the Lansdowne was very fully discussed, state senate of Massachusetts has, by In these conversations the rev. gena decisive vote of 21 to 11, refused to theman not only did not condemn memorialize Congress in favor of the exposures made of Lord Lansfemale suffrage. In a country where downe by the Catholic press in Canthe right of voting is already exten- ada as unjust and untrue, but reproded to classes of persons unfit for its bated the conduct of that nobleman proper use, it were, apart from other in certain respects in very strong considerations, unwise to confer it on language. The rev. gentleman in women. There are, it is true, many our presence read one of the articles women who would cast more intelli- of the Record on the subject of Lord gent votes than men, but this is no Lansdowne's appointment, and subargument for dragging woman from stantially admitted the truth of the

THE FAILURE OF HERESY.

heresy is directly responsible. The revolt of the sixteenth century was may trace the disruption of the social fabric, the general disregard insecurity that everywhere prevail. Dr. Brownson rightly said that "the We hope that the day will never real character of the reformation was not combine with religious sentiment." With the truth of this latter opinion every one acquainted with some in its presence, and France on the best interests of the country, ince more enjoy the benefit of good covernment, that she is now far covernment, that she is now far tions, the party will be enabled to lish trade will derive the same benefit of good any English interest in Asia. Engnow in no sense a stranger to them.
As a Catholic Bishop he could try at least to surpass France. In slave of his passions, his ignorance,

In the Mail of the 3rd inst. the

who knows what he is talking about.

For the awful social and political

abuses that now afflict human society

have seen in the pap the sermon would on Prof. Gardiner, - A foreign dispat Capel, noted for his the aristocracy, had r with the Pope, and wi sion to America. It is selecting an archbisho of Philadelphia, as als of San Francisco, wil Americans, born of the advice of the Monsignor Capel wi the notoriety he has English aristocrats wil in this country. As ference elsewhere, Re Chicago, an Irishma coadjutor to Dr. Ale cisco. thor of the Ober-Amr has just died in that 85. He was a Bened name was Geistlich He was the son of life he became an e music and the religi many religious plays

> has attracted the atte - In proof of the advanced by the Iri in regard to pauper i the following from t bune :- "The arrival nessia at the port five hundred steerag hundred of whom we to have given the Cor gration a genuine she on inspection that th sent out by English a vided with money grossly deceived as t

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ters vitally concerning his relations with God.

How much truth and force in another observation of Dr. Brownson? "Under Protestantism we ism, or civil or spiritual license, the only two things that man can found, without a divine commission and subjection to the divine law; but authority and liberty are possible and can be practically secured only under the divine order represented by the Church, or an institution precisely similar to what she professes to be, the divinely commissioned teacher and guardian of both the natural and the revealed law." The sad effects of heresy are on all sides visible in the old and new worlds. There has been a dissociation in nearly every state between the divine and human order, with the most pernicious results to human society. The statesmen of modern times seek to govern without God, and as long as they so govern, there can be no peace or security amongst men. We do not hope for a change for the better till a fuller comprehension of the diabolical revolt of Luther and his associates be had amongst men.

Mgr. Bruyere, Vicar General of the 'a dispatch dated 24th Dec., 1869, wherein Diocese of London, is still confined the following passages occur: to the house from illness. We feet says Mr. Howe, "against the misguided assured our readers will join us in a people now in arms, even if under the fervent prayer that this noble servant of Christ, who has so long and so faithfully fought the good fight stances, entirely illegal, the Governor General in Council cannot disguise from for the faith, will be for many years yet spared to a people who so deservedly love and revere him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. D. Phelan, of Kingston, one of the cleverest young Catholic physicians in Canada, has returned from Europe where he has been walking the various hospitals in London and on the Continent. The doctor has a large practice in Kingston, and has held the position of supervisory medical examiner of C. M. B. A. for one

- The Orangemen, Orange Young Britons, and 'Prentice Boys, London, assembled at their Hall, for the church parade customary among members of the Order on the Sabbath preceding the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. This is a holiday of obligation with the boys in yellow and blue. We will not venture any assertion in regard to the number of other Sundays in the year they attend church. This time a Rev. J. W. P. Smith preached to the brethren. From what we have seen in the papers of his discourse, the sermon would have shed lustre the sermon would have shed lustre

- A foreign dispatch says: "Monsignor Capel, noted for his conversions among the aristocracy, had recently an audience with the Pope, and will shortly go on a mission to America. It is said that the Pope, in selecting an archbishop to fill the vacant see of Philadelphia, as also a coadjutor bishop of San Francisco, will choose both from Americans, born of Irish parents, under the advice of the American bishops.' Monsignor Capel will be welcome, but the notoriety he has won by converting English aristocrats will not serve him much in this country. As will be seen by reference elsewhere, Rev. P. W. Riordan of Chicago, an Irishman, has been chosen coadjutor to Dr. Alemany of San Francisco.

- The man who was virtually the author of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play has just died in that village at the age of 85. He was a Benedictine monk, and his name was Geistlich Rath Daisenberger. He was the son of a peasant. In early life he became an enthusiastic lover of John Young, then governor general, in music and the religious drama, writing which he declared: many religious plays. In 1845 he was transferred from the monastery of Ettal to become the spiritual director of Ober-Ammergau; and it was at the suggestion of the Bayarian King, Ludwig I., that he to be a suggestion of the Bayarian King, Ludwig I., the suggestion of the beautiful that he to be a suggestion of the beautiful that he to be a suggestion of the beautiful that he to be a suggestion of the beautiful that he to be a suggestion of the beautiful that he to be a suggestion of the beautiful that he to be a suggestion of the beautiful that he to be a suggestion of the beautiful that he to be a many religious plays. In 1845 he was of the Bayarian King, Ludwig I., that he revised the Passion Play, which was formerly no more than a rude piece of grotesque mummery. He made it a drama pervaded by a much loftier spirit, and its performance once every ten years since has attracted the attention of the civilized

- In proof of the justice of the charges advanced by the Irish National League in regard to pauper immigration, we clip the following from the New York Tribune :- "The arrival of the steamer Furnessia at the port of New York with five hundred steerage passengers, three hundred of whom were paupers, appears to have given the Commissioners of Emigration a genuine shock. It was shown on inspection that the paupers had been sent out by English agents, scantily provided with money and clothing, and grossly deceived as to their destination Canadian Government."

or his prejudices, for it gave him stories of the victims were sufficiently Bishop Tache arrived in Ottawa. Every and the influence of the devoted missionabsolute control of himself in mat- poignant to elicit emphatic words of in- day added new complications to the difdignation and protest from the Commisquence, a resolve to send them all back. The arrival of these wretched people so League, that England was making a sysmay have civil and spiritual despot- tematic effort to depopulate Ireland gives sudden force to their complaints America is a great resolvent of all foreign materials, and it may suit the purpose of the Imperial Government to make America bear part of the burden that has grown out of her mismanagement, but New York surely has something to say about a system which entails upon this municipality the care and support of paupers whom it had no hand in making and whom it is under no obligation to sustain. The Commissioners of Emigration now have a fine opportunity to bring this whole matter-and a very important matter it is-to a speedy issue by taking a firm stand, and they may rest assured that they will have the hearty support of the community, already heavily taxed to support its own indigent classes.

NOTES FROM THE NORTHLAND,

CONTINUED.

The government of Canada was justly alarmed at the reckless course pursued by Mr. Macdougall during the few unhappy weeks he spent on the borders of the Red River country. His hasty action in inviting a resort to arms drew from the Secre We are sorry that Right Rev. tary of State a vigorous remonstrance in

sanction of law, was not to be hastily risked......But as the organization and use of such a force was, under the circumyou the weight of responsibility you have incurred

"The receipt of your dispatch of the 6th instant, which reached me on the 23rd with its enclosures '2 A,' 2 B,' 2 C,' and the course taken by Colonel Dennis as described in those papers, make it necessary without further delay, to send this des

without further detay, to send this de-patch by a special messenger.

"I wish I could inform you that this re-port had entirely relieved the Governor General and Council from the anxiety already expressed. It is true that no blood had been shed up to the 6th, and you had not carried out your intention of occupy-ing the stockade near Pembina, with an armed army, but the proceedings of Colonel Dennis, as reported by himself, are so reckless and extraordinary that there can be no relief from solicitude while an officer so imprudent is acting under your authority.
"Had the inhabitants of Rupert's Land,

on the breaking out of the disturbances, risen and put an end to them, or had Governor McTavish organized a force to occupy his forts and haintain his authority, all would have been well, and Riel and his on Prof. Gardiner, of the Lime Kiln Club.

A foreign distratch says: "Monsigner of the Lime Kiln with some forces which he has ordered to be drilled in the Assiniboine. He appears ans, and prepares to give battle to the innever to have thought that the moment ed, all the white inhabitants would be at the mercy of the Indians, by whom they are largely outnumbered, and divided as they would be, might be easily

overpowered. "It is impossible to read the Colonel's account of his attempt to pursuade Judge Black to aid him in proclaiming Martial Law without strong feeling of regret that you should have been represented in the settlement by a person with so little discretion. It is no wonder that Judge Black was frightened at the proposal, as he must have known that Colonel Dennis would have to answer at the Bar of Justice for every life lost, but such an assumption of authority, and the illegal seizure of an American citizen, would at once provoke interference in the quarrel and lead to very serious complications."

I have, &c., (Signed.) Joseph Howe.

The Imperial government also took alarm at the extraordinary course of events in the Red River country, and Earl Granville addressed on the 26th of January. 1870, a most important despatch to Sir

Land to Canada, which has not been done assumes the authority of Lieutenant Gov ernor, which did not legally belong to him, and purported to extinguish the powers belonging to Mr. McTavish, who is in fact the only legal Governor of the territory. A subsequent commission empowered Colonel Dennis to arm those adhering to him, to attack, arrest, disarm, and disperse armed men disturbing the public peace, and to assault, fire upon, and public peace, and to assault, fire the break into houses in which the men were to be found. If Colonel Dennis had acted on this the most disastrous consequences might have ensued. As it is Governor McTavish must suppose his authority extinguished, none other being substituted for it, and the discovery that are unfounded in fact, must detract from the weight of any subsequent proclama-tions. Those proceedings do not render Her Majesty's Government less desirous of the restoration of tranquility under the authority of the Dominion; but they have

ficulty, and the good Bishop lost no time sioners, and what is of still greater conse- in proceeding to the Red River. The nature of his mission and the extent of his powers can be fully ascertained by the folsoon after the charge of the Irish National lowing letter, of which we have pleasure in giving our readers the exact text:

"Ottawa, 16th Feb., 1870. "My Lord,-I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to ac-knowledge and thank you for the prompti-tude with which you placed your services at the disposal of this Government and undertook a winter voyage and journey, that you might, by your presence and influence, aid in the suppression of the un-looked for disturbances which had booken out in the Northwest.

"I have the honor to enclose for your information: information:

"1. A copy of the instructions given to the Hon, Wm. McDougall on the 28th

to the Hon. Wm. McDougall on the 28th September last.

"2 Copy of a further letter of instructions addressed to Mr. McDougall on the 7th November.

"3 Copy of a letter of instructions to the Very Rev. Vicar-General Thibault on the 4th December.

"4 Copy of a pyrelegative installation.

west territories by the express desire of

"6 Copy of a letter of instructions ad-

ssed by me to Mr. Smith, on the 26th November last.

"7 A semi-official letter, addressed by the Minister of Justice, on the 3rd January, 1870, to Mr. Smith, also—

'8 Copy of the Commission issued to Mr. Smith on the 17th of January, 1870. November last.

"Copies of the proclamation, issued by Mr.McDougall, at or near Pembina, and of the Commission issued to Colonel Dennis, having been printed in the Ca adian papers and widely circulated at the Red River, are, it is assumed, quite within your reach, and are not furnished; but it s important that you should know that the proceedings by which the lives and properties of the people of Rupert's Land were jeopardized for a time, were at once disavowed and condemned by the Government of this Dominion, as you will readily discover in the dispatches addressed by me to Mr. McDougall, on the 24th December, a copy of which is en-

"Your Lordship will perceive in these papers the policy which it was, and is, the desire of the Canadian Government to es-tablish in the North West. The people of Canada have no interest in the creation of institutions in Rupert's Land which wish to see a fine race of people trained to discontent and insubordination by the presence of an unwise system of govern-ment, to which British subjects are unaccustomed or averse. They look forward to the period when institutions moulded to the period when institutions moulded upon those which the other Provinces enjoy, may be established and in the meantime would deeply regret if the civil and religious liberty of the whole population were not adequately protected by such temporary arrangements as it may be prudent of the sisters of St. Joseph and the inmates for the generous support he had received—especially from the ladies. Then followed the drawing for the following prizes:

St. Mary's Table—Portrait of Father Maginn, J. Carney. Portrait of Father Clears. I Clears. temporary arrangements as it may be prudent at present to make.

"A convention has been called, and is

dent at present to make.

"A convention has been called, and is now sitting at Fort Garry, to collect the views of the people as to the powers which they may consider it wise for Parliament to confer, and the Local Legislature to the confer, and the Local Legislature to the confer. to confer, and the Local Legislature to assume. When the proceedings of that conference have been reviewed by the assume. When the description are assumed assumes. When the massumes are conference have been reviewed by the Privy Council, you may expect to hear from me again; and, in the meantime, should they be communicated to you on the way, His Excellency will be glad to be favored with any observations that you may have leisure to make.

"You are aware that the Very Rev. the Vicar-General Thibeault, and Messrs."

The tables in the House were spread with all the luxuries the greatest epicter with all the luxuries the greatest expected to hear from me again; and, in the meantime, beautiful supply of tempting viands with which they were loaded (in the morning), but to the beautiful supply of tempting viands with which they were loaded (in the morning), but to the provide the provided to the provided the prov

are already in Rupert's Land, charge with a commission from Government Enclosed are letters to the operate with them in their well directed efforts to secure a peaceful solution of the difficulties in the Northwest Territories, which has caused His Excellency much anxiety, but which, by your joint endeavors, it is hoped may be speedily removed." moved.

"I have the honor to be, "Your Lordship's most obd't sev't.,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.
The Right Revd.,

The Bishop of St. Boniface.

Before Bishop Tache reached Red River Scott had been killed. His death was due to the reckless conduct of those self-styled loyal Canadians of whom mention has been already made, and whose insolence nothing could check but some stern measure of repression.

We are not now purposing to discuss the wisdom of the action of the Provisional government in putting Scott to death. We shall content ourselves with expressing the opinion that, however great the provocation he may have given, and it must have been great, his execution would not, if Bishop Tache had been with his people, have taken place. From the moment of Bishop Tache's arrival in the North West a better and more hopeful spirit prevailed. Delegates were sent to Ottawa to lay before the Canadian government the just claims of the people in the North West. These claims were acknowledged by the government and embodied in the Manitoba Act of 1870. The passage of that act virtually closed the trouble in the North West. It was not an ner and untiring efforts, has done so much insurrection, it was simply a peaceful and successful assertion of right. What it might have been without Archbishop Tache's influence no man can tell. Mr. tution that success which his persever-ance so richly deserves." Macdougall represented that illustrious prelate and the missionaries of the North West as the enemies of Canada and of progress. But, in our estimation, Canada,

aries of the North West, would not to-day be enabled to lay claim to its magnificent domain in the North West.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

The popularity of the annual picnic in aid of this benevolent institution is increasing yearly, as evinced by the large number present ou the grounds. From 7 o'clock in the morning to a late hour in the evening all the available cars on the H. & D. passengers and hundreds were left behind

through lack of accommodation.

There was a continuous stream of people through the House all day, who were loud in their praise of the comfort, neat-ness and happiness which surrounded the

'The following programme of games and amasements was carried out: Baseball, between the Primroses, of Hamilton, and side game, the score being Primroses 16, Shamrocks 0. Foot race, 100 yards, men— Hendry 1st, Hayes 2nd. Boys, 100 yards —Cochlin 1st, Lapage 2nd. Standing jump—Hayes 1st, Smith 2nd. Patting heavy weights—J. Fell 1st, R. Thompson 2nd. Light weight—R. Thompson 1st, J. "4 Copy of a proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, addressed to the inhabitants of the Norththree young ladies, prefects of the Sodalithe Queen.
"5 Copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, by Donald A. Smith, Esq., of Montreal, on the 24th Novemporters of the Dundas young lady, having come to the conclusion that Dundas would be victorious, the Hamilton vote being split. Had there been only one candidate from each place the result would have been closer. The contest in the commencement was pretty close, but at th conclusion the Dundas lady heade large majority, the poll being: St. Mary' 317; St. Patrick's, 876; St. Augustine's, 2,328—which at 10 cents a vote realized \$352 10. Messrs. J. H. Hogan, G. M. Barton and Rev. Father Feeney acted as scrutineers, and Mr. P. Harte returning

The clergymen on the platform were Very Rev. Vicar-General Dowling, Administrator of the Diocese; Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, the esteemed pastor of Dundas; Very Rev. Chancellor Keough, Rev. Fathers Cleary, Slaven, Craven, J. Lennon, Magiun, McKinnon and Feeney; Father Maginniss, from Glasgow, Scot-land, who is at present staying at St. Patrick's, was also present and was highly pleased at the manner in which Canadians spend their holidays, Addresses were delivered by Mr. G. M. Barton, Mayor Wardell and the Very R. v. Administrator, who was in one of his happiest moods. After congretable in the description of the same of the Canada have no interest in the creation of institutions in Rupert's Land which public opinion condemns, nor would they wish to see a fine race of people trained to when superintended by two lawyers, and all know lawyers are honest men.
(Laughter.) He presented the cross to Miss Hourrigan, who is a deservedly popular young lady. Rev. Father Feeney returned thanks on behalf of the Sisters of

could desire, and the large number took dinner and tea in it had reason to be pleased with the courtesy and attention of the ladies in waiting. The sum realized will materially aid the good sisters seph in providing for the wants of their heavy charge. The grounds were all cleared at an early hour, the greatest order and good feeling prevailing. Rev. Father Feeney has reason to feel proud o the success of the demonstration, which was in great part owing to his indefatig able exertions. He has his reward in the knowledge that the House of Providence will be greatly benefited in consequence of his efforts. Much praise is also due to those who so ably assisted him from the commencement of the preparations to the clear of the day

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHATHAM, ONT.

The spirit of enterprise which has characterized the management of this now justly popular school of business training, culminated the year's work by an excursteamer, Byron Trerice.

The energetic principal on this occasion fully upheld his spirit of generosity by

making the excursion complimentary to the one hundred and seven students, who ave been in attendance during the scholastic year.

The home trip was further enlivened by e students of the college presenting Mr. McDonald, the able popular assistant and a magnificently engrossed address (the work of C. C. Maring, a pupil of 81 and 82, now Penman in Painsville Business College, Ohio) thus testifying to their appreciation of him as a teacher and a friend in their work.

Appended to the address was a worthy

tribute to Mr. McLachlan, viz.:

We too cannot close without expressing a kindly feeling towards our principal, Mr. McLachlan, who, by his pleasant manto increase the interest in the College and make it a school of practical commercia usefulness. We wish him and the Insti-

As a disinterested party we can cordially recommend young men and women who desire a thorough commercial training to give the Business College of Chatham a trial, and assure them that not only can

but will also find the gen'us and the literty of the staff manifesting themselves in enlivening the monotony of regular class work, by providing various means of recreation.

FROM TRENTON.

The senior department of the Separate The senior department of the Separate School held a public examination on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. The manner in which the pupils answered the searching questions of the different examiners elicited well-merited applause, and reflected great credit on their teacher, Miss White. The distribution of prizes immediately followed. Rev. Father Walsh and Mr. McGuire expressed themselves in and Mr. McGuire expressed themselves in a manner which must have pleased the teacher after the year's heavy work. The pupils surprised Miss White with a neatly worded address to which she made an affectionate impromptu reply. The artiele presented was a magnificent silver butter cooler. We are sorry Trenton is butter cooler. We are sorry Trenton is about to lose one of her most respected families. Mr. White and family carry away with them to Toronto, their new home, the best wishes of a large circle of acquaintances. Such a family cannot be too highly recommended. They always had the happy faculty of attending exclusively to their own affairs. As true ladies and gootlemen, they never degraded themselves to indulge in the social curse of the day gootlemen. of the day—go siping. Ever the same, before the face and behind the back, they in their daily life in our midst, during a good many decades of the past, practised the Christian precept—the criterion of true politeness: "Do unto others (and speak of others) as you would that others are considered." should do unto (and speak of) you.

FIRST COMMUNION IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

Last Sunday one hundred and fifteen children received the sacrament of First Communion in St. Peter's Cathedral. The from our friend, Mr. Moran, Postmaster sight of so many of our children receiving this sacrament at the 8:30 Mass, in the Cathedral, on this occasion, was one not on to be forgotten by those who witessed it. It is indeed no small labor on the part of a pastor to prepare such a arge number for the reception of this oly sacrament, and great credit is due to the Rev. Father Thernan for his care and assiduous labors during the past four or five weeks in imparting the necessary instruction to the candidates. On Saturday a number of the little girls presented the ev. gentleman with the following address, companied by a neat testimonial, expresive of their gratitude for the earnest increst he has at all times taken in their spiritual welfare.

spiritual welfare.

London, July 8th, 1883.

DEAR FATHER TIERNAN,
The undersigned little girls who have received instruction from you for first communion, beg of you to accept this little testimonial from them in recognition of the great care you have always taken with them and the faithful wichfulness and anyiety munion, beg of you to accept this little testimonial from them in recognition of the great care you have always taken with them and the faithful watchfulness and anxiety you have evinced on all occasions for their spiritual welfare. We promise you, dear Father that we will ever remember and practice the wise counsels you have imparted to us, and we know that in so doing it will afford you greater pleasure than any thing we could give you.

SARAH DOYLE. ADELIA MCDONALD.

MARY OFLAHERTY, MAMIE MCLOUGHLIN.

MARY NULLIVAN. CLARA HASSET.

MARY NULLIVAN. CLARA HASSET.

MARY NULLIVAN. CLARA HASSET.

MARY NULLIVAN. CLARA HASSET.

MERUDGET LOUGHNANE MARY TILLMAN.

REV. Father Thernan thanked the little children for their beautiful testimonial, and hoped that the good resolutions they made of observing the lessons of purity he emdenyored to teach them, would always remain fresh in their memories.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS. President—F. J. Riester, Buffalo. 1st vice Pres.—W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa. 2nd vice-Pres.—Thos. Coffey, London,

nt. Recorder—C. J. Hickey, Allegany, N.Y. Marshal—J. A. Hickey, Detroit, Mich. Guard—J. T. Kinsler, M. D., Bradford,

Trustees-R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N. Y.; John Clifford, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Wm. Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. McGary, Franklin; Wm. Look, Detroit.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.
President—J. Doyle, St. Thomas. 1st vice-President-D. B. Odette, Wind-

2nd vice-President-John Kelz, Toronto. Recorder—S. R. Brown, London.
Treasurer—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford.
Marshal—J. H. Rielly, Chatham.
Guard—Joseph Reaume, Amherstburg.
Trustees—Rev. J. Molphy, Strathroy;

W. J. Lawrence, St. Catharines; A. Forster, Berlin; W. J. McKee, Windsor; Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga.
LIST OF BRANCHES AND RECORDING

P. Bardou, Cayuga.

LIST of BRANCHES AND RECORDING

SECRETARIES.

Branch No. 1 Windsor. ... J. M. Meloche

2 St. Thomas. ... D. L. M. Egan

3 Amhersburg. H. W. Deare

4 Lond n. ... Alex. Wilson

5 Brantlord. ... Prof. J. A. Zinger

6 Strathroy. ... Prof. J. A. Zinger

7 Sarnia. ... John Langan

8 Schatham ... F. W. Robert

9 Kingston ... J. J. Buggee

10 St. Catharines. P. H. Duff

11 Dundas. ... Mathw Sheppard

12 Berlin. ... George Lang

13 Stratford. ... Charles Stock

14 Galt. ... George Murphy

15 Toronto. ... John Skelly

16 Prescott. ... John Skelly

17 Parls. ... John Shepp rd

18 Stratford. ... Charles Stock

19 Stratford. ... Charles Stock

10 St. Catharines. P. H. Duff

11 Dundas. ... Mathw Sheppard

12 Stratford. ... Charles Stock

13 Stratford. ... John Shepp rd

14 Stratford. ... John Shepp rd

15 Toronto. ... John Shepp rd

16 Stratford. ... John Shepp rd

17 Stratford. ... Peer Trynn

21 St. Clements. Wm. Prendergast

22 Wallaceburg. Thos. F. Hurley

23 Seaforth. ... John McQuade

24 Stratford. ... Forster, Berlin;

D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; A. R. Wardell,

Dundas; and John Kelz, Toronto.

Wallaceburg. June 25th, 1883.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Dear Sir and Brother—Those letters

which have recently anymaged in the col

Dear Sir and Brother-Those letters

which have recently appeared in the col-umns of your esteemed and valuable journal in reference to the C. M. B. A. have been read by me with pleasure, setting forth as they do, in a clear and intelligible manner, some of the many benefits to be derived by becoming members of this exellent association. I am well aware that there are many persons who look upon the society as a money-making speculation, instituted by some sharpers for that purpose. But this unfounded assertion is made, I feel confident, for the sake of argument, or through lack of a true knowledge of the association, as I am certain a short investigation on the merits of the C. M. B. A., its benefits and advan tages, would soon expel any such thoughts from the minds of those wko seem to abor under it.

And although it is but a short time

and treatment in this country. The Such was the state of affairs when without the intervention of Mgr. Tache they obtain a first class business education, last conferred and is still conferring untold

benefits on all of those who have had the good fortune to enroll themselves beneath as banner. And what is the fraternity?
An association that is founded on the grand ennobling principles of religion, truth and love. One that has for its object the moral, mental and social improvement of its members, lifting them in to a higher and butter strength. provement of its members, lifting them up to a higher and better sphere, educating them in sobriety, integrity and fragality, making them content with their lot in life, and bringing solace and assistance to them in sickness or death. An association that is guided and directed by the Church of Gold one that health a way of the of God, one that has the approval of the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church in whatever country it is established, and is advocated and encouraged by them as a great auxiliary to them in combating the many evils that encompass and beset the Church, not only in this country but in every other civilized country of the world to day. How then can any fair minded person make such an assertion while they know not of what they speak.

Therefore, I would say to every true Catholic, who has the good of his co-religionists at heart, when you see the rapid progress the association is makingnew branches are being formed every week in Canada and the United Statesthen to loose no time in establish branch wherever it is practicable, for by so oing you are conferring benefits of un-old value on those who wish to join it; the good of which the records of alone shall ted. Yours fraternamy, REC. SECY. Branch No. 22. Wallaceburg, Oat.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Father Durkin, O. P., left London last Tuesday for Kentucky, after spending a few weeks with his parents and friends in London. We hope we will have the pleasure of seeing him again in have the pleasure of London before long.

We were pleased to have a call last week

THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

We have received the second number of the popular bi-monthly stories published by Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay st., New York. The title of the present volume is "The Wild Birds of Kileevy," by Miss Rose Mulholland. It is one of this lady's best works, and will be read with interest. We hope our Catholic families will give every encouragement to these publications and discontinue the trashy nonsense of the ordinary sensational story papers and books. The size adopted for this series is the most convenient we have yet seen, and three or four of them will make a handsome volume for a library.

CHATHAM LETTER.

The closing scenes and distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's school took place in the exhibition hall of the school last Thursday afternoon. Rev. Father William, Mr. O'Neill, chairman of the School Board, Mr. Cruickshank, B. A., classical master in the High School, several mem-bers of the School Board and a goodly number of ladies, were present.

The country in the vicinity of Chatham

promises a very fair harvest, even fall

wheat is picking up.

Three of the chief prize winners in St.

Joseph's School were Josie Valade, John

Payne and Chas. Donovan.

Mr. O'Hagan left on Saturday to take the summer course in the Philadelphia School of Elocution, which holds its sum-mer session at Cobourg, Ont.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

There are sixteen German Catholic

A papier-mache church has been built in Bavaria, seating 1,000 people. This material takes a high polish and is cheap. The electric light is used to illuminate the new Church of St. Francis Xavier in

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, breathed his last at Mt. St. Mary, in Ohio, on July 4th. The convent of the colored "Oblate Sis-

ters of Providence," in Baltimore, Md., is fifty-four years in existence. Bishop McMullen, of the Diocese of

Davemport, Iowa, expired at four in the afternoon of the 4th, after a painful and lingering illness. The three hundredth anniversary of the promulgation of the Gregorian Calendar was observed in Rome under the auspices

of the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. The late Archbishop Blanchet, of Portland, Oregon, had been, at the time of his death, sixty-two years in the priest-

hood, and thirty-six years a Bishop. The Right Rev. John Strain, D. D., Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, is dead. He was born Dec. 8. 1810, and was translated to the Archiepis

al See of St. Andrews and Edinburgh The Indian Catholics of Cour d'Alene mission had a collection for the Pope on the first Sunday of last month, and con-tributed \$66, which leads the Milwaukee Citizen to say that the Indians did not boycott the Holy Father.

The French Canadians of Fall River ho number 12,000, have two fine churche of their own, a convent, hospital and parochial school. The paster of one of the churches is an Irish priest, who was however, educated in France and speaks the French language fluently.

Since Wolsey, 1533, the following British and Irish Cardinals have been created. Fisher, 1535; Beaton, 1546; Pole, 1558; Allen, 1594; Howard, 1694; Norris, 1704; York, 1807; Erskine, 1811; Weld, 1837; Acton, 1847; Wiseman, 1865; Cullen, 1878; Manning, Howard, Newman, Mac-

Anent the conversion of Sitting Bull, Bishop Marty spent the winter at Fort Yates, Dakota, and while there had given instructions to Sitting Bull who expressed a desire to be baptized a Catholic. time set for his baptism, the Bishop in formed us, will be the fore part of next September. In the meantime the great Indian chief is on probation, as Bishop Marty always acts with prudence.

A VISIT TO THE IVERAGH ESTATE OF LORD LANSDOWNE.

BY CHARLES RUSSELL, Q. C., M. P.

The part of the Lansdowne estate to which I desire next to advert lies in the Iveragh Barony, some miles to the east of Cahirciveen, in the Foilmore district. This is a wild, boggy, uninviting tract of country. But even here fertility has been pushed by arduous effort, long continued, up the bleak hillsides.

The valley below discloses an enormous CONTINUED.

tinued, up the bleak hillsides.

The valley below discloses an enormous tract of low-lying boggy land, with the river Foil passing through it, and appearing to afford ready means for the reclamation and drainage of a large district now profitless and barren. A further portion of the estate lies beyond Cahirciveen, on the coast road to Kenmare, near Waterville. Both portions possess many charville. Both portions possess many characteristics in common. The houses are in appearance inferior to those on the Kenia

mare portion of the property, otherwise there is, I think, little difference. While, however, the same feeling in reference to the agency of the estate seems to exist here, I was somewhat surseems to exist here, I was somewhat sur-prised to find that a freer time of criticism and a more independent attitude was as-sumed by the tenants than in the Kenmare neighborhood. There they seemed liter-ally afraid to call their souls their own. It is no exaggeration to say they spoke with bated breath, as if afraid agent or bailiff might hear them. Here or bailiff might hear them. Here they spoke out their complaints with greater freedom and boldness. The greater distance from the agent's eye pergreater distance for the difference.

greater distance from the agent's eye perhaps accounted for the difference. Lord Lansdowne was unknown to them. The few who had ever seen him had done so upon the occasion of his attaining his majority. Mr. Trench had only been there once in the last five years, and then his visit had been short. Neither landlord nor agent had visited them in the time of their distress, although Canon Brosnan, the parish priest of Cahirciveen, had given timely written warning to Lord Lansdowne that the condition of his Cahirciveen tenantry was likely to be one Cahirciveen tenantry was likely to be one

of great suffering and privation.

Practically the control of this part of the estate is in the hands of bailiffs, of whom the principal one lives at Waterville. I was unable to find that any considerable money had been laid out by the landlord, and, where it had been, is, in the pound nad been added to the rent as a permanent increase. Some small amount of drainage work within the last few months had indeed been done with the public moneys, borrowed, I believe, on the favorable terms of which I have already spoken. had been added to the rent as a permanent The rents here are unquestionably very very high, much higher than those in the neighborhood of Kenmare, as compared

Rent.	Valuation
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21 00	14 0 0
16 0 0	9 10 0
21 4 0	14 11 0
18 0 0	10 18 0
21 16 0	14 1 0
15 0 0	8 17 0
18 1 0	10 10 0
8 10 0	4 15 0
18 10 0	10 7 0
18 6 0	11 10 0
14 5 0	7 15 0
14 7 0	5 0 0
14 7 0	8 10 0
18 0 0	11 5 0
	8 0 0
	7 5 0
	been increased thr

able one, and to it I desire especially to ask the attention of those whose regard for the sacred principle of freedom of contract renders them unwilling to interfere by statute with the relations of landlord and tenant. But first I should like to tell the stery of some of these tenants briefly from their own line.

briefly from their own lips:
"—I was born on the land; so was
my father before me. Rent £55 6s.;
valuation £33. Rent used to be £36. It wal raised twenty years ago to £46 6s., and it was again raised four or five years ago to £55 6s. I drained about twenty acres of the land without getting a penny from the landlord. It was poor barren land. I removed a lot of rocks and stones; I built out offices myself, and did not get land. I removed a lot of rocks and stones; I built out-offices myself, and did not get a penny from the landlord. I asked for, but did not get slates or timber. There is a hanging year's rent on the estate, and no tenant on the property can trace when it began. I am forty-five years of age and I heard my father say that he did not remember when the hanging year's rent be-

"I was processed in November, 1867,

I built a cow-house in 1877, the landlord gave me some timber and slates. I drained about three acres of land, and reclaimed altogether about six acres of the land. Until this year I

got no money for draining."

"—Rent £21 4s. Valuation £14 11s.

Tenant forty years. Rent used to be £21.

The first rise was about twenty-five years ago, 3s. in the pound. Three years afterward it was raised 3s. 6d. in the pound

THE CROMWELL OF KERRY! other half I had to bear myself. It was since this that the last addition to my

rent was made."
"—Rent £11 16s. Valuation £14 1s. "—Rent £11 16s. Valuation £14 1s. Forty-eight years of age, and twenty years a tenant. (Describes rises of rent as previous tenants had done.) I drained a deal of the land myself."

"—Rent £15. Valuation £8 7s. I am eleven years in occupation; father and grandfather there before me. I drained

grandfather there before me. I drained two acres at my own expense. I was processed for the November rent last May I had to pay it and £15s. costs. I was sick at the time, and my father-in-law had to pay my rent for me. My whole family was also sick at the time.

"I built a house two years ago, and got no allowance for it from the landlord. In the June Sessions there were about fifty processes by Lord Lansdowne on his Iveragh estates, where there are about 160 tenants

states, where there are about 160 tenants altogether."

altogether."

"— Rent £18 ls. Valuation £10 10s.
Same raisings of rent as other tenants. I drained five or six acres, made a road to my house, and removed a good deal of stone and rocks from my lands. The young men and young women are leaving the parish for America. I am sure near 100 left this year. I would go if I could sell my interest in my farm."

"— Rent £8 10s. Valuation £4 15s.

- Rent £8 10s. Valuation £4 15s. Rent eleven years ago £6 16s. My father drained the land; it was all swamp and oog. I built a house and got no allow-

ance."
Rent £18 19s. Valuation £10
7s. I was evicted May 27, 1880. The ejectment was served in October 1876. I owed then three half-years' rent, besides the hanging year. I was put back as care taker. Since Lord Lansdowne attained his majority he has not been seen on the estate except once. The people are afraid to do anything. They are afraid their rent will be raised."

— Aged 78, son 32, farmer tenant

fifty years. Six acres grass, rent at first £8 10s. Till this year nothing for drainage. First rise 3s. in the pound, 1862; third rise, 5s. in the pound, 1862; third rise, 5s. in the pound, 1875. Present £17 10s. Valuation £8. 10s. Have done about £30 worth of drainage, and have been paid £16 up to this time. Five per cent is to be added to the rent. Question, 'Is that to be for ever?' Answer, tion, 'Is that to be for ever?' Answer, 'Oh! as long as water flows.' Son built a house in 1875. Cost about £25. Asked house in 1875. Cost about £25. Asked for timber, got no answer. Reclaimed about four acres, and drained them. Two brothers in America and three sisters. Got some help from them. Could not have stood up but for this help, and besides I married a fortune, £60. Question, 'On what do you live!' Answer, 'We live on potatoes and Indian meal, with sour milk. We cannot afford to eat butter.

butter.
"We cannot eat meat more than once in the year, about Christmas, and not always that same, and before now (this was spoken quite seriously) a piece of an old goat from the mountain side was all we had in that way. Trench has given no abatement in the rent."

- Aged 40. Succeeded my fatherin-law about eighteen years ago. Same Same rises of rent as last tenant. Rent £18. Valuation £11 5s. Drained about £26 worth this year. Received £14. Have to pay Is in the pound each year on the rent. Question, 'How long is that to go on?' Answer, 'Oh! for ever. It all lies with the landlord; that is what we are It is easy to raise the rent, but it never falls again.

"I made a road, and was promised an allowance for it. The driver (i. e. bailiff) put 5e. a perch value on it, but I was not allowed 2s., and had to go to Kenmare, walking there and back, and lost two days

but I paid about £80 for the land when I came in. My rent was £12 17s. It is now £14 17s. Valuation £7 5s. I am also charged 5s. for an outrun on the mountain, which I do not want, but I have to pay all the same. I made a road across my land and fenced it. I also built a cowhouse, and got no allowance. Question, 'But has the landlord done nothing for you?' Answer, Oh, divil the thing but draw his rent and raise it! I owe no but draw his rent and raise it! I owe no rent till November.' Question, 'But how about the hanging year?' Answer, 'sure, that is beyond the memory of any man; that goes for nothing, so long as I can keep my head up.' Question, 'But when you came in was it due?' Answer, Oh, not at all; but my receipt was dated leak.'

The following case illustrates the dealing in reference to the stale hanging year: for the rent due in May, and I had to pay, besides the rent, £2 10s for costs. I wrote to Mr. Trench saying that times were very bad, and asking for some little time to pay, and his reply was, that I would have to pay it at once.

"—Rent £16. Valuation £9 10s. In research to £12 10s. Five or six years ago it was again raised to the present rent. I built a cow-house in 1877, the landlord gave me some timber half year's rent—that is, all that was due excluding the old hanging year—was sent

to Trench. His answer was:

"KENMARE, Dec. 27, 1879.

"If you send me the full rent named in the ejectment and costs I will take it. If you only pay up to November, 1878, you must send the balance of costs, £1. 5s. 8d.

must send the balance of costs, £1. 5s. 8d. Meanwhile, I return your letter and insufficient draft. I am, &c.,

TOWNSEND TRENCH.'

Now, this money was tendered, as the dates show, within ten days, during which the costs are by law limited to 10s., and yet Mr. Trench seems to make use of this claim for the dormant year's rent as the ground for demanding a wholly illegal sum for costs. At last the tenants went to Kenmare to endeavor to obtain some

recommended Lord Lansdowne to set on foot a large scheme of emigration, and let the lands anew to the tenantry at the Government valuation. This suggestion was sceeded to by the then Lord Lansdowne, and the rent was then fixed at Griffith's valuation, with the addition of 3s. in the pound—that is, 15 per cent, added to cover half poor-rates, and, to use Mr. Trench's own words on the occasion, 'the cost of collection of the rent and incidental expenses.' The rent remained fixed as above for about three years, when some weeks before gale day the bailiff went abroad awning the tenantry, warning them to take to the office more money for rent, as a rise was decided upon at headquarters. This order had, of course, to be complied with, and the general rise took place, varying in some cases from 4s. to 5s. in the pound. This occurred, I believe, in 1855s, with a verbal promise to the tenantry that no further rise should be put on. Eight years more passed away, and there came an improvement in the general

antry that no further rise should be put on. Eight years more passed away, and there came an improvement in the general condition of the people, and with it came the bailiff's warning to the tenantry to take more money to the office, as there was another rise of rent, the rise this time varying from 4s. to 5s. in the pound. Things then went on in this way up to 1874, when the final and crushing blow was dealt to the unfortunate tenants, in the shape of a fourth rise of 5s. in the pound, and all this within the space of twenty-five years. The last rise of rent was not, I believe, i posed on the tenantry in the Kennare district, where the bulk of the Lansdowne estate is situate. The serfs in this (Cahirciveen) part of

bulk of the Lansdowne estate is situate.
The serfs in this (Cahirciveen) part of
the property were frightened into compliance by the threat that Lord Landsdowne would sell that part of his property it they refused to pay the rise.
The people had so much experience of the
hardships and horrors experienced by
their neighbors at the hands of 'gombeens,'
or small and snegulators, that they were of rent came the first of a succession of bad years, bad in every way for the farm-ers. In 1876 the people had to sell their

had not many to spare for sale. in many cases they had no cattle at all, and in 1879 many had to run away owing debt alike to the bank, the shopkeeper and the landlord." It is worth pondering on this story. See the easy fashion in which the rise of rent

cattle earlier than usual. In 1877 they

the easy fashion in which the rise of rent is accomplished. No independent valuation, no mutual negociation. The mandate of the agent goes forth. Some may grumble even grumble in a loud voice, but it is useless. They are practically without alternative, they must submit.

A fact to my mind positively shocking was told to me by a gentleman, in every way reliable, in reference to this last rise. On that occasion, when Mr. Trench had issued his commands to his bailiffs, and hal condescended to notify the rise to some of the tenauts, he said to my informant, "I have done a good day's work. formant, "I have done a good day's work.

I have put £10,000 in Lord Lansdowne's pocket." In other words, he had additionally taxed the energies and the industry of Lord Lansdowne's Iveragh tenants. to the tune of £500 a year, which, capitalized at twenty years' purchase, amounted to £10,000! Once more, I ask, is it remarkable that in Ireland cultivation is backward, that poverty abounds, that discontent is widespread, that social production is the theory so little responds. gress is slow, that man so little responds to the efforts of Nature for his advantage, that, in conditions like these, thrift and industry do not flourish?

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

THE CONVERSION OF SINNERS.—Abraham, the solitary, after having disposed of his vast property and distributed the proceeds to the poor, was living in a deep retreat near Edessa, in Mesopotamia, when the bishop of Edessa consecrated him as bishop, and invested him with the mission of converting the inhabitants of a neighboring town, who were still pagans.

I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I am bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, boring town, who were still pagans.

Abraham undertook this out of a spirit of obedience, and, God aiding, succeeded in the undertaking, but not without vast efforts, and not without having been thrice on the eve of martyrdom. He then with-drew to his beloved solitude, but was obliged to leave it once again. A neice whom he tenderly loved had abandoned her home, and given herself up to evil courses. When, after two years' seeking and prayer, the pious solitary had at length discovered her abode, he assumed a dis-guise, and went to visit her. So soon as he made himself known she gave way, while pouring out her sorrow, and, of her own accord, imposed on herself rude austerities which were only to end with her life. St. Abraham died towards 370.

MORAL REFLECTION.—It is the duty of every Christian to labour for the conversion of sinners, because all partake of the priesthood of Jesus Christ, says the apostle St. Peter: "To declare His virtues,

THE VENGEANCE OF SAINTS.-Patrick, THE VENCEANCE OF SAINTS.—TAUTCK, trained in a Christian manner in the bosom of a wealthy family in Britain, was captured in his youth by pirates and sold into slavery in Ireland. What he had into slavery in the hands of particular and produces and sold into slavery in the hands of the produces and produces are produced by the hands of the produces are produced by the produce of the produced by t to-day. more, and the last time, five years ago, it was raised 3s. 6d, in the pound.

Townsend Trench seems to make use of this year after raised 3s, in the pound.

Three years ago, in the pound.

Three years after raised 3s, in the pound.

Three years ago, and year, and his supplications were head, and five raises in prance, in the raise pound by the repair and the year, and his supplications were head, and five raises of pagainsing ave himself up to revent prayer, and his supplications were head, and five raises of pagainsing ave himself up to revent prayer, and his supplications were head, and five raises of pagainsing and his liberty, which had been the pound.

The late Mr. Wil

by the benediction of Heaven, St. Patrick converted almost the whole of Ireland to the Christian faith. He died about the

MORAL REFLECTION.—"Leave ven-geance to the Lord," says the great apos-tle; "be not overcome by evil, but over-come evil by good."—(Rom. xii. 21.)

Saint Cyril.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF PROPHECIES —St. Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, is one of the greatest prelates that the Church has ever possessed; pious and learned in all sciences human and divine; inflexible in the doctrines of faith, and, for that readers are the second of the secon in the doctrines of faith, and, for that reason, twice sent into exile; benevolent and charitable beyond measure, abounding with a zeal truly apostolic,—such, in brief, was this holy bishop. His episcopate was marked by two great events,—first, the appearance of a luminous cross above Mount Calvary, which was visible to the whole of Judea and Samaria; and next, the accomplishment of the prophecy of Jesus Christ relative to the temple of Jerusalem, Julian the Apostate, having wished to rebuild it in order to set the Gospel at naught, the Jews were all jubilant and the Christians borne down with dread; but Cyril reassured them, and with dread; but Cyril reassured them, and scoffed at the enterprise. In fact, on the last stone being torn from the foundations, flames burst forth, which thrice consumed the separate relays of workmen. The apostate having died, the undertaking was suspended, and since then never has there been a stone upon a stone. St. Cyril died

MORAL REFLECTION.—If our faith grow timid, those words of the Divine Master should suffice to calm our disquietude, "Heaven and earth shall pass away but my word shall not fail."—(Matt. xxiv. 35.)

When the renowned Mrs. Siddons was playing in Dublin, she, as "Lady Macbeth," came to that part where a drum sounds, and she exclaims, "A drum! a drum! Macbeth doth come!" There was drum! Macbeth doth come: some difficulty or neglect in obtaining the necessary instrument, and so, to her amazement, a trumpet sounded. She im-mediately saw how absurd it would be to mediately saw how absurd it would be to say drum while the well-known sound of the other met the ears of the vast audi-ence, so she said, "A trumpet! a trumpet!" and stopped short amid breathless silence, not knowing how to rhyme it, when a voice from the gallery called out, "Mac-beth doth stump it!" at which the house broke out into one peal of laughter and appliance and the tragedience advanced to applause, and the tragedienne advanced to the foot-lights and bowed her acknowledge ment for relief.

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world, and contain all the best and most

world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used; so varied and perfect are their op-erations.

are used; so varied and refreet are then operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant. Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.
Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, tle St. Peter: "To declare His virtues, who hath called us out of darkness into His marvellous light."—(1 Peter ii. 9.)

His marvellous light."—(1 Peter ii. 9.)

A Datiely

Do not suffer or let your frieuds suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Fest Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's and Fest Medicine ever made; the "Invalid"s and Fest Medicine ever made; the "Invalid Friend and Hope," and no person or family should b without them. Try the Bitters

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T. H. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
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"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open marke", and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar nowder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious autetances.

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6 I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance.
iiii av Mourcos, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology.
6 I have entired a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome.
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tage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indica-ting that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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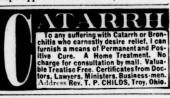
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"She ingered and suffered along planing away all the time for years,
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"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about.
"Indeed! Indeed!
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"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.
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"But no relief,
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"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable,

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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, July 3, 1883.—"Twas a glorious victory." The Parnell dictatorship is what the St. James' Gazette declared would result from Healy's triumph in Monaghan, and there is no doubt as to the character of that triumph. The National candidate's majority over both opponents was on all sides sweeping and overwhelming, and his success is recognized as the death knell of Whiggery and sham Home Ruleism.

Home Ruleism.

The effect in Parliament is extraordi-

The effect in Parliament is extraordinary. All politicisms feel that Parnell will control seventy or eighty votes after the next general election, and that next year will probably bring English statesmen face to face with the problem—How is the government to be carried on.

Evidently the Irish party must be conciliated or suppressed. Only rabid newspaper fools believe in the policy of suppression, which would avail nothing, but rather increase the difficulties of Government and Parliament a thousand-fold.

Mr. Parnell resumed the situation in a speech in Monagran in five words—the

speech in Monagran in five words—the Land Question is reopened. Giadstone's pacification scheme has failed. Parnell's programme of prairie value has taken deep root in Ulster, and will bring the Orangemen and Presbyter-ians into the National ranks, despite all efforts to keep them separated from their

Catholic fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Chamberlain, at a dinner of the Cobden Club, has reaffirmed his Chartist programme, and replied to the criticisms passed upon it by threats of secession from

The President of the Board of Trade aspires to govern England after Gladstone. He can only do so by Irish help, and must pay the price—Home Rule—as otherwise the Tories will purchase power by establish to the contract of the price. lishing peasant proprietary.
WOLSELEY AND "MILITARY HOME RULE."

The same evening Lord Wolseley was dined by the Tories, who are becoming great patriots. The Egyptian hero caused a profound sensation in England by a speech in favor of "Military Home sulc."
Mr. Biggar, Member of Parliament for the County Cavan, in a speech at Manchester, on J me 30, declared that the leading trait of the present Government was falsehood. He said that Mr. Errington had been sert to Rome to lie in alleging that Mr. Parnell and his friends were in

had been sert to home to he in aneging that Mr. Parnell and his friends were in league with murderers, and that the Irish were without grievances. He thought it doubtful whether Mr. Trevelyan, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, was much better than Mr. Forster. He asserted that Mr. Trevelyan had recently lied about the paupers shipped across the Atlantic.

Dublin, July 1—The reported action of the American Government in protesting against the sending of pauper emigrants thither from this country is receivel here with great satisfaction. It is regarded as a deserved and needed rebuff of the English Government by America.

London, July 8.—The report that James Carey has left Dublin is confirmed. The Government refused to give him any

The Government refused to give him any reward or written pardon. Last Monday night a detective drove with him in a cab into the city, and he was given the alternative of being turned unprotected into the street or passage to London and thence to some colony in the Eastern Hemisphere. He accepted the latter. His family already have gone to London separately in order to avoid suspicion.

PARISH OF PARKHILL,

On the eve of his departure for Ireland Rev. P. Corcoran, P. P. of Parkhill, was presented by his parishioners with a purse of \$200 and the following address:—

Rev. Sir,-Having heard that you are to leave us for a short time, we, your spirit-ual children of Parkhill and West Williams, humbly address you with profound respect and a love more than ordinary, but well-merited, not only by your sacred character, but your cordial tenderness and indefatigable labors both in the cultivation of the control of the indefatigable labors both in the cultiva-tion of piety and virtue, and reproof of error. In the spiritual training of our children you have been untiring, zealous, and successful in your happy method of instilling into their tender minds and impressing on their hearts the inestimable benefit of religious instruction. As an ardent votary of Catholic educa-

tion, signalized as an excellent patron of our separate schools, and the teacher's true and sincere friend, you have given, indeed, an example worthy of imitation by all who profess to be real philantroph ists in society and bright beacons to lure to a more blissful world. Faithful Pastor, the effects of your rare talents as an elo quent preacher, and your inestimable character as practical instructor, are sincerely appreciated here, and their memory shall continue to gladden our hearts and heighten our gratitude for these advantages bestowed on us by a bounteous God. During nine years among us we have always watched with admiration your grand moral character as an example of every virtue, and, while always zealous and ever active in the administration of your sacred duties, you have exhibited the best and purest qualities pertaining to the holy priesthool. Yes, we firmly believe that you have never stained the indelible mark divinely imprinted at your ordina-

mark divinely imprinted at your ordination.

Previous to your arrival here neither resbytery nor Church existed in Parkhill, but now we behold with pride and gladness two magnificent edifices, one to comfort the priest, the other for the worship of God and the solace of the sinner. In grandeur and beauty these fine structures far surpass our early hopes of capability of erection, but they now add much to the growing charms of Parkhill and to the beauties of its scenery. The Church of West Williams also, though built before your coming, was encumbered with a heavy debt, but it is now entirely free, and has been receiving necessary finishings and decorations through your unceasing exertions by means of picnies, bazaars and voluntary contributions and, after a few days, when its final embellishments will be completed, it will stand forth as a shining monument of the pious zeal of our fine, our noble, hospitable race of upright and sincere Catholic Highlanders, led, Rev. Father, by your holy promptions and advantations to your should be considered as the three restricts of the soles and the soles of the soles us to think that your absence will be short, and therefore with leyful hearts we wish you a happy and prosperous journey to your dear native land, to that dear seven the later, the wastern deen, that has given to your dear native land, to that dear seven the later, and therefore with journative with your abspace will be ghort, and therefore will be expended to your dear native land, to that dear one with journative will prove a space, and herefore with journative will be control to the dear the has given and prosperous journey to your dear native land, to that dear one with journative will present the wastern deen, that has given as so many apostole slabeng and prosperous journey to your dear native land, to that dear one in the Western deen, that has given as so many apostole should prosperous journey to your dear native land, to that has given as so many apostole altopy and prosperous journey to your dear na our fine, our none, nospitable race of apright and sincere Catholic Highlanders, led, Rev. Father, by your holy promptings and admonitions towards their present comforts and future happiness. In fine, your perjetual labors and love of

able happiness of heaven hereafter.

In presenting you this gift as a slight token of our grateful acknowledgments of your devoted services faithfully performed, we earnestly desire that you will kindly take into consideration the unfavorable time in which it is made, under adverse of the windle with the same of the adverse circumstances that limit the power of good-will and eager generosity of a people who consider it but a mite compared with the spontaneous outpourings of grateful hearts anxious that you may njoy the pleasures of a happy voyage nd safe return to us from the dear scenes

and safe return to us from the dear scenes of our nativity.

We also cherish the hope that you will tender our earnest sympathy to the faithful people of suffering "Green lovely Erin," a country blessed by God, and bounteously supplied by nature with fertility and beauty; "never chilled into sterility by the winter's cold, never parched into barrenness by the summer's heat," yet into barrenness by the summer's heat," yet it has been profaned and robbed by an unrelenting landlord aristocracy, and imoverished by the withering hand of the oliator. Signed on behalf of the parish, Angus

Morrison, John O'Hanly, John McDen-ald, Donald McCormick, Arch. McCor-mick, John McKinnon, Norman McMil-

My dear friends and parishioners,—It was with no little surprise that I learned your desire to make an address and presentation to me previous to my departure to visit my native land and the Eternal City, the centre of Catholic unity. I have for nine centre of Catholic unity. I have for nine years labored among you in the ministry without the happiness of seeing my now aged parents. I must confess that much as I love the congregation of Parkhill and Williams and appreciate your earnest zeal for the progress of religion, I have a longing, which is at the same time natural and I trust, laudable, to see again the green island which gave me birth and my beloved parents, to whose care I owe everything after God. thing after God.

thing after God.

Besides, it is my earnest desire to obtain
in person both for myself and for you the
blessing of our Holy Father, the illustrious Pope Leo XIII., and to witness for
myself the evidence which the ancient city of Rome offers, not only that our faith is one everywhere, but that it has been handed down to us not changed from the Apostolic age. Nowhere else than in Rome can we behold so many monuments proving that our Faith is the Faith of Christ's Apostles, for there this truth is proclaimed even from the many apostolic proclaimed even from the many apostolic cenotaphs and from the tombs of the millions of martyrs who suffered for Christ's sake. You have thought proper to bestow very high eulogiums upon me in reference to my work in the holy ministry. It is true that much has been done towards the advancement of religion during my nine years' stay amongst you. We have two very excellent churches and a splendid parochial residence, which are a credit to the parish, and our schools supplied with efficient teachers and all the necessary furniture, besides the means of training the emicient teachers and all the necessary fur-niture, besides the means of training the children of the parish in the way in which they will become good members of soci-ety and of the Catholic Church; but this ety and of the Catholic Church; but this it would have been impossible for me to effect without your generous co-operation. To yourselves, therefore, more than to me, must be attributed the flourishing condition of religion. It is no wonder then that I should feel a strong affection for all the good Catholics of this parish. This feeling of affection I am sure I will

always entertain for you, and while visit-ing the sacred places where the apostles of Christ and the early Christian martyrs planted the faith and cultivated it, water ing the tender plant with their blood, I will not forget to pray for my beloved parishioners of Parkhill and Williams.

That you may constantly persevere in the good paths of virtue will be the term of my absence, and I hope you also will offer your supplications to Almighty God for me, that my journey may benefit me, especially in a spiritual sense

FROM MAIDSTONE.

On the 1st of July Rev. Father Molphy of Maidstone, was presented with the fol-lowing address on the eve of his departure for a trip to Ireland, together with a purse for a trip to Ireland, together with a purse of \$300. This speaks volumes for the popu-larity of the good pastor of Maidstone. We

of \$500. This speaks volumes for the popularity of the good pastor of Maidstone. We hope he will return in good time in renewed health and spirits, to a flock who love him so deservedly. The following is the address:

REV. AND BEAR FATHER.

We, the parishioners of Maidstone Parish, having heard of the leave of absence you obtained from oxy beloved Bishop, to visit, your native land, take advantage of this present opportunity to testify to you our high appreciation of your sterling worth. Since your arrived in our midst you have, we will not remidst you have, who have less that. You came to us about eighteen months ago and comparish encumbered will be a faithful pastor, who have lessened that debt over \$5,000 and built a parochial residence that is second to non have lessened that debt over \$5,000 and built a parochial residence that is second to none in the whole diocese. By your untiring so all and self-sacrifice you have encared yourself to us all, and it is with regret that we now have to part with you even for a few months. However, Dear Father, since yow months it consoles us to think that your absence will be short, and therefore with jeyful hearis we wish you a happy and prosperous journey.

On our 7th page will be found a strikng and instructive illustration of the omparative worth of the various kinds of

CROWNS FOR GOOD CONDUCT AND POLITENESS.
Misses McDounell, M. Adderly, N. McKeon, A. Adderly, E. Brady, T. Strasburg, G.
De Vries, M. McCabe, R. Rouff A. Hense, J.
Claney, G. Richards, E. Zeigler, L. Kennedy,
J. Stamlen, M. Rhoan.

Misses Simmons, McDonnell and Rinn.
Misses Simmons, McDonnell and Rinn.
Miss Simmons, Prizes, Vocal and Instrumental music, Prench studies. Miss McDonnell, Prizes, instrumental music, drawing, painting and French. Miss Rinn,
Prizes, instrumental music, French studies.

UNDER GRADUATE:
Misses Rouff and Kennedy.
Miss Rouff, Prizes, rhector.c, ancient and
modern history, arithmetic, geography,
phitosophy, algebra, botany, astronomy,
embroidery in chenille, point lace, instumental music, application, order and neatness.
Miss L. Kennedy, Prizes, rhectoric, ancient

ess. Miss L. Kennedy, Prizes, rhetoric, ancient product geography, sucient and modern

Miss L. Kennedy, Prizes, rhetoric, ancient and modern geography, sneicht and modern listory, agebra, arithmetic, astronomy, botany, amiability, application, silk embroidery, regular attendance.

IST, GRAMMAR CLASS.

Misses Hense, McColl, Troy, Henry, V. Eaby, A. McKeon.

Misse Hense, Prizes, ancient and modern history, geography, astronomy, mythology, arithmetic, algebra, application, drawing, painting, embroidery in chenilie, point lace, composition, vocal and instrumental music, punctual attendance, domestic economy.

Miss Me 'oil, Prizes, christian doctrine, a.cient and modern history, geography, mythology, grammar, instrumental and vocal music, algebra, amiability and politeness, oil painting, composition, Frence, lace work.

Miss Troy, Prizes, christian doctrine ist

work.

Miss Troy, Prizes christian doctrine lst.

Prize, ancient and modern history, geography, astronomy, composition, granmar,
algebra, arithmetic, application, singin,
instrumental music, tapestry, lace work, omestic economy.
Miss Henry, Prizes, ancient and modern istory, astronomy, mythology, composition. French studies, vocal and instrumental projection services.

history, astronomy, mytho ogy, composition. French studies, vocal and instrumental music, plain sewing.

Miss Baby, Prizes, ancient and modern history, 2nd. astronomy, mythology, grammar, application. French studies, christian doctrine, composition, amiability.

Miss A. McKeon, Prizes, arithmetic, christian doctrine, french, vocal music, lst. instrumental music, domestic economy.

2ND CLASS.

Misses Quiney, Strassburg. Rich, Parmstaetter, G. De. Vries, E. Brady, N. McKeon, K. McIntosh. J. Stemilin, J. Baby.

Miss I. Quiney, Prizes, modern history, natural history, algebra, reading, christian doctrine, writing. French studies, vocal and instrumental music, ist. class oil painting, point lace, domestic economy, order.

Miss M. Strassburg, Prizes, arithmetic, algebra, history, geography, natural history, German, application, vocal and instrumental music, ist. class reading, domestic economy, crochet work, punctual attendance.

Miss S. Rich, Prizes, history, natural history, familiar science, algebra, French, domestic economy, politeness, amiability, reading, painting, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, point lace, punctual attendance.

Miss A. Darmstaetter, Prizes, arithmetic.

tendance.
Miss A. Darmstaetter, Prizes, arithmetic. algebra, history, 2nd. reading, writing, vocal and instrumental music, drawing, painting, punctual attendance.
Miss G. De Vries, Prizes. arithmetic, geography, natural history, speiling, embroidery in chenille and silk creweis drawing, painting.

graphy, natural history, spelling, embroidery in henrille and silk creweis drawing, by McKeon. Prizes, christian doctrine, arithmetic, natural history. French studies, vocal and instrumental music, drawing and bainting.

K. McIntosh, Priz's, natural history, elements of chemistry, reading, drawing, painting, writing and amiability.

E. Brady, Prizes, christian doctrine, arithmetic, domestic economy, (ist prize) vocal and instrumental music, reading, writing, oil painting drawing order and neatness.

J. Stemlin, Prizes, christian doctrine, history, geography, arithmetic, grammar, (ist prize) natural history, familiar science, reading, writing, composition, spelling, embroidery in chenille, tapestry.

J. Baby, Prizes, Freuch catechism, sacred history, vocal and instrumental music, order, neatness, amiability, embroidery in silk, punctual attendance.

313 CLASS.

Misses A. McDonnell, S. Warren. S. Lawless. I. Patterson, R. Meyfarth, E. Broadbent, F. McGonegal, H. Francols, M. McCabe, M. Rohan, B. Heyward, E. Pennelather, E. Simmons.

Miss A. McDonell, Prizes, arithmetic, reading, writing.

Miss S. Warren, Prizes, catechism, gram-

mg. writing
mg. Warren, Prizes, catechism gramMiss S. Warren, Prizes, catechism gram-

Miss S. Warren, Filzes, caccular, grammar, history, geography, voxal and listrumental music, amiabitity.
Miss S. Lawless, Prizes, arithmetic, grammar, composition, history, geography, music amiability.
Miss I. Patterson, Prizes, grammar, history reading, writing, familiar science, tory reading, writing, familiar science, French studies.

Miss R. Meyfarth, Prizes, arithmetic, grammar, composition

Miss R. Meyfarth, Frizes, arithmetic, grammar, composition, catechism, geography, drawing, music, amiability.

Miss E. Broadbent, Prizes, grammar, reading, writing, music, mbro:dery in silk, politeness and amiability.

Miss F. McCionegal, Frizes, arithmetic, history, sacred history, composition, raised tapestry.

French, music.
Miss M. McCabe, Prizes, arithmetic, reading, spelling, plain sewing, music.
Miss B. Heyward, Prizes, arithmetic, geography, history, reading, spelling, music, miability Miss M. Rohan, Prizes, reading, writing, Miss E. Simmons, Prizes. grammar, com-

Misses E. Sienkors, Trees gramma, composition, history, French, music, slik embroidery, domestic economy, amiability.

4TH CLASS.

Misses E. Zeigler, M. Adderly, A. Adderly, L. Mette, G. Kitchartz, E. Brockway, M. Faltis C. Gles, L. Cada, B. McDonnell, A. Sullivan, B. Powers, McCabe, McGregor, R. Bayard.

Faltis, C. Gies, L. Cada, B. McDonnell, A. Sullivan, B. Powers, MecLabe, McGregor, R. Bayard.

Miss E. Zetgler, Prizes, history, geography, grammar, German, music and singing, point lace, domestic economy, application.

Miss M. Addelly, Prizes, history, geography, silk embrodery, crewels, 2nd domestic economy, order, neatness, blue history, French, drawing.

Miss A. Adderly, Prizes, sacred history, arithmetic, 2nd div., grammar, coenlile and silk embrodery, point lace, application.

Miss L. Mette, Prizes, reading, arithmetic, grammar, drawing, knitting, silk embroidery, domestic economy, 2nd, order, neatness.

Miss G. Ritchartz, Prizes, history, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, music, amiaolity, punctual attendance, application.

Miss E. Brockward, blue history, French, tapestry, Pattle, Prizes, reading, grammar, Pattle, Grammar, blue, crawis embrodery in flossile.

meathess.

Miss L. Cada, Prizes, history, spelling, arithmetic, tapesiry, piain sewing, knitting, politeness, order and neathess.

Miss B. McJonnell, Prizes, reading, spelling, grammar, witing.

Miss A. Sullivan, Prizes, reading, arithmetic, grammar, punctual attendance.

Miss B. Powers, Prizes, spelling, grammar, music, punctual attendance.

Miss R. Bayard, Prizes, grammar, reading, spelling, geography, music.

Miss McGregor, Prizes, grammar, reading, spelling, geography, music.

Miss McGregor, Prizes, reading, writing, arithmetic, 3rd dv. tapestry, politeness and amiability. 2ND. Div. 4rH eLASS.

Misses Ke.ly, Falda, Michels, N. Ezan, M. Hogan, M. Egan, M. Dalton, F. Atkinson, B. McGonegal, E. Hague, M. Dalton, J. Fisher, G. Moore.

Miss K. Kelly, Prizes, grammar, geography, reading, tapestry, music, amiability.

Miss C. Zeigler, Prizes, geography, reading, drawing, music and singing, chenille embroidery, point lace, domestic economy.

Miss L. Fulda, Prizes, grammar, spelling, geography, drawing, painting, chenile and silk embroidery, point lace, music, domestic economy, order, neatness.

Miss J. Michels, Prizes, grammar, arithmetic, 2nd, geography, music, terman, domestic economy, ist, order and neatness.

Miss N. Egan, Prizes, grammar, reading, music.

Miss M. Hogan, Prizes, grammar, silk ela-

music.
Miss M. Hogan, Prizes, grammar, silk embroidery, music, amiability.
Miss M. Egan, Prizes, grammar, reading, rk, music. F. Atkinson, Pr'zes, grammar, amia-vriting 2nd.

gratitude for your services, and pray that our Divine Master may grant you peace and comfort in this life, and the indescribable happiness of heaven hereafter.

In presenting you this gift as a slight token of our grateful acknowledgments of your devoted services faithfully personable.

THE URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT
HAM.

Miss B. McGonegal, Prizes, grammar, French, tapestry, plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, seography, reading, speling, amiability, apestry.

Miss B. McGonegal, Prizes, grammar, French, tapestry, plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, seography, reading, amiability, amiability, amiability.

Miss B. McGonegal, Prizes, grammar, French, tapestry, plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, seography, reading, speling, amiability, amiability, amiability, amiability.

Miss B. McGonegal, Prizes, grammar, French, tapestry, plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, seography, reading, speling, amiability, apestry.

Miss D. Alogonegal, Prizes, grammar, French, tapestry, plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, seography, reading, speling, amiability, apestry.

Miss D. Alogonegal, Prizes, grammar, French, tapestry, plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, seography, reading, speling, amiability, apestry.

Miss D. Alogonegal, Prizes, grammar, French, tapestry, plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, seography, reading, speling, amiability, apestry.

Miss D. McGonegal, Prizes, grammar, French, tapestry, plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, grammar, property plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, seography, reading, speling, amiability, apestry.

Miss D. McGonegal, Prizes, grammar, property plain sewing Miss E. Hague, Prizes, grammar, property plain sewing Miss E. Hague,

amiability.

5TH CLASs.

Misses Collop, Maisonville, B. Sullivan,
B. Thomson, A. Billman, E. Moore.
Miss Collop, Prizes, reading, writing, smiability, silk embroidery.
Miss Maisonville, Prizes, spelling, arithmetic, embroidery in filoselle, music, amiability. Miss B. Sullivan, Prizes, arithmetic, em-roid ry in filoselle, crochet, amiability,

misic.

Miss B. Thomson, Prizes, geography, reading, Hrench, Lapestry, crochet, music.

Miss B. Thomson, Prizes, geography, reading, French, Lapestry, crochet, music.

Miss Ata Biliman, Prizes, applicationorder, reading, spelling, arithmetic, silk embroidery, tapestry.

Miss E. Moore, Prizes, reading, spelling, writing, politeness, anniability, tapestry.

Miss K. Mc E. Para, A 702, Class S.

Miss K. Mc E. Para, A 702, Class S.

Miss K. Mc E. Para, A 702, Class S.

Monta, G. Billman, L. Le Leanf, V. Nagle, A O'Keefe, A. C. Barry, J. Maisonville, Miss C. McGonegal, Prizes, arithmetic, French, tapestry, reading, spelling, tapesiry.

Miss R. Drouillard, Prizes, French, reading spelling, tapesiry.

Miss K. Powell, Prizes, arithmetic, spelling, tapesiry.

Miss K. Powell, Prizes, French, reading, Miss E. Powell, Prizes, French, reading, Miss E. Powell, Prizes, French, reading. Miss F. Powell, Prizes, French, reading,

Miss C. Moore, Prizes, French, reading, spetting.

Miss B. Pennefather, Prizes, French, reading, spelling.

Her Second Love."

s Vina Nagle, Prizes, reading, spelling, Miss A. C'Keefe, Prizes, reading, spelling Miss M. A. C. Barry, Prizes, reading, spelling ing, catechism.
Miss J. Maisonville, Prizes, French, readng, spelling.
Miss Georgie Moore, Prizes, reading, polite-

A QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

Her Second Love," and the Important Secret she Reveals for the Benefit of Woman.

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirone of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced, therefore, that Miss Maude Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested not only in theatrical cironly natural that timusual interest should be manifested not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more sur-prising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or announce

to nearly every one in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within berself the elements of feeling without which no emo-tion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she
was in greatly improved health, which the
expression and color of her countenance

"Is it true Miss Granger that you contemplate a starring tour the coming sea-

"Yes, indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 16th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the eastern and western states."
"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking!"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to

this question, after which she said:
"Certainly. It is true I have been ill "Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious act ress undergoes in essaying an emotiona It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in order to rightly por-tray the character. This necessitates an ter abandonment of one's personality rayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to feel the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in cerain passages of a part I was playing. The undience considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying apon my health."
"But do you anticipate avoiding this in

the future "Not in the least. I expect to have ist as great a strain as before but with stored health, and a knowledge of how

etain it I do not fear."
You speak of a knowledge of how to ain health. Will you please explain at you mean by that?"
You must be aware that women by

their very natures are subject to troubles ad afflictions unknown to the sterner ex. The name of these troubles is legion, bet. The hame of these trotters is gloth, out in whatever form they may come they are weaknesses which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe thousands of noble women are to-day suffering agonies of which even their best friends and relatives know little or nothng, and when I reflect upon it I confess makes me sad. Now all this misery at makes me sad. Now an time merry arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully ob-serve them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restortion, and how to remain in perfect ealth."

"Please explain more fully." "Well. I have found a remedy which teems specially adapted for this very pur-ose. It is pure and palatable and con-

trols the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffe ing and many deaths might be avoided."
"What is this wonderful remedy?"
"Warner's Safe Care."

"And you use it?"
"Constantly."
"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season success-

"I am quite certain of it."
"A few questions more, Miss Granger.
Will you please give me a list of the parts
you have created and the plays you have
taken part in since your first appearance

in public?"
"I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square theatre for two seasons, after that to the Boston Giobe for one season and then to Booth's theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough and afterwards starred in Juliet, Camille, Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blaine the Galley Slave and also starred in Two Nights in Rome, playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been play-ing in the Planter's Wife and the coming

Miss B. Pennefather, Prizes, French, reading, spelling.
Miss K. Heald, Prizes, reading, spelling, politeness, work on cardboard.
Miss A. Daiton, Prizes, reading, spelling.
Miss S. Moffat, Prizes, arithmetic, French, reading spelling, crochet.
Miss G Biliman, Prizes, reading, spelling, arithmetic writing.
Miss L Le Bœuf, Prizes, French, reading, spelling, arithmetic writing. how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

As one of the results of a mission given in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows in Philadelphia, lately, thir y Protestauts are now under instruction for reception into

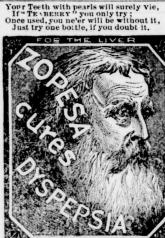
At his father's residence, No. 477 Colborn street, Gilbert McLean, aged 30 years.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Visit to Loudon"—Specialists
From the International Throat and Lung
Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, will
be at the Tecumseh House, London, the
first Thursday, and two following days of
every month, next visit being July 5th, 6th,
and 7th. We make a specialty of treat
ment of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all the
diseases of the head, throat and lungs, using
the spirometer, the wonderful invention of

the spirometer, the wonderful invention of M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys the medi-cines directly to the diseased parts. Con-sultations free. For information write, enclosing stamp, to 173 Church St., Toronto, or 13 Philip's Square, Montreal. SPECIAL NOTICE .- J. McKenzie has re-

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. MCR. enzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-



CONFIDENCE. ZOPESA is a certain preventive of malarial roubles, as it keeps the Liver active. It nakes Bilious fever impossible. On the ame grounds it makes Indigestion impossisome grounds it makes Indigestion impossi-ble and the blood pure.
It is want of judgment to allow prejudice to prevent one from trying this remedy. The writer has seen many such, who, b-ing per-suaded, were surprised and gratified at the results. Try a 10-cent sample.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

PIC NIC The above Society will hold their

PORT STANLEY On Wednesday. July 18. The 7th Fusilier Band, together with tyton's String Band, has been engaged for e occasion. A large number of eash prizes ill be given for games. A grand time may expected. Trains will leave London at occasions; returning leave Port Stanley at 6 m. FARE 30 CFNTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE BALANCE OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

PARASOLS, SUMMER SKIRTS, ETC., AT COST.

J. J. GIBBONS, DUNDAS ST.

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Receipts and Disbursements from 1st December, 1882, to 31st May, 1883.

Cash balance 1st Dec, 1882... 175 Canadian Bank of Commerce

131 Lead pipe account.
644 Stop-cock box acc unt.
648 Stop-cock box acc unt.
82 Wm. Platt, wages.
93 J. W. Cryer, wages account.
105 Hugh Brown
107 William Oliver.
109 John Wrigley
136 I. Danks, salary.
122 D. H. Parry, salary.
122 D. H. Parry, salary.
123 Insurance account, including \$15
security guarantee.
126 Water rate account, "rebate".
127 Solicitor's account.
205 Solicitor's account.
212 Interest ac., Bank of Commerce.

100 Balance of cash in hand D. H. PARRY, Secretary pro tem, JOHN OVERELL Audito

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25° Ask your Druggist or Storekeeper for DR. JENNER'S PILLS, and take no other that may be represented to be "just as good."

26° Give them a trial; they are fully warranted.

Prepared only at the Chemical Laborator-les of

JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford.

VOL. 5.

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CATH

THE Pall Mal look ahead, and men will continu Tories until some to the fact that the WITH her usua

others a telegram The action of t ment in sending per immigrants l and "dismay" ar Ireland. The im-ican National Le ciated in Engla years of agitatio the result of agit THE Duke of

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all the resources any nation has e of the world, but exposed in about est piece of trick recorded as havin no other nation and if no other that inflicted on turn cargo of exi No wonder the support of their deal to house and

killen Union fo 307 inmates in th cost per head for and three-pence and three-pence and a half cents; less than eight ce the Government heavy burden.; ne ies of the munific be assisted any w REYNOLD'S ne men's organ, of Duke of Marlbor ruffian and repretthe man who, as

however, for du shameless interco perfectly cogniza was apparently a party. And the fellow, who, by son of an hered English legislator position of se and has inherited year from the na s where the rub folly might be committed by 1 people that may powerful effect whole order; but the pockets of t sibly for services eration, but as a the most perfec orgies of the pr concludes his a

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