

Butterfly Days.

White is the road with the heat of the mid-summer sun. Soft sound our footsteps and muffled in deep-lying dews. On one side is sounding a murmur of slow-flowing water. Beneath the cool banks and the shade of its low-drooping alders; Beyond the grey fence and the tall weeds that cluster about the thick-dimmed hillside. Beyond the grey fence and the tall weeds that cluster about the thick-dimmed hillside. Far up the road is the shade of the brown, silent forest. Arching over rocks that are covered with emerald mosses. But here float the butterflies; Colias, small, slow flying. Lighting to slip from the edges of pools by the roadside; The black-winged Asterias, swaying on a gathery parsley; The Cynthia rosy, that sips from the sweets of the thistle.

Over the crest of the hill lies the old ruined garden. Where intricate paths wind among the tall clusters of rose hedges. Here Humming-bird Moths hang suspended in rainbows of motion. And drink deep of nectar and honey that lurk in the flowers. The Mourning-cloak Butterfly rests on the ground and the willow. The Common Vanessa glows red in a bright flock of sunbeams. It pauses a moment, and straightway the neck of the hunter swoops downward and vainly it struggles against the soft meshes. That close in around it and soon the white pine box is in its grasp. With spools, and the hunters lie resting, couched deep in cool grasses. O, still Happy Hunting Grounds, haunted by ghosts of old summers. You sunshine and beauty shall dwell with the hunters forever.

KATHERINE PYLE, Wilmington, Delaware.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS IN EUROPE.

CERTAIN SPECIMENS OF DRY ROT NOTICED BY AN AMERICAN PRIEST—THE UNIVERSAL EVIL, THE BAD PRESS—"EXCEPT ITALIAN CATHOLICS"—"EXPECTING A MIRACLE, WHEN THEY OUGHT TO FOLLOW POPE LEO'S ADVICE."

Catholic Review. Rome, June 15.—Since my leaving home in February in search of health, which I found in the lovely climes of France and Spain and Italy, I have seen many new scenes and things. The condition of the Church in these countries is, indeed, very deplorable. The whole power of the press is in the hands of a few daring men who are warring it for the very destruction of the Church. And what is stranger still, the Catholics, who form the immense majorities in these countries, seem, as a body, to be perfectly indifferent to their own fate. They are perfectly nervous, and seem to think that religion requires them to lie down and to permit their enemies to tie their hands and feet and to insult them in a manner that would not be tolerated by the lowest cornfield negro in the worst days of slavery. I am not calling on my imagination when I write this; it is the painful truth. The Catholics of the United States have no true idea of this most unaccountable state of things in France and Spain, and most of all in Italy.

SHOCKING SUPINENESS OF CATHOLICS. Before coming to Europe I had read a great deal about the efforts of the societies against the bad press. The condition where seen it even hinted at that the Catholics themselves did comparatively nothing, I might say absolutely nothing, to defend themselves against their enemies. I say absolutely speaking, for the number of Catholic papers as compared with those of their enemies is very small; and the few that are published are feeble in their defence of the Church that their influence is hardly felt. Here in Rome, the very heart of the Church, are numberless papers sold at one cent a piece that are continually vilifying the Church; while, on the other hand, you find two or three weak-voiced sheets that are the only weapons of truth, and all these but one are sold at two cents. This difference of a cent in price goes very far with an Italian; and hence you will see men who call themselves great defenders of the Pope buying the bad paper because the one that is the friend of religion costs too much.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF DEMORALIZATION. The men who manufacture public opinion in these countries represent but a very small minority of the people; but they are very daring men, and they are well organized. They have their leading journals in the large cities; and these serve as so many feeders for the small country papers that reproduce the worst venom of their masters. These small papers, sometimes only the size of a page of foolscap, are scattered in the towns and villages among the good simple people unaccustomed to papers, and who believe whatever they see in print; and they are literally devoured by those people. Add to this the daily pictorial papers that are filled with the grossest insults to the Church. Not to mention the same, I saw in Madrid, the very capital of most of Catholic Spain, papers that appeared every day with the most shocking caricatures of even the Pope himself. And strange to say, the demand for such papers could hardly be supplied. There was no voice raised against it.

"THE DEVIL WORKING THROUGH THE FRENCH." While I could not but be most edified at the immense numbers of men and women that filled the churches during Lent, I could not but feel that those pious and simple Spaniards were in danger of following one long in the wake of the neighbors, the French. No people are more susceptible to papers for a long time without imminent danger to their faith. The men who are doing this deadly work in Spain are a mere handful. They have done their work well in France. In olden times it was said, with a great deal of truth, *quis Dei pro Francos*, but now a days we find another name substituted for that of God.

ASTOUNDING APATHY EVEN OF CLERGYMEN. The Catholic laity of these countries, and even the priests as a body, seem to be entirely unaware of the tremendous power of the press for good as well as for evil. They are even scandalized when remonstrated with for their want of knowledge in this respect. A man who advocates the newspapers is looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion. Thus the working classes, who are in most cases incapable of judging for themselves, have

no antidote against this deadly poison. And this, too, in countries where there are thousands of holy and learned men. The most effective weapon of defence, the press, is left entirely in the hands of the enemies of all religion. You cannot conceive the apathy of the Italians in this respect. They allow the revolutionists to say and to do what they like in the vain hope that some miracle or other may set all things right. I cannot describe to you what pain it gives a priest to witness such a condition of things; and what contempt he must entertain for those who can so easily defend themselves, but who have not moral courage to do it. Up to the present the revolutionists in Italy do not represent more than the one-fourth of the population, and hardly as much, but there is, literally speaking, no one to oppose them, and they are gaining ground every day. The overthrow of King Humbert's Government is only a matter of time. In fact the present government is almost as much afraid of the handful of revolutionists as are the friends of the Pope, or the Clericals, as they are called here.

If the Clericals had only a little courage or what we call backbone, they could have things their own way. But this is most lamentably wanting; and they crowd the veriest slaves before the followers of the Government and the Socialists. It actually makes one ashamed to find his faith professed by such a nation of cowards.

THE GARIBALDIANS' COURAGE.

I saw on last Sunday, on the occasion of a funeral procession to honor Garibaldi, a circumstance which brought out this cowardice in the most striking manner. A day or two before the demonstration the good people of Rome gave themselves up to the most alarming fears. They were sure the Garibaldians were going to take possession of Rome and to destroy the friends of the Pope. The Garibaldians, on the other hand, had given out that the Clericals had made preparations to break up their processions. Either side was in perfect terror of the other. Not a priest dared to walk the streets of Rome on this occasion. I saw but one old priest, and he was behind a great column hidden away from the view of the men who formed the procession. His health is remarkably good. He talked in the most cheerful manner for more than half an hour and said a few words to every one. His pictures do not do him justice, for when his face is lit up by conversation, it is really a most interesting face. It is very difficult to get an audience from him, as he spends much time in study. Persons may have to wait for weeks; and then it is only a select few that are admitted. Some thirty-eight persons were admitted a few days ago. I may thank the President of the American College, Monsignor Hostlot, for the honor of being presented to His Holiness. The Americans have reason to congratulate themselves on having such a gentleman at the head of their college, for he is one of the most obliging gentlemen I have ever met.

I am wandering away from my subject but as I have already perhaps said too much, it may be as well not to return to it again. It is true we ourselves have not much to boast of, for we have not one daily Catholic paper in the great Catholic city of New York. I trust this *argumentum ad hominem* may not exist long. We have the example of these countries to put us on our guard for the same power that is being used against us here. The Catholic who visits our shores. The Catholic who sees the true state of these countries must have a great love, and almost a reverence, for the brave editors who do a service to the Church which even the priests themselves seem incapable of rendering.

INSULT TO LEO XIII. AND VIOLATION OF THE GUARANTEES.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Table* writes: "The notorious Leo Tassi, the scurrilous defamer of Pius IX., last week gave a lecture in the Hall of the Progressives, in the Via delle Muratte, to the students of the Roman University. The subject was Garibaldi, whom the lecturer declared superior to Gracchus, Brutus, Scipio, Caesar, and Alexander the Great. He then said that he himself did not believe in God, but if he did, he would be inclined to believe in Garibaldi as a messenger from heaven invested with all divine grandeur. He compared Pius IX. to Alexander VI. (Borgia), and asserted that these two Popes rivaled each other in wickedness. Garibaldi was a hero who excelled humanity. Italy, when her mourning for Garibaldi was over, should thank God for the scurrilous defamer of Pius IX. and his black stilettes. The fugitives should find no refuge anywhere. He would answer for France, a country which never would receive those whom Italy vomited forth. In this instant, Young Italy would only fulfill a sacred duty, that of executing the last will and testament of Garibaldi. These sentiments of Leo Tassi were received with bursts of applause from the students. The Quæstura threatened the printer with a fine of 100 lire and suspension, if he did not at once remove the obnoxious phrase, 'happily reigning,' from the notice."

A Fatal Mistake

would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs). Sold by all druggists. If mothers and nurses would cease giving opiates in the guise of Paregoric, and Cordials, and for children teething and subject to bowel complaints, give instead Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the lives of many infants might be saved that are sacrificed to deadly drugs.

IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The Catholics of Ireland have just now before them a task of considerable difficulty and complexity, in which the honour and well-being of their country is involved, and by which the best interests of religion may be benefited or injured. This task is to secure for their children such a complete and thoroughly organized system of university education as will enable the Irish Catholic youth in every department of intellectual life, literary and scientific, to stand on a footing of perfect equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen wherever educated, whether in the Queen's Colleges or at Trinity College. The difficulty and complexity of this task are not lessened by being in many respects masked, and even partially concealed from view; nor, again, because the work to be done belongs to the class of undertakings which are the common duty of many men of various conditions and different kinds of responsibility. Nothing is more usual in such cases than for one set of persons to stand by inert, leaving to others to bear if they can a double or even a triple share of the common burden. Nay, those persons who are generally kept critics of any shortcomings on the part of others, and are especially unsparring of censure of any failure which may have been mainly caused by their own criminal negligence. We on this side of the Channel have a deep sympathy for our Irish brethren in this matter. We shall watch their course of proceeding with a lively interest, not only because of the many ties of religion, and relationship, and affection, which unite us most closely to them, but also because what they do may be a lesson to ourselves, and a very present help in our own difficulties as to higher education; and with all our heart we wish them the fullest success.

A GLORIOUS POTE.

The Holy Father himself seems to be the one really brave man in Rome. I saw him a few days ago when I obtained his blessing and power to impart the same on my return to the good people of Holyoke. His health is remarkably good. He talked in the most cheerful manner for more than half an hour and said a few words to every one. His pictures do not do him justice, for when his face is lit up by conversation, it is really a most interesting face. It is very difficult to get an audience from him, as he spends much time in study. Persons may have to wait for weeks; and then it is only a select few that are admitted. Some thirty-eight persons were admitted a few days ago. I may thank the President of the American College, Monsignor Hostlot, for the honor of being presented to His Holiness. The Americans have reason to congratulate themselves on having such a gentleman at the head of their college, for he is one of the most obliging gentlemen I have ever met.

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CLAP-TRAP REVIVALISM.

Not long since many sober men and women in this community found ample reason to object to the crazy methods of the so-called "boy preacher," but reports of the doings of the Salvation Army in London excite the curiosity of a similar kind ever seen in this country. This organization, if such it may be called, has an organ known as "The War Cry" which contains a great deal of curious information about the Army. The General is Mr. Booth, and among the other prominent officials is his wife, three sons and a daughter, who, speaking after a worldly fashion, seem to have a very soft thing. In addition to these there are Colonels, Majors, Captains, and various other officials, for whose benefit subscriptions are urgently demanded. These demands are evidently complied with, as the Salvation Army is apparently in funds, with purchase halls and pay large numbers of hangers-on. "Truth" does not wonder, and neither do we, that this army finds recruits, and that its officers bear as large a proportion to the men as they do in the Mexican forces, since it is far more pleasant and less wearisome to march about in the ranks of the Army, than to be in the ranks of the Army. In addition to the converts star under any title they may choose. Thus, we are told of the "Converted Drunkard," the "Hallelujah Fishmonger," the "Converted Clown," the "Blood-Washed Miner," the "Happy Boy," the "Converted Waldman," the "Hallelujah Parson," the "Devil Dodger," and the "Devil Wallopper," titles which indicate, in a general way, the lack of intelligence and good sense on the part of those who engage in this burlesquing of a serious matter. In regard to the practices of the salvation army it is stated that " brass instruments, drums, triangles and tams open air," while in Caringtown "Private Wright blew such a shrill blast from his horn that thoroughly aroused the natives; then he soloed them with lanjo accompaniment." The experiences of the converted as stated in the columns of Truth are exceedingly curious. At Middleborough a recruit explained how he "used to turn black houses into white ones by the aid of whitewash." At Blackburn "one who used tobacco for twenty-one years, and could not pray without a chew, has, after a hard fight, made a surrender." At Halifax a man said that when he told his wife that he had joined the Salvation Army she called him names and threw his shield through the window. He and his son got on their knees, and prayed that God would have mercy on her. Whilst doing so, old boots were flying about, but they prayed on, and the next night she came and got herself saved." In Chester a man "there was a man so bad that he went by the name of Charlie Peace, he would come home sometimes so drunk that his wife had to hide his razors, but now a wonderful change has been wrought in him." In Winsford, a brother says, "I used to go to public houses, and stand on my head on the table, and every ray of light and dance with my feet against the ceiling, but I am saved now."

It appears from further testimony that General Booth is exceedingly jealous of King Eans' army, a competing force given to imitating the practices of his own army. He even goes so far as to warn the public against his competitors, and to say that it is not easy to understand why one force is not as good as the other. To the intelligent and reverent Christian man, or woman, clap-trap revivalism of this kind must be exceedingly distasteful. The brazen clamor and parade of a minstrel show or a circus is out of place in religious matters. The sentiments inspired by the clamor and hurrahs of sensational revivals of any kind are a very poor counterfeit of those influencing the hearts of those who have been awakened by reasonable methods. Sensational methods of all kinds serve to diminish the popular respect for religion, and permanently disgust many who, under other conditions, might have been brought to God. The fact that an ignorant or a vulgar man, or an ignorant man of any kind, has "got religion," as they call it, does not necessarily inspire him with so much knowledge that he may safely undertake to become a public teacher. It would scarcely be considered the thing to commission a man who had just learned the alphabet to teach in a high school or college, and it is even more absurd to assume that a man of no intelligence, and of formerly immoral life, can, by that indefinite process known as "getting religion," become a safe and reliable religious teacher. With possibly two or three exceptions, the so-called evangelists and lay-preachers have done more harm than good. They enter to a sensationalizing public, but have behind no influence that survives them. If the various churches cannot adequately subserve the interests of Christianity there must be a severe loss somewhere, a screw that expires-fighters and salvation armies can never tighten.—Chicago News.

The Good Work Continues.

At the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans on Tuesday, June 13, 1882, the following Capabilities were drawn by the holders of tickets as stated. The desire of the winners not to have their names published is more than usual. Ticket No. 4471 drew \$100,000; No. 22,910 drew \$50,000; No. 51,232 drew \$25,000—sold in tenets, two of which were held by Mrs. J. F. Roudy, 252 Bourbon st., New Orleans; one by H. D. Bayne, Baronne and Canal st., N. O.; one by Mrs. L. Horn, 204 St. Louis st., N. O.; two by Joe C. Chamberlain, of Galveston, Texas. No. 76,347 drew \$10,000—sold in tenets—two of which were held by P. Payson of No. 212 Union st., Chicago, Ill., another Mrs. E. T. Hall, corner Ninth and Fulton st., Brookline, Mass., another Mrs. T. B. Hall, of New Orleans, under the sole management and care of Mrs. T. B. Hall, regard of Law, and J. A. Early of Va., when the new scheme will again be adopted. Full particulars of which will be sent on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and instantly cure you, and it is the only thing that will. With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

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A JUMBLE.

Bay City Chronicle. A paragraph is going the rounds of the press to the effect that "the Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston having decided that scholars in public schools should be educated in morals, have appointed a committee to produce a text-book. The committee includes, besides the Evangelicals, a Universalist, a Swedenborgian, a Roman Catholic, and a Hebrew." We have a great curiosity to know who the fool is—or the impostor—called "a Roman Catholic," who has been nominated for this "committee" by the Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston. We can scarcely believe that any one presuming to call himself a Roman Catholic has accepted a place on such a committee and consented to receive an appointment from an association of Evangelical ministers. If there be in Boston such a man, we can only say, we pity Boston. A Universalist, a Swedenborgian, a Roman Catholic, and a Jew are to get together and make a text-book on morals! The Universalist and the Swedenborgian and the Hebrew must be idiots, sure; but the "Roman Catholic" must be an impostor. But we will, with much curiosity, await their report, and the book which shall follow it. It will be a curious thing in morals, and will, we have no doubt, find a ready sale. We will examine it with care, to see how a Jew, and a Catholic, and a Swedenborgian and a Universalist have agreed on the great questions to which St. Ignour gave his life. Theft, and the necessity of restitution; marriage, and the freedom of divorce; sin, and the necessity of confession and repentance; all these, and a thousand other subjects must come under the consideration of the committee, and must be agreed on, or put aside as stumbling blocks. What a monstrosity of a work the result of their deliberations will be! But these reflections are provoked by gazing at the conical side of the matter. There is also a serious side of it. It is a serious matter—a very serious matter—to know that men who call themselves Evangelical ministers—that is to say, ministers of the Christian religion—believe that a code of morals for Christians can be made without Christianity. It is a very curious matter to place the moral teaching of Christian children—Evangelical Christian children—in the hands of Jews and Universalists and Roman Catholics. Evangelical ministers know, or ought to know, that Roman Catholics, and Jews, and Universalists do not teach "Evangelical" religion; and that, therefore, the morality they would teach would not be founded on "Evangelical" religion.

But perhaps the "Evangelical Ministers' Association" of Boston say that morality is not connected with religion; that morality is morality, and religion is religion; each being distinct from, and having no connection with the other. If they say this, they become like Ingersoll and the rest of the infidels of this country and Europe, and hold that we can be good and moral without religion—*ergo*, religion is not necessary for mankind, and society can get on without it.

But if the "Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston" linger around the belief that religion is necessary for mankind, and that society cannot get on without it, then they must make up their minds as to what religion is best for mankind. They have in their committee Judaism, Swedenborgianism, Universalism, and Roman Catholicism. These are not all alike as exponents or representatives of religion. Whatever the Evangelical ministers may think of Roman Catholicism and Swedenborgianism and Universalism, we presume we may venture to say that they will consider the religion of the Swedenborgian members of the committee, and therefore less definite—that is to say, more clouded—in their conception of religion; but we have not been informed that they had recognized Judaism as a part or equal to Christianity. But they place a Hebrew, who believes not in Christ; who asserts that Christ was an impostor; who asserts that Christians, in believing in Christ and following his teaching are fools—they place a Hebrew on the committee to make a book of morals for Christian children. No, not for Christian children, answer the "Evangelical" ministers of Boston. For whom then? For all children who may come to our schools, Christian or Hebrew, Buddhist or Mohammedan. Ah! this is it! Here you have it at last!

Captain De Long.

Vicar-General Quinn, of New York, recently mentioned Captain De Long, of the Jeannette Expedition, as one of his heroes at the Sunday school of St. Peter's Church in Barclay street, as long ago as 1856. "He and his mother who was a charming Irish lady," said the Vicar-General, "lived in Beekman Street, I think, and he came to the Sunday-school quite regularly. He showed signs of great brilliancy, so I took an exceptional interest in him. He passed many hours with me, and I used to take great pleasure in answering the questions of the bright, dear boy. Ben Wood, who was then our representative in Congress for the district, told me that he had an appointment for the Naval Academy, and asked me if I did not know some capable boy whom he could justly recommend. I recommended De Long, giving him a letter to Mr. Wood, who appointed him, after a very satisfactory examination. While he was at the Naval Academy he would always write to me, and visit me in vacation, and seemed to bear me in kindly remembrance. From one of his travels in the Holy Land he brought me the top of a little round table as a present, and indeed always showed me a great affection. I am grieved at his sad end."—R. I. P.

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

I have worn one several weeks, and it has given me great relief, giving him a letter to C. B. Western College, Lynn Co., Iowa. Sold by druggists, or mailed, post-paid, \$2. Children's Pad (cures "bed-wetting") \$1.50.

The Catholic Record
 Published every Friday morning at 466 Richmond Street.
 THOS. GOSPEY,
 Publisher and Proprietor.
 Annual subscription..... \$2 00
 Six months..... 1 00
 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

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

MR. THOMAS COFFEY
 Office of the "Catholic Record,"
 FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.
 St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
 I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.
 + MICHAEL HANNAN,
 Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.
 The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.
 St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 29, 1882.
 DEAR MR. WALSH.—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.
 From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.
 Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.
 I am, sincerely yours,
 PATRICK MGR. POWER,
 Administrator.

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1882.

PERSONAL.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, left for Europe on Monday last.

THE POSITION INTOLERABLE.

The Roman question, or, in other words, the temporal independence of the Pope, continues to attract very general attention. The recent pamphlet of M. Emile Ollivier on this important subject, wherein he proves the present position of the Holy Father to be intolerable, is one of the evidences of the awakening of Europe to a true perception of the disgraceful breach of right, individual and international, perpetrated on the Roman Pontiff on the 20th of September, 1870. M. Ollivier's testimony is all the more valuable on account of his well-known regard for Italy, and his earnest desire to see its independence secured and its greatness promoted. He is, besides, ardently devoted to the principles of '89, as he himself affirms. "For my part," he says, in one portion of his pamphlet, "for my part, raised in the worship of the ideas of '89, I will not disown my first love. On the contrary, the more I observe the current of events from a disinterested standpoint, the more clearly I understand the benefits of the French revolution; the more I admire it, the more I attach myself to its cause. Say what men may, do as they may, this will ever remain one of the happiest dates of human history, the precursor of one of its brightest ages, and the counter-revolution shall never prevail against it." This very ardent and decided declaration of devotion to the principles of the great revolution shows the writer to be completely free from the so-called clerical tendencies which, in the eyes of some, might weaken the strength of his arguments. With many of them we cannot agree, for they are, unfortunately, tinged with the liberalism in which it was M. Ollivier's misfortune to be educated. But, notwithstanding the shortcomings of his training, intellectual and political, the ex-minister of the Second Empire has not been vainly endowed with keen perception; he has not purposelessly held the highest place a Frenchman could in his day hold; he has not unprofitably spent the years of his retirement from politics—ceasing to observe the march of human events with the lessons they inculcate. The sovereign under whom M. Ollivier served as first minister did more for the unification of Italy than Cavour in the cabinet or Garibaldi in the field could have ever accomplished. The consolidation of Italy was truly the realization of a Napoleonic idea, and M. Ollivier,

to whom Napoleonic ideas are yet dear, would fain contribute all his power to preserve intact a structure owing existence to a sovereign from whom he had received the highest honor. To this desire, and not to a fixed purpose to serve the Papacy at the expense of Italy, must be attributed the appearance of the ex-minister's pamphlet on the Roman question. From a Catholic standpoint, the pamphlet is far, indeed, from faultless, the writer declaring in his ninth chapter that the restoration of the temporal power, after the ancient form, would prove incompatible with the well-being of the Roman people. This very assumption he himself demolishes by his admission of the good effects of papal administrations under the ancient form, and his declaration that there remain very few, even ecclesiastics, who conceive a restoration of the temporal power, whether extended or restricted, possible without a new organization adapted to the necessities of the times. This is a very just view, and had M. Ollivier devoted himself to its elaboration instead of to useless strictures upon the former administration of affairs under the Papal government, he would have greatly strengthened his argument. Every one knows that when the temporal power is restored it will be under circumstances and conditions of society, as well as political organizations and affiliations, vastly different from those subsisting even as late as 1870. And as the papacy during its former temporal regime fully met all the wants of society and of political organizations, so it will in the future and more brilliant temporal regime to come. M. Ollivier himself confesses that the pontifical government was always worthy of admiration for the solicitude with which it guarded its subjects against sufferings, and further on declares that the personal initiative of the Pope always supplied whatever was wanting in their administrative institutions themselves. Of no other sovereigns in Europe, however illustrious, by talent, learning and virtue, can the same be said. Of no state governed even according to the cherished ideas of '89 could M. Ollivier make the same declaration.

On the whole, the ex-minister's production is conceived and written in a candid and broad-minded spirit, its imperfections being due to defects of his "liberal" education. His demonstration of the present intolerable position of the Papacy has aroused a deep feeling of indignation amongst infidel journalists, who have sought to destroy its effect by studied silence and contempt. Catholic journalists, on the other hand, have given the production of M. Ollivier the benefit of the fullest notice and criticism. *Le Monde* says of it: "The principal fact brought into the light by M. Ollivier is the threatened and uncertain position of the Sovereign Pontiff which pains and humiliates Catholics throughout the world, and is an insult to every state, royal or republican, having under its jurisdiction a greater or less number of Catholics."

If any doubt could be entertained of the intolerable position of the Pope in Rome, the *Journal de Rome* sets it at rest in an able article published some short time ago. The writer takes the just ground that the demonstrations held in Rome after the death of Garibaldi were a veritable manifestation of hostility to the Papacy, in fact, an open declaration of war upon it. These demonstrations were organized and headed by avowed enemies of the Holy See. They were held in honor of a man who had declared the Papacy was the deadliest foe of Italy and of the civilized world. One of the leading spirits of the movement affirmed that "the funeral cortege of Sunday last was the burial of the Papacy itself. The Vatican neither sees nor understands anything, but soon it will be made both to see and understand." Thus, as the *Journal de Rome* maintains, have the radicals passed from insult to menace in regard of the Pope. The Italian government looks on connivingly at all the doings of these misguided men. If the language of violence employed of late in Rome towards the Holy Father were employed in regard of

the humblest citizen, it would be the duty of the government at once to intervene to punish such inflammatory speech. But under the Savoyard regime in Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff has not the rights of even the humblest citizen. He is placed entirely beyond the pale of legal protection. The government of the Quirinal seems to ignore the very existence of the Pope in Rome. And this is the government that pledged itself to treat the Pope as a sovereign! The Catholic world now sees the full value of such a pledge from such a government. It now clearly understands that the Holy Father is not free in Rome, that his position there is truly intolerable. Insulted, menaced, and outraged, his lot in the Eternal City itself is worse than that of the lowest follower of the radical Garibaldian cortege. This is a state of things which surely cannot be maintained.

Commenting upon the encyclical addressed some months ago by the Holy Father to the bishops of Italy, the *Dublin Review*, in a remarkable article, discusses the Roman question at length. In his encyclical the Holy Father, as our readers remember, urged on the bishops the necessity of bringing about a solution of the existing difficulty, by the establishment of Catholic societies, the encouragement of the Catholic press and the proper training of the clergy. The Holy Father also then affirmed the necessity of the temporal power for the Church, the Pope being, as things now stand, under the domination of enemies: that right and justice demand the restoration of his temporal sovereignty; and that all Catholics are bound to make common cause for the increase of faith and the promotion of Christian morality. The *Review* mentions three possible solutions of the Roman problem, 1st, the temporary abandonment of Rome by the Pope, 2ndly, the intervention of European statesmen and diplomatists to bring about a restoration of the temporal power, 3rdly, the restitution of the temporal sovereignty to the Pope by the Italian nation itself. As to the first of these proposed solutions, the *Review* considers it improbable that the Pope will leave Rome. In fact, in our estimation, nothing but sheer force will drive him from the Eternal City. But force may at any time be employed to compass this avowed purpose of his enemies. The *Review* gives many pertinent reasons why a removal from Rome would operate injuriously to the Church. However miserable the present state of things, Rome is, as the writer states, always Rome. The Pope in Rome is Pope in his own city. He is, for the present, a prisoner, but the influence of his presence is felt. His leaving Rome would be a source of genuine and universal regret amongst Catholics. As to the second of the solutions mentioned by the *Review*, it is hardly probable from the present outlook that any conjoint diplomatic intervention will be made by the European powers. Besides, any such intervention would only serve to further irritate the Italian people and render the position of the Sovereign Pontiff, even with the temporal power, painful and difficult. The third solution, if feasible, were in all respects the most satisfactory. The Italian Catholics have thus far taken no part in Parliamentary elections, but it is believed that the time is at hand when the ecclesiastical authorities will urge them to such united political action as will make their power felt. We doubt not that if the masses of the Italian people were properly disciplined and organized under Catholic auspices and influence, the radical minority that now rules the nation would be speedily driven from power. In any such eventuality an arrangement could be effected to secure the temporal independence of the Supreme Pontiff by the consent of the Italian people themselves. By the adoption of the three means pointed out by the Holy Father in his encyclical this desirable result must, after a time, be attained. The *Review* sums up the whole situation very aptly in declaring that either the king of Italy or the Pope must leave Rome. If the king leaves Rome he will have the support of the Catho-

lics enlisted to maintain his sovereignty, if he remains he simply awaits destruction at the hands of the radicals.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

From the time the Nihilists, by their activity and audacity first began to disturb the internal peace of Russia, the political condition of that country has attracted wide-spread attention abroad. The system of government there being autocratic in one of its very worst forms, a great deal depends as to the policy of the government upon the *personel* of the administration. Herein consists one of the great weaknesses of the Russian government, for frequently there may be at one time in the service of the sovereign several powerful ministers with views quite diverse, if not antagonistic, both on domestic and foreign policy. To the English speaking world, accustomed to the constitutional system, wherein one powerful minister guides the course and frames the policy of an administration, his colleagues giving him ready support and assistance, this would, at first sight, certainly appear anomalous. But under the system of absolute government, such as the Russian, unless one minister be powerful enough to procure from the sovereign the appointment of creatures of his own, as heads of state departments, this to us strange state of affairs must frequently arise. At this very moment, when the policy of almost every other European government is fixed, determined and identified with some powerful and popular ministerial chief, it is impossible to know what views possess controlling influence in Russia. The modern constitutionalist, the old Russian, the pan-slavist, the absolutist, and federal parties have all representatives in the Russian Cabinet. Its domestic policy is consequently shifting and uncertain, while its foreign policy exhibits a lack of purpose and steadiness that must, in a few years, deprive Russia of influence abroad. At one time we hear of seemingly earnest professions of friendship for Germany coming from governmental circles at St. Petersburg, at another it is announced that ministers view with approval the declarations of pan-slavism and the spreading of that movement with positive pleasure. Thus, there is no fixedness of design in the attitude of the Russian government, all on account of the cause we have just assigned. Then there is constant intrigue amongst ministers themselves, resulting in sudden changes that tend only to weaken the efficiency of the administration. One day a minister may believe himself completely in the ascendant, the very next he may meet with an ignominious fall. Such was the recent substitution of Count Tolstoi for Gen. Ignatieff. The promotion of M. de Giers to the ministry of foreign affairs led many to believe that any subsequent change which might be made, would be in the direction of a Cabinet, truly homogeneous in its determination to bring Russia into accord with modern ideas of government. But this expectation has been rudely dispelled by the appointment of Tolstoi in the stead of Ignatieff. The real power behind the throne in the Russian government now is Katkow, by whose machinations Ignatieff was driven from place. Katkow is an able and audacious if not unscrupulous politician. His evident ambition is to assume himself, after a time, full control of affairs. The present he judges not an opportune moment to take such responsibility. He therefore makes use of a friend who will be guided principally by his advice. When he does form a government, it will, we believe, be free from the weakness of the present. It will reflect the views of one man and be guided by some definite, well-ascertained purpose, otherwise it must suffer, as have its predecessors, from inefficiency. Meantime it is satisfactory to know that Count Tolstoi, notwithstanding his well-known attachment to the Russian orthodox church, is not a friend of religious persecution, and that during his term of office he will place no obstacle in the way of an *entente cordiale* being reached between Russia and the Vatican.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The crop reports from Ireland are most deplorable. In the North-West hay is lying cut in the fields and the potatoes are blighted. Reports from other portions of the country are almost equally discouraging. Ireland is, therefore, again threatened by her old foe, famine. In any such emergency a paternal government would at the earliest moment take steps to save the people from death by starvation. All, however, that the British government can give Ireland is a repression act, cruel, tyrannical, nay criminal. Is it surprising then that there is discontent and confusion in that unhappy country? America upon a former occasion had to relieve the Irish from starvation, and it now looks as if a like work would again fall to her lot. The landlords advocated emigration as the panacea for Ireland's troubles. The cure is now apparently to be administered by the ghastly hand of famine.

The growth of Winnipeg is one of the wonders of the age. Twelve years ago a mere hamlet, it is now an imposing city of more than 30,000 inhabitants, with prospects of doubling or perhaps trebling that number within the next ten years. It is evidently destined to become the greatest of Canadian cities. The completion of the Canadian Pacific R. R. to Prince Arthur's Landing brings it into communication through the great lakes of old Canada with the commercial centres of Ontario and Quebec. The rapid construction of the same road over the western prairie country, which will forever depend on Winnipeg as its great trading mart, will every day, as it progresses, add to the importance and growth of the new city. Some idea may be formed of the rapidity of Winnipeg's advancement when we mention that the municipal authorities purpose expending on local improvements this year about \$900,000, and much more may be required. We are glad that the real estate craze of last fall and winter has died away. Real estate business has taken more healthful features, much to the benefit of the city and to the moral tone of its people. The sanitary condition of the city is not quite satisfactory, but will, no doubt, be improved at once. The growth of Winnipeg may be safely taken as an index of the future in store for the great Canadian North-West.

Two leading Quebec journals, *Le Canadien* and *Le Courrier du Canada*, have very justly protested against the erection of the new Court House for the district of Quebec on the site of the old Jesuit Barracks. The site in question is part of the property formerly in possession of the Jesuits in Canada, of which the Church was deprived by the government shortly after the conquest. The seizure of this property was an act of the gravest injustice. The time is now opportune for restitution, and we do trust that the Catholic press of Canada will make its voice plainly heard on behalf of right. If the government persist in their desire to build the Court House on the property of the Jesuits, for their property the old Barracks site still justly is, let them compensate its true owners. Compensation, however inadequate, would establish the legal ownership of the Society of Jesus not only in that piece of property but in all the rest taken from them at the time of the expropriation. We feel assured that the government, if disposed to come to an amicable arrangement, will meet with no difficulty on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities of Quebec. The latter insist upon right being done, and in the position they assume in this matter have the support of all Catholic Canada.

The prediction often made in these columns that Canada would soon have a Chinese question to deal with, is now about to be verified. The present steady and rapid influx of Chinamen into British Columbia renders it certain that unless some measures be at once taken to prevent their immigration that province will be to all extents and purposes a Chinese province. From

Victoria, B. C., came the other day a despatch that a Chinese company was preparing to erect workshops there to manufacture clothing, boots and shoes, tinware, cigars, etc., and enter into competition with the white firms. As no white firm can procure labor at the figure the Chinese companies can procure it, any such competition, if carried out, will drive all white laborers from Victoria and ultimately from Vancouver. But before any such event takes place, we may expect trouble of a very serious character. Decisive action just now might prevent out-breaks of a grave nature on the Canadian Pacific coast.

The Conservative peers have, it would seem, decided to allow the Arrears Bill to pass the Lords. The reason given by the Conservative leader, the Marquis of Salisbury, for advising his titled supporters not to reject the bill is one that clearly shows the utter disregard of the average English statesman for Irish interests. It is well known that the Arrears bill is a measure of absolute necessity for Ireland. Without its passage, the land difficulty were as far from settlement as ever. No administration advancing the slightest claim to honesty could refuse to deal in some such manner as this bill proposes to deal with the enormous arrears of rent for which the Irish tenantry is legally responsible, but absolutely unable to pay. So long as these arrears remain unsettled the tenant is subject at any moment to eviction with its attendant evils. The Arrears bill, relieving the tenants of the burden of debt and the danger of eviction, will work very great benefit to the Irish people. The Marquis of Salisbury does not, however, take the Irish into consideration at all. He recommends the passage of the bill on account of the gravity of the Egyptian crisis. To Arabi Bey, therefore, and not to Salisbury or the English peers, will the Irish be indebted for the passage of the Arrears Bill.

The official figures of the births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland for the year 1881 give very positive indications of the unhappy state of that country. The number of births for the year was much less than for any of the ten preceding years. In 1871 the registered births amounted to 51,000, in 1881 the figures show a diminution of 15,000. In the first named year the ratio of marriages was 5.7, in 1881 it had fallen to 4 in each thousand of the population. Besides, emigration has of late years assumed gigantic proportions. A few years ago Ireland's population was 5,292,000; to-day it is barely above 5,000,000. These figures speak volumes in themselves. A falling population is one of the plainest and most incontrovertible proofs of misgovernment. Ireland's population can never exhibit a normal or healthy growth till order, peace and justice be restored to that hapless country.

The French Chamber of Deputies, true to its anti-christian instincts, has decreed the expropriation and demolition of the church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. This church, erected by the pious contributions of the French faithful, is now a state property. It has not been shown that neither in itself or anything connected with it, this monument of Catholic zeal and devotedness has been, or could be, made prejudicial to the interests of France or even of republicanism. But evincing, as it does, the strength of the faith yet animating the masses of the French nation, it is an object of intense hatred to the radical party. The government of the day offered but feeble resistance to this monstrous act of desecration and spoliation. Instead of meeting the proposal by direct opposition, ministers simply beat about the bush, assigning every reason but those which true statesmen would have assigned for their opposition to the measure. The more serious and thoughtful amongst the republicans themselves are alarmed at the action of the Chamber of Deputies. The *Journal des Debats* views with uneasiness the committing of the country to any such course by pursuing which the

government must be transformed into an institution of destructiveness. Instead of gaining in favor with the radicals by its weak compliance with their desires, the government is daily made the object of the most venomous attacks by their press.

Mexico is a Catholic nation. The people have been consequently often denounced as ignorant and superstitious. They are, in fact, by many spoken of as being behind the age. They have not, of course, as yet got as far as New England civilization, but yet they are civilized after a fashion which calls for praise from impartial men of all classes, as the following from a Protestant contemporary shows:

The amiability and good nature of Mexican women is proverbial. They are universally good tempered, gracious and graceful, and this charm of manner prevails in all classes. Advantages of education are few, and their accomplishments are limited to their voices are sweet and melodious, and their laugh is low, musical and infectious. Simple-minded and affectionate in their natures, devoted where they love and confiding but fierce and vehement in their jealousies, mere children in simplicity and pleased with a little attention, never awkward in society—a Fifth Avenue belle might envy them their graces and natural polish of manner, which is something marvellous considering their want of opportunities. Even the children are gentle and never rude or boisterous. Their reverence and respect for their parents is something wonderful. When saying good-night to them they kneel and kiss their hands. The good nature and affectionate manner in domestic life is charming. There is scarcely an instance of family quarrels and bickerings. No Mexican ever abuses his wife or children; in social life their amiability is most commendable. Every family has its poeas, whom we are told are little better than slaves. Such is not the case; on the contrary, they are treated with the utmost kindness, and fare as well as the family, which, however, cannot be called sumptuously, for all are miserably poor, comparatively speaking; still, any family having the magnificent income of \$100 a year keeps a servant or poeas.

MONARCHICAL WEAKNESS.

The late Garibaldian demonstrations in Rome brought into sinister relief the utter helplessness of the Italian monarchy in the face of radicalism and revolution. The death of Garibaldi afforded the representatives of these elements a long wished for opportunity to accentuate their views, assert their strength, and outline their action. The monarchy was forced to bow to the necessities of the situation and lend affected applause to the radical deification of Garibaldi. Never did monarchy present a figure more contemptible than that of Italy on this occasion. The spokesmen of the revolutionary party were neither timorous nor equivocal. One of their orators predicted the future triumph of radicalism, as the realization of the scheme their 'hero' had so much at heart and of which he was enabled to execute but part, leaving it as an obligation on his friends and followers to do the rest. Can any one misapprehend the true meaning of these words? The scheme achieved by Garibaldi was none other than the destruction of the monarchy and the Papacy, and the establishment of a republic on their ruins.

The friends of the monarchy are not, indeed, blind to the true situation of affairs. They recognize the danger, but are powerless to avert it. Although efforts have, of late been made to enkindle a feeling of loyalty to the throne, these efforts have met with dispiriting failure. Of radicalism, the present Italian kingdom is the creature, and has, during its brief career proved the subservient tool. It has been used; its day of service is gone; it is now to be cast aside to join in the gloomy realms of ruin so many other monarchies that have sought to rule through injustice, irreligion and rapine. Within a year or two especially Italian radicalism has grown bolder and more defiant. It has an organized strength that never fails to manifest its power. Its journals are plain, outspoken, nay threatening. They clearly declare their purpose, the final object of which is the destruction of the Papacy. But if the Papacy be for the moment driven from Rome what is to become of the monarchy? No one fails to see the doom that awaits it. With the temporary triumph of radicalism over the Popedom must come the permanent destruction of the Savoyard kingdom. The Pope may be driven from Rome, the Vatican itself reduced to dust, but the Papacy will survive. We dread, however, to contemplate the result of the temporary triumph of radicalism, for

such a triumph, short-lived as it will be, must bring unspeakable sorrow, and work the greatest injury on the Italian people themselves. Catholics can, however, look the future in the face with confidence, for let the hour of trial come when it may, let the struggle assume whatever form of desperation radicalism can throw into such a contest, the Papacy will survive and continue its benign mission among men when radical and savoyard shall have passed into oblivion.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

FINISHING THE CHURCH. Our parish priest is now visiting the members of the congregation at their homes seeking material and moral assistance to the end that our church may be plastered before winter. He reports having met with encouraging success so far, and will continue his calls until he has seen everybody in the parish. Tenders have been called for, and will be opened this week, when a pretty definite idea will be got of how soon we may hope to see the inside of the edifice finished.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Mrs. Wm. Ryan met with a very serious accident on the morning of the 24th, which will be likely to confine her to her room for some time. Sitting on the sill of the second story window, fixing a blind, by some means she lost her balance and fell to the ground, breaking her collar bone and injuring herself internally it is feared. Her husband was in Toronto at the time, but all that could give relief was done for the sufferer. It is hardly yet known how serious her injuries may be.

CHARITY. The members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have begun to make monthly visits through the city for subscriptions towards their funds. Formerly the collections at first mass on Sundays were given them for that purpose, but of late they have been diverted to some other good object. The collectors report meeting with great kindness from the people, and think that by a little extra labor they will nearly replace all they have lost.

PERSONAL MATTERS. Mr. Ronald McDonald, who taught our school some four years ago, is at present spending a few days in the city. Some time since it was reported that Mr. McDonald was dangerously ill, and somehow the impression got about that he had died, so his appearance here was somewhat of a shock to nervous people. If he really did go through the painful operation, he has stood it remarkably well, for he casts as large a shadow as ever when he gets in the sunlight.

Among those who have visited the city for short periods lately were Messrs. Thomas Hannon of Detroit, J. C. Sullivan of Woodstock, E. H. McLermot of Pennsylvania.

Lucy Kew passed the Collegiate Institute entrance examination with credit.

The Misses Trux have returned from Michigan, and it is said they intend remaining here.

Miss Ella Dalton, president of the Halton and County Teachers' Institute, is at home for the holidays, Miss Green of Caledonia, and Miss Keenan of London, are visiting with her.

Mr. Jas. Simon has been awarded the contract for erecting the new workshops for Harris, Son & Co.

A WORTHY OFFICER.

Since the formation of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Canada, now two and one-half years, Mr. S. R. Brown, has been Grand Recorder, and our C. M. B. A. experience, in that time shows that the Council acted wisely in their selection for that office.

When this Grand Council was organized there were about 200 members in Canada; now there are nearly 600, nine Branches having been instituted since the last convention. No matter how well the G. C. officers attended to their respective duties, we must admit that to the ability and energy of the Grand Recorder is mainly due the success and satisfactory condition at present, of this Association in Ontario.

If Mr. Brown would accept the position, the Grand Council at the coming convention could not do better for the welfare of this good Association in Canada, than elect him as permanent Recorder. We have no doubt this would give entire satisfaction to our C. M. B. A. Branches, and we hope to see our suggestion acted upon. The following is one of many such letters Mr. Brown has received during the past year:—

Berlin, June 28th, 1882. Samuel R. Brown, Esq., Grand Recorder C. M. B. A. Dear Sir and Bro.—The members of Berlin Branch, No. 12, of the C. M. B. A., beg to express to you their high admiration for the faithful services you have rendered them and the C. M. B. A. in general. They feel it their duty to tender you their heartfelt thanks for the careful and zealous manner in which you have attended your duties. They will always remember with gratitude your services in the office of Grand Recorder, in which you have acquitted yourself with honor and fidelity; and it is their desire that you will accept your present position until elected Recorder of a supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada.

Yours fraternally, A. FORSTER, President. LOUIS VON NEUBOURG, Secretary.

Mrs. O'Flaherty is just in receipt of a telegram from the Crown Attorney at Tralee, stating that the two Messrs. O'Flaherty, of this city, have been unconditionally released from duress vile. No doubt a message from the Lord Lieutenant will soon reach Mayor Meredith expressing regret that two respectable Canadian Londoners should have been interfered with, deprived of their liberty detained unnecessarily, and greatly annoyed, as they have been by the late procedure.

DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY.

BY WILLIAM FRANCIS DENSEY.

True Catholic, true patriot, true poet. The words were surely a fair epitaph for the monument of the most famous child of earth, and yet they were not unfitting—nay, rather most fitting and most true—laid as a fragrant wreath on the tomb of Denis Florence McCarthy. On the tomb of him who, when other wielders of the poet's pen could learn to forget both God and faith, ever treasured and proclaimed, by life and work, loving trust in the glorious truths of religion; who, when many of his contemporaries could let their hearts grow cold to their motherland, and could even forsake the cause for which they would once have periled life and fortune, never let his devotion to her die out or become less than it had been in the days of his ardent youth; and whose lyre never sounded aught that was not bright and sparkling with the purity of true poetry, aught that was not resonant with all that maketh verse a veritable gift from God. "True Catholic, true patriot, true poet,"—the words suit well the mausoleum of him who never was false to faith, fatherland, or song.

Denis Florence McCarthy spent some of his early years in study for the priesthood at Maynooth, but eventually relinquished the thought of a clerical life and entered his name as a law student. Shortly after his call to the bar, however, the poet seems to have found the profession he had chosen distasteful, and to have resolved to devote his life to literature. The real truth of his heart—Poetry. And in truth no other career was half so fitting the gentle soul, to whom his own verses seem not inapplicable:

"The poet's heart is a fatal boon, And fatal his wondrous eye, And the delicate ear, So oft he hears the music here."

Over the earth and sky, Creation's musical harp here, Soon, soon, but not too soon, Does our ear grow deaf, and that eye grow dim, And nature becometh a waste for him, Whom, born of another sphere, Misery hath transfused here."

For what aletch his sensitive heart, For the struggle and stormy strife That the mariner-man, Has braved on the sea of life? With fearful wonder his eye doth start, Loring's musical harp here, And he sinks without golden shore, With his floating caravan."

For McCarthy, most likely, will ever seem to those whose knowledge of the man must come from his published works and the public action of his life, to have been one of those blessed rather with the will "to do" than the power "to dare." Mystical, through a great love, feeling bitterly the sorrows of her people, as when he wrote:

"Men of Ireland, betrs of sorrow, Wounded, mutilated, scorned, oppressed, Wilt thou never see that morrow, When thy weary heart may rest?"

Yet he was never counted amongst those of his fellow-workers in the cause of "Young Ireland," who, like the fearless Thomas Francis Meagher, would have gladly given the cause of Erin to the dead and buried of the sword. His devotion to Ireland was nothing less than theirs, but his love for her was the love of a poet. He could sorrow for Erin's wrongs, he could fearlessly upbraid her oppressors, he hoped and believed that a glorious future awaited the grand old Catholic land; but the rush and turmoil of the battlefield, actual or social, could never be his. Everything Irish was dear to McCarthy, from the ancient edifices of which he wrote,

"The pillar towers of Ireland, how wondrous, How tall, how grand, How the lakes and rushing rivers through the valleys of our land, In myriads of the isle, they lift their heads sublime, These grey old pillars temples, these conquerors' crowns."

to the great natural harbor which takes its name from his native city, and of which he sang,

"My native bay for many a year Has loved me with my sword, Lest thou, though dear and very dear, And beautiful as a vision, Shouldst have some rival far away Some matchless wonder of a bay Whose sparkling waters ever play In my own dear isle."

While again of Ireland he cried in the very rapture of pathetic feeling,

"Poor! oh, 'tis rich in all That flows from Nature's hand Rich in the emerald wall That guards its emerald land! And 'tis heaven's doth smile, Do they team with a richer store Than the bright green breast of the Isle of the And its luxuriant shore? Ah! no! no! no! Upon my native soil, Oh! I never would roam from my native soil, My own dear isle."

The verses of which that last quoted lines were first published in The Nation of January 13th, 1884, and in the number of that journal for December 14th, of the same year, appeared the following in metrical translation from the German of Justus Kerner:

"Praising each his own dominions As the fairest of them all; Sat at Worms four German Princes, And a priceless gem doth bear."

Glorious—spoke the Saxon Monarch, Glorious is that land of mine, Where the mountains hold the silver Deep in glory a gorgeous mine. See my land with plenty teeming Broke the Elector's crown, Golden sees in all the valleys, On the hills the glorious vine! Mighty cities, wealthy cloisters, And a princely court I bring, Make my land the richest kingdom By the treasure that they bring! Then spoke Everhard, the Bearded, Warrentburg's loved lord: Smelt the cities of my kingdom, None my mountain silver-stored; Yet it holds a treasure hidden, Brightest, purest, greatest, best I my land can safely pillow: On my poorest subject's breast!

And the Saxon monarch answered, And his royal borders there: 'Everhard, thy land is richest, And a priceless gem doth bear.'"

Surely this translation was but a forecast of that power and gift which in the hands of the poet's son, the noble Calderon to the wide English-speaking world, from Ireland's Liberator, the immortal O'Connell, after his trial by partisan judges and a packed jury, was sent

enced to imprisonment, he was immured in Richmond Prison, over the portals of which—as a warning and advice to its ordinary occupants—are inscribed the words "Cease to do evil—learn to do well." McCarthy took up the phrase in no friendly spirit towards the gaolers of Ireland's greatest leader, and wrote some verses from which we can only make two extracts.

"If I apply thou art one of genius vast, Or generous heart; of noble soul and grand, Who all the spring-time of thy life hast passed, Battling with tyrants for thy native land (I know hast spent thy summer as my prime, The serpent brood of bigotry to quell, Repeat, repeat this thy indignant crime, Cease to do evil, learn to do well.")

"Cease to do evil, ye madmen, cease to do well; Cease to love Ireland, cease to serve her well; Make her her foes a foul and fatal peace, And quick will open your darkest, dreariest hell. 'Learn to do well,' say I learn to betray, 'Learn to revile the land in which you dwell.' England will bless you on your altered way 'Cease to do evil, learn to do well.'"

Assuredly England might have blessed and English ministers have gloried what Ireland would have cursed, but England could break the great Catholic Tribunal's heart and health long before his noble spirit would ever quail, and though he left her gaol-keeper's hands bowed beneath the shadow of approaching death he came forth riving his shackles with his own brave hand, as victorious in his last fight as in his first. Well might McCarthy sing:

"Oh the orator's voice is a mighty power, And the fearless pen has more sway o'er Than the murderous cannon roar! 'Tis the fearless pen and the voice of power Hurrah! for the voice and pen! Hurrah! Hurrah! for the voice and pen!"

Oh! these are the words with which we fight, The arms in which we trust, Which Erin held and won with dare to brand, Which time cannot dim or rust. With these we bore we triumphed before, With these we'll triumph again; And the world will say no power can stay The voice and pen! Hurrah! Hurrah! for the voice and pen!"

For surely the career of O'Connell could not fail to impress upon the minds of Irishmen the great lesson, a lesson which stands good for the present at all events,—that despite all the efforts of her olden enemy Ireland possessed in the warm tongues and ready pens of her scattered children a means of creating such world-wide sympathy with her wrongs as would infallibly secure their redress. For, as another of the brilliant band of Nation writers, one who has won fair and bright renown himself, has written:

"Millions of hearts are thine, Millions as one combine, Erin arose; Patient, though passion lit For such is triumph writ, Erin arose."

While McCarthy himself has sung of that thought which seems to possess perpetual power to rouse to action each man of Irish race or name:

"Our hearts have one pulsation, Our souls one glorious aim, We seek to be a Nation! What means that mighty name? What wondrous spell is in it, That fires each heart and brow, And through the world is sent, 'Though dead he is in the yow'?"

And yet again he exclaimed: "Dear brothers, wake! look up! be firm! be strong! Advance! From out the starless night of fraud and wrong Advance! The chains have fall'n from off thy wretched And every man a seeming freedman stands; But ah! 'tis in the soul that freedom dwells Advance! Proclaim that there thou wearest no manacles Advance!"

McCarthy's love for Ireland never grew less, never waned, never altered. His muse for a while, no doubt, underwent a change, and the theme of his song was varied; but his heart was staunch to Ireland to the end, and Ireland will not soon forget him. The period during which he penned the words we have quoted passed away all too quickly—must we add too uselessly—for Ireland, and when it had vanished there was little hearing for the patriot bard amongst that class whose culture would render their applause worthy heed from the singer. Events had changed, some men had changed, too; the dream of Irish nationality was not to come true just yet; Ireland was buried in the lethargy of sorrow, in the repose of defeat. It was then that McCarthy found in the literature of Spain, in the wondrous works of Calderon, treasures of which the majority of English readers had never dreamt, and gave to the world those marvellous translations which were to be forever at once monuments of his genius and of his industry.

We cannot attempt to fully trace the career and writings of the poet; other pens more fitted will do that in other places; but it has seemed well that in this magazine, to the pages of which his honored name has been so stranger, some tribute, however feeble, must be paid to the memory of the good, and amiable and richly gifted—the pure-minded and true-hearted Denis Florence McCarthy."

It was on Good Friday last that the Irish writer sank to rest, and closed his eyes in that sleep which knoweth no awakening in this world of woe. He died in the land he had loved and truly served, within sight of the convent wherein, in God's service, dwells his only living daughter. Borne and followed by loving friends, all that was mortal of the true Irishman was reverently laid in Glasnevin, but ere the verdant pall had veiled in emerald his quiet grave, his countrymen had resolved to commemorate in fitting manner the fame and talents of Ireland's poet son. It is, therefore, that an influential committee has been formed, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for the promotion of this object, and that subscriptions from men of letters and others, of every creed, party, and land, already testify to the wide esteem which the life and works of Denis Florence McCarthy have won.

Shakespeare has advised us: "The droop of honor is no point omit," and, assuredly in this instance, the duty cast upon Ireland, upon all who esteem intellect, culture and patriotism, brooks no evasion. It

were an everlasting disgrace that no memorial testified to future generations the grateful recollection in which the memory of Denis Florence McCarthy was held by his contemporaries. The words of a great prelate—the eminent and venerated Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin—"The memory of such a man should be cherished"; and now, having said so much upon a subject whereupon we feel that the thoughts of our readers are so much in unison with our own that no words of ours are needed, we shall conclude with the testimony borne by Ireland's Cardinal to the worth of his gifted friend: "To his high literary character he added the still greater title of a Christian gentleman. I believe I am quite safe in saying that during his chequered career no word escaped the pen that could wound the most sensitive modesty. No act of his public or domestic life weakened his hold on the affectionate esteem of those who knew him from earliest manhood. The memory of such a man should be cherished."

POLITICAL ADVICE FOR CATHOLICS.

Belgium is considered a Catholic country, and yet we learn that there are few countries in which there exists more open hostility to the Church. In conversation with Belgian priests, and with American priests who have made their studies there, we have been informed that among what are known in political society there as "liberals," there is a surprising disregard for the Church and her ministers. We presume it would not be difficult to trace the source of this state of things, Belgium, to the countries in which for many years the spirit of the modern revolution has prevailed. But it is difficult to account for the hostility to the Church which finds expression in the politics of that country. It is strange to see, in a country called Catholic, the two political parties bearing the opposing names, "Catholic" and "liberal." But so it is. On the 13th of the month elections were held in Belgium for members of the two branches of the legislature; and in the newspapers of that country we see these distinctive names applied to the opposing candidates.

The principles of the candidates are indicated in their party names—"Catholic" and "liberal." The title, liberal, does not, however, truly express the political doctrines of the party called the "liberals." These doctrines are not by any means liberal doctrines. The matter in issue at present between the two parties is education, and the party called the liberals follow the infidels of France, and say that religion shall have no place or part in education. They make laws with the express purpose of disconnecting religion from education, and of banishing God from all schools. They apply the state funds, derived from common taxation, to the support of the schools in which the name of God is forbidden to be mentioned, and refuse any aid to schools in which the pupils are taught to know God and obey His laws. This is what the "liberals" call liberal! People who have a sense of right and justice would say that this is the reverse of liberal—that it is very illiberal.

But, in the elections we have referred to, which were held on the 13th of last month, the Liberals were successful, and the Catholics were defeated! This took place notwithstanding that good and faithful Catholics are numerous in that country—indeed they are in a vast majority. But why and how could the majority be defeated by the minority? By the supineness, and the neglect of the Catholics; by their lack of knowledge of the dangers by which they are surrounded, and of the real aims of their enemies. The Catholic population of Belgium, like the Catholic population of France and of Italy, cannot do better than to be united, and to realize the fact that there is in their midst a party devoted to the banishment of God and the establishment of infidelity. They rest in the quiet of their religion, and scarcely ever become aware that their country is almost in the hands of the infidels. How else can we account for the success of the infidel adventurers who now rule Belgium? How else can we account for the success and the influence of Gambetta in France? Italy is Catholic, yet the Pope is a prisoner there, France is Catholic, yet the religious orders are expelled. Belgium is Catholic, yet the Liberals defeat the Catholics in the elections!

Account for this, can we? Yes, we can account for the fact that in Catholic Ireland not one of the members of the Parliament are Catholics. O'Connell taught the people of Ireland to have courage, to know their power; and the priests and hierarchy of Ireland have ever since O'Connell's death been teaching them in the knowledge of rights, and giving them courage for the struggle necessary in their maintenance. Yet the Irish people not only never sent a full Catholic delegation to the English Parliament, but they never elected forty out of the hundred and five members to which Ireland is entitled. But how can we account for this. By their want of grit, and determination to do their whole duty. Let not Irish Catholics sneer at the supineness and political indifference of the Catholics of continental Europe. They themselves are not free from blame. Ireland has for years been asking England to charter her Catholic University, and been refused; yet she has never rallied her Catholic forces to compel England to do this act of justice. We are almost ashamed to confess it, but it seems to be the fact that slowness, sleepiness, lack of wakefulness to our rights, and to our political duties are the diseases of Catholic peoples at the present day.

We admit that the opponents of religion have means of organization that we Catholics have not, and cannot have. They have in every land their secret societies, and the secret and dishonest machinery of management that Catholics will not use; but the overwhelming numbers of the faithful Catholics in the countries named could render the power of secret societies worthless if they would utilize their strength. Belgium, for lack of wakefulness on the part of her Catholic people has fallen again into the hands of the enemy, where she will have to remain until 1886. 'Tis true the majorities by which the enemies of the Church were elected four years ago were greatly reduced at this last election, so much so as to leave the "liberals" very little cause for boasting; but the enemy is in possession of the country, and it is more than probable that within the coming four years they will carry out

measures which may have a very serious effect on the Church in Belgium. In Belgium politics as in American, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.—Bay City Chronicle.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Our readers will be happy to learn that Mr. James Redpath has assumed the editorship of McGee's Illustrated Weekly. Mr. Redpath's name is now a household word in every Irish home the world over. We feel safe in saying that his accession to the ranks of Irish American journalism will be of incalculable benefit to our people. The Illustrated Weekly will, we trust, meet with every encouragement and success.

We have received the first number of the Dominion Review, a weekly journal of politics and literature, published in Montreal. The Review promises well, the number before us indicating literary culture and journalistic ability of a high order. We wish it every success.

We have been favored with a copy of the Examiner, a new monthly journal, published in Brooklyn, New York. The Examiner will, we feel safe in predicting, prove a valuable Catholic paper. The editor is Mr. John Fitzgerald, a very clever writer. He has our best wishes for success.

The American Catholic Quarterly for July reached us some few days ago. The Quarterly is evidently losing nothing either of its original force, acumen or literary excellence. The first paper, on the outlook for our Colleges, is worthy earnest perusal and reflection. Then follow two historical contributions exceedingly interesting to the Catholic student, one on James I. of England, the other on Robert Southwell, the celebrated Jesuit of the Elizabethan period. Some of the most vital questions of the day are discussed by John McCarthy, John Gilmory Shea, and George D. Wolfe. Then follow Mr. Shea's views on "The decline of painting as a fine art," form one of the most readable and judicious chapters in the number before us. An Oxford graduate also discusses very aptly on the religious status of England, as far as Protestantism is concerned. We shall be happy to see the Quarterly in the hands of all educated Catholics in Canada.

We have on our table the CATHOLIC WORLD for August. This number opens with a very learned and interesting paper from Rev. F. C. Kolbe, entitled "St. Monica among the philosophers." This is followed by an instructive production of an historical character, "A French Country family in the Seventeenth Century," and the "Irish in Chile." Father Hewitt continues his able and searching study of "St. Peter's Chair in the first two centuries." Rev. Dr. Callaghan contributes a trenchant article in defence of the new Francis Cincinnati pastoral and Father Brand, S. J., discusses the question "Was St. Paul in Britain." Other contributions, all of the usual roborative character, find place in the August number.

GALT SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of Galt Separate School took place on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., and was largely attended by the parents of the pupils and other visitors. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Father McGuire and by Mr. Jas. MeTague (Chairman of the School Board) complimenting the pupils on the manner in which they had performed their different studies; and the great progress they had made since the last examination. The promptness with which the children answered all questions put to them on the various subjects, and the manner in which they conducted themselves throughout, reflects great credit on Miss McCowell, their efficient and successful teacher. A very pleasing and interesting event took place before the examination closed. A magnificent bouquet of choice flowers, in the centre of which was \$25 in gold coin, was presented to Miss McCowell, accompanied by an address, to which she replied in suitable terms.

PERSONAL.

We give place to a great deal of pleasure to the following paragraph from the Tilsonburg paper. We beg to add our congratulations to those of our contemporaries and to fliticate the people of Tilsonburg on the success of the estimable young lady, who has, across the seas, won such distinction:

An Acceoding Star.—The Tilsonburg Observer says:—"Some time ago we announced the success of the aspiring young Canadian artist, Miss Ida Joy, youngest daughter of Dr. S. Joy and sister of Mrs. Dr. Moore, of this town. With pleasure we notice her further success and chronicle the fact that her star seems to be rapidly rising in the old historic lands. It was pretty generally noticed some time ago by the papers that two of her pictures had been received at the great Salon Exhibition in Paris, a mark of great deference to her work, as two is the highest number that any artist can have hung. She was still further honored by having one of her pictures hung upon the line—a place reserved for works of superior merit only. She has exhibited a tableau at the city of Drougnign, Southern France, upon which she was highly complimented by the art critics. With the perfection to which art has attained in France, we should be justly proud that Canada can come to the front and successfully compete with these to whom we, as a young nation, have looked up to as teachers and connoisseurs.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Martin Dowling, an old and respected resident of the West Side, Chicago, who has been in business for about twenty-two years, died at his residence, 588 Hubbard street, last Wednesday evening. He was a native of New-Castle, West, county Limerick, Ireland, and aged about 72 years at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and family of three sons and five daughters, his eldest son, Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, being Vicar General of the Diocese of Hamilton, in Canada. The funeral took place on the 22nd from his late residence to St. Columbkil's Church, where Requiem Mass was celebrated at 10.30 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

God Knows Why.

Pilgrim—O'er earth's desert toiling—
Faint thy step and dim thine eye—
Wearied with life's many crosses,
Be not hopeless! God knows why!
Time brings sorrow to oppress thee;
Sorrow laden with a sigh—
Yet ere long His smile will bless thee;
Trust! Oh, trust Him! He knows why!

Mourner—By yon coffin standing
Where thy loved one doth lie—
Weep a season, then remember,
God, thy Father, knoweth why!
As He knows with death's angel,
Here and there abroad a sigh—
Writhing hearts in bitter anguish—
Though afflicted, God knows why!

Maiden—Friends may treacherous prove thee
In misfortune pass thee by;
Weaving snares along life's pathway,
Yet be patient—God knows why!
Time will bring thee many changes—
Thorns beneath life's rose-leaves lie,
All's not true that's beauty seeming,
Yet thy Saviour knoweth why!

Patriot—O'er our land so cherished,
War's dread missiles swiftly fly—
Clouds of darkest, deepest blackness,
Gather o'er us—God knows why!
In this hour of our affliction
He will hear thy fervent cry,
And command His benediction
On His chosen—He knows why!

Father: Great, all-gracious Father!
Low before Thy throne I lie;
Hear our fervent supplication—
Guide, oh, guide us from on high;
Send sweet peace to our country,
Bind us by one sacred tie,
Life and liberty to cherish
Evermore—Thou knowest why!

EDUCATION MEETING IN LONDON.

Speech by Cardinal Manning.

The London Universe of July 1 says: On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund was held at St. James Hall.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, on rising to open the proceedings, was greeted with loud and long-continued applause. His eminence said: Sixteen years ago, on such an evening as this, and in this place, we laid the foundation of a work which has grown in solidity from that day to this, and I trust will never cease to be vigorously supported so long as there are poor Catholic children in London. Only twice have we omitted this meeting, the cause being my absence at Rome, whether I was called by higher duties; and even then this meeting would have been held here were it not for the modesty of some who sit near me to-night. His eminence then proceeded to speak of the importance of such an annual gathering as they were holding that night, saying that no one but himself and the good secretary of the fund, Father Seddon, knew the advantages which the fund derived from these meetings. Quoting from the sixteenth year's report of the fund, the cardinal said that during the past year the number of schools examined was 252, of which 175 were parochial or mission schools, 60 poor law schools, 1 industrial or reformatory, 11 orphanages, and 55 day schools of higher character. The religious instruction of the whole diocese has, therefore, been perfectly examined, the total number of children present at inspection being 20,672, as against 11,000 in the year 1865. During the past year better school accommodation had been provided in Lambeth, Heston, Tottenham, Poplar, Saffron Hill, Harrow Road, Bow, and Brentwood, and the number of children in the schools was 369 more than in the previous year. They had gone on every year increasing the number of attendances, and in no single year had the number declined. When they began to work

THE STREETS WERE FULL OF LITTLE CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

or they were in Protestant schools, or we did not know where to find them. For some time as the work proceeded they gathered in a thousand extra children every year. The numbers of increase then gradually diminished each year, showing that the work was being accomplished, and the fact that they had this year received only three hundred and sixty-nine extra children showed that they had reason to be amply confident that no great number of Catholic children could have escaped their vigilance. Proceeding to speak of the necessity of religious education of this country, he said that in the past it was descending, and would continue to descend, and would be gradually diminished year after year, unless some great effort was made. There is a perpetual development going on or a system of education without Christian faith, which is spreading itself all over the land, and I know nothing that can resist this, unless all those who value Christian education raise themselves to found and maintain voluntary schools, as well as to appeal to the public will and conscience of this Christian country, to influence the people of England, when they shall be interrogated—as they never yet have been—on this great question of religious education. The cardinal condemned the relegation to the confusion of the first half hour in the morning, when many children had not arrived, and to the last weary half hour of the day, when the children were fatigued. His eminence continued: Formerly the school books were all full of God the Creator and our Divine Lord the Redeemer. The whole system of instruction was permeated with Christian faith, and as one walking in the sun became tanned with his heat, so were the children, while being cultivated in secular knowledge, being stamped

WITH THE CHARACTER OF A CHRISTIAN.

The only books now used in the board schools are those in which there is no definite recognition of Christian doctrine, and some examiners had even objected to the very name of our Lord being mentioned. His eminence, in order not to be misunderstood, said he made no complaint against the London School Board as constituted. It was the system that he warned against. His eminence believed also that the men who brought in the act of 1870 desired to do the best they could, but they were misled and did what they did not intend. The cardinal next proceeded to speak of the hardships which Catholics suffered from having to support the school-board system, which was against their conscience, and also their own Catholic schools. That system was not in conformity with the will of the people of England. On the ground of religion they would object to it if they had the opportunity given them, and on the ground of expensiveness they are already objecting to it. His eminence did not believe that a system that now had ten years' trial and twelve millions of money spent on it would be repealed, but he believed it could be modified, and claimed a universal and fair participation in the school-rate. In Germany this system always prevailed, so that all the schools partook of the common rate, (until that unhappy day arose when Germany persecuted the Church and expelled her religious teachers,) and from that day Germany has tasted the bitter fruits of its own action in the growth of that socialism which undermines the crust upon which society in Germany rests to-day. This proportionate participation in the school-rate (said the cardinal) exists in Canada, and I claim the example of the colonies for an alteration of the law here at home. In concluding, his eminence said: A Christian education will raise up a Christian people, and children without a Christian education will not, when they grow up, go to Christian churches. When they become the fathers and mothers of another generation they will certainly not be able to teach the Lord's Prayer or the Apostles' Creed to their little children at home. This system will give us a people without Christianity, and as there is nothing that stands still in nature, but all grows or decays, or runs like the waters of a stream, as there is nothing that is stationary, so this people without Christianity will become anti-Christian.

WE SEE IT OVER THE WATER.

Look at the great Catholic monarchy of Europe—France. There we see to what we may come. I only pray for this: that there may be firmness in us all. If all those who ought to stand firm in this battle would be true the act of 1870 would be modified before ten years are over. I have my fears lest some should not stand firm in the day of battle. One thing is sure, however, give way who may we will never give in. Christian Catholic education, in all its fulness and perfection, is better to us than gold and silver. Come what may, let others fail to bear their witness for holy faith once delivered to the saints, give way we will not. If it be God or taught nowhere else, the holy faith in which alone we can stand shall be taught in every Catholic school, reduced to poverty though it may be. Christianity begun in poverty, and in poverty it will thrive. His eminence concluded with a tribute to his grace the Duke of Norfolk, without whom, he said, the work of the last sixteen years could not have been accomplished. As his grace was present he would say no more of him, or he (the duke) would never forgive him; and he could say no less or he should not forgive himself.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Some twenty years ago a young French priest visited Ireland, and was warmly received by the most eminent prelates, writers, and politicians in the country. A few months before he had written the editor of the Nation, asking for a few back numbers of the paper, which the present writer handed him, and informed him that the journal would be sent to him in future.

A few articles in the Correspondant, by the Rev. Pere Perraud, of the Oratory, were translated and published in the Nation, which clearly showed that Ireland had a talented friend in the French press. He received the visits of some eminent Irishmen in Paris, and was encouraged to write a work on Ireland, which M. Gustave de Beaumont declared to be the best that ever appeared, including his own remarkable book, but which the correspondent of the Times this week calls "A Pamphlet on Ireland."

L'Irlande Contemporaine was published in Paris, and was translated into English, and, I believe, into other languages. This voluminous "pamphlet" is the work that principally contributed to the election of the good bishop of Autun, almost without competition, to the highest ecclesiastical position in France, or to a political economist can ambition.

Mgr. Perraud, or rather Abbe Perraud, obtained in Ireland the most trustworthy information on the state of the country and the causes of the sufferings of the people; and in his precious volume expounds Ireland's wrongs, the injustice done to her, and the noble qualities of her sons and daughters in such a way as to enlighten the French people fully on the subject, and to win the gratitude of every good Irishman.

In a few weeks, at the imposing ceremony of the reception of the new member of the academy, M. Camille Rousset, the great historian, who will have to receive him, will, no doubt, dwell at some length on this important pamphlet (I like to give the Times correspondent's name for the great work).

Mgr. Perraud has published other books—"The History of the Oratory," etc., and some of his eloquent sermons and funeral orations are considered masterpieces of their kind.

His love for Ireland has not ceased, for two years ago he offered the present writer to preach the sermon at the Madeleine for the victims of the famine, and would have done so but that the services of Pere Monsabre had been engaged previously by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

The friend of the illustrious Bishop of Oleans, of Abbe Perreyve, and Abbe Grady, he labored with these three great men for long years in the cause of religion and liberty, and their death was a great blow to him and a loss to the country. Irishmen will, I am sure, learn with pleasure that the eloquent advocate of their cause has been chosen by the most learned body in Europe to take his place among them, and that his work on Ireland contributed to raise him to that eminent place, so envied and so difficult to attain.—Dublin Nation.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SLEEPING CAR.

Mr. W. Barnet Le Van, M. E. of Philadelphia, says: "From all accounts, no doubt, Napoleon I. used, in 1815, the first sleeping dining room, and parlor car that ever was built. This car, or chariot, was taken at Waterloo, and was presented to the Prince Regent of England, by whom it was afterwards sold to Mr. Bullock for \$12,500. It eventually found its way to Madame Tussaud's wax-work exhibition, London, where it may still be seen. This very curious and convenient chariot of the First Emperor was built by Symon, of Brno, in the Bohemian provinces, and is adapted for the various purposes of a pantry and kitchen, for it has places for holding and preparing refreshments, which, by the aid of a lamp, could be heated in the carriage. It served also for a bedroom, a dressing room, an office, etc. The seat is divided into two by a partition about six inches high, and is in the form and dimensions of our large coaches, except that it has a projection in front of about two feet, the right-hand half of which is open to the inside to receive the feet, thus forming a bed, while the left-hand half contained a store of various useful things.

"Beyond the projection in front, and nearer to the horses, was the seat for the driver ingeniously contrived so as to prevent the driver from viewing the interior of the carriage, and so placed as to afford those within a clear sight of the horses and of the surrounding country.

"Beneath this seat is a receptacle for a box, about 2 feet in length and 4 inches deep, containing a bedstead of polished steel, which could be fitted up in a couple of minutes. Over the front windows is a roller blind of strong painted canvas, which, when pulled out, excluded rain, while it admitted air. (This might be an advantageous appendage to our present car windows as well as carriages.) On the ceiling of the carriage is a network for carrying small traveling requisites, in which there was a secretary, 10 by 18 inches, which contained nearly a hundred articles presented to Napoleon I. by Marie Louise, under whose care it was fitted up with every luxury and convenience that could be imagined. It contained besides the usual requisites for a dressing box, most of which were of solid gold, a breakfast service, with pipes, candlesticks, knives, forks, spoons, a spirit lamp for cooking breakfast in the carriage, gold case for Napoleon's gold wash-hand basin, a number of essence bottles, perfumes, and an almost infinite variety of minute articles, down to pins, needles, thread, and silk.

"Each of these articles were fitted into recesses most ingeniously contrived, and made in the solid wood, in which they were packed close together, and many one within the other, in such a narrow space that, on seeing them arranged, it appeared impossible for them ever to be put into so small a compass. At the bottom of his toilet box, in divided recesses, were 2,000 gold Napoleons (\$7,000) on the top of it were writing materials, a looking glass, combs, etc., a liquor case which had two rings, silver sandwich box, containing a plate, knives, spoons, pepper and salt boxes, mustard pot, decanter, glasses, etc.; a wardrobe, writing desk, maps, telescopes, arms, etc.; a large silver chronometer, by which the watches of the army were regulated; two merino mattresses, a green velvet traveling cap, also a diamond head dress (tiara), hat, sword, uniform, and an imperial mantle, etc."—Scientific American.

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A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN ON THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

A pamphlet has just appeared, entitled "Letter on Landlordism," by Rev. Matthew Macaulay, in which the writer pays a high tribute to the priests and Catholics of Ulster. Of the latter he says: "As a Presbyterian minister I have lived among Catholic neighbors for thirty-four years in county Monaghan, and I can testify that I never met anything but respect, kindness and joyous, hearty civility at their hands. Their clergymen, who have always treated me in the spirit of educated Christian gentlemen. I believe there is not one of them who would not rise at midnight to do me a favor; and I know I would return the kindness. They and their congregation gave hearty and successful assistance at the recent general election to the Presbyterians, wanting which there would be no Presbyterians this day in the House of Commons. At all this they landlording weeps, wails and gushes its yellow teeth."

He says of the Irish priests: "The Catholic priesthood, on the other hand, deserves the admiration and gratitude of unborn generations for the bold and prominent position they have taken in this agitation. They have urged their people to meet their Presbyterian and Episcopalian fellow-countrymen in the spirit of peace and brotherly kindness; and they have denounced all secret societies—all party hatreds. What poets have sung has been by this movement realized before our eyes. I have seen the lords and the thousands of Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians meeting in daylight in the same field, and in the market squares—no angry words, no warlike weapons, no party hatred, no bad behavior, riot or drunkenness—determined to have done with poverty, burdens and bondage. The lion at last lies down in peace with the lamb; the leopard and the kid lie down lovingly beside each other. The sword may soon be beaten into a ploughshare, and the spear into a pruning hook. The Orangeman moves a resolution, and a Catholic priest seconds it. Are we not on the border of the millennium?"

THE ORIGIN OF THE SLEEPING CAR.

Three little children have been trusted by the Creator to their Guardian Angels and their parents. Let us consider how the human guardians work for the celestial. Here is a fine boy, strong-limbed, dark-eyed, not altogether of a bad disposition, neither has he any great, elevated and generous instincts. The people around him were narrow-minded and selfish; he acquired their arts and adopted their sentiments. Children are ways do so—they are the most apt of imitators. When this boy was three years old, some conversation took place in his presence about a lady in reduced circumstances. "I don't like her," broke in the ruthless lad—"she's poor." What could be the result of such tutelage as this? The sheet of white paper was already blurred—that boy grew up a selfish, unprincipled, unfeeling man.

Here we go lower in the social scale. Here is a home of horror; a father intoxicated with strong drink; a mother angry and ill-used; a puny, half-starved child, whose caresses are repulsed with blows, whose cries for bread are answered with an oath. His companions are vagabonds in the streets, his playground the parkens of a gin-shop. At twelve years of age, he steals apples from a rich man's garden, as much, poor little wretch, in hunger as in mischief. The rich man is severe on the youthful deprecator. He is sent to prison, meets there the vilest of companions, and is turned out upon society utterly depraved. The white paper is blotted forever, and the Guardian Angel folds his wings and turns sorrowfully away.

There is a third child. What will be his fate? His parents fulfil a parent's awful duties well. They are sober, honest, industrious, and labor hard to instill these virtues into their children. Morning and evening the little hands are raised in earnest prayer. Though his parents are but of humble class, it is never allowed to play in the streets. It is regularly fed on plain but wholesome food; simple garments are always clean and in good order; it is sent to a good school; and as it never hears evil language from the adults who surround it, such language never taints its innocent lips.

Here are parents who may take an honest pride in having discharged their duty; there is no blotted paper here. The white paper will be triumphantly shown by the Guardian Angel engraven with a golden record of good deeds.

Two Departments Well Represented.

In lately walking through the Government Buildings at Ottawa, a representative of one of Ottawa's ablest journals, in the course of conversation gleaned some items of interest. Speaking with Mr. A. J. Cambie, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, that gentleman replied to a certain question: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family, and found it to be an excellent article indeed. It is the remedy to banish pain and has a pleasant and soothing way of doing so that makes it valuable. I consider it a great medicine." Calling upon Mr. Sherwood of the Militia Department, that gentleman thus answered the usual query: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil a great medicine; a splendid remedy, indeed, for rheumatism. I have recommended it to very many. When I commenced its use I had not much faith, but now my faith could not be easily shaken. I consider it by all odds the best medicine I ever tried."

V. Edmanson of Bradford writes:—Burdock Blood Bitters is an excellent preparation, gives entire satisfaction and sales increasing every day, it sells now in its merits.—Burdock Blood Bitters Cures Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Kidney complaints, in their worst form.

"Every truth has two sides; look at both before committing yourself to either." Kidney-Wort challenges the closest scrutiny of its ingredients and its grand results. It has nothing to fear from truth. Doctors may disagree as to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting.

A Sheet of White Paper.

"The mind of a child," says Emerson Tenant, "is a sheet of white paper. Parents, beware what you write upon it!"

What a happy as well as beautiful simile is this! A sheet of white paper—pure, spotless, without stain. Wee to those who deface that lovely page! Wee to them if they are strangers; if they are parents, still a deeper wee!

It has seemed to us that among married persons—especially those who have at an immature age rushed unthinkingly into the marriage state—there is a marvellous indifference to the awful responsibilities of a parent. By young and heedless mothers—girl-mothers who cannot part with the light, idle amusements of girlhood—the care of their children's bodies even is too often neglected, or left to be fulfilled by strangers. How much more the jewel of the mind—the precious, the immortal soul!

A woman, who feels the task of attending to the temporal and eternal salvation of her child to be a troublesome one, is unworthy to be a mother. Her neglect assigns the child to strangers if she is rich, or leaves it to gather associates in the streets if she is poor. In either case the sheet of white paper receives a blot.

"Just as the twig is bent will the tree be inclined" is an excellent aphorism, but not true in an unlimited sense. There is such a thing as natural disposition—a bent to the good or bad. Vicious children have sometimes been born of virtuous parents, whose wisdom and whose virtue have been vainly exerted to arrest the evil career that it broke their hearts to contemplate.

Happily the great mass of the human race may be led. They have not this obstinate tendency to evil; they can take the bent. What an iniquity, what a horror, then, it is, when the bias of those around the child is for evil! Then, indeed, the sheet of white paper is marred and blotted, defaced and taint.

This marring of the Creator's most admirable work, the human soul, is not alone the sin of poverty. How speedily, how frequently does the sheet of white paper become blotted even by the wealthy parent!

Alba's Dream and other stories..... 25c
Crucifix of Baden and other stories..... 25c
Fleurbaey, by Madam Guerin..... 25c
The Trowel or the Cross and other stories..... 25c
Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel..... 25c
Flaminia and other stories..... 25c
Perico, the Sad, and other stories..... 25c
The Blakes and Flanagan..... 25c
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn, by St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. Stewart..... 25c
Art McGuire, or the Broken Pledge..... 25c
History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett..... 25c
Fabiola, or the church of the Catacombs..... 25c
Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier..... 25c
Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert..... 25c
Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times..... 25c
Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier..... 15c
The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier..... 15c
Father Mathew, by Sister Mary Francis Clare..... 15c
Father de Lisle..... 15c
The school boys..... 15c
Truth and Trust..... 15c
The Hermit of Mount Atlas..... 15c
The Apprentice..... 15c
Tales of the Affections..... 15c
Leo, or the choice of a Friend..... 15c
Florestine or the Unexpected Jew..... 15c
The Crusade of the Children..... 15c
Address—THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are to be had of all druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of the price.

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairyman of America with an excellent artificial color for butter, so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere, receiving the highest and only prize at both International Dairy Fairs.

It is pure and contains no chemical or artificial ingredients, and is not of any other color, and they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

GROCERY TRADE.

JOHN SCANDRETT,
175 DUNDAS STREET,
(Opposite Strong's Hotel),
THE POPULAR GROCERY.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The Retail Trade is attended to in the most satisfactory manner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city promptly.

Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store.

JOHN SCANDRETT,
FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SHEET IRON

ROOFING

Address SCOTT & CO., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.
1-7-87

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. See by unit Cure. J. L. STRAIN, M.D., Lebanon, Ohio. 100-18w

TESTIMONY OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN

"THE PROOFS WHICH ATTESTED THE CLAIMS OF NORTROP & LYMAN'S EMULSION OF PURE FISH LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES TO BE REGARDED AS THE FINEST PALMONIC IN USE, emanate in many instances from physicians of eminence. Dr. J. Coriis, of St. Thomas, writes as follows:—

"During ten years of active practice, I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since your preparation came under my notice I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction and it is to be commended. I have used it in my own family during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system."

What can be more convincing than this. Here is a professional man of long practice and high reputation bearing direct and positive testimony to the value of a remedy which he has thoroughly tested, and can read and doubt? Assuredly no one of common sense.

This matchless specific for throat and lung disease is also most serviceable in scrofulous cases. Purchasers should be careful to observe that each wrapper has a fac simile of the firm's signature upon it. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Can.

CHEAP BOOKS.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms; American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matted and tacked free, 134 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

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

For the best photos made in the city go to ERY BROS., 250 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and pastaports, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken over your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WIGGLESWORTH'S SMOOTHING POWDER. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.—"Brown's Household Remedy" has no equal for the relief of pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the blood and clear the system, and is a wonderful "Brown's Household Remedy," being acknowledged as the great Pain-killer, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family having a child, and wanted in all cases, and is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pain in the Ache in the kind, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

THE GREAT CERMANN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place, NEW YORK.

THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expense.

AS YOUR AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want.

As your AGENT, it will execute any business or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention.

This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that I can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

EVERYONE SATISFIED!

That we sell Cheaper Furniture than and other place in the city, and carry a larger and better assorted stock. We can afford to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warehouses are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in the NEW YORK CITY.

Parlor Furniture Coverings.

We have a variety of—large stock of BABY BUGGIES JUST RECEIVED.

AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER BUGGIES AND CHAIRS.

Our Parlor sets, hand cloth, \$5.00; Bed-room Set, marble top, \$65.00; Our Ash and Walnut Bed-room Set, \$25.00.

The Haller Spring Bed in stock; don't forget it; you can pack it in a satchel. Call and see us if you want to buy. We can do better for you than any other place in the city, and they know it.

J. E. O. BAWDEN & CO., Office and Warehouses, 172 King St.; factory, 197 King St.

Build 4 Sizes Fire-Proof Champion Engines

WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL BOILER
If so ordered, We are testing an Engine every day. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our Works and thoroughly examine the Champion. We use KRUPP'S CELEBRATED BOILER PLATE. Every boiler tested to 100 pounds, cold water pressure. OVER 600 SOLD in 5 seasons. The favorite everywhere. It has no equal.

CHAMPION ENGINE

SAWMILL ENGINE
WITH SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER.

The sectional safety boiler is manufactured expressly for the "North West" trade. This boiler is so arranged that it readily taken apart in sections, enabling purchasers to clean thoroughly every part of it and prevent burning out. We know from experience that it is absolutely necessary with the alkaline waters of the great Western prairies. Largely used by the Pacific Railway Company and all the large Colonization and Range Companies.

ADDRESS WATERLOO ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.		DUE FOR DELIVERY.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line.				
For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States, etc. (Thru Bags).	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:30
New York, etc. (Thru Bags).	5:00	1:00	8:00	2:45
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Maritimes.	5:30	1:00	8:00	4:30
For Toronto.	5:30	1:00	8:00	1:30
For Hamilton.	5:30	1:00	8:00	1:30
G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.				
Thro' Bags—Bothwell, Glenora, Railway P. O. Mails for all places west of London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Thro' Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, Wm. States.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Thro' Bags—Chicago, St. Paul, Buffalo, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Thro' Bags—Newbury.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Sarnia Branch and Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Thro' Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyoming.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Canada S. R. L. & P. S. & St. Clair Branch Mails.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Gilwinworth.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Wilton Grove.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Canada Southern Railway.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Bruce and Orwell.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Aylmer.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
S. H. West of St. Thomas.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
St. Thomas.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Port Stanley.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Port Dover & L. H. Mails.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
London, Huron & Bruce—all places between London, Wingham, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Alma Craig.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
W. G. & W. B. Mails.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Between Harrisburg and Ferguson.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
W. G. & W. B. Mails.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
G. T. R. West of Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
E. L. H. between Paris and Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
E. L. H. between Paris and Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Georgetown Bay and Lake Erie Division.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
St. Mary's and Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Thro' Bags—Goderich and Mitchell.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
Belton, Thornbury, daily Cherry Grove, St. Ives, (Tuesday and Friday) Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45
The Grove, Clinton and Seabrook.	5:00	1:15	8:00	2:45

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are—Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Canada packet, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. m., per Canadian packet, via Rimouski. Postage on letters, 3¢ per 1 oz.; Newspapers, 1¢ per 1 oz.; registered letters, 5¢ per 1 oz., prepaid by post; postage stamp, if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding 1 oz. will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Postage on newspapers, 1¢ per 1 oz., prepaid by post; postage stamp, if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding 1 oz. will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each. Money orders and paid on any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States. Post Office Savings Bank—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent interest is allowed, will be received at the Post Office Savings Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application. Money Order and Postal Note—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Post Office—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. London, July, 1882.

Public Notice is hereby given that under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, 1882, incorporating the said Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London, in the City of London, in the Dominion of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; James Corcoran, of the town of Stratford, in the said Province, merchant; James J. Gibbons, of the City of London, barrister-at-law; Thomas Coffey, of the said City of London, publisher; John Gibbons, of the said City of London, merchant; and John Joseph Blake, of the said City of London, barrister-at-law, for the purpose of the acquiring of lands in the North West Territories of the Dominion of Canada, and the developing of the same, and the promoting of the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the lands acquired by the said company, and the erecting of buildings, planting, clearing, cultivating and improving the same, and the dealing with and alienation of the same, and the promoting of the immigration into the company's lands, and for such purposes, the said company shall be secured as the law allows, the aiding by means of land, money or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of lines of steamboats, sailing vessels or other vessels, and the providing and carrying on of telegraphs, telegraph lines, canals, aqueducts, roads, streets and other necessary works, the buying and selling of real and personal property with the necessary powers incidental thereto, the raising of loans for any Government, corporation and person for the purchase and sale of land or mortgages on land, the breeding, growing, buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of stock, horses, cattle, sheep and produce, the working, converting, selling, buying or otherwise dealing with the mines or mineral products of the company; the leasing or acquiring of timber limits, the erecting and acquiring saw, grist, or other mills, buildings, machinery, coxes, booms, grounds and utensils with the rights incidental to the above objects, the amalgamating with any other corporation company and the transferring of the assets, franchises and rights of this company, and the receiving of the same, and the selling and rights of any other company, and the obtaining transfer thereof of amalgamating with the same with this company. And with power for the provisional or first directors and their successors to appoint from time to time from among themselves and to remove when they shall see fit to do so a Managing Director, and to pay him out of the funds of the company such salary as they may think proper for his services as managing director, by the name of "The London and North West Colonization Company (Limited)," with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into four thousand shares of twenty-five dollars. Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this fourth day of July, 1882. J. A. MOUSSEAU, Secretary of State.

Money at 6 per cent. ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY. J. BURNETT & CO. Taylor's Bank, Richmond St., London.

\$68 a week in your own town. Terms and conditions free. Address: H. HAYLOCK & CO., Portland, Maine, nov18-82.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address: STYRON & CO., Portland, Maine, nov18-82.

Meetings.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Society meets every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their rooms, Abbot Block, Richmond Street. The objects of the society are many, the principle being to cultivate literary and scientific knowledge, and to grant pecuniary aid to those who may be taken sick. The rooms are open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members to pass a pleasant evening. Every Catholic young man in the city should belong to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all. Arrangements: Secy., THOS. GOULD, Secy., CHRIS. HEVEY, Pres., THOS. GOULD, Secy., O'MAHONY, Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, 22 Dundas Street. For particulars, apply to the Secy., J. J. BARRISTER, Rec. Sec.

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WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets, London. (Over Brown & Morris'). Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. S. B. WOODKROFT, D. S., late of Grimsby.

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ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas Street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

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French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical soirees take place every Friday evening. Boarding is provided and ensuring a pleasant and profitable stay. Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments of all the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing, painting, Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—MORRIS STREET, WINDSOR, ONT.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This Institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Chatham, Ontario, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments of all the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing, painting, Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—MORRIS STREET, WINDSOR, ONT.

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To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6 1/2 per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult the town interests by applying personally or by letter to

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Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for particulars. **SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.** Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest current rates.

CONFRATERNITY OF THE ROSARY FOR THE DEAD Devotion to the souls in Purgatory is one of the growing devotions of the Church. To foster this pious spirit, and to afford these souls constant and efficacious assistance, a Society has been organized in this city, which has been established several years ago in the Convent of St. Louis Bertrand, Louisville, Ky. The members employ each other in a participation of the Holy Sacrifice, and the recital of the Rosary. To enable the Fathers to continue the former, which entitles them to a participation in the good works of the entire Order.

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KIDNEY-WORT NOW OPEN. WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.

The proprietor takes great pleasure in arranging that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public. Besides being most refreshing in summer season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. These baths are especially recommended to those who are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, and other diseases of the system. The baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements, and the buildings are now ready.

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W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall, Keeps a stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals which are sold at prices to meet the prevailing competition and stringency of the times. Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. W. H. ROBINSON.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, AND every species of disease arising from disordered BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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"NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, etc. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Paralysis and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, indigestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashfulness, Desire for solitude, low spirits, Impediment to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimness of vision, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our pamphlets, which will be sent free on receipt of a cent stamp. The Specific is now sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.

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W. J. THOMPSON King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of **CARRIAGES & BUGGIES** IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. **W. J. THOMPSON.**

SANITARY NOTICE. We have just completed the fitting up in our Show Rooms, the latest improved **SANITARY WARE**, including **WATER CLOSETS, SINKS, & C.** IN WORKING ORDER.

A pleasure to show and explain all. Also a new assortment of Gas Fixtures just received. Electric Bells, Gaslighting, Steam and Hot Water Heaters. **McLENNAN & FRYER,** 214 Dundas St. 18-17

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BRUSHES every description. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order. To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All brands. **THOS. BRYAN,** and 75 Dundas Street, west.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, July 16.—The first arrest under the Repression Act occurred in county Kerry on Saturday.

Dublin, July 17.—It is feared another crisis is approaching. The weather threatens utter destruction to the wheat which promised to be one of the finest harvests ever reaped in Ireland.

London, July 18.—In the House of Commons the Arrests of Rent Bill was reported to the House 182 to 38.

Waterford, Ireland, July 13.—A railway van, containing a large number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition, was broken into here and the rifles and cartridges stolen.

Dublin, July 19.—Brackenbury, Director of the Criminal Investigation Department of Ireland, has resigned on account of a difference with the Lord Lieutenant, who did not agree with him in allowing the police to join secret societies in order to turn informers.

London, July 20.—The crops in the north-west of Ireland are in a frightful condition. The hay is lying out in the fields surrounded by water, and the potatoes are blighted.

Col. Brackenbury resigned the directorship of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department in order to offer his services for the campaign in Egypt.

Gladstone stated Viscount Monk would be the fourth Land Commissioner under the Arrears Bill.

Dublin, July 20.—The position resigned by Brackenbury will be at once filled. Jenkinson, one of Earl Spencer's Private Secretaries, is mentioned.

London, July 21.—At a meeting of one hundred Conservative peers it was decided to allow the Irish Arrears Bill to pass its second reading in the House of Lords, but introduce amendments in committee.

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons Trevelyan's new clause of the Arrears Bill passed the second reading by 335 to 20.

London, July 19.—The Daily News learns that if the Government consider it necessary to bring troops from India to Egypt they will ask the sanction of Parliament therefor.

Woolwich, England, July 20.—Six trains laden with horses arrived. Pressing orders were received for some millions of cartridges.

London, July 20.—A hurriedly convened meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon to consider, it is stated, a telegram from the Ambassador at Constantinople and arrangements for military operations.

London, July 21.—It is stated Gladstone will ask a credit of two or three million pounds to strengthen the forces in Egypt.

United States. Cincinnati, July 16.—Six boys, wounded slightly on the fourth by toy pistols, died here and at Covington of lockjaw.

Philadelphia, July 19.—George Holgate, an infant machine manufacturer, says he is in negotiation with representatives of Arabi Bey to furnish the latter with large torpedoes.

Marquette, Mich., July 20.—Mrs. Wilson and son, aged seven, going to visit a neighbor on June 16, lost their way in the woods.

Toronto, July 18.—A number of boys were playing to-day on the York street slip, when one of them shoved a companion named Jennings into the water.

Montreal, July 18.—A sad drowning accident is reported at Little Rideau River. A son of Mr. H. Evans, of Hawksbury, and daughter of Mrs. Evans of this city, went to bathe, and were carried out beyond their depth.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

There is little to chronicle as to the movements of Arabi during the past twenty-four hours, and that little is all uncertain.

His army remains entrenched in its position, and is receiving daily additions. All that has been said as to its being in a state of mutiny and disorganization is untrue of the present force.

The villagers are indignant at their plundering propensities, but dare not utter any remonstrances lest Arabi should take vengeance on them.

He has spies everywhere, and the very magistrates themselves are his creatures and tools. The British troops, who were yesterday joined by the 3rd Battalion of the old 60th Rifles, are clamorous for an advance, and to-day General Sir Archibald Alison was more than half inclined to take the law into his own hands and march out against the insolent enemy.

The immediate cause of his anxiety to attack Arabi was his work on the Mahmoudieh Canal, and the consequent danger of a water famine here.

He has, however, determined to await the instructions from home for which he has telegraphed. The country round an Arabi spy says, has been flooded by the damming of the Mahmoudieh Canal.

The water stands knee deep in some places, rendering the ground so soft that the movement of guns is impossible. Sir Archibald Alison leaves to-morrow with engineers and sappers and a strong force to blow up the obstructions in the canal.

It is not improbable that he will meet with some opposition from Arabi, and that this will form the first stage in the warlike operations which are expected.

Marines and blue jackets are all inside the city, except the newly arrived Rifles, who have occupied a fort about 400 yards outside the Rosetta Gate. They are excessively proud to be the only troops outside the city, and liable to bear the brunt of the attack at any moment.

The country people around them are latterly hostile to them. In fact they also show the effect of Arabi's proclamation, which here as elsewhere has already effected a marked change in the attitude of every native. Servile civility has been exchanged for a sullen and insolent attitude.

Arabi's camp is visible from the tower of a house at Ramleh. His position is on a narrow strip of land flanked by two lakes, and is a very strong one. His troops are being constantly exercised. Admiral Seymour, in his despatch to the Admiralty giving his account of the bombardment of Alexandria, says that the Egyptians fought with determined bravery, firing until they must have been decimated.

The situation regarding the water supply is becoming alarming. There has been a fall of two inches in the Mahmoudieh Canal, and unless more troops arrive soon to enable Sir Archibald Alison to drive Arabi's forces from the pumping stations, the consequences will be terrible.

It is not likely that it will be attempted just at once, as it cannot be effected without artillery. A battery is on the way from Malta; but as it has been shipped without horses, which cannot be obtained here, the guns will be useless till the arrival of the animals which are en route from Portugal. The city is waking up to business again. The markets and the Bourse are being re-opened, and refugees are returning to the city. They are not wanted, however, as water is so scarce.

As there are constant rumours of an attack, vedettes are being posted within five miles of the city, and the water for a distance of seven miles. As yet they have had no cause of alarm, though they have had the intelligence brought them that Arabi's troops still further damaged the canal at Bayadieh, and that thirty-six more Europeans had been massacred at his camp, where it appears he has a number of them prisoners. Pressure is therefore, being put on the Khedive to proclaim Arabi a rebel and murderer.

Alexandria, July 22.—General Alison is moving with two regiments of infantry and a mounted squadron in the direction of Arabi's entrenchments. The movement will probably lead to an engagement.

Port Said, July 22.—Fresh cartridges have been thrown up by Egyptians at Fort Guernial, six miles from here. Arabi at Ismailia are murdering Copts. Every European has now left Cairo.

London, July 22.—It is said the British force in Egypt will soon number 15,000 available men. The Duke of Connaught, General Alison and Wood will command the brigades.

London, July 23.—An Alexandria correspondent gives the following account of the movement of Gen. Alison in the direction of Arabi's entrenchments:—A company of engineers started first in the train, with gun cotton and mining, with the object of blowing up the railway and establishing communication between the centre and Alexandria, and preventing him attacking us in any other way than straight before the Rosetta gate, where we are very strong.

Six companies of infantry, twenty-four mounted infantry, and a company of rifles followed. As soon as we reached the Egyptian line the Arabs fled to the shelter. After the engineers had worked an hour we got a signal mine dug all round, when a great column of smoke arose, followed by a loud report. The isthmus divided, the rails were severed, and the work was done. The troops then returned to Alexandria. Afterwards Arabi advanced on the Alexandria waterworks, just outside the lines, and sent word that he intended to blow down the place, but, having altered his mind, retired. His men sacked part of Ramlet during their retreat. We lost nobody during the skirmish. The enemy's loss is unknown. Scouts report Arabi has three lines entrenched with strongly armed artillery.

Arabi is now making another reconnaissance. Scouts report his cavalry in Ramleh.

London, July 23.—The Times' Alexandria special says it appears tolerably certain that Arabi Pasha's force is composed of 8,000 men, 36 field pieces, 6 Gatling guns and an unknown number of smooth bore guns, taken hence and placed on earthworks in front of his position.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT.

During the administration of that most zealous prelate, Rt. Rev. Dr. Crinnon, Catholicity has made great strides in the diocese of Hamilton. This fact is proven by the great efforts, not only in volume, and kindred institutions that have, during that time, sprung up everywhere.

But one of the most noteworthy events in the history of Catholicism in this diocese has been the establishment of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, by the fathers of the Resurrection, from Rome.

This institution, situated in the most beautiful and healthy part of Waterloo Co., was founded by Rev. Dr. Louis Fanden, C.S.B., some twenty years ago. The Rev. Dr. was then a newly ordained priest, unaccustomed to our manners, and a stranger in our land.

As a consequence he met with many reverses and trials in carrying out his duty, but his great efforts as a zealous pastor, however, long remain unwarded, and the college, after some years of doubt and perplexity, is now a great success.

The college has been completely improved and rebuilt, and at present St. Jerome's is both from an architectural and educational standpoint, ranks with the first Catholic institutions in the province. In the improvements great care has been taken to insure the comfort and health of the students, and the dormitories, classrooms, refectory, study, corridors and recreation grounds are spacious and well arranged; these are also well lighted, heated (in winter) and well ventilated. The aim of the institution is to fit young men, by a thorough classical and literary training, to enter upon the higher professional studies at seminaries and universities. That this aim is being carried out is seen from the fact that among the graduates nearly all are filling respectable and responsible positions, as priests, lawyers, physicians, missionaries, teachers and business men, in Canada, the United States and Europe.

The college is directed by the Fathers of the Resurrection, who are men of high attainments and Europe as able trainers and educators of young men. The discipline is mild and paternal, the fathers always striving to make of the students a happy and united family. The Rev. Fathers, Mr. McEwen, St. Catharines, Ont., Dr. Gardiner, Philadelphia, Pa., C. Dreese, Westphalia, Michigan, John Donovan, Morris Run, Pa., and John A. Lalley, Detroit, Michigan. Altogether we believe the Catholic of Ontario may well be proud of St. Jerome's of Berlin, and we are sure that the many friends of the institution will be delighted to hear of the success and will join in wishing it a hearty "God-speed" on its glorious mission—the Catholic education of young men. J. A. L.

A DAY'S PLEASURE.

Annual Picnic of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Sanctuaries Boys.

Hamilton Times. Yesterday the sanctuaries boys of St. Mary's cathedral and St. Patrick's church held their annual picnic at Dundara park, when an excellent day was spent in the company of a number of their friends.

A good programme of games had been arranged, the prizes for which were handsome writing materials, graph albums, pencils, kaleidoscopes, balls, etc. The first prize in the 100 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 6400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 12800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 25600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 51200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 102400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 204800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 409600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 819200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1638400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3276800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 6553600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 13107200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 26214400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 52428800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 104857600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 209715200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 419430400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 838860800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1677721600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3355443200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 6710886400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 13421772800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 26843545600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 53687091200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 107374182400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 214748364800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 429496729600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 858993459200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1717986918400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3435973836800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 6871947673600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 13743895347200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 27487790694400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 54975581388800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 109951162777600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 219902325555200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 439804651110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 879609302220800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1759218604441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3518437208883200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 7036874417766400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 14073748835532800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 28147497671065600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 56294995342131200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 112589990684262400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 225179981368524800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 450359962737049600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 900719925474099200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1801439851348198400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3602879702696396800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 7205759405392793600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 14411518810785587200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 28823037621571174400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 57646075243142348800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 115292150486284697600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 230584300972569395200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 461168601945138790400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 922337203890277580800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1844674407780555161600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3689348815561110323200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 7378697631122220646400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 14757395262244441292800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 29514790524488882585600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 59029581048977765171200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 118059162097955510342400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 236118324195911106684800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 4722366483918222133779200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 9444732967836444275558400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 188894651367328855511110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3777893027346577110222220800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 7555786054693154224444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 15111572109387308448888883200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3022314421877461688977776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 6044628843754923377955552800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 120892576875098467559111110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 241785153750196935118222220800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 483570307500393870236444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 967140615000787740472888883200 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 19342812200015754954457776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 38685624400031509909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 773712488000630198182231111020800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 15474249760001260396364422222220800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 30948499520002520792728844444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 618969990400050415454577776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 123793998080001008309095555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 247587996160002016218181111020800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 4951759923200040324363622222220800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 9903519846400080648727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1980703969280001612954545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 396140793856000322590909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 79228158771200064518181822222220800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 158456395442400012903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 31691279088480002580727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 633825581769600051614545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 12676511635392000103230909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 253530232707840002064618181111020800 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 5070604654156768000412923636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 10141209308313353536648727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 2028241861662670707214545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 405648372332534141442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 8112967446650682828848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 16225934913301365657748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3245186982660273131569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 64903739653205462631130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 12980747930640925262223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 25961495861281818544442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 51922991724363370888848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 10384598348726673777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 20769196697453451555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 41538393394906891111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 8307678678981378222223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 166153573579675644442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 3323071471593512888848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 6646142943187025777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 132922858863744555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 265845717747491111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 53169143549498222223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 10633828709897644442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 212676574197952888848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 425353148395905777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 850706297791811555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 17014125955836231111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 34028251911672422223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 68056503823344844442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1361130076466888848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 2722260153333777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 5444520306667555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 108890401333351111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 2177808026667022223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 4355616053334044442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 8711232106668088848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 17422462133361777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 34844924266673555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 696898485333471111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1393796906669422223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 2787593813338844442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 5575187626667688848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 11150372453353777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 223007488666707555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 4460149773334151111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 89202995466683022223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 17840598913366244442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 356811978266612488848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 713623956533249777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 142724791333499555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. 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The 584600694613327271111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 116920138922666544442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 2338402778453088848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 46768055569061777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 93536111138123555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 1870722226624631111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 37414444528492622223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 74828889056985244442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 149657778113970488848727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 2993155562277509777748727274444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 5986311132554019555569545477776400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 11972622265100391111130909115555110400 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 239452445302007822223636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 478904890604015644442903636364444441600 yard race was won by J. McEwen, St. Patrick's. The 957809