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1883.

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Catholic Record.

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

VOL 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1883.

NO. 247

MOM

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

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

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136 DUNDAS STREET.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Western Watchman. A very gratifying instance of a favorable change towards Catholicity in portions of Germany not very long since antagonistic, is the fact that, at Weisbaden, this year's Corpus Christi procession was attended by thousands of all classes of society with regions. who rejoiced once more in being able to make, without fear of offence or mol-estation, that highly Catholic profession of the Faith.

of the Faith.

Without a creed, we cannot see that there can be one Faith; and the Scripture assures us that "without faith, it is impossible to please God." In the mission given by Christ to the Apostles and their successors, in consequence, they were enjoined to teach the truths to be believed. The deposit of what was to be believed was left with the Church to be evolved from time to time, as exigencies might

The deposit of what was to be believed was left with the Church to be evolved from time to time, as exigencies might require. The Apostles' Creed dates to the days of the Apostles. The Nicene and Athanasian Creeds were formed to meet the dangers arising from special heresies. From the first, the Church was to teach; the people to believe. They were to accept their creed from the Church, which was to be guided by the Holy Spirit; and this teaching was to be "all truth." For this, we have God's word. We can feel a pity for those blind and erring so-called Christians who disown creeds, and preach up a chimerical "universal brotherhood."

Dr. Duryea, of Boston, writing on religious subjects, says: "the theological ship has been in the water so long since the Reformation, that it has been subject to the growth of a mass of barnacles, and needs to be hauled on the dry dock and scraped." This is in the plane of the lately discussed fact of the necessity for a "revision of creeds" among Protestant Churches. To our minds, the Protestant "theological ship" set sail in the days of Luther and Calvin, with a cargo consisting of a few tenents, in accord with the venerable Church they deserted. But, as they have been since "tossed about with every wind of doctrine," they have managed, in the way of "lighting the ship," to heave overboard, one by one, almost every doctrine they set out with. Now, the poor vessel has no ballast, and they will come, we fear, to an evil end. will come, we fear, to an evil end.

Freeman's Journal.

A Baptist missionary is responsible for the statement that "entire Baptist churches are gobbled up by the Mormons in Sweden." The transition is easy. One sect tolerates a change of wives, provided there is one wife at a time and the law is not outraged; the other commends the taking of as many wives as possible at once. The wedish Baptists have mer homopathy in religion for allopathy.

Boston Pilot.

The Boston Advertiser sneers at Governor Butler for accepting a polite invi-tation to attend the Harvard Commence ment. It would be even more critical had he declined to attend. The Adver-tiser's frame of mind is like that of the homeward-bound cockney, who solilo-quized: "If my wife is a-sitting up and burning gaz till this hour, won't I whop her for it! And if my wife aint a-sitting up for me, won't I just whop her!"

When Garibaldi was a young man he enlisted in the navy of Charles Albert on purpose to seduce the marines and sailors from their allegiance, to seize the war-vessels, and depose the King. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's recent culogy of Garibaldi a priest writing in the Lonof Garibaldi, a priest, writing in the Lon-don Tablet, says:—What is punished in Ireland as a felony and treason against the throne, is patriotism in Italy, to be held up to the admiration of all men, and worshipped by the chief Minister of our worshipped by the chief Minister of our gracious Queen. It may be all right, but it will be difficult for 'ignorant Irish' to see through it—and dangerous if they don't." And The Tablet itself appears to open its eyes to the fact that it may don't." And The Tablet itself appears to open its eyes to the fact that it may not yet be time for "English Catholics" to throw poor faithful Ireland overboard. The Tablet says:—"The leaders of the National Party, in Italy, in spite of weapons, of murder and arson, were the idels of English sympathy, and now men idols of English sympathy, and now men have done murder for no personal end, and then died the death of shame in silence upon the gallows, because they strove to do for Ireland what Garibaldi had done for his own land."

Catholic Columbian.

The following paragraph is taken from the London cable correspondence of the New York World of date June 24th: "I regret to say that Americans visiting here show a very vulgar contempt for royalty.

I was standing in Pall Mall yesterday talking with Lord Randolph Churchhill when the Prince of Wales drove along.

An American standing by, whose vernacular was unmistakele, said: "Is that his royals nibs? Well, he's a fine-looking bum!" Lord Randolph was shocked, and I blushed for our country man. His Lord-ship turned and left me, and when I met

here is incalculable." Too bad entirely! The poor dude's feelings must have undergone a terrible ordeal at this exhibition of unadulterated uncouthness on the part of his uncultivated countryman. But, then, he should not have trusted himself so far from home. When children leave their mother's watchful care before they are able to take care of themselves, they may expect to be rudely jostled by the vulgar crowds, and have their sensitive souls shocked by improprieties of speech and manners. Come home, sonny! Your mamma is lost without her darling babe. You are too delicate and tender by far to be left to wander by yourself. Even a lord's company is too masculine for your sweet and unbeguiled femininity. And, besides, your unannealed effrontery and snobbery will do a more incalculable injury to your country than the vulgarity of a whole township of educated cow boys could by any possibility inflict upon it.

Boston Republic.

Mr. Bright asked too much of the Irish benches when he requested them to affirm their loyalty to the English government as that is now administered in Ireland. The nature of that tyranny is bad enough to make a rebel out of the tamest Home Ruler that ever sat in Westminster. No wonder that the Irish members laughed scornfully at Bright's request. scornfully at Bright's request.

There was \$10,000,000 represented by the delegation of Irishmen who protested to President Arthur last Saturday against England's deportation to this country of the people she has beggared in Ireland. The justice of their protest, however, not their monetary standing, should have influence with the administration, and cause it to put a stop to the shameless scheme of English enforced emigration, which vitally concerns the interests of which vitally concerns the interests of

Lake Shore Visitor.

Great men who are not practical in their religion should not be held up as models for others. Their greatness is accidental, an I the sphere of their influence, so far as their learning is concerned, is limited. They amass a fortune by using the gifts so generously given them by God, but they take all the glory to themselves and forget to thank Him to whom they are so much indebted. The scandal given by a so-called great man is productive of far greater injury than that given by a common mortal.

Antigonish Aurora.

What all Catholies ought to know—that it is wrong to leave a Mass of obligation before the end unless sickness renders it necessary. It is only once a week they are ordinarily called upon to attend, and the service, including an instruction, does not extend an hour and a half, and this surely should not tire the patience of this surely should not tire the patience of any earnest Catholic.

Catholic Columbian,

I will put it to them whether when they have combatted, and so prevailed against the evil, their hearts have not softened and melted within them, whether they have not felt within their bosoms a seraphic influence? They have so felt; and it will ever be. No sooner shall they have driven from them the tempting demon of pride, of vanity, of anger,—no sooner shall the devil have left them than angels

will come and minister unto them. Greed for money is the chief character-istic of the age we live in. Everything is subordinate to the desire to grow rich.

Money is in every thought. Men talk of it, dream over it, struggle for its possession, and even make it the subject of their prayers. To so great an extent has this sordid passion been carried, that its sway is arrivable and its accordant ways. is universal and its ascendancy supreme. It is the god of the world, and its worshipers are so numerous, that it may be regarded as the religion of the world. Means are no longer taken into account. Means are no longer taken into account.

No matter what a man does to get rich
—get rich he must. It is the business of
his life. If legitimate and fair means do
not gain the victory, then the foul and
disreputable must be employed. He must
succeed some way or another. Hence it
is that public trusts are herryed between is that public trusts are betrayed, honor sacrificed, and the restraints of religion set at naught. Success is the measure of honor, no difference by what means it is obtained. Men fatten upon the price of foul dishonor, and strange to say, others envy the notoriety that an individual achieves for himself in this way,—and make his example a model for imitation. The infamy of the work is forgotten in the frenzy of success. Men think as little of damning their immortal souls by indulgence in this passion, as they do of taking their daily meals. There will be a day of fearful awakening and retribu-

Sacred Heart Academy

We congratulate Miss Laura Nangle, of We congratulate Miss Laura Nangle, of Biddulph, on attaining the prize of excell-ence at the late distribution. This prize requires that the recipient should stand-first in every study, as well as having the unanimous vote of every pupil. It has been given only 3 times in the last twenty-five years in all the Convents of the Sacred Heart in America.

him this morning he actually cut me.
Such vulgarity is absolutely degrading, and the injury done to our country by it fools is himself the biggest fool of all.

From our own Correspondent.
St. John Baptist Day in 1883 will long be remembered by the French Canadians of Windsor and the County of Essex, as well as the whole population of Windsor, and well they may be proud of it, for it was one of the grandest celebrations that has ever taken place in this section. For some time past the committee who had the matter in hand have been working very hard to make the celebration a sucvery hard to make the celebration a suc-cess, and we are happy to say that their most sanguine expectations are more than

realized.

On Monday, about nine a. m. a number of guests, among them Sir H. Langevin, Hon. A. P. Caron, Senator Trudel, Judge Loranger, Mr. Le Sage, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Benjamin Sulte, the poet; P. Lemay, and many other distinguished gentlemen from Quebec, were met at the station, by the recention commet at the station by the reception com-

tinguished gentlemen from Quebec, were met at the station by the reception committee.

The morning was rather cloudy, and many feared that all their efforts would be thwarted by a wet day; happily, however, the rain held up until about 4 p. m., while the speeches were being delivered, when it began, but not heavy enough to interfere with proceedings. The celebration began at nine o'clock by a solemn High Mass, at St. Alphonsus Church, Rev. Joseph Gerard, Belle River, celebrant, Rev. Father Amard, Montreal, deacon, Rev. Father Aboulin, Sub-Deacon, and the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, master of ceremonies. There were present in the sanctuary, Rev. Messrs, Bauer, of Paincourt, the preacher of the day, Villeneuve, of Stoney Point; West, of Tilbury; Grant and Cote, of Sandwich; Andrews, of Tecumseh; Marseilles, of Canard River; Casgrain of Montreal; Gelmas, of Yamachichie, Quebec; besides several others whose names we were unable to ascertain. After the first Gospel, Rev. Father Bauer ascended the pulpit and delivered an excellent sermon in French, appropriate to the occasion. The rev. gentleman began by introducing himself as a son of Alsace Lorraine, at heart though not in name stilla French province. He appeared before them as a representative of that great Catholic nation France, He had been for many years a missionary in Algeria, and had only been in Canada about two years. many years a missionary in Algeria, and had only been in Canada about two years. had only been in Canada about two years. The eloquent preacher then reviewed the history of Canada from Jacques Cartier down to the present, paying a glowing tribute to the missionary efforts of his countrymen. The sufferings, trials and martyrdom of those priests of old, who left home, friends, position, all the comforts and conveniences of civilized life to plunge into the forest and rescue the souls of those helpless savages, and give the consolations of religion to their own countrymen, who sought a home in the New World. He also sketched with a masterly hand, which deeply affected his auditors, the piety, patrictism and courage of their ancestors, how they combined love of God with love of country, how they fought to retain Catholic Columbian.

We are rewarded for every triumph we make over temptation. I will suppose there are many who have struggled against the vanity of vain pleasures; many who have put down evil thoughts with a strong will; many who after a long, and it may be uncertain conflict with the seduction of the world, at length have triumphed.

Lyill will the the whole whether when the complete of country, how they fought to retain their manners, language, and above all their religion, and to-day we see the results of these efforts. He closed by appealing to his hearers never to forget the great the examples left them by their ancestors. Let them always inculcate into the minds of their children, as their parents did to them, a great love for the Catholic Church.

adoption.

Want of space prevents our giving a more detailed report of this excellent sermon. Father Bauer is an eloquent preacher, is master of the subject, and his discourse was listened to with the most profound attention. In giving an ac-count of the celebration at the church, count of the celebration at the church, mention must be made of the choir. The Mass was Mozart's 12th, with forty voices, and the singing on the whole was everything that could be desired. The organist, J. L. Marentette, Esq., presided with his usual ability, and deserves great credit for the excellent training he has given the choir. He also whered two critical choir. He also played two original marches of his own composition. He was assisted at the organ by Prof. Ilbemi A. Langlois, of Detroit. The choir of the church was very materially augmented by the presence of Miss Reidy, of Detroit, formerly of Simcoe; J. F. Egan, Esq., St Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, who acted as leader on this occasion, and J. M. Marentette, Esq., Chatham. We also admired the singing of Mesdames Kilroy, Odette, McCrae and Baby, regular members of the choir. The singing at the High Mass on the previous Sunday was very fine. Mr. J. F. Egan gave the solo at the offertory, "Ecce Deus Salvata Meus," Also, at the Benediction, the "O Salutaris," by Hearns, and "O Jesu Potentissime" by Mozart. The decorations of the church, in which the good Ladies of the convent performed a very important leader on this occasion, and J. M. rentette, Esq., Chatham. We also adconvent performed a very important part, were very rich and appropriate. The lights on the altar were arranged for the occasion by Mr. M. J. Collier, and were much admired. The altar was also beaumuch admired. The altar was also beau-tifully decorated with flowers. Over the altar were the mottos, prepared by Mr. Rolland, of Montreal, "Mon Dieu," "Ma Religion," "Ma Patrie"" Other mottos, such as "Nos traditions," "Notre Dieu," "Notre Patrie," "Notre Langue," "Union" "Notre Patrie," "Notre Langue," "Union" &c., were arranged on the pillars, &c. After Mass the procession formed and passed through the principal streets as follows: Marshalls, F. Meloche, and Joseph Pepin; St. John Baptist Society of St. Francis, Mr. Joseph Girardot, of Sandwich, representing Jacques Cartier. Sandwich, representing Jacques Cartier and by the way a very good resemblance to the picture of that great discoverer.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST DAY IN WIND-SOR.

Sor.

From our own Correspondent.
St. John Baptist Society, Windsor, band; St. John Baptist society, Amherstburg. Carriage containing three little boys dressed to represent St. John Baptist as he appeared when a child. Hose carriage and H. L. company, Windsor; waggons emblematic of the various trades, carriages with invited guests, aritying at the grounds adjoining guests, arriving at the grounds adjoining the church, where refreshments were served at one p. m. Dr. Casgrain, Presi-dent of the St. John Baptist society, Wind-sor, in a neat speech, welcomed the Quebec delegation and visiting societies, and then introduced Sir. Hector Langevin, who introduced Sir Hector Langevin, who spoke in French, and afterwards in Eng-lish. He was followed by Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of Militia, Senator Trudell, Ben-jamin Sulte, historian; T. C. Casgrain delivered the oration of the day, Mr. Le-

sage, D. B. O'Dette and others also made addresses of a forcible and appropriate want of space prevents us from giving a verbatim report of those speeches. Suffice to say that they were appropriate to the occasion, and each speaker appeared to be imbued with the spirit of the moment. The speeches were listened to with profound attention, and elicited frequent applause. After the usual vote of thanks being given to those from a distance, and a series of patriotic resolutions the meeting dispersed. An interesting feature of the day was the three little boys representing the infant St. John. The palm, however, must be given to the son of Mr. C. F. Pequegot, of Sandwich, who, besides having features which would do for a model of the picture we see, with character.

who, besides having features which would do for a model of the picture we see, with beautiful flaxen locks, was dressed in tights and a sheepskin robe. He carried a cross, and the representation was completed by a beautiful little lamb which he led by a string.

Much credit is due the committee in charge of the celebration, who are as follows: Dr.Casgrain, President; D. B. Odette, Vice-President; Messrs, F. X. Meloche, T. Girardot, E. Boismer, N. Pelier, Luke Montreuil, A. P. Marentette, D. Brassard.

Girardot, E. Boisner, N. Pelier, Luke Montreuil, A. P. Marentette, D. Brassard, J. Jannisse, C. Jannisse, J. F. Labadie and J. N. Papin. It is estimated that there were about fifteen thousand people present. In the evening at 8 a grand banquet was given at the Crawford House, at which were present the principal gen-tlemen above referred to and about three hundred others. The streets were heautihundred others. The streets were beautifully decorated, and flags were flying in

BISHOP LORRAIN AT OSCEOLA. His Lordship Bishop Lorrain arrived at Osceola for his first pastoral visitation on Thursday, the 28th ult. He was accom-panied from Pembroke by the Rev. Father de Repentigny, of Montreal, and met at his arrival at Cobden by the worthy pashis arrival at Cobden by the worthy pastor of this mission, who conducted the good bishop to the pastoral residence at Osceola. Here were assembled to meet Bishop Lorrain the Rev. Father Byrne, of Egansville, one of the pioneer priests of the Ottawa Valley, Rev. Father Brunet of Portage du Fort, Rev. Father Marion, of Douglas, Rev. Father Champagne, of Gatineau Point, and Rev. Father Coffey, of the 'CATHOLIC RECORD, London. His Lordship made solemn entry into the church, after which Father Champagne, who has perfect command of the two languages, delivered a most touching discourse in English. The sermon was one of special interest. He invited the conof special interest. He invited the confor dear old France, and the land of our gregation to consideration of the occasion on which they were assembled. It was the first visit of their chief pastor. There were there assembled to greet him a large number of the clergy, not only of the vic-ariate, but of other dioceses. His Lordship had already invited them to take advantage of the occasion to approach the sac-raments of Penance and the Holy Euchar-

raments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. He would repeat that invitation.

After Father Champagne's sermon several hundreds approached the Holy Table.

Father Coffey briefly addressed the people of Oscoola on the morning of the 29th. He reminded them of their obliga-tions as Christians and urged on them the fulfilment of their duties as Catholics fulfilment of their duties as Catholies.

His Lordship, before departing, addressed the congregation a few brief words of advice, which were received in a very hearty manner. The Rev. Father Sheehy, whose name is historic amongst the Irish people, is to be congratulated on the advancement of religion in his important mission.

Sacred Heart Separate School

On last Friday the children attending the Sacred Heart Academy separate school, London, to the number of 125, were given their summer vacation. Previous to their dismissal, a very interesting programme consisting of singing, recitations and dia logues, was admirably carried out by th children, giving evidence of the most careful and thorough training on the part of the ladies of the institution. At the close Rev. Father Tiernan distributed a number of prizes to the most deserving of the

Presentation

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. John Dromgole, was the recipient of an address and presentation from the Odd Fellows of Listowel, a few days since, in recognition of his many and valuable services in that town on occasion of concerts. It is pleasing to notice Mr. Dromgole's rare ability as a vocalist recognized in so handsome a

Instead of bewailing your misfortunes, thank your stars that they are no worse, and guard against their future occurrence. The less we employ the higher faculties Francis Drouillarl, representing the aboriginal Indian as found by Cartier on his arrival in Canada. St. John Baptist Society, Tilbury, band; St. John Baptist Society, Mabley's band, Fort Wayne, Ind.;

"ASSISTED EMIGRATION."

Washington, June 23, 1883.

A deputation of representative Irishmen waited upon President Arthur this afternoon and presented to him the resolution concerning "assisted emigration" adopted at the recent meeting of the League in Philadelphia. The delegation was composed of Mr. Sullivan, President of the Irish National League, Chicago, Illinois; and a large number of other prominent Irishmen from different states of the union.

MR. SULLIVAN'S ADDRESS.

MR. SULLIVAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Sullivan called the attention of the President to the resolution adopted by the Philadelphia Conyention in regard to the policy of the English Government towards the Irish peasantry, and then spoke of the part taken by Irishmen, in the wards the Irish peasantry, and then spoke of the part taken by Irishmen in the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812 and the war of the Rebellion. He charged that the British Government first reduced thousands of the people of Ireland to pauperism and then deported them to the United States. He affirmed that the poverty of Ireland was produced by English law and not by the law of nature, and that Ireland was not overpopulated in proportion to her resources for the maintenance of life. Political causes produced poverty in Ireland, thus rendering that country a tax directly and indirectly upon country a tax directly and indirectly upon American citizens. In support of his affir-mations Mr. Sullivan cited the following

facts:—
First—Ireland is not overpopulated.
The population to the square mile is only
162, while in Switzerland it is 178, in
France 183, in Austria 191, in Prussia
200, in Germany 213, in Italy 248, in the
Netherlands 320, in England and Wales
445, and in Belgium, contented and rich,
1844, With a proposition the least of these 484. With a population the least of these in density and with a soil ranking high in fertility, Ireland is the only country mentioned in which what has been misleadingly called famine has occurred in

leadingly called famine has occurred; in modern times.

Secondly—Ireland is not overpopulated in proportion to her food supply. Her total area is 20,000,000 acres, her population 5,000,000 souls. Only 3,000,000 acres are under tillage; yet in the year 1882 her five principal food crops amounted to a total of 15,676,280,683 pounds of food, or nearly eight pounds of food daily for every man, woman and child. There will be apparently a slight increase in these crops the present year. Emigration is not, therefore, a necessity arising out of an inadequate food supply. Thirdly—Emigration cannot be socially

Thirdly—Emigration cannot be socially necessary in a country able to bear extraordinary burdens of taxation. When the Government of England abolished the Parliament of Ireland in 1800, the debt of

Government of legland abousined the Parliament of Ireland in 1800, the debt of Ireland, under her own Government, was only \$20,000,000. England consolidated with this the imperial debt, in expressiviolation of the articles of legislative union, and has since compelled Ireland to bear an arbitrary share in the burdens of the empire. Ireland now sends to England £8,500,000 in taxes, less than a fourth of which is expended for even nominal Irish purposes. A country able to contribute \$30,000,000 a year for extraneous objects can scarcely be categoried as so poor that emigration is a necessity. In 1847, when the tide of compulsory emigration first set in, the population of was \$500,000,000 annually. Now her population has diminished to 5,000,000 and her taxation has risen to £8,500,000, and her taxation is a necessity. 000 and her taxation has risen to £8,500, 000. We submit that emigration under such circumstances is not a necessity of nature but a compulsion of Government. Fourthly-That emigration from Ireland is a political oppression and not a natural necessity is apparent, because while eighteen million of her twenty million acres are cultivable only three million acres are under tillage. The obvious remedy is the distribution of the people over new land in their own country and giving them such aid as will enable them to live upon it and to which their taxation entitles them. It may rightly be said that with these details of internal management of a foreign country the United States can not properly interfere. But their state-ment in intelligent detail is indispensable for an understanding of the speciousnes

for an understanding of the speciousness of the pretence that emigration from Ireland is a necessity of nature; and in the dealings of the English crown with its English subjects is found the creditable precedent of promoting tillage and of prohibiting the substitution of grass for tilth, as was done even in the harsh days of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth. Finally, Mr. President, the political causes which keep Ireland poor constitute her a tax upon a large proportion of the her a tax upon a large proportion of the citizens of this Republic who are annually ompelled to remit money to save the Irish people from suffering and death. We respectfully submit, sir, that none of the American people should be taxed directly or indirectly for the maintenance of a foreign Government to which they owe no allegiance. It is within bounds to say that the American citizens of Irish blood are compelled to send at least five million dollars annually to Ireland, the estimate being based on the figures of a faithful British servant, Lord Duffern. This money, earned in the United States, should remain in the United States, and be added to the active beneficial capital of the Republic. True, it is the voluntary gift of the donors; but it is at the same time compulsory and of the nature of a tax, since it is wrung from them by the poverty of kinsmen whose condition is the results of political misrule. This immense annual export of money earned in the United States should be earned in the Chited States should be stopped, since it brings no return to this country; but is absolutely a profit to a foreign power twice expelled by the American people in defence of their own peace,

liberty and material prosperity.
In conclusion, Mr. Sullivan appealed to the President, in the absence of any legisliters. It cured him.

lation on the subject, to make an official protest to the Government of Great Britain against any further so-called "assisted emigration" from Ireland of persons who had been reduced to pauperism by

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

The President replied to the address as

The President replied to the address as follows:—
The subject you present will receive my careful consideration. It has already been under consideration by the Secretary of State: correspondence in regard to it has been had with our diplomatic and consular representatives and an investigation into the fact is now being made by them. It is of course proper that this Government should ascertain whether any nation with which it holds amicable relations is violating any obligations of international violating any obligations of international friendship before calling attention to any such matter. In the meantime the law now provides that officers of the Treasury shall examine into the condition of the shall examine into the condition of the passengers arriving as emigrants at any port of the United States, and if there should be found any convict, lunatic, idiot or any person unable to take care of himself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such persons will not be permitted to land. Attention will be given to the strict enforcement of this law.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT. The entertainment on Friday evening in St. Basil's School by the pupils was a great success. The house was well filled, and the girls and boys did their parts well; and every one of the large audience seemed to heartily enjoy and appreciate the humor and sentiment of the pieces.

Just as everything was in readiness to begin a couple of the girls stepped forward.

the humor and sentiment of the pieces.

Just as everything was in readiness to begin, a couple of the girls stepped forward and presented Father P. Lennon with a luxurious easy chair accompanied by an address. Among other things the address contained was a neatly worded reference to the festival of the day (that of Sts. Peter and Paul) being Father Lennon's feast day. The recipient thanked the children in a few words for their rich gift, his words and manner showing how much he appreciated their kindness.

The girls then opened the programme with a fine chorus, "Suranse," which was indeed well given and highly appreciated, the bright summer colors in which the forty or fifty girls on the stage were dressed making a beautiful picture. In several other choruses by the girls they did remarkably well, and gave much pleasure to the audience. They also gave a number of dialogues and recitations during the evening, many of the girls giving evidence of more than ordinary ability. The crowning of the statue of the Blessed Virgin near the end of the programme was perhaps the most thoroughly appreciated piece of the evering.

The share the boys had in the pro-

nicely managed that most of those present were sorry it was not longer.

Mr. James O'Shea, Ontario Immigrant Distributing agent, visited this city Saturday and remained a couple of days He was here looking up information as to the number of families who could find homes and employment in this section. and met with very good encouragement.

Mr. O'Shea is engaged especially in locaing Irish Catholic immigrant famil e sent out by Father Nugent of Liverpool and has been very successful in his work, having located comfortably some thou-sands of families in Ontario since the first of April last. He does his work very carefully, and the result cannot fail to be of great advantage to the province, and to the poor people in whose interest he is laboring?

Just such systematic effort has long been felt as a necessity in this direction, and now a class of people who were largely left to their own resources on coming here will be furnished with such information as will enable them to settle down and become good and useful citizens with as little delay as possible. The gentleman received good encouragement from priests and people here. SAD ACCIDENT.

On Saturday afternoon a little son of Mr. John P. Quinlan, about seventeen or eighteen months old, was drowned whil playing around his grandmother's house. A tub was standing at the pump with a few inches of water in it, and the little one seems to have been amusing himself about it, and leaning over the edge overbalanced, and was unable to help himself out, and in less than five minutes was found dead. The shock his mother experienced on hearing the news was something dreadful, and will doubtless be felt for a very long and will doubtless be felt for a very long time. Kind neighbors came quickly and gave every assistance, while there was any hope of restoration, and then remained to show their deep sympathy. The little boy was a bright, beautiful child, and even the knowledge of his happiness will not enable the parents to cease from grieving soon. On Sunday afterwood the function on. On Sunday afternoon the funeral took place, and a very large number showed

their sympathy by attending.

Miss Mary Ann Donohoe, daughter of
Mr. Stephen Donohoe, of Langford, died
on Sunday, June 24th, aged 22 years.

D. McCrimmon, Lancaster, had Chronic Rheumatism for years, which resisted all treatment until he tried Burdock Blood Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone.
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirti
But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air.
The echoes bound to a joyful sound
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go.
They want full measure of all your plea
But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all.
There are 1 one to decline your nec

wine, But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded:
Fast, and the world goes by.
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train.
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

TALBOT. THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAPTER VI. Continued.

Father O'Donohue returned the pamph-lets to their place in the little bookcase When he had again resumed his seat Kel When he had again resumed his seat Kelley began in a low, impressive tone of voice: "My dear Father, I must say that the words of O'Connell have very little value for me. I once thought that he was a great, good man and a friend of Ireland, but my ideas are changed very much. I will not give my opinion of him lest I should wound your feelings. One thing is certain, that it troubles me little what s certain, that it troubles me little what o'Connell said and wrote. But I must confess that I am grieved to find that the clergy hold the same doctrines relative to Ireland as he did. I have the greatest love and respect for priests, but still, though it is strange, I am sometimes forced to think that many of them no longer care for poor old Ireland. They go travelling on the continent for their education, and they get foreign ideas; they go to England and read English authors, and they become read English authors, and they become dazzled by the greatness and splendor of the tyrant; they go to certain places and they become loyal subjects of Her Majesty, and so it happens that they are ever op-posing our plans for Ireland's liberation. Forgive me, Father, forgive me, for my

heart is sad and dejected."
"Ah, Mr. Kelley, you have pierced me
to the heart. You do a cruel wrong to the priests of Ireland, when you even think that they do not love their native land. Where is the Irish priest whose hands are not often raised to God in behalf of our afflicted country? Where is the Irish priest who would not shed the last drop of his heart's blood for her true welfare? Where is the Irish priest whose sole consolation is not found in assisting his suffering countrymen? I will make the proud boast that there beats not in all Irelandno, not in the entire universe—a heart that loves fair Erin more than mine. How fondly I have loved Ireland from my childhood! I drank in love for Ireland with my mother's milk. The name of my native land has ever been more pleasing to my ear than music, more sweet to my lips than honey. When a student by the yellow Tiber, my happiest thoughts were of Erin; when I slumbered in the dark shadows of Rome's grandest monuments, my most peaceful dreams were of the green hills of my early boyhood; when I prayed in my silent cell in the gay capital of France, the sanctified name of Ireland was ever on my lips. My God, how often have I asked Thee, in Thy goodness, to bless the hills and the valleys, the woods and the meadows, the lakes and the rivers of Ireland? How often have I begged Thee, Immaculate Mary, to guard the sorrowing sons and daughters of Erin. Every night, long after the sun went down amid the glories of an Italian sky, I called from heaven legions of angels whom I sent to guard my native land from all evils. Ah, friends! I see that my feelings have carried me away. I see the word 'Ireland' has not lost all its charm for me. Do not be afraid, I will not make any more ches or preach any more sermons to-

Kelley did not seem to relish much these passionate outbursts of the good priest. The truth is, he relished much less those quotations from the "Man of the People." They had a wonderful effect upon him. He changed color several times while the passages were being read. No doubt, as he was heart and soul for a revolution, the strong language used against secret societies, which he believed to be the only means for carrying it on, pained him exceedingly. It was evident from his manner and his question that he

wished to change the subject. "Did either of you gentlemen," he be gan, making at the same time desperate efforts to look indifferent, "hear of the strange stories they tell of that unfortu-nate man from America—Mr. Hall?" "I have not heard a word of him," said

Father O'Donohue.
"I heard," answered O'Connell, "that he is soon to be liberated, but on condition that he returns immediately to America. Have you any news from him, Mr. Kel-

"I have heard from good authority," said Kelley, with a knowing look, and a mysterious shake of the head, "that he had a free pass from his prison-cell every night. He was seen the other night—or, at least somebody exactly like him—near the very spot where the 'boys' held their meeting. He stole away into the depth of the wood when he found that he was

"This is mighty strange," exclaimed O'Connell.

O'Connell.

"I cannot understand it," said the good priest, with a heavy sigh, "May God save my poor, dear flock from the snares of evil doers."

"Why did they not follow him, and make him explain his strange conduct?" asked O'Connell with much anxiety.

"Many of the 'boys' proposed to catch him," responded Kelley, "but that strange man who so carefully wraps himself up in his great overcoat opposed self up in his great overcoat opposed

them."
"What," cried O'Connell in a tone of

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

mislead our poor children. I have again and again warned my deluded people against entering into these secret societies.

Yet they meet night after night for some ohue," said O'Connell, with his usual foolish purpose on the lonely hillside or in the dark recesses of Coolnamuck wood. Ah, if they knew how much their dis-obedience and folly pain me—their father and their best friend—I am sure that they

old college friend of mine."
"O Father," exclaimed O'Connell, while
his eyes fairly sparkled with joy, "it will
delight me exceedingly to hear Miss delight me exceedingly to hear Miss O'Donohue sing. It will bring back the innocence and peace of my childhood

It will be a great pleasure to me also to hear Miss O'Donohue's sweet voice," added Mr. Kelley, with a voice full of

During the time occupied in giving vent to these few expressions Miss O'Dono-hue had entered the room blushing and smiling in a manner well calculated to arise the fallen spirit of the company Smiles are more cheering than sunbeam A smile is an angel of light. A smile or the lips of innocence is a boon of heaven for those who feel its happy influence. So the smiles that played in Miss O'Donohue's eyes and on her lips changed completely the feelings of Father O'Donohue nd his friends.

Though Katie's form was beautiful and there was an entire absence of haughtiness in her graceful and easy carriage. Though she looked like a queen, she felt and acted with the warmth and simplicity of a peasant girl. God bless the daughters of Erin. In every land may they ever be kind, loving, pure, and modest. Irishmen, be ye proud of your Irish wives and Irish maids. Sing with

the poet:
"I would not give my Irish wife
For all the dames of Saxon land—
I would not give my Irish wife
For the Queen of France's hand,
For she to me is dearer
Than castles strong, or lands, or life—
An outlaw—so I'm near her,
To love till death my Irish wife."

Father O'Donohue took from a shelf of the library the manuscript of the poem which he wished his beautiful sister to sing. As she had been accustomed from childhood to obey promptly even the least sign of her good brother's will, she instantly went with great simplicity to a which stood in the corner of the The instrument was truly excellent, although it had been much used for the purpose of teaching children how to sing. Without any of the usual ceremonies of coughing, complaining of a bad cold, and tossing of the head, Katie sang very sweetly and with much feeling the following little piece:

THERE IS HOPE FOR ERIN.

There is hope for Erin,
While in ten thousand cells,
Where devotion ever dwells,
The meek-faced nuns are telling,
While their hearts with love are swelling.
Ten thousand rosaries for Erin.

There is hope for Erin,
White monk and pious priest
Offer up the Sacred Feast—
With tears and nightly sighing—
For an Isle in sorrow lying,
An Isle whose music-name is Erin.

Her sons to virtue true, By their holy actions sue From God the choicest blessing, From the Sacred Heart caressing, For the Sacred Heart's own Is.e, Erin-

When the last sweet echoes of the young lady's voice had died away in softest mel ody, her brother said: Surely, you never sang so well before,

"It was truly charming," said O'Connell, in a tone of ecstacy; "I could live forever listening to you, Miss O'Donohue."

"The harp of Orpheus was not more harmonious," added Kelley, with a most gracious smile.

gracious smile.

There is nearly always danger in giving praise to a young lady. Vanity is ever near the female's heart. Happy are those few young persons who are dead to all vanities, and upon whose ears the breath of praise is felt without emotions of empty pride. To this last favored class Miss O'Donohue belonged. Praise had the strange effect of making her more humble strange effect of making her more humble and more innocent and free from worldly deceit. Her brother saw at a glance the effect the few words of admiration had produced in her soul, so he came immedi-

ately to her rescue.
"Katie," said he, "Miss Ellie O'Connell is very anxious to see you. She made me promise that I would send you over soon to the cottage. When will you go to see

"I'll pay her a visit any time you please Rev. Brother James. I'll be free after our devotions on Sunday afternoon. Ellie is so good and kind, it is cruel of me

not to go to see her sooner. "I really think it is cruel, Miss O'Dono hue," here put in O'Connell. "If you only knew how anxious Ellie and Maurice, and father and mother, and—and all are to see you over at the cottage, I'm sure you would come to visit us oft en."
"Now, Mr. O'Connell, she has promise

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines no before the American public, is Hop Bit-ters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned ters .- Nunda News.

to visit you on Sunday, so, I suppose, you will not be absent from home."

"I do," said Kelley in a firm tone."

O'Connell hung his head, and seemed buried in thought or grief.

"These are sad days of ours." said the priest, while the big tears glistened in his bright over a being the read of the work of the said the said of the work of the work of the said the said of the work of the said of the sa

briest, while the big tears glistened in his bright eyes, "I foresee a bitter end to all this. Ravenous wolves come into the innocent fold. Vile men have come to on her words, she modestly cast her eyes

frankness.

"All will be righted next Sunday, my dear children," said the good priest kindly
"I'm sorry we'll have to part for the pre and their best friend—I am sure that they never would be deaf to my voice. God help them, poor people. My heart is sad and afflicted—let us hear something more pleasant. Oh, here comes Katie, she will make us forget for the moment the shadows that have darkened our hearts. You are a poet, Mr. O'Connell—you are a lover of sweet song—so I feel confident that you will have no objection to hear Katie sing a little song composed by an old college friend of mine."

"O Father," exclaimed O'Connell, while by the sword she has been kept in cruel slavery, and by her vain attempts to draw it, she has brought down innumerable evils upon her self and her children. Be asured that whatever titles may be bestowed upon her, she never will be styled 'The Island of the Sword.' The Isle of Beauty, the 'First Flower of the earth,' the 'Island of Saints,' were never destined by Providence to be the synonyms for mere brute force. The mission of Ireland not to glorify the sword. Her mission

higher, holier, and more sublime—
"O Ireland! be it thy high duty
To teach the world the might of moral beauty,
And stamp God's image truly on the strugglessory 2"

God bless you, my dear children." This was the open sign for a departure. The two gentlemen, after having bade a gracious farewell to Father O'Donohue and Katie, left the good priest's peaceful dwelling. As their respective homes were in different directions, they separated im-mediately on reaching the street.

Dark night soon came down upon the town and surrounding country.

TO BE CONTINUED

Talmage on Mormonism.

Brooklyn's tabernacle preacher, Dr. 1)e Witt Talmage, with all his eccentricity occasionally gets off some very sensible things. Among his latest utterar ces is an address denouncing Mormonism, which h terms the social cancer of America and speaking of the recent arrival of eight

hundred proselytes, says:
"The government of the United States sits idiotically in the presence of this evi which wars not only upon the decency of all good people, but is a sworn foe of free institutions. Their vessels are coming with their hundred of Mormon devotees. Their missionaries are busy all the world over. Why this strange silence on the part of our public men? The appaing fact must be stated that Mormoni The appallhas indeed become such a political power that public men, ambitious for the p ency or any position in the gift of the different States of the Union, are afraid to reprehend the evil lest their official prospects be blasted. Mormonism Mormonism not only is dominant in Utah, but holds the balance of power in several of the States and Territories. The evil is power-fully entrenched and overshadows the

national capital. "In my opinion nothing but a great national revolution will ever touch it. The days for the peaceful solution of this question are past. By the year, by the month, by the hour Mormonism is gathering momentum. A few batteries opened on the hills around Salt Lake City might once have put a quietus on this great outrage, but not now. God only knows by what mode or through what national exhaustion the curse is to be extirpated. But go it must, or the honor and virtue and life of this nation will go. What headway can the Church of God and reformatory institutions make as long as this organized libertinism and enthroned indecency are allowed to remain? The men capable of throttling this evil have not yet to the front. I wonder from what State they will come and in which Congress they will appear, and what will be the mode of their attack. Eight hundred captives of Mormondom under the care of their cap-tors allowed on the Sabbath day to pass through New York is a monstrosity, and of all the calamities of the week is the most calamitous."

EPILEPSY (Fits)

successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars one stamp, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y "MOTHER SWAN'S Worm Syrup" for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipa-tion, tasteless, 25c

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D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., took over half a gross of various patent medi-cines for Paralysis and debility—he says Burdock Rlood Bitters cured him.

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If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitmay be cured. The remedy is Burdock

A COLORED SAINT.

BROT MOSES, THE ETHIOPIAN, AND FATHER OF THE DESERT.

The Abbot Moses was thus called be-cause of his race, and by this title he was distinguished from the other fathers who bore the same name. Born the slave of the governor in a principal city on the river Nile, in Egypt, Moses, from his early childhood, gave full rein to every kind of sin and disorder. Driven from his master's house, he used his liberty only to make himself the head of a noted band of robbers. With these companions, Moses became the terror of the surrounding country. But God had great designs in store for this hardened sinner. Pursued for a murder he had committed, Moses fled for safety into a neighboring mon-

stery.
While there the regular and holy lives of the monks male a great impression on his heart. In his Infinite Mercy, God's plentiful grace was at hand to help on the good beginning, and ere long Moses, pene-trated with grief, openly confessed all his sins, not omitting to tell even his most secret and hidden stains.

To his request that he be allowed to en ter the monastery a chilling refusal was given. Prostrating himself at the gate, Moses remained there, day after day and night after night, until the Superior, struck at the earnestness of his change agreed to receive and clothe him with the eligious habit.

Very shortly Moses far outstripped his brother religious. The most faithful was he in fulfilling the daily routine of duty the most severe in his fasts, never eating but once a day and then taking only bread and water: while often, for days together he neither touched food nor tasted drink; the most watchful in his long vigils, often ssing the whole night without sleep; and e most humble in prayer, for he even poured forth sighs and groans for his past life. In the desert of Scete his Superior was the great Macarius, who, when told by Moses how the neighboring hermits came often to see him, much to his grief, allowed the fervent penitent to enter deeper into the desert, pointing out a rocky waste, some seven or eight days' journey from the dwelling places of men. In this barren wilderness the holy hermit enjoyed the rest he so fondly desired. But only for a while for in him, as in

But only for a while, for in him, as in every other follower of the Divine Master were fulfilled the words of Holy Writ "If thou wilt serve God, prepare thyself for temptation." It was not long before Satan stirred up a fierce war against Moses, by sending him that sting of the flesh which even St. Paul underwent.

The devil was always putting before his mind the most impure fancies and objects. Acting under the advice of the Abbot Isiore, our saint began a most resolute war fare against the enemy. During six years he practiced unheard of austerities, night after night standing upright in the middle of his cell and never even bending the knee, lest of so slight a chance the devil might take hold. At the end of that time, Moses, still undergoing the hellish on-slaughts, again spoke to the Abbot Isidore; the Abbot, taking him to the top of his cell, bade him look to the West. On so doing, Moses saw a large army of devils thoroughly down-hearted and about to thoroughly down-nearted and about to fly as though conquered. When again spoken to, Moses looked to the East, and had the joy to behold a bright array of heavenly spirits. "On the left," said the Abbot Isidore, "are the devils who strive to bring about the fail of God's servants, but they are exercise by the angels in but they are overcome by the angels in the East, sent by their King for that end. This sight comforted and strengthened Moses anew, who re-entered with fresh courage into the combat, adopting a novel and most laborious penance. Every night the holy penitent went to the cells of the sick and aged monks and, taking their pitchers, filled them with water at the well. The task was no easy one, for these cells were scattered far and wide throughout the desert, some being a mile, others again five while a few well and the source of its imperial life. But even of this we are being robbed. No out the desert, some being a mile, others two, others again five, while a few were civil order in the world ever sank so low as many as six miles distant from the well.
The devil could not brook such a courageous fight. One night, while the faithful
monk was beside the well filling the monk was beside the well filling the bucket, Satan, in his spite, hit him a monk was beside the well filling the bucket, Satan, in his spite, hit him a severe blow, which laid the soldier of Christ senseless on the sward. The next morning he was found and carried by the monks to the church, where, to the great against which we cannot prevail, and from joy of the assembled brethren, he soon which there is no escape; as if in a little overed his senses. "In the name our Lord Jesus Christ," said the Abbott Isidore to him, "all your troubles will cease from this mo-Never afterwards was Moses thus tempted, but he always remained

feeble, worn out, as it were, from the fierceness of the struggle. Our saint's wonderful progress in all virtues, joined to the heavenly gifts with which God enriched him, made him to rank among the greatest of the fathers of the desert. The Patriarch of Alexandria raised him to the priesthood, and then appointed him what we would call chaplain of the Solitaries of Scete. With his other gifts. Moses received that of prophecy, foretelling the wretched fall of an aged hermit, who put too much trust in himself. After living nearly forty years in the desert, Moses, at the age of sixty-five, entered in his eternal rest, leaving after him a large school of disciples, who gloried in following his blessed footsteps. No words can better end this brief sketch, than the last words of Palladius, a monk himself and writer of the life of the Abbot Moses: "Behold the holy and religious life, which ted this unconquerable soldier of Jesus Christ. By it he has merited to rank

among the greatest saints.' THE SAYINGS OF ABBOT MOSES. e sketch of this Saint's life here added a few of his sayings, to show, some feeble way, the great virtue of this servant of God

When once called to attend an assembly of the Solitaries for the purpose of trying a hermit charged with some crime, Moses entered the meeting carrying a huge bag of sand upon his back.

The brethren asked what this meant.

too much sleep; laziness and banterings, and show in dress."
At another time, he said: "A monk should observe four things above all others: to be silent; to keep God's laws; to humble himself, and to bear the trials

and burden of poverty. It is necessary, he added, that he weep continually, never lose the thought of his sins, and always keep death before his eyes."

To a Solitary who sought his advice,
Moses said: "Go, abide in your cell; it
will teach you all you need do, provided
you guard it well. For as a fish dies when taken from the water, so is lost the monk who loves to be outside of the wall of h s

Here is another most beautiful saying of our Saint : "To strip ourself of earthly with patience, and discretion are the means by which perfection is reached. Voluntary poverty is seen in Noe; patience in Job, and discretion in Daniel." "We should be so dead to men," said Moses at another time, "that we never utter judgment to any one. Let us strive so to pass our doys, that, before leaving this mortal body, we do no eyil to any one

whatsoever."
"Let us strive never to judge others. Remember when God struck the first born in Egypt he left no house without a death to weep over. Now, in thinking over our own sins, we must beware of minding others' misdeeds; as it is foolish fora man having death at home, to go abroad to bewail the dead in strange houses.'

GOD AND THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

In the pastoral of his Eminence the Car dinal Archbishop of Westminster, issued on the Feast of the Most Holy Trinity, we find the following digest of the laws governing man's relations with his Crea-

The way to life is the true knowledge of the true God; for the true God may either not be known, or, when known, not truly known. The heathen world of old knew not the true God; and none but those who now knew Him through Jesus Christ, know the true God in "spirit and in truth." It is this knowledge that has renewed the world. It has made men to e the sons of God. It has made the kingdom of this world the kingdom of od and of Christ. When the civil powers of the world knew Him, they held power inder Him, their legislation was conformed o His law, the social life of men was purified by His presence. Where God and His law reign, the homes of men contain the highest type of a perfect common-wealth. They are founded on authority, obedience and equality among the sons of a common Father. Such was the world a common Father. Such was the world in its domestic, social and political life, so long as it was Christian. As in the Hebrew commonwealth, God reigned over the new order He had created; and the public and private life of men was swathed about by his presence; and was govern-ed by His guidance in the reason, and conscience, and will of men. God was the founder, the law giver, the life and the solidity of the Christian world. The civsolution of the Greek and the Roman world ripened into corruption: the civili-zation of Israel was divinely elevated into the higher order of the Christian society. True civilization is the fruit of Christianity; all other is spurious and transitory; it cannot sustain itself. Without the salt of the earth it perishes. So true it is that "without God there can be no common-wealth among men." Where God is, there is law. Where God is not, there is anarchy; because there law cannot be. The Christian world was once Catholic in all

the fullness of perfect and universal faith. The enemy violently broke down its perfect unity. Still it was Christian. It be lieved in God and our Lord Jesus Christ. This reminder of its perfect inheritance has been stealthily but surely stolen away. There still remain the lights and the laws f nature, which the old

as the Christian world is sinking now, and will be sunk, if the name of God be erased from its put lie laws. You have lately asked of those who make our laws that which there is no escape; as if in a little while the public life and laws of the world will be no longer Catholic nor Christian, "all nor based upon a belief in God. foundation for men or for morals there is none. There are many who see where we are rushing downwards, and desire it. And many who see it, with horror, but, with folded hands, do nothing against it : and many more who see nothing, and are being carried away unconsciously into a social and political state without God in the world. For the first time since the world. For the first time since the world began, it is openly rejecting God. The Old World so profusely believed in the Divine, that God was everywhere, and in all things. To them even the ward was feed and all them even the world was God, and all things were supernatural. Now God nowhere, and exists no longer: the world is dead. Necessity then is laid upon us, from the least to the greatest, everywhere and in every way, to bear witness for God, "in whom we live, and move and are." In this there can be no neutrality. To be silent among the seditious is to abet treason. The law of the land still justly punishes offenders against God and His moral law: not indeed for its offence against Him, but for its damage to society; and there is a clamor that such laws should be abolished. If men libel their neighbor, they may be heavily punished. If they only libel God or our Divine Releemer, we are told that no man should judge them.

Joseph Shewfelt, Amour, says that he considers Burdock Blood Bitters a life saving friend to him. It cured him of debility when doctors failed.

In all imitations of the Myrtle Navy to bacco yet attempted, either inferior stock has been used or the plug has been made a The brethren asked what this meant. "Oh," answered he, "these are my own sins, which I carry behind me, so as not to see them, while here judging the sins of others." The humble conduct of the summer until he finds that he is smoking a Saint secured the culprit's pardon.

Again the Abbot Moses said: The passions by which we are tormented have four sources: plenty to eat and drink;

ECHOES OF THE HEART,

FROM THE FRENCH OF ABBE J. COURVOI-SIER-BY THYRA.

"O my God," cried Augustine, "Thou hast created us for Thee, solely for Thee, and until we are Thine we shall languish and until we are Thine we shall languish in the shackles of our earthly bondage. O my God, Thou art happiness, peace, love and liberty. Grant that I may be Thine always; let me not bury in the slime of this miserable world the noble instincts of a heart that is naturally impelled to seek Thee, and sighs for Thee clave."

alone.' The voice of sorrow finds no answering echo among the slaves of passion. Their hearts have grown hard and dull; their mental sphere becomes narrower day by day, and the light that shone in their soul s obscure and dim, insensibly dying out. Alas! they have grown used to live without giving God one thought! Aye, what is life without God? Where are truth and virtue without God? How can one forget Him, the prop and motion of the whole creation! Can there be happiness in such senseless oblivion? Life is not a mere stage given to man for the exercise of his idle caprices; his mission comes from on high, and one day he must ren-

from on high, and one day he must render an account of it.

"Sir," said Cormenin one day to a worldly man, "what do you know of religion?" "Nothing," "Do you ever enter a church?" "Never." "What do you in the morning?" "I breakfast," "At midday?" "Ismoke," "At night?" "I dance." "If there should be an eternal apprishment beard the search." punishment beyond the grave?"

much the worse."

God could not have made the world for frivolous purposes; He must have given man a destiny worthy of his lofty intellect. Hence, the destiny of humanity is to reach God; to live is to gravitate towards God. All thought, all affection, that cannot be made subservient to this supreme

joy is lost for eternity.

How beautiful and sublime does life become when thus considered—it is the worship of the Infinite. To live thus is to think for God, act for God, love for God Is there anything more rational? be the cause and end of all creation, should not our life, which comes from Him, return entirely to Him? If He is truth, is He not by that fact the strength of our intellect? If He is the essence of harmony, the ideal of all good, should He not then be our permanent rule? If He is the goodness and beauty for which our souls sigh, should it not be our duty, our happiness, to love Him. Is it not a great sorrow to be parted from Him, through our fault, in life and for eternity?

Besides the sadness engraved in our hearts by God Himself as a constant sum-mons to recall us to Him, He has formed with His blended wrath and forgiveness another chastisement destined to enlighten, transform and save us-He has made sor-

row. Whilst punishing us after the first sin, God already planned to create us anew. For this reason He has hidden in the womb of sorrow a virtue that is the great transfiguring power of life. No matter how dark and sad this world may be : no matter how deep the filth and mire of th way, God has given us a guide that will safely lead us to light, purity and virtue. Sorrow is our transformer-it is the power that lifts the world to God. But not suffice to draw us to God, 'tis then He strikes and immolates. Without sorrow how many souls would sink to fatal degradation and eternal ignominy. God wants us to hunger and thirst for Him : can He then suffer our souls, blinded by the gross compensations of voluptuousness and passions, to have no other end but to ignore and insult Him? No, He does not, He

cannot.
A little child, playing among the flowers on the edge of a precipice, leans to cull a rose; instantly two eager arms violently draw him away, the more violently that they are more tender, and wrest him from the peril in spite of his wrathful clamor, only abating when he feels the pressure of a mother's loving embrace. The violent force that draws man from the idle fancies force that draws man from the late randers of passions, that suddenly removes the scales from our eyes, is misfortune. Our neighbors beyond the sea call it a divine messenger. One of their deepest thinkers messenger. One of their deepest thinkers added: "It is an unknown boon in the language of men; our guardian angels alone give it its true name: 'Chastise-ments of the Almighty are blessings in dis-

guise.'"
Shall I cite a few immortal examples? Shall I recall that chancellor of England. fallen from the steps of the throne into a prison, where, inspired by the light that shines even in the darkest of dungeons, he uttered such sublime truths on the vanity of all things human? Shall I speak of our sorrow, flung at philosophers this immor-

tal challenge: "Reason I admire; discuss, I believe. Der gottliche Bote." 'Twas then that, enlightened, transformed, he made the following sublime prayer: "O my God! grant that I may feel Thee always near me. Thou alone canst satisfy me. The solitude caused by Thine absence is too painful; let me rest my heart on Thy Divine Heart; let me pour into Thy merciful ear my inmost sentiments; draw me whither Thou wouldst have me go; lead me, if it be Thy will, into the most arduous paths of life; I shall be content, provided I live with Thee and die with Thee. If I be but near Thee I accept all poin with a joyful heart; only one thought terrifies me, and I repel it: it is to live without suffering and without loving Thee."

BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete, cures, all annoying Kidney-Diseases. \$1.

A good circulation of the fluids of the

body is indispensable to perfect health. The Bile, the Blood, the Secretions of the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels are all purified by Burdock Blood Bitters.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, told me about

it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal

there is no chang tude. For of H begotten us by the might be some beg The Cardinal pro as St. James told Him is no darki Eternal Intellige Reason that kn Eternal Sanctity Sanctity Eternal Purity, shadow of vicissis best gift and e from Him alo there exists no ot holiness. He is He has created The first was the angels He created were, like Himse telligence, without tude. Then He the lights over o were created "th gether. As the the angels, they The third firman kind, for every is a light. God ecause He is the word of God is t merits, by whose the grace of the again to be a so creation of God; THE OLD CREAT but of a new but which is not Old Law, when reaper first gat

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CARDINAL MANNING AT BAYS. WATER.

ST. PATRICK OF IRELAND-ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY-ST. WILLIAM OF YORK -ST. MARGARET OF SCOTLAND.

A crowded congregation assembled in the Church of our Lady of the Angels on Sunday morning, when his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was announced to preach his first sermon since announced to preach his first sermon since his late indisposition. The object of this special sermon was to benefit the poor schools of the parish, which have for a long time been burdened by debts neces-sarily contracted in the past. His Emin-ence took for his text the 17th and 18th verses of the first chapter of the epistle of St. Lames "Eveny host wife and St. James: "Every best gift, and every perfect gift, is from above, coming down from the Father of lights, with whom from the Father of lights, with whom there is no change, nor shadow of vicissitude. For of His own will hath He begotten us by the word of truth, that we might be some beginning of His creatures." The Cardinal proceeded to say that God, as St. James told them, is light, and in Him is no darkness—that is, He is the Eternal Intelligence and the Eternal Reason that knows all things. He is Eternal Sanctity, Eternal Holiness, and Eternal Purity, in whom there is no shadow of vicissitude or alteration. Every best gift and every perfect gift comes from Him alone, for apart from Him from Him alone, for apart from Him there exists no other fountain of life or of holiness. He is the Father of lights, for He has created three great firmaments. The first was the firmament of the holy angels He created before the world. They were, like Himself, filled with a pure in-telligence, without any shadow of vicissi-tude. Then He created the firmament of the lights over our heads, and when they were created "the sons of God" sang together. As the Holy Scripture speaks of the angels, they made a melody of joy. The third firmament He created is man kind, for every soul born into this world is a light. God is the Father of lights because He is the Father of all men. word of God is the Eternal Son, by whose merits, by whose Precious Blood, and by the grace of the Holy Ghost we are born again to be a sort of beginning of the creation of God; not as
THE OLD CREATION WHICH SINNED AND

but of a new creation which already is, but which is not yet perfect. Under the Old Law, when the harvest was ripe, the reaper first gathered the most perfect sheaf and carried it into the temple for the priest to lift up before the Lord as a thanksgiving for the gifts of nature. The words St. James uses here, "that we might be some beginning of His creatures," mean that we are born to be the first fruits of the creation of God. The first creation of God was that made in the six days, but the most perfect work of that creation is man, and man is the first fruits of all God's creatures. The firmament and its lights, the sea and the earth, and the liv-ing creatures thereof, the trees of the for-est and the flowers of the garden, the catest and the nowers of the garden, the cart the on the plains—everything on the earth was but the prelude to man, the most per-fect work of God, created on the sixth day. God gave His likeness to this creature of His hands; He gave him an intelligence, a heart to love Him, and a will. He made man the highest and chief of His crea-tures, and crowned him with honour and glory, gave him intelligence, and set him over all the works of His hands. That creation sinned and died. Darkness overspread the light, and then came the second creation, still the work of the Son of God. and that was by the incarnation of that Son Himself. He became the first fruits among men, as man was the first fruits amongst creatures. The scale of creation rose above that of the first six days. The first man Adam was, indeed, the image of God, but was human. The second Adam, who came to restore the first, was God Himself—the most perfect humanity that ever came from the hand of God—Jesus

hrist our Lord. THE MANHOOD OF JESUS was like unto that in which you are clothed, but it was united with the manhood of God, and the blood that flowed on Calvary was the blood of God. What Jesus was among men, His mystical Body Jesus was among men, His mystical Body, the Church, is among the nations of the world. The nations of the world into which mankind are divided are, in the state of nature, without the great gifts, those perfect gifts, from the Father of Lights. The first is the gift of the light of the knowledge of the true God; and, secondly, the gift of the grace of the Holy Ghost. The nations of the world round about the unity of the Church of God are still in that shadow which is without the still in that shadow which is without the knowledge of the true God. The Church in which we profess, "I believe in the Holy Ghest"—the Catholic Church—is the perpetual presence of our Lord, who is the Head of that body in heaven; the presence of the Holy Ghost inhabiting that mystical body—the Sanctifier and Creator of all the saints, and of the Church against which the world makes war, and of which occasionally some of her children speak as if she were a human creation burdened with human infirmities. Races, empires, and kingdoms have passed away like the shadows that fleet over the earth, but the Church never passes away. It remains with the same imperishable light that illumined it on the day of Pentecost, and, amidst the dissolution and decay of all human things, it stands majestic in its unity, for the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. The unity of the Church van agains it. The unity of the Control is a Divine creation in which there is an unclouded knowledge of the truth, the perpetual, infallible Divine guide who teaches the Church for ever, and under whose discernment the very words in which the Church of God condemns the errors of men have been delivered from the beginning. This is another first fruits to mankind, the beginning not only of the creation of God, but also of the resurrec-The gift of God's Son to man His word was the best gift of God. What was the greatest gift ever BESTOWED ON ENGLAND OR ON IRELAND?

It was the gift of faith which St. Patrick bore to Ireland and St. Augustine to England—the full illumination of the day of Pentecost. The unity which made this England of ours to be one was not the work of warriors. Again and again have warriors established powers which have been overthrown and forgotten. Neither was this unity the work of statesmen.

The one illumination, the grace of regeneration, the Sacrament of Holy marriage, which created Christian homes and Christian education, springing from Christian parents, one worship under one supreme pastoral authority in the infallible unity of the Christian Church made all they

pastoral authority in the infallible unity of the Christian Church, made all these jurning and restless races one people in one great brotherhood. Our land became united in that supernatural unity which is the first fruits' of the creation of God. But the other day we kept the Feast of St. Augustine, who founded the see of Canterbury. Who in England remembered him that day, but the Catholic bered him that day has been described by the catholic bered him that day has been been been been been described by the catholic between the catholic beautiful that the catholic beautiful that the catholic beautiful that the beautiful Canterbury. Who in England remembered him that day but the Catholic Church? The cay before yesterday we celebrated the Feast of St. William, Archivelet bishop of York. Who remembered him but ourselves? This very day we observe the festival of St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland. Who remembered her in that country but the Catholic Church, whose undying traditions live to this day in all their fondness and friendliness among you?

THE PRIVILEGED INHERITORS OF THAT

You are

HOLY FAITH,
not through any merits of your own, but
through the grace and mercy of God.
Are you worthy of such joy? What are
you in the spiritual life? You are born to
be the first fruits of the creatures of God.
What ought you to be in holy living?
Is it not wonderful? Perhaps there is not a people more divided in Christianity than here in England. Divisions, sections, subsections, perpetual wasting and disso-lutions on every side. Rationalism spreads over the face of this land, which once was full of the illumination of the Holy Ghost —when from sea to sea, from north to south, there was but the one true faith. In every part there were churches, cathedrals and parishes, chapels by the way-side with their altars and tabernacles, with the with their altars and tabernacies, with the presence of Jesus shedding light and radi-ance on every side. Men were then of one heart and of one mind, because all worshipped at the one altar. Now, the Catholic Church, reduced to a handful in England, is the only unity that remains, and you shall share in it. In the midst of the doubts and the unbelief of men, you have that Divine and Infall

THAT BRIGHT GUIDING LIGHT in which there is no change and no shadow of vicissitude. In this land, where there are no fountains—nothing but arid sands and wide tracts of waste ground—the unity of the Church you have, the sacraments of grace, the perpetual outpouring of the Blood of the Lamb, and the seven sanctifying gifts of the Holy Ghost to guide and protect you. Ought you not to be the first fruits in every sense—to offer your children, the first fruits of your house, the conservation of the conservation homes, to be consecrated to God-to train them with a diligence and love that casts all cares and industry for the things of this world aside—to give the best of your time, the first hours of your day, and your constant solicitousness to make your children the first fruits of God's creatures The wise men of old offered their gold to the Infant of Bethlehem; but what is gold compared to the mind and the heart of man made to the image of God? That is beyond the price of all gold. You are called to be the first fruits of the grace of Try and live always in the spirit of that inspiration. His Eminence then appealed on behalf of the local schools.

—London Universe, June 16.

MR. GLADSTONE TAKEN TO TASK.

During a recent debate in the House of Commons, England, Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., thus made reference to Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances regarding the notorious Garibaldi:—
Mr. Sexton said it was very instructive

Mr. Sexton said it was very instructive to note a little while ago the cheers from gentlemen opposite when the Prime Minister endeavoured to minimize his speech with respect to Garibaldi. They knew that the most conspicuous characteristics of Garibaldi did not include respect for human life, and that he was one of the most prominent of foreign conspirators and revolutionists (hear, hear). It was very instructive to Irish members to find English Radicals cheering the man whose presonal characteristics, if they meant any gogues, impecunious, except as they ply English Radicals cheering the man whose personal characteristics, if they meant anything in politics, resolved themselves into those of the political assassin, while the same gentlemen had nothing but horror and detestation for the same characteristics when they presented themselves in the when they presented themselves in the persons of convicts in Ireland (cheers from Irish members). It was not so long ago since the Prime Minister published a very remarkable pamphlet on Vaticanism (hear, hear). The Holy See had proverbilled. (hear, hear). The Holy See had prover-bially a long memory, and it had not for-gotten that pamphlet, which had so startled the public life of England. In that pamphlet the right hon, gentleman spoke of "the rusty and mediæval weapons of Rome"—(hear, hear)—of its "rusty armoury refurbished for modern use" —(hear, hear)—and the right hon, gentle-man had nothing but contempt and scorn for the puny Pontiff of an outworn creed (cheers from Irish members) daring to interfere with the political affairs of a free and intelligent Protestant nation (renewed cheers). The right hon, gentle-(renewed cheers). The right hon, gentleman had shown on many occasions in that House that his convenience could effect remarkable transitions in his views. To-day they could see that the Pontiff who, but a little time ago, was nothing but a figure for scorn and contumely, could be treated with a condescension more insulting to that ancient Sovereign than the soom of the right hon. gentle-man (hear, hear). The noble lord had pointed out that one day the right hon. gentleman was glad to accept the assist-ance of the Pope, and on another that he pronounced a eulogy upon the man who overthrew the Pope's power. The fact was that Garibaldi was the political engineer who had conducted the series of events which had led to the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope. The Prime Minister had shown himself singu-larly ungrateful to the Pope for the assistance he had given him. He thought, however, that the value of the service which had been rendered had been greatly overrated, because the effect of the circu lar would be to ruin Mr. Errington in Ireland as a politician, and to consolidate and unite popular opinion in Ireland against the rule of the English Governagainst the rule of the English Gove ment and of the English people (hear).

WHAT MEANS "LEGITIMATE" !

New York Freeman's Journal.

A correspondent, giving his name and address, asks us to answer the following, saying most truly that "there are many whose notions on this question are very hazy. It is a question that requires a thorough analysis to correct mischievous impressions of well-meaning but hasty minds. No fear but a thorough solution of it will reach far and wide."

The following is the question:

The following is the question:
New York, June, 1883.
Editor N. Y. Freeman's Journal: Dear

Sir—In all recent comments on Irish matters in the Freeman, severe stress has been laid on "the use of legitimate means to obtain national self government." As one who accords due deference to As one who accords due deference to the learned and impressive disquisitions in your columns, as a Catholic anxious to harmonize profound deference and eager allegiance in religious duties with ardent national affection and an impatient desire of deliverance tending to vigorous and mayhap extreme measures, I would respectfully request to have explicitly set forth wherein legitimate means consist, where the line of demarcation must be drawn between the "legitimate" and "illegitimate." I am sure it is a subject the elucidation of which will be of deep interest to all who accept the designation IRISH CATHOLIC.

RESPONSE.

It must be noted that no means are legitimate except the end they reach to-wards is good. For one to ask a Catholic to go to Mass with him, is a good act, but becomes vicious in the case of the rogue who seeks it as a means of picking the pocket of his victim while the latter is

saying his prayers.

To answer our correspondent in regard to Irish interests, which is the practical matter he has at heart, we would need to know what is that good end that requires means to reach it. Is it the buying out of the decayed and death-stricken Irish estates, -relics of a departed feudalism. by the Imperial Government? Is it an sh Home Parliament,—with the present landlords dominating it? Is it a complete "What is it"? Let us put the "good end," desired by the only people rightly interested,—the Irish living, and purposing to

ested,—the Irish living, and purposing to stay, on their native soil,—as an unknown quantity. Let us call it "X"!

"X," then, as an unknown quantity, we put for that political good that it is lawful to seek. This cleared up, in this way,—it is easy to answer the doubts proposed. To attain this "X,"—it is, first, necessary that the general body of the Nation, or People, interested, unite on the thing salutary for the whole nation or

thing salutary for the whole nation, or people;—that is "X."
It is legitimate for any fully organized nation, or people,—regard had to the fulfilment of just obligations existing,—when the interests of the people require it, to change their rulers,—or, if necessary, their form or Government. Such is the common, and almost universal voice of writers on public law; and of the great theologi-ans of all the different schools in the Catholic Church. But such action can not legitimately be

But such action can not legitimately be undertaken by any private person. It must have the sanction of the community, and of its natural and responsible leaders. "Ciertatis et procerum." It can not, without crime, be attempted by men who have not the confidence of the great body of the people, expressed by organicaction, in the usual forms of political life. Least of all may it be sanctioned when fostered in all may it be sanctioned when fostered in secret societies, -abhorrent to human as

to divine laws. When a people are driven to that extremity by oppression and wrong that they are justified in changing their rulers, or

of Secret Societies,—handled by demagogues, impecunious, except as they ply their trade of patriotism.

In Ireland the people elect their Mayors of cities, and other municipal officers. Also, we think, the High Sheriffs of Counties. Also, certainly, their Representatives in the British Parliament. These are their official representatives—their "Civ-jus."

Now, human society must be preserved.
The words of the Holy Ghost in Sacred
Scripture, by the Apostle's pen, are: "The
powers that be are appointed by God;" or, to say it in other words: God, the Author of Order, has appointed that over every

of Order, has appointed that over every people there be rulers.

When, then, these elected Representatives, in overwhelming number, Parliamentary, Municipal, Rives of the Shires, or Sheriffs, and other leading men who have much at stake,—as Charles Carroll of Carrollton had when he signed the American Deslaration of Independence.— American Declaration of Independence,— stand for the rights, for the independence, for the freeman's liberty of their country-men, invaded, intruded upon, denied, refused, by the British Government, controllrused, by the Brush Government, controlled by England and by Englishmen,—then such resistance is legitimate. It is not a rebellion, for a fully organized people—a nation—can not rebel! It is, per fas, sai

But never, under no circumstances, can nurder be counted as a legitimate method n politics, or assassination as other than the act of a coward unfit to live among

men.

When a nation or people is so oppressed that resistance with the armed hand is the only resource, and its official and social magnates consider that there is a reasonable prospect of bettering the condition by war, the sword may be drawn. The blood var, the sword may be drawn. The blood that flows on the sword in a just caus ennobles. The blood that drops from th

dagger of the assassin burns ineffaceable infamy on the hand that steers it.

There are many pages which could easily be written in development, but, perhaps, we have sufficiently answered our honest

ASSASSIN.

John Bright the other day called the Irish members of Parliament "rebels." They were rebels because they refused to acquiesce on the whole with Mr. Bright's and Mr. Gladstone's and the English and Mr. Glassione's and the Largers Government's views in general, as to the best method of conducting the govern-ment of Ireland. John Bright was called to task in the House of Commons for his unparliamentary language. The man who called him to task was Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons. John Bright refuge in the mean subterfuge that h used the language outside of the House. He made a most lame and impotent ex-cuse, instead of standing manfully by the words he had used, or else withdrawing them like an honorable man. Bright has always posed as the friend of the poor and the oppressed in all lands, and as a patron of place. He was a man of great mental capacity, and almost unrivalled oratorical power. He has been a great speaker; he was never a great man, for the fellow's soul was always small. the fellow's soul was always small. He had a great head, but his heart was little from the beginning and filled with the petty instincts and mean policy of the average British statesman—the man whose soul is made up of fractions of pounds, shillings and pence—especially pence. The Irish members of Parliament can cheerfully afford to be called rebels by John Bright. It will he a some day for John Bright. It will be a sore day for them when what is left of Bright calls them patriots; for, in his mouth, such a

them patriots; for, in his mouth, such a term would be synonymous with traitors to their country and its cause.

Yet Mr. Bright was, up to a recent date, a member of the British Cabinet. He remained with the government as long as he could, and unless ridicule had laughed him out he would have remained there to this day. Event broke him and he finally. this day. Egypt broke him, and he finally shambled out because England was dealing with Egypt unjustly. But, for Ireland, never a good word had he to say in all her recent trials. Arabi, the Egyptian, was an injured patriot. The Irish nationalist members of Parliament were rebel

So much for one leading English liberal statesman. Now for the leader of them all—a man of transcendent abilities and of the highest Christian and moral profession. Disraeli once said of Gladstone that he would end his days in a monastery or a madhouse. Within the present century Gladstone has certainly posed as the Christian statesman of England, and the name of Christian statesman has for very sufficient reasons attained a mal-odor, on this side of the water at least. We have always hesitated to think Mr. Gladstone insincere. There are men whose passionate but not wholly balanced intellects hurry them into contradictions so gross that to-morrow they will defend, with all the earnestness of which they are capable, and with supreme show conviction, what yesterday they assail with equal vehemence and force. Gladstone has been very often guilty of such contradictions. On the Irish ques-tion, for instance, he has spoken more actual "treason" against English govern-ment in Ireland than all the Irish members of Parliament put together. John Bright has done the same. Yet Gladstone and has done the same. Yet Gladstone and Bright, and the government that Gladstone inspired have used the British "resources of civilization" against Ireland with the benignity of a Cromwell. If ever there was a "rebel" in speech, in the sense used by Mr. Bright, that rebel was Gladstone. If ever there was a tyrant in Galastone. If ever there was a tyrant in act, or that worst of things, a go-between a tryant and a friend, to Ireland, that man was Mr. Gladstone. Hot and cold he did not blow on the unhappy country and people so much as he preached heaven while he practised hell. Such is liberal statesmanship in Ireland. It is the policy, the purpose, and the acts of the English Government under Mr. Gladstone's regime that have driven sections of the Irish people into at least passive sympathy with the policy of despair, with the banding together of secret associations, condemned the "removal" of obnoxious persons and officials, and for the ruthless and mad destruction of property, which at least is innocent of crime.

It is idle to charge England with constant complicity with just such dark associations and conspiracies against friendly powers outside of England. That is something known and seen of all men. This country, for which England now professes such extravagant friendliness, sufferconspiracy and revolt, and continues to suffer to this day. At last England has its dose of the same bitter medicine, and all England cries out in horror that such diabolic things can be. Irishmen have turned, and, hopeless of justice, aspire at least to revenge. As the doors of the law are hopelessly scaled against them, and justice turns her deafest car to their and justice turns her deafest ear to their appeals, they take foolish revenge in a wild appeal to no law and no justice, only to fall at last into the hands of the final arbiter of England's honor, the hang-

It is simple truth to say that no man of the misguided band who swung recently from the Dublin scaffold for complicity in political murder but died a brave, and in a religious sense, calm and penitent death. There was no bravado, no show, death. There was no bravado, no show, no appeal for mercy to a power that they in their own individualities had entered into war against. According to accounts published, they seem, apart from this secret conspiracy, to have been men of honorable and Christian lives. They were men who, had they died thus in other lands and in battle secret or open, against other tyrannics, would have been against other tyrannies, would have been crowned by the English press, and by the voice of English public opinion, as heroes and martyrs. And no man would have pronounced a more glowing and powerful eulogium ou them than the present Prime with the property of the model. Christian and liberal Minister, the model Christian and liberal

statesman. England, from the Prince of Wales There are many pages which could cashly be written in development, but, perhaps, we have sufficiently answered our honest correspondent.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, disorders and weaknesses that are perfectly cured by following the suggestions given in an illustrated treatise (with colored plates) sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

England, from the Prince of Wales and Wr. Gladstone down, glerified and Mr. Gladstone down, glerified and scientific in progressively under the results of a gainst the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more, an avowed conspirator against the holiest and meekest power on earth, the Papacy. He was, further more and

often resorted to. Garibaldi, moreover, was a man of the most degraded animal appetite. He never pretended to conceal his lust. On the very day that one of the "Invincibles" was being hanged in Dublio, London witnessed a fete at the Duke of Sutherland's. It was the anniversary of Garibaldi's death. A medallion, with an invertigation converse the support of the suppor with an inscription commemorating the Italian conspirator's reception by the Duke of Sutherland in 1864, was ceremoniously unveiled at Stafford House by the Duchess of Sutherland. Mr. Gladstone, whose tender soul one might imagine stone, whose tender soul one might imagine touched by the miserable end then being enacted of an Irish boy-conspirator for an offence whose sacredness Garibaldi con-stantly preached, was present to pronounce a panegyric on the man of vile life, of blood and rapine. This Christian liberal statesman, with the Dublin political gibbet before his eyes, and its dangling boy-victim, was not ashamed to speak these words of Garibaldi: "Besides his splendid integrity, besides his with wide and universal sympathies, besides that seductive simplicity of manner which never departed from him, besides that inborn and native grace which seemed to attend all his actions, I would almost seattend att his actions, I would almost se-lect from every other quality this, which was in apparent contrast, but in real harmony in Garibaldia—the union of the most profound and tender humanity with his fiery valor." And this by England's Premier of the man who wrote: "I hope to live to see the day when the last King shall be strangled by the gut of the last priest." Shame, shame! Gibbet the Bradys and the Caffreys. Glorify and sanctify the Garibaldis and the Mazzinis. What is Mr. Gladstone's advice to the world? "Be like Garibaldi, and you will be good and great. Strangle your kings and your priests. Blessed be the mur-derers and glory to the profession of as-sassination?" Can he be surprised that

A RIVER OF DEATH.

Paralyzed Nitro-Glycerine Makers-Minutes That seemed Like Years.

olic Review.

[Youngstown (Ohio) Saturday Night. 1 Providential escapes are an every-day oc-currence, and, although those accustomed to handle nitro-glycerine become reckless and daring, I recall an instance where four old-timers were literally paralyzed from fright. There was a glycerine factory on the Kiser farm, in Clarion county, Pa, and several men were employed in various ways about the premises. The "factory" consisted of a rough board shanty, without floor or internal accommodations other than a few stools and a wooden ledge that extended along one side of the build-ing. At one end of the apartment was a rude fire-place, over which the different ingredients were coalesced to make the compound. One day a can of the manufactured material, which stood underneath the ledge, sprung a leak, and one of the employes noticed the fact when a stream of the oily stuff made its way slowly along the beaten earth floor, in the direction of

the fire-place. A little exertion on his part would have A fittle exertion on his part would have prevented any serious consequences, but his eyes became riveted upon the tiny stream and he lost, for the moment, the use of both body or brain. He was dazed; he could neither move a muscle nor speak a word; he was utterly and literally par-alyzed. A second workman looked up when he found his fellow toiler so still, and the horror depicted on the features of No. 1 frightened No. 2 even before he knew what was the matter. He glanced in the direction in which No 1's eyes were bent, and when he saw the danger he, too lost all power of speech or movement. Few may believe it, but it is true, that all the employes present, four in number, were apprised of the situation in the same manner, and each became affected in identically the same way.

The little stream trickled along over the

England did its best to kill in Ireland), for the "removal" of obnoxious persons and officials, and for the ruthless and mad desan eye moved; not a muscle quivered. Providentially, a hunter in the neighboring wood shot at something just in the nick of time, and the sound broke the spell. All at once the four men were released from the charm that held them, and while three rushed from the spot fourth snatched a coat from a nail and wiped up the "river of death." But a few seconds more and the explosive would have come in contact with the fire, and the result that would have followed may be conjectured. It was probably two minutes from the time No. 1 noticed the danntes from the time No. I noticed the dan-ger until the fortunate shot was fired, but an employe named Ed. Kiser, who was yet on the sunny side of thirty, rushed out of that shanty with hair as white as

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

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-pepsic Cure, I suffered from a complaint r prevalent with our sex. I was un-to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a tim without feeling exhausted, but now, I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience. For female complaints it has no equal. In no other medicinal preparation have

the results of the most intelligent study and scientific inquiry been so steadily and progressively utilized as in Ayer's Sarsapa-rilla. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. Dropsy, Kidney and Urinary Com-plaints, the irregularities and weakening diseases of Females are all remedied by

GLADSTONE GLORIFYING THE assassination and revolt undisguised and A Touching Incident of Missionary Life.

We are about to make known a fact sufficiently recent, of which the authenti-city cannot be questioned, for it was re-counted by one of the actors in the marvellous scene. We may derive great edification from the account, and, besides, draw from it the great lesson of how the Faith is propagated upon the earth. "It was in China, at the sight of the people so intelligent in material things," said a missionary Bishop to us, "that I understood the truth of those words; 'I am a Christian by the Grace of God.'" God alone has a force sufficiently strong to make a Christian: we do not think often enough of this, we who live in the atmosphere of the Faith. We are going to quote from the narrator.

the narrator.

A missionary, at the present time VicarApostolic, was sent by his Bishop to a
distant part of the mission to examine whether it would be possible to establish a priest there. He arrived at the end money, his journey, without money, without the means of return-With his last shilling he had bought a flask of wine in order to be able to say a flask of wine in order to be able to say Mass, the only and ultimate resource to enable him to resist the pain of abandonment. There were in the place Europeans—some Frenchmen. He had saluted them in their native tongue, and, because he was a priest, they (through human respect) had not been willing to reply to him.

Deprived of all aid, the missionary sat down under a tree, at some distance from the houses where shelter had been refused him, and lived for weeks on roots and raw shell fish, having no utensil in which to cook them. From time to time a passing inhabitant would east an insult upon him, derers and glory to the profession of as-sassination?" Can he be surprised that some Irishmen should take him at his child. He hoped against hope, but the own wicked and infamous words?—Cathhis heart, and he felt his strength diminish-But one day he saw coming to him a

young man, tall and handsome, who, after having saluted him as brother, called upon him in mercy to give him something to eat. It was a priest sent by the Bishop in search of him, and who found himself in the same destitution, as he was dying of hunger and fatigue. In his poverty, he had come without resources, expecting receive in charity what was necessary to life. The other offered him all he had some shell-fish and muscles, the very sight of which made him sick. He could not touch any of them, and the disconsolate host saw that his unhappy brother was about to die of want. This last stroke overcame him: he felt himself vanquish-

ed.

A few days later the two missionaries were stretched beneath the burning sun, devoured by fever and vermin. One said to the other: "We are going to die! let one of us make an effort, and celebrate a last Mass; the other will communicate, and we shall both bless God." It was the Feast of the glorious Assumption of Mary. They drew lots who should say the Mass, and the one who first arrived was chosen. The missionary was obliged to recall himself as many as twenty times in order to offer sionary was configent to recan innsent as many as twenty times in order to offer the Holy Sacrifice, often despairing of being able to accomplish it. Finally, after three hours of effort, he finished. In a dying condition himself, he gave Holy Communion to his brother in his last agony. Thus was consummated a triple sacrifice, in which the priest and the assistant immolated themselves in union with the Victim of the altar. From heaven above, the divine Saviour of souls beheld this offering and blest it. The martyr expiring, gazed on his brother, and the latter, at the sight of this young missionary dying peacefully, far from his friends, in the flower of his age, offered him to Jesus and Mary, and then offered himself for the conversion of the people who had left them to die of hunger.

Who can count the treasures of grace assistant immolated themselves in union

Who can count the treasures of grace hich such actions draw from the Divine Heart of Jesus upon the children of men? These are the Apostles who imitate the Crucified, and their death is fruitful as their life

After the Mass the celebrant lay down by his companion to await death. During by his companion to await death. During the night the young missionary died, and went to receive the martyr's palm. His last effort was a prayer, and his brother priest, placing his hand upon his head, gave him the last absolution, and the final adieu. Hell was vanquished, and the sacrifice was about to bring forth fruit. At the dawn of day some men came to the spot and saw, the correspond came to the spot and saw the corpse and the dying man. Moved with compassion, they ran to seek help. All comprehended what had taken place. Their hearts were softened, death had triumphed over hardheartedness, and grace conquered. great many hastened to the dying ionary with fresh water and food and he urvived.

survived.

Henceforth these people were no longer the same; the demon had been driven away by the exorcism of the martyr. There where the altar had been raised they dug a grave, and placed the body of him who had obtained the victory by the sacrifice of his life. At the request of the sacrinee of ins life. At the request of the missionary, they cut down-a tree, and forming a cross with it, planted it there. The tomb was already fruitful with heavenly benedictions.

In this same country there is now a

town, a church, and thousands of practical Catholics. The Bishop is the missionary who was so inhumanly repulsed; now he is beloved as a father. He said, when making this interesting recital, "I go there as often as I can. But when I have wished often as I can. But when I have wished to speak to those people from the foot of the cross, I have never been able to utter other than disconnected words." It is an ever-touching sermon in itself; and of him who sleeps beneath its shadow it may truly be said: "He is dead, yet speaketh."

Most Rev. Archbishop Vaughan, of Sid ney, New South Wales, arrived in San Francisco recently en route for Rome, The Monitor says of him: Archbishop Vaughan is a splendid picture of stalwart manhood. He is over six feet two inches high, well proportioned and robust in appearance. The knee breeches and silk stockings he wears reminds a European of the familiar costume of nearly all the regulating toning power of Burdock lates in England, and many of the parish priests of Ireland.

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIF BISSON

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 it 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 sonfident 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 latty of the diocess.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

and neep the young to acquire a taste for pureliterature.

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

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1883.

PROGRESS OF OPINION.

As a real living instance of the progress of opinion, we may cite the notable change in the public mind of Britain that has taken place since the passage of the Land Act. That measure was very unwittingly declared by some of its supporters a final settlement of the difficulties under which the Irish tenantry then suffered. Few, however, either among its friends or opponents did really so regard it. They saw in the Act an admission of certain principles incompatible with the maintenance of the land system as it had existed for so many generations before. The landlord was deprived of absolute control over the holdings of his tenantry. There was established between owner and occupier a regular legal covenant which neither could be permitted with impunity to contravene. And there was erected a tribunal charged with pronouncing. after the full hearing of evidence on the side of both landlord and tenant, on the merits of the case and giving each his right. As things stood before the passage of the Land Act, no tenant had rights which a landlord was legally bound to respect. There were then, as there are now, some good landlords, men characterized by benevolence and justice, but the humane course pursued by these

tion, Lord George pointed out that the land agitation had caused a permanent annual increase in the Irish estimates of \$3,000,000, equal to an addition of \$100,000,000, to the national debt, and held that it would be cheaper for the government to finally settle the land question on a peaceful basis, than face turther social and political agitation. The plain statement of Lord George Hamilton created a veritable sensation in the House, and the Irish Chief Secretary was forced to declare that the government accepted the principle of Lord George's motion. Mr. Parnell of course expressed his adhesion to the motion, but condemned the government for evading the issue.

What gives special prominence to Lord George's course in this important matter is that the family of which he is one of the representatives, ranks amongst the most powerful of Irish landowners. It is therefore a matter of no little consequence that he should place before Parliament a proposition of such farreaching importance. It is a fact calling for notice that white Mr. Gladstone at the last general election went to the people as an advocate of peasant proprietorship it should be left for a pronounced Tory such as Lord George Hamilton to take the course he has seen fit to pursue. In the very beginning of the agitation this journal undertook to affirm that the true solution of the Irish land difficulty lay in the establishment of a peasant proprietary. Everything that has since occurred in Ireland in relation to the land question has confirmed us in the belief then expressed. And we may now safely entertain the hope that the day is at hand when the blight of landlordism will have forever disappeared from the soil of old Erin, and that her sons who cultivate that soil will themselves be the owners

WHAT MEANS LEGITIMATE?

We publish elsewhere an article with the above heading from our esteemed contemporary the Freeman's Journal. It is an article that we commend very earnestly to all our readers. In a very brief space it deals with questions of vital importance upon which all Irish Catholics should, above all at the present time, have just and sound views. Our friend as usual lays down solid principles and draws incontrovertible conclusions. His article on this subject is, we must say, one of the clearest it has yet been our privilege

mons, Lord George Hamilton actu. years.

STRONG FEELING IN INDIA.

The native Hirdoo press is occaby a rigid censorship. Whenever, speaks. The following extract from explains the object of his mission. one of the native papers will serve to give our readers a good view of Hindoo sentiment in regard of the British in India.

"Our interests clash at every step with those of the Europeans in India. They can only fatten at our ruin. If the planters must flourish, they must flourish at the ruin of ryots. If European merchants and tradesmen must flourish, they can do it only by reducing the people of the seek better fortunes in those great of water. If the Europeans must be provided for, that can be only done by throwing the people of the soil out of employ, or creating sinecures which the people must maintain by the sweat of their brow. It is, therefore, almost impossible to work with the Anglo-Indian for the coun-A triendship between the races has thus become utterly impossible, and however deplorable this circumstance may be, it will have its salutary effect upon the Hindoo mind. The Hindus must make up their mind to do without this friendship, and rely upon their own exertions for the growth of the country."

While sentiments such as these prevail among the native populations of India, British rule amongst them can not be said to rest on a solid basis.

LORD LANSDOWNE. In protesting against the appoint-

ment of the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor General of Canada, and in publishing at length the evidence on which we base our opinion of his unfitness for that high position, we feel that we discharge a grave and important duty to our country. This country has for years been blessed with the best of good feeling among Canadian fellow countrymen at

all classes of our population. There Windsor on St. John's day was one has been on all sides manifested a in all regards creditable to themdevoted loyalty to our national insti- selves and significant in its repretutions, and a happily marked re- sentative character. It was, indeed, spect for authority. We desire that a happy thought to make choice of continue to prevail in Canada, and, from its favorable location for a out of our desire that they should great gathering such as that which nor General of Canada. Apart from dear not only to every French Canathe fact of his having been a bad dian but to every patriotic citizen of The empire of Brazil has of late Irish landlord, of which no reader of the Dominion. Windsor stands near landlords, too few in number, stood years made very rapid strides in ad- this journal can be ignorant, he has the site of the old French fort of out in such strong contrast with the vance. But its vast territory is as by his course in abandoning the Detroit, which for so many years cruel exactions of the majority that yet so sparsely settled that the gov- Gladstone government at a critical commanded the great lakes which the defects of the system became all ernment of Dom Pedro has made period of its existence, on account of the river of that name connects. It the more apparent and called all the strenuous efforts to attract emigrants its partial acknowledgment of the justise the centre of a happy and prostion of such attendance, under exception of such attendance, u more loudly for speedy and entire from other lands to the shores of tice of Irish tenant claims, and his con- perous district that owes its happi- tional conditions and circumstances, and maintenance of such schools, and removal. There existed indeed a Brazil. These efforts have not, it tributions to the press in opposition pess and prosperity to French ensort of covenant between landlord appears, been crowned with very to the justice of these claims, made durance and French industry. The and tenant, but the forming of its great success. The Brazilian gov- himself so obnoxious to the Irish race French Canadian of Western On- of the system on which they are nothing less are they entitled, with provisions, and their interpretation ernment, according to the New York all over the world that he cannot, if tario is no wise inferior to his after being formed, it whatever Times, spends upwards of \$200,000 he come to Canada, expect to be re- brethren of the East in any of those rio are in conscientious duty bound sense that best suited his purpose, a year in this way, but, while 1,100,- ceived by them, or those who think qualities which combine to make the to endeavor to so extend the system lay with the landlord. The misery | 000 people came to the United States | well of them, with the heartiness they | good citizen. The gathering of the endured by the Irish tenantry for so in 1880-'81, only 40,783 entered the have at all times shown our gover- 24th was significant in its testimony many years attest in loudest terms | Empire of Dom Pedro, and the most | nors. It will, we repeat, be a sad to the growth of our French co-rethe abuse of the extraordinary and of these came from Italy and Portu- mistake to send Lord Lansdowne to ligionists in numbers and influence. unjustifiable power thus vested in gal. Two reasons are given for this Canada. His coming will revive old They have, we are happy to state, the landlord. Well, the land agita- result. One is the fact that a large feuds, discords and heart-burnings grown both in the West and in the They should not look to their American important matter, this Province will tion in Ireland culminated in the proportion of Brazil's vast territory that for so many years retarded the East. In seventy constituencies of Land Act, and the Land Act, though is practically inaccessible, and the growth of Canada. It will be seized the Dominion their influence is now this plain unquestioned duty. The olic education, not existing on mere far from a complete measure of re- other that while the immigrant is on by the worthless and unpatriotic decisive. No party in this country form and justice, has by its practical fed and lodged at the Government to excite the honest, but weak-minded can afford to take ground against this duty the larger, we feel assured, of the educational regimen of the affirmation of sound principles as to boarding-house at Rio Janeiro after to deeds of aggression and insult their assertion and maintenance of will be the measure of support given country. the relations between landlord and he lands, while he is given free most deplorable in themselves and in their rights, and we hope the day them by the Catholics of the United tenant, effected a great amount of transportation to the Government their far-reaching consequences. The will never come when any party States. Every day we hear so-called good. The day is now in fact at lands and a few seeds and tools, and evidence we publish of Lord Lans- will have the temerity to take such Catholics, who never willingly conhand when a peasant preprietary is for six months allowed 20 cents a downe's past career as a landlord a course. must be established in Ireland. The day for each adult in his family and clearly establishes the fact that he is The celebration at Windsor demost powerful of the land owners 10 cents for each child, he neverthed unfitted for the government of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our educational establishment of Can-monstrated to the country that the deficiencies of our education of the country that the deficiency of the country that the country that the deficiency of the country themselves at present recognize the less gets very little land, and, be- ada. Our duty done with the publi- French Canadians are devoted not lishments. It were mere idleness to flections on the question of trial by fact that, apart from any other consides being remote and very often cation of that evidence, we will say only to their language and their deny that Catholic educational establishments. It were mere inteness to nections on the question of trial by sideration, their own interests re- impracticable to develop, the land is no more. There has not yet, as far national institutions, but especially lishments, like all others, labor under have of late very deservedly grown quire their expropriation by the high priced; for he is allowed only as we have seen, been said a word of to their holy religion. The celebrater certain defects. But our institutions unpopular both with our neighbors state and the establishment of a eight acres, for which he must either commendation on behalf of the Martion at Windsor began with Holy have in themselves a certain vigor and ourselves. The most important peasant proprietary. On the 14th pay down \$16 an acre or else \$16.20 quis of Lansdowne in any of the lead- Mass at which a vast concourse a that, with anything like a full meas- interests are frequently placed in of June last, in the House of Com- an acre in instalments, covering six ing journals of the two great politi- sisted. It was therefore a religious ure of Catholic support, these defects the hands of jurors utterly unquali-

IRISH EMIGRATION.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kerry sionally very outspoken in regard of has deputed the Rev. Father Neli-British tyranny in India. The gan, a priest of his diocese, to visit native press in that country is, as America for the purpose of making may be readily supposed, handicapped practical study of the advantages offered by this country to Irish therefore, it complains of English emigrants. Father Neligan has misrule, the feeling must be very already arrived. The letter given strong with the people for whom it him by the Bishop of Kerry fully

The letter is as follows: The Rev. Maurice Neligan, Priest of our diocese of Kerry, goes to North America in the interest of the emigrants to that country, from the neighborhood of Kenmare and from

the diocese of Kerry generally. His object is, by personal obser-vation and inquiry on the spot, to ascertain, as exactly as possible, how far it is for the good of those of our people, who are ever on the yerge of absolute want at home, to soil to hewers of wood and drawers countries; how far, once there, it is fairly within their power by reasonable toil and thrift to secure decent comfortable means of subsistence; in this point of view, of Canada and the United States, as fields for emigration; in what parts of either country our people may hope to obsoonest and nearest and most certry's good from a common platform, tainly? And, in particular, where the opportunity of acquiring land, workable conditions, is most open to them, due regard being had to religious opportunities, climate,

Father Neligan goes without any bias for or against emigration without any preference for Canada or the States, as emigration ground. He wishes only to form a reliable judgment on the whole question, as far and only so far, as it effects the real good of our poor emigrants, and to honestly declare the judgment to all whom it concerns.

His mission has our most hearty sympathy and support. We beg for him, in its favour, the kindly co-operation of all who wish well to our people at home and abroad. commend him in particular to the good offices of the Catholic clergy wherever he goes.

ANDREW HIGGINS, Bishop of Kerry.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT WIND-

SOR. The demonstration of our French that loyalty and that respect should Windsor for the celebration. Apart prevail, have raised and do now raise assembled there on the 24th, there our voice against the Marquis of are historical recollections in connec-Lansdowne's appointment as Gover- tion with Windsor which make it

cal parties of Canada. If he come, as well as national manifestation. were very easily removed. What- fied to deal with them in any spirit ally proposed the expropriation of The amount of land given each he will, therefore, come unwelcomed We are, especially on that account, ever these defects, the result of cul- of intelligence or impartiality. It the Irish landlords and the creation immigrant is, as may thus be seen, by the Canadian public. But we yet happy to know that it was a splendid pable neglect on the part of Catho- is not the system itself that is at of a peasant proprietary on the same very small, although of a very pro- have hope, for the sake of the peace success. We feel pleased to see our lies themselves, our institutions of fault, it is the mode adopted for the lines as those advocated by Mr. Par- ductive character. What, however, and the prosperity of our common French fellow-citizens so united and superior learning in the Province of selection of jurors. Strictly speaknell a year ago, the purchase of the Brazil really needs is to be opened country, that the government may be so enthusiastic in their national Ontario nobly fulfill, in regard of our ing, every citizen should be qualified estates to be effected by means of 3 out by railway enterprise. Then it dissuaded from inflicting him on a celebrations. It augurs well for the people, a mission which none others to serve on juries, but such is far

cannot have any other sentiments can, in accordance with fact, state but those of friendliness for the that our collegiate establishments French people of Canada, to whom have produced men equal at least to our common Catholicity owes its the very best sent forth by the nonpresent happy influence. The Catholic institutions of the country. Windsor celebration is, we trust, but | This our institutions of learning have tions, in which devotion to religion primarily and the patriotism of race secondarily characterize the enthusiasm of all the participants.

the first of many such demonstra- accomplished in circumstances of a very disadvantageous and often very discouraging character. Our people in Ontario have now reached such a position that they owe it to themselves and to their children to extend a full, hearty, and generous support OUR SCHOOLS. to the Catholic schools for higher ed-Now that our educational estabucation that now without that full, lishments have closed their portals hearty and generous support do so for the midsummer vacation, so well large an amount of good. Apart from earned by preceptors and pupils, we our various conventual establishmay, with some reason, we think, ask | ments, we have, beginning at the Wesour readers whether or not these intern end of the Province, Assumption stitutions of learning established by college, Sandwich, St. Jerome's colthe church in this country receive lege, Berlin, St. Michael's college, from the Catholic people of Canada Toronto, and the College of Ottawa, that measure of support they deserve. in the city of Ottawa, all meriting We do not pretend to speak with any from the Catholics of this Province particular knowledge of other Prothe most earnest encouragement Wa vinces, but of the Province of Ontacommend these various institutions rio we can speak from some special to the support of the Catholic public. Each of these establishments has cerknowledge of facts, and, with that knowledge, must declare that the tain special advantages which we leave to Catholic parents for special Catholic schools of this Province do not receive from our people the supreflection, before they make choice port to which they are entitled. If of any one of them for the education we direct our attention to the Cathoof their children. All of them are ic institutions for higher education qualified to impart a sound Catholic in Ontario, we will at once have to training, to give the country good admit that, with some few excepcitizens, and the church devoted tions, they meet not with that local members. Their influence and their encouragement essential to the fulfilusefulness have been hitherto restricment of the special objects had in ted for the reason we have specially mentioned. But now that their view at the time of their foundation. We are ever glad to perceive that merits are known and acknowledged our Catholic collegiate establishon all hands they will, we believe, ments draw from other than local receive such encouragement and supsources a large amount of support. It port from the Catholics of Ontario as does, indeed, speak volumes for these will vastly enlarge their capacity for institutions that their merits attract good, and render them in the highsupport from the neighboring repubest, safest and best sense, instruments lic. But it does not, we claim, speak of a true intellectual progress that well for the Catholic spirit of our must prove the very salvation of our people in Ontario, that so many of country, already sadly overrun by our leading educational institutions error and largely controlled by the should so largely depend on Amerifalse maxims of materialism. Of can to the comparative exclusion of Catholic elementary schools, whose Canadian support. There are, to our importance it were impossible to exown certain knowledge, hundreds of aggerate, we shall to-day say but a Catholic parents in Ontario who word. We have by law authorized, could, with very little effort, send or rather tolerated, in Ontario, a their children to Catholic institutions system of Catholic separate schools of learning, and yet prefer that they which labor under disadvantages should receive educational training springing from a double source, the in the public high schools and colleindifference of many Catholics themgiate institutions of the Province. selves, and the defects of the school We desire to say not one word in law now in force, disparagement of the merits of these Catholic citizens are but too often schools. They have, indeed, their indifferent to the advantages of Cathmerits, from the non-Catholic stand- olic education, and consequently fail point, but are not, we maintain, to seize on the opportunities afforded adapted to give the children of Cath- them to establish schools of their olic parents that educational training own. These opportunities, however which these parents are in duty limited, should be gladly seized on

bound to secure for their children. and put to the fullest profit. And not We know that in certain exceptional | content with availing themselves of instanceswhere parential supervision | the limited facilities afforded by the in the religious training of children present school laws for the establishis specially guaranteed, the attend- ment and maintenance of Catholic ance of Catholic children at these schools, our co-religionists should inschools is tolerated. But the tolera- sist upon the concession of every must not and cannot be taken for that the control of Catholic schools approval on the part of the Church should be in Catholic hands. To based. The Catholic people of Onta- nothing less can they be content.

As a last word, for the present, we may say to our Catholic fellow-citizens of all origins in Ontario, that if mentary schools we shall speak a they but do their duty as Catholics little further on), as to place its in the matter of education, whether operations within reach of the entire high or elementary, if they but co-Catholic population of the Province. operate with their pastors in this all can neighbors for the fulfilment of soon be blessed with a system of Cathmore they strive themselves to do sufferance, but truly part and parcel

of Catholic higher education (of ele-

tribute a dollar to the support of

TRIAL BY JURY.

The recent failure of justice in the Catholic schools, complain of the famous Star route cases has led the per cent debentures guaranteed by will have its due share of the emitranquil, united and happy people as should be so. As Irish Catholics we recomplish. In support of his proposi- gration from the old world.

The recomplish out by ranway enterprise. Then it dissuaded from limiting that they could ever attempt to accomplish. From being the case. Men of no should be so. As Irish Catholics we we can even safely go further. We conscience, and of little or no fitness

otherwise, are often chosen to act as jurors. They either do not or cannot take cognizance of law or fact, and thus render decisions that serve but one purpose, the bringing into contempt of the administration of We fear that but little care is

JULY 6, 1883.

taken in many places in the Province of Ontario in the selection of jurors. In the county of Carleton, which for judicial purposes includes the city of Ottawa, it has often been a subject of remark that few, if any Catholics, are permitted to serve on juries. Now, if anything like a fair selection were made of jurymen for that county, there ought, we think, some Catholics appear from time to time on its jury panel. We do not say that there has been in very recent days any unfair selection of jurors for Carleton, for we know nothing positively to justify such a state ment, but we do know that a feeling of distrust exists in the minds of our co-religionists in that and other districts on the subject of their actual exclusion from the jury room. The matter is one calling for reflection and investigation. We will gladly return to the subject at any time at the wish of our people. Meantime we have only to note with regret that the system of trial by jury has not given that amount of satisfaction which its friends, amongst whom we count ourselves, would be happy to see it afford. We believe, however, as we have already said, that the fault lies not in the system itself but in the mode adopted for the selection of jurors. Let us have a safe class of citizens to select from, and let the selection be fair, and the system will, we feel confident, be found to give every satisfaction, and merit the popular favor it succeeded for so many ages in holding.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- "The Pope is now seventy-four," says The London Globe, "a tall, thin, ivory complexioned man, with a benignant ex pression and smiling lips, bearing th stamp of indelible firmness—the expressio of a man to bend, but never to break Leo XIII, is tall; he wears his years well he walks upright and thus makes the mos of his inches. His hair is snow-white an naturally forms a crown about his finely developed brow. His long face is seren his small eyes dancing with intelligence add to this a harmonious sonorous voice ar a wide knowledge of languages, which l speaks with the correctness of a professor

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date thus makes allusion to the condit of the Old Catholic schism :--It for a time believed, and the belief justified by many outward facts, that secession from Rome on account of confirmation of the Syllabus and the clamation of the doctrine of infallibi and headed by a divine of so much le ing and so much practical experience Dr. Dollinger, would be enduring an increasing power. The belief has not justified by time. The breach was wide enough to create a party senting and the lapse of years has killed al early enthusiasm. But little is hear the Old Catholics in Bavaria or in many generally, and anything which reach us does not encourage the tho that any great progress is being made. Switzerland the cause is not only de ing, but virtually dead in some p According to the report of Bishop zog, read a few days ago at the Old (olic Synod, nearly every congregation Bernese Jura has returned to the Ro Church. In Lucerne, in Aargau, Solothurn the situation is less despe In Geneva and Berne the cause prospers. All hope of proselytizing s to be abandoned.

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erous fifes playing the "Boyne Water."

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Bishop Keane of Richmond, Va., has shipped from Palestine a corner-stone for the new cathedral that is to be built in Richmond. The stone is twenty by fifteen of the Garden of Gethsemane, on the Mount of Olives.

to be abandoned."

LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO ON THE PETER'S

Only Five Cents Asked of Every Com-municant in the Diocese A Good Movement.

St. Michael's Palace, June 27th, 1883. St. Michael's Falace, June 27th, 1883.
REV. SIR,—The great festival of St.
Peter and St. Paul has been instituted by
the Church to remind all the faithful of
the gratitude which they owe to God for nging to a Church founded by Christ our Lord Himself on the foundation of the Apostles, the chief of whom he ap-pointed St. Peter. The successor of St. Peter in authority and dignity is His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, to whom we owe reverence and obedience as to Peter himself, or even to Christ, whose vicar ne is. It is known to the whole world that the position of the Holy Father is at pres-ent most painful, increased by the highest ent most painful, increased by the highest responsibilities. He stands as Moses on the mountain between two contending armies, the one fighting the battles of Christ, and his Church, and the other of the devil, and the world. The office of His exalted position is, besides prayer, to bind and to loose, to command and advise, and it is the duty of all true Christians to receive with the greatest decility and receive with the greatest docility and respect the commands as well as the advice of their common Father. In robbed of the patrimony his predecessors enjoyed for the government of the entire Church, which requires a great number of congregations and learned officials in congregations and learned every rank for the various duties of the Church. In olden times when the Holy See was not so impoverished, the Catholics throughout the world paid their Peter Pence, and now this offering cese, we appointed the Sunday within the octave of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul as the day to make this offering of Peter Pence. We have omitted to remind too much, as in almost every parish col-lections were very frequent during the year, for church and presbytery buildings,

for foreign and home missions, besides the usual pew rents and church offering for the support of the clergy. Our good people responded to all those calls with a Christian generosity that will be rewarded both in this life and in the next, for God has promised a return of a hundredfold, so that our good people are nothing poorer, but rather richer, from their noble generosity. But now, considering that the Peter Pence is only a small offering from each, we have the courage to order again this collection which is to be taken up annually. I know that other Prelates like myself were discouraged from adding this collection to the many other calls

through fear of overburdening the people but on a deeper consideration, we will set aside this, as a trifle is only asked from each individual, and if all the dioceses in the world make the collection, the wants of the Holy Father will be sufficiently met. If each person who is in the habit of receiving the sacraments give only five cents the amount will be considerable. cents the amount will be considerable.

Parents who are able, will, I am sure, not grudge to make this small offering for their children, and the rich, by their more abundant offering, will supply for the poor who can give nothing. You will please, Rev. Sir, take up this collection as

oon as possible in your various of Your's faithfully in Christ, various churches +JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH.

ONTARIO.

The closing exercises and distribution of prizes at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, took place on the 28th June. A large number of distinguished persons from far and near assisted. Among the visitors were noticed assisted. Among the visions were noticed the Very Rev. Fathers Dowling, administrator; J. Keough, Procurator; Lawry, S.J., Guelph; Friedland, Detroit; E. Funcken, Sup. C. R.; the Rev. Fathers McGuire, Galt; Harold, Toronto; Forster, New German, Wer. Edward Wer. Gait; Haroid, Tofonic, Forster, T. W. Many; Gehl, St. Clemens; Wey, Formosa; Messrs. Dr. A. Kasier and Alderman Giess, Detroit; Snyder, M. P.P.; Bowman, Ex. M. P.P.; Judge LaCourse; Mayor Jaffray; J. Suddaby; O'Connor; Dr. Bowlby; W. H. Bowlby; and a host of other friends of

higher education.

The manner in which the students rendered the well selected programme of vocal and instrumental music, and speeches in English, German and Latin, was most creditable to themselves as well as their zealous

the different medals:

1st Prize for good conduct, a silver Medal.
presented by Rey, Joseph Wey,—To John
Sumiski, Chicago, Ill. 2nd Prize,—Joseph
McQuaid, Berlin, Ont, Francis X. Frank,
New Germany, and Wm. Renner, Preston.

New Germany, and Wm. Renner, Freston, Ont.
Ont.
Mental Philosoply.—Ist Prize, a Gold
Medal, presented by the Very Rev. Father
Eugene Funcken.—To Joseph Schmidt, Pittsburg, Pa. 2nd Prize,—To James Ferguson, Port. Delhousle, Ont.; and Frederick
Rohleder, Berlin, Ont.
Rhetoric.—Ist Prize, a Silver Medal, presented by Rev. Geo. Brohman.—To Albert
Fitzgerald, Lexington, Mich. 2nd Prize,
Angus McIntosh, Arthur, Ont. An extra
Medal for Poetry presented by Very Rev.
E. Funcken.—To Benjamin Horny, Detroit,
Mich.

Mich.
Religious Instrution.—Senior Division:
Prize, Jos. Schmidt, Junior.
Do. do: Prize, John Wiland, Chicago, Ili.
Latin Composition.—Senior Divis., Joseph
Schmidt. Junior Division, equally divided,
between Charles Breitkoff, Berlin, and Angus
McIntosh.
Latin Translation.—Horace and Tacitus—
Lanes Ferguero. Lettin Translation.

McIntosh. Latin Translation,—Horace and Tacitus— Iames Ferguson. Latin Translation,—Cicerc and Virgil—1st, Angus McIntosh. 2nd, Albert Fitzgeralg.

and Virgil—ist, Angus McIntosh. 2nd, Albert Fitzgerald.
Higher Latin Syntax.—Prize, F. X. Frank.
Lower Latin Sytax.—Prize, Albert Furmann, Chicago III.
Latin Grammer.—Ist, John Kosienski.
Chicago III. 2nd, Charles Diehl, Buffalo, N. Y., and George Hewitt, Stratford, Ont. Srd, Casper Slominsvi and Laidlaus Dombek, both of Chicago, III.
Greek.—Senior Division, Henry Frey, Buffalo, N. Y. Junior Division, John Sumiski, Chicago, III.
English.—Senior Division, Ist, a Silver Medal, presented by the Rev. Stephen Wadel, to Wm. Renner. 2nd, Fredrick Rohleder, Junior Division, John Stominski.
German.—Senior Division, 1st, Prize a Silver Medal, presented by Dr. N. Kiefer, Buffalo, N. Y.—2o Joseph Schmidt, almost equal with him was Fredrick Rholeder. Middle Division, Angus McIntosh. Junior Division, Jos McQuaid.
Polish language.—ist, Albert Furmann. 2nd, John Kostenski.

General Modern History.—ist, F. X. Frank.
2nd. Stanisiaus Kiolbassa, Chicago, Ill.
History of England.—Prize, Augus McIntosh and F. X. Frank.
Seriptural History.—F. X. Frank.
Geography.—Peter Spitzig, Cleveland,
Ohlospa.—F. Y. Frank.

Geography.—Peter Spitzig, Cleveland, Ohio.
Algebra.—F. X. Frank.
Statics.—Wm. Renner.
Arithmetic.—Senior Division, C. Breitkopf and Henry Holwell, Johnstown N. Y. Junior Division, Albert Furmann.
Chemistry.—Senior Division, a Medal presented by Dr. Agustus Kaiser, Chas. Breitkopf, Junior Division, John Sumolski.
Elementry Physics,—Charles Diehl.
Book keeping.—Senior Division, Wm.
Renner. Junior Division, Albert Furmann.
Calligraphy.—Peter Spitzig,
The guests present at the distribution were Very Rev. Father Dowling, Administrator of the Hamilton Diocese; Keough, Procurator of the Hamilton Diocese; Keough, Procurator of the Hamilton Diocese; Lord S. J., Guelph; Friedland Detroit; E. Funcken. St. Agatha; J. Herold, Toronto, Revs McGuire, Galt; Wey, Formosa; Foerster, New Hamburg; J. Gehl, St. Clements.
Messrs. Snyder M. P. P., Bowman, ex.M.
P. P., Mayor Jaffray, Judge LaCourse, J.
S. Baldew Dr. A. Kaiser, C. M. Drost West. Messrs, Snyder M. P. P., Bowman, ex.M.-P. P., Mayor Jaffray, Judge LaCourse, J. Suddapy, Dr. A. Kaiser, C. M. Drost Westphalia, Mich. J. O'Cnnor, Cleveland, Ohio J. Motz, Alderman Gies Detroit.

After the distribution of prizes the guests,

professors and students partook of a sump-tuous banquet, during which the usual toasts and speeches were made. The bantoasts and speeches were made. The ban quet being over the Alumni of the College held their annual meeting and elected the

held their annual meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:
Dr. A. Kasier, Detroit, President; John A. Kittinger, Walkerton; Revs. John Gehl and Jos. Wey, Vice-Presidents; Revs. Theo. Spetz, D.D., and Wm. Kloeffer, D.D., Secretary and Treasurer, respectively; Rev. J. O'Leary, and Messrs. Droste, Kuhrg, O'Connor, Ferguson, members of the Executive Committee. Of other business transacted at the meeting the members of the Alumni Union will be notified by a special circular Union will be notified by a special circular of the Secretary. The meeting was ad-journed at a late hour and closed another bright day in the annals of St. Jerome's

College.
Considering the increase in the number Considering the increase in the number and character of students during the past session, the work performed and the results obtained the past year has been a most satisfactory one for St. Jerome's College, so that it may look with confidence to a period of still more marked progress and success in the near future—the more so as the Rector and Faculty of the Institute will spare expenses on exercitors to provide neither expenses nor exertions to provide in every possible way for the corporal and spiritual welfare and comfort of the stu-

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF 1882-83.

The addition to the college in course of erection prevented the usual musical and literary entertainment at "Assumption" this year. The distribution of prizes was private, and took place at the end of the

All were sorry that illness made it impossible for His Lordship the Bishop of London to be present. His encouraging and instructive address on such occasions apply reveal. amply repaid the students for the hard labors of the year. It is gratifying to know that the illness of his Lordship was not serious when he left London, and that the beneficial effects of a change of climate was the reason of his leaving. Mgr. Bruyere, with his usual kindness, presided at the distribution, and the parting words of the venerable Vicar-General are not eral are not likely to be soon forgotten by the boys. Rev. Fathers Fauteux, Molphy and Ryan were the only other visitors present.

Good Conduct.—Senior Section—Prize Good Conduct.—Senior Section—Frize awarded by a majority of the votes of the students, and presented by the Rev. M J Tiernan, of London Ont., won by Edward Kelly, Watervliet, Mich.; 1st acc., John Schreiber, Monroe, Mich.; 2d acc., Michael Fleming, Port Huron, Mich.

Lynior Section—Prize presented by

aer Heming, Fort Huron, Mich.

Junior Section—Prize presented by
Rev. F. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich. Prize
awarded to John Crowe, Superior City,
Mich.; 1st acc., Edward LeLevre, Saginaw,
Mich.; 2d acc., John Dempsey, Madison,
Wis.

Christian Doctrine.—Prize awarded by his Lordship Bishop Walsh, value \$20.00, obtained by L. P. Brancheau, Monroe,

Mich. Acc. John Schreiber, Monroe, Mich. Mental Philosophy.—Presented by Rev J. P. Molphy, Maidstone Cross, Ont. Prize obtained by L. Brancheau, Monroe, Mich. 2d prize John Schreiber, Monroe,

Mich, 1st acce., Henry Koenig, Detroit, Mich.; 2d acc., Frank O'Rorke, Detroit, Lafeyette Brancheau, Monroe, Mich.,

2d prize, natural philosophy, 1st prize, first chemistry class; 2nd prize, first French class. John Schreiber, Monroe, Mich., 1st acc.

natural philosophy.
Francis O'Rorke, Detroit, Mich., 1st acc. chemistry.
St. Basil's Literary Association. Prize
Van Antwerp,

presented by Rev. F. Van Antwerp, Grosse Point, Mich. Prize, Francis O'Rorke, Detroit, Mich; 1st acc. L. P. Branchean and John Schreiber.

Rhetoric Class.—1st prize, excellence, Daniel McLoghlin, Wyandotte, Mich., 1st prize, Christian doctrine, 1st prize Latin and Greek, 1st prize history and geography,

and Greek, 1st prize history and geography, 1st acc., 2nd trigonomentry class.

John Ryan, Jackson, Mich., 1st acc. excellence (Rhetoric Class), 1st acc. Christian doctrine, 1st acc. Latin and Greek.

Belles Lettres Class.—Edward Caldwell.

E. Saginaw, Mich., 1st prize excellence, 1st prize second French class, 1st acc, first algebra class. 2nd acc. first geometry class. lgebra class, 2nd acc. first geometry class.
James Mugan, Mount Elgin, Ont., 2nd

prize, excellence, 1st prize exequo Catechism, 1st acc., first class trigonometry.

Joseph Smith, Cleveland, O., 1st acc. excellence, 1st prize history, 2nd acc. natural philosophy, 1st prize first trigo-

class. James Halley, Detroit, Mich., 1st prize

exequo catechism, 1st acc., history.
Adolphus Lajeunesse, River Canard,
Ont., 1st prize French catechism, 1st
prize first French class, 1st prize piano. excell-Second Latin Class.—1st prize excell ence, F. Kennedy, Brighton, Mich. 1st acc

Christian doctrine, 1st prize history and geography, English composition, Latin and Greek, natural philosophy, second trigo-nometry class, first German class. nometry class, first German class. Sylvester O'Hara, Grand Rapids, Mich., 2nd prize Excellence, 1st prize Christian doctrine, 1st acc. history and geography, English composition, Latin and Greek. 1st

prize first algebra, first geometry, 2d prize elementary French. Wm. Sinn, Flint, Mich, 3rd prize Latin excellence, 4th prize first arithmetic class.

M. Regan, Port Lambton, Ont.: 3d prize second arithmetic.

James Conniff, Marine City, 1st acc. Latin excellence; 3d prize exacquo first

arithmetic class.

James Mahar, Clarinda, Iowa, 2nd acc. Latin excellence, ist acc second geometry J Petitpren, Anchorville, Mich., 3rd acc Latin excellence, 1st acc. second algebra

class.

Joseph Tischner, Bay City, Mich, 2nd acc, first algebra class, 2nd prize first Ger-

man class.
Third Latin Class.—1st prize excellence exacquo. F Sullivan, Hubbardston, Mich, 1st prize Christian doctrine exacquo, Latin and Greek, history and geography exaequo. 1st acc, English composition, 1st prize elementary French, second algebra class record geometry, class.

lass, second geometry class.

John M O'Brien, Hubbardston, Mich. 1st prize excellence exacquo, Chrisian doc-trine exacquo, 1st acc Latin and Greek, 1st prize history and geography exacquo, English composition, 5th prize first arith

metic class.
F Gallagher, Simcoe, Ont, 2nd prize Latin excellence, 1st acc history and geo-graphy, English composition, 1st prize ex-

acquo, second French class.

Archy Cahill, St Thomas, Ont. 3rd prize Latin excellence, 1st acc history and geography, 2nd prize first algebra class, first geometry class.

Geo. Maurer, Adrian, Mich., 1st acc, accelled the second prize first and geography.

excellence, 1st prize history and geography exequo, 3d prize exequo, third arithmetic. D. F. Callinan, Fort Huachua, Arizona, 2nd acc. excellence, 1st acc. Christian doctrine, 1st prize violin.

E Cullnane, Dowagiac, Mich., 4th prize

exequo first arithmetic class.
J Walsh, Port Huron, Mich., 3rd acc, excellence

Edward Lefevre, Saginaw, Mich., 1st prize third arithmetic.

Elementary Latin Class.—John D.

Drum, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., 1st prize

excellence, latin, history and geography, first arithmetic class. Joseph Savage, Amherstburg, Ont., 1st acc. excellence, Latin, history and geography, 1st prize exequo religious instruction, 1st prize second arithmetic.

Joseph McMullen, Rock Island, Ill. 1st

acc. first arithmetic class. J Amyot, St. Thomas, Ont., 2nd prize

J Amyot, St. Thomas, Ont., 2nd prize excellence, 1st acc. English composition, 2nd acc. excequo first arithmetic class.

J Murphy, St. Mary's Ont., 1st acc. excellence, 2d. acc. first geometry class.

Thos, Murray, Summerton, Mich., 3d prize excellence, 1st prize exequo religious instruction.

John Sidley, Cleveland, O. 3rd acc. excellence, 2nd prize second arithmetic.
A. Dooling, St. John's, Mich., 4th prize

Probling, St. John S. Action, A. Doning, St. John S. Action, A. P. Doris, Grand Rapils, Mich., 4th acc. excellence, 1st prize English composition.

J Bealey, Simcoe, Ont., 5th prize ex-F. Laibe, Gilboa, Ohio, 5th acc. excell-

nce, 2nd acc. first arithmetic class.

D. Forster, Simcoe, Ont., 1st acc. religous instruction, 3d prize, ex equo third Thomas Gignac, Sandwich West, Ont.

3d acc. Second arithmetic. Samuel Rocheleau, River Canard, Ont., 2d prize first arithmetic class.

First Commercial Class.—Prize presented by Rev. D. P. Coyle of Detroit, Mich., John Gallagher, Detriot, 1st prize excellence, catechism, English, 2d prize, 1st book-keeping class.

Edmund Ege, Detriot, Mich., 1st acc catechism, 2nd acc. excellence, 1st acc

James Fitzimmons, Cleveland, O., 2d prize excellence, 1st acc. English, science. Edward McCarthy, Huntington Ind. Ist acc. excellence, English, 1st prize his-tory and geography, science, 1st acc. 1st bookkeeping class, 3d prize, first arith-meticales metic class.
Charles Crowe, Superior City Wis., 2nd

cc. 1st bookkeeping class.
Francis Brancheau, Monroe Mich., 1st acc. history and Geography, 1st prize, second German class. Joseph Gallagher, Detroit, Mich, 1st

prize violin second class. Second Commercial Class. - John Crowe, Superior City, Wis., 1st prize excellence, religious instruction, English composition, reading and spelling ex

equo. John Bealy, Walsh, Ont., 1st acc ele-

Maish, Ont., 1st acc elementary French.
Toussant Rose, New Baltimore, Mich, 2d acc elementary French.
Charles Wedertz, Perrysburgh, O., 2d prize excellence, 1st prize history and geogaaphy, science, first bookkeeping class

Charles Muhler, Fort Wayne, Ind, 3d Charles Muhler, Fort Wayne, Ind., 3d prize excellence ex equo, 1st acc, English composition, 2d prize second bookkeeping, reading and spelling ex equo. J Grenier, Mt Clemeni, Mich, 1st acc. science, 2d acc bookkeeping, 1st prize 4th

Charles Frants, Plymouth, Penn, 3d rize excellence ex equo, 2nd prize second ookkeeping ex equo, 1st acc third arith-

Lawrence O'Loughlin, Emnet, Mich., 1st acc. excellence, history and geograpgy, 2nd acc. second arithmetic, 3d acc. pen-

manship, first division.

Daniel Kane, Fort Wayne, Ind., 2d acc. excellence, 1st acc. religious instruction.
Fred Beach, Fort Wayne, Ind., 3d acc.

excellence, 2nd prize, penmanship division. Third Commercial Class.-Louis Mac-Third Commercial Class.—Louis Machenheimer, Toledo, O., 1st prize excellence, 1st acc. history and geography, reading and spelling, second book keeping.
John Dempsey, Madison, Wis., 2d prize excellence, 1st prize ex equo religious instruction, reading and spelling, 2nd acc. penmanship first division.
Jos. Tournier, Tecumseh, Ont., 3d prize excellence.

prize excellence.
D. Dempsey, Madision, Wis., 1st acc. excellence, religious instruction, 2nd prize, 4th aithmetic class. 4th aithmetic class.

Douglas Rogers, Detroit, Mich. prize history and geography.

Albert Bertrand, Muskegon, Mich., 2d

acc. excellence, 1st prize ex equo book keeping. Clement Mullally, Cleveland, O., 3d acc. excellence, 1st prize ex equo religious instruction, 4th prize fourth arithmetic

Elementary English Class.—John Dor-ity, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1st prize excellence, 1st acc. cathechism, spelling and grammar, geography, reading, 2nd acc. penmanship third division.

A Bondy, Petite Cote, Ont., 1st prize ex Rev. Father Miller, of Toronto, has kindly consented to replace Father Corabe f

equo book-keeping, 2d prize third arith-

Harry Fisher, Toledo, O., 3rd prize excellence, 1st prize geography, 2nd prize penmanship first division. J F McHenry, Cleveland, O., 2nd prize

excellence, 1st prize catechism, reading, 2nd prize second German class, 2nd prize anship third division A. Loranger, Saginaw, Mich, 1st prize

grammar and spelling. G. Campau, Detroit, Mich, 2nd acc. exllence, 1st prize penmanship second div-

Writing class.—Peter Collins, Guelph, Ont, 1st prize per manship first division.

Joseph Hoffman, Youngstown, O, 3d
prize penmanship first division.

Bernard Trentman, Fort Wayne, Ind,

Ist acc. penmanship first divison, 1st prize piano third class.

J Gagnier, Sandwich, Ont., 1st acc. pen-manship second division, 1st prize piano

second class.

Joseph Rose, Monroe, Mich, 2nd acc. enmanship second division. Wm Hoffman, Youngston, O, 1st prize enmanship third division.

Louis Boyster, Detroit Mich, 1st acc

penmanship, third division. 3rd prize 4th arithmetic class. FSt Louis, Windsor, Ont, 3rd prize exaequo third arithmetic class.
A Montreuil, Windsor, Ont, 3rd prize

E M Stone, Detroit, Mich, 3rd prize exquo third arithmetic. A Trempe, Sault Ste Marie, Mich, 2d acc

hird arithmetic class.

John Cahill, Sandwich, Ont, 3rd acc third arithmetic.

CHATHAM LETTER.

The annual commencement at the Ursuline Convent was a brilliant success.

Parents and invited friends speak in highest terms of the graceful talents evinced by the pupils in the various exercises of

the closing scenes.

Rev. Father West, the esteemed pastor of the Catholic Church in Raleigh, purposes having a concert next Friday even-ing, the 6th inst., the funds to be devoted to the benefit of the Separate school. The entertainment will consist of music, vocal and instrumental, and a lecture by T. O'-Hagan, B. A. Subject "Irish Genius in

St. Joseph's School picnic proved; a very pleasant relaxation for the teachers and pupils of the school. Rev. Father William and the teachers catered in a

most praiseworthy manner to the enjoy-ment of the children.

Amongst the three talented graduates of the Ursuline Academy is Miss McDonell, the daughter of our esteemed townsman,

Mr. McDonell, P. L. S. We had the pleasure of meeting in town a few days ago Mr. Egan, the great and popular baritone of St. Mary's Cathe-dral, Hamilton. Mr. Egan conducted the musical portion of St. John the Baptist's

elebration at Windsor.

The many friends of Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere deeply regret to hear of his ill-

ness. Solitude now reigns in the Pines, where lately could be heard the sweet laughter of earnest girlhood—the whispering re-flections of happy toil.

FROM MAIDSTONE.

On Friday, June 29th, the closing exercises of the school were very largely at-tended by trustees and friends in general. The pupils answered very readily and accurately, which shows that neither trouble nor time was spared by their efficient teacher, Mr. Morrison, who has taught very successfully for the past number of years. In the evening he was presented with the dearest and the second pupils of the past number of years. with a handsome chain, accompanied by the following address, to which a brief but very suitable reply was made by the teacher. Prizes were distributed amongst all the pupils, after which Miss Phaelon, organist, and Miss McCloskey sang some very choice songs. Mr. Morrison has taken charge of one of the departments of the Vindsor Catholic School. We wish him

Dear Teacher: -Words cannot express the profound regret we feel at the sudden announcement of your departure from amongst our midst, and our loss at being deprived of such a teacher as you have proved yourself to be for the last eight years you have spent in our school; also the interest and success you have met with in fitting candidates for examinations deserve the highest credit and gratitude on our part, and as a token of the respect and esteem which you are held by your pupils we beg you to accept this small token as a soweenir; hoping you will vatue it for the sake of the givers and the good feeling that prompted the offering. If at times we have been very troublesome and annoying we hope you will forgive us, and remember us. Wherever you go, you will carry with you the friendship and gratitude of your pupils in Sandwich East, -hoping you will have the respect and esteem you so richly deserve, and wishing you all success and good luck in your next school, and also for the rest of your life.

In behalf of the pupils of this school,

We remain,

Your affectionate Pupils,

M. Maccaptive

maln,
Your affectionate Pupils,
M. McCarthy.
M. Sullivan.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Milwaukee has sixty-eight Catholic churches, including two chapels, which are used for divine service. Rev. Father Burke, O. P., is at present

dangerously ill at the Dom Haverstock Hill, London. Dominican House, Catholicity is said to be sweeping through England like a whirlwind. High

and low, rich and poor are coming into It is rumored that either Bishop Shanahan of Harrisburg, or O'Hara of Scranton will be Archbishop Wood's successor, and Dr. McGlynn is mentioned for the vacancy thus created.

Bishop Farrel of Trenton, when asked if the Irish question would come up for discussion on the occasion of the visit of the American archbishops to Rome or at the general council, if one is called, returned

Rev. Father Barry of the Transfiguration Church, New York city, who has been active in suppressing the Chinese opium junts, told a reporter of the New York Tablet last week that as far as the members of his parish were concerned a bers of his parish were concerned a good life will still remain.

during his absence on a trip to Ireland. Father Miller has been for thirty years in the priesthood and is eminent as a pulpit

Father Bechet, a missionary priest in China, was lately beheaded by the natives, and Cardinal Jacobini has written a letter to M. Chalemel Lecour, the French min-ister of state, demanding that the French government shall protect the lives at least of Catholic missionaries in Tonquin, whatever its war measures may be.

In Leavenworth, Kansas, a society has been established, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink, called the Blessed Peter Claver Union. Each member is to pay 25 cents a year, and the funds thus raised are destined to the establishment of a refuge for colored children. The members of the Union are made participants of a number of Masses

offered up each year for their intention. The Rev. Martin Huhn of Leavenworth is director of the Union.—Ave Maria.

THE IGNORANCE OF PROTESTANTS.

It is frequently a source of surprise to Catholics to find our doctrines, practices and views on general subjects misrepresented to such an extent that they cannot be recognized even as shadows of the truth. One of the faith thrown into contruth. One of the latin thrown into contact with the world around him—as every Catholic must be in a country like this—is not only surprised, but pained and deeply hurt by the vile insinuations, the open denunciations, the universal air of distrust, slander and hatred which surprised in because of the latin beautiful and the surprised in the su round his path. No danger of him becoming a misanthrope; he knows he must be like unto Christ, he lifts his even to his like unto Christ, he lifts his eyes to his God, he takes his cross and bears it. But when he begins to muse upon this state of affairs, when he considers on the one hand the beauty, grandeur and holiness of that religion which has chained to it the noblest intellects and the purest hearts of which there is any record, and, on the other hand, the brimming load of calumny hand, the brimming load of calumny heaped upon it by the non-Catholic public, he is apt to ascribe the latter to mere Santanic malice. Much, no doubt, is to be so considered. Sad as it is to think, many men who know better, and who will be held accountable at the last day for the misuse of that knowledge, take delight in abusing us. We are poor, and weak, and few; any coward can trample upon us; and the bullies soon learn that we do not strike bullies soon learn that we do not strike back. But this is not, by far, the full account of the matter. Not only by such account of the matter. Not only by such as these, but also by kind-hearted, other-wise charitable and upright men, are we believed to be a secret band of base conspirators, murderers, adulterers, evil livers, and detestable monsters whom it were

best to shun.

When a Catholic once gets a firm hold When a Catholic once gets a firm hold of this fact, when, day by day, experience forces him to realize and act upon it, a danger is before him. He may be openhearted, kind-natured, social in temperso much the more is he driven back into himself, so much the more is he tempted to exclaim: "These men know me and the catholic when the know me we will deal to the catholic days and the second section of the catholic days are the second section." to exclaim: These hear know my religion, they know what they are talking about, they lie from malice, they wish to injure me—therefore, I will fold my hands in indignant silence and let them do their

from malice, but from ignorance, that the bulk of Protestants slander us. Astonishing as it may be, they know as little about our religion as they know about the other side of the moon; and this ignorance is backed by the accumulations of three

centuries of prejudice.

"As English is the national tongue,"
says Cardinal Newman, "so Protestantism is the intellectual and moral language of the body politic. . . The law speaks Protestantism, and the lawyers; and the State Bishops and clergy of course. All the great authors of the nation, the multitudinous literature of the day, the public press, speak Protestantism. Protestantism the universities; Protestantism the schools, high, and low, and middle. Thus there is an incessant, unwearied circulation of Protestantism all over the whole country for 365 days in the year from morning til night; and this, for nearly three centur-ies, has been almost one of the functions of national life. As the pulse, the lungs, the absorbents, the nerves, the pores of the animal body, are ever at their work, as that motion is its life—so in the pcl tical structure of the country there is an action of the life of Protestantism, constant and regular. It is a vocal life; and in this regular. It is a vocal life; and in time consists its perpetuation, its reproduction. What it utters, it teaches, it propagates by uttering; it is ever impressing itself, diffusing itself all around; it is ever transmitting itself to the rising generation; it is ever keeping itself fresh, and young, and itself to the vocases of a restless and vigorous by the process of a restless agitation. This, then, is the elementary cause of the view which Euglishmen are

cause of the view which Englishmen are accustomed to take of Catholicism and its professors." (Present Position of Catholics in England, pp. 366-7).

This philosophical statement of the position of affairs in England applies, with some modifications, to this country as well. Ignorance of us makes Protestants hate and post simple ignorance, but an ignorance. us : and not simple ignorance, but an ignorance supported by a prejudiced tradi-tion of three centuries, and which is con-stantly urging them not to learn. In the face of this, the task before Catholics seems easy, but it is hard. Make your opponents know you; in that lies the vic-tory. Do not shun or equivocate, but stand firmly to your colors, and speak out as it is given you. Learn to speak; and when you learn, do not fear to speak. Evil may fall on you for a while on ac count of this, but in the end you will gain. At present men do not believe that you At present then do not believe that you believe what you say you believe; but when they see you are in earnest, they will, at least, respect you. Such is our advice to Catholics.—Baltimore Mirror.

----The to-morrows are all alike-they only bring back the burdens of the yesterdays.
The softest pillow is an easy conscience.
More than this it is a confidant that never

Saint Nicephorus.

INTEGRITY OF THE FAITH.—There are not in the Christian faith any articles which it is permissible to accept or reject according to one's own good pleasure; all are equally holy and equally true. Faith teaches that it is good to hold in reverence the images of the saints; and this article of belief, apparently so little important, has been upheld by martyrs. Nicephorus, elected patriarch of Constantinople in So6, despite his opposition, furnishes us with a striking example. The emperor Nicephorus, who had been instrumental in bringing about this election, was not mistaken in the estimate he had made of his former secretary. On the emperor mistaken in the estimate he had made of his former secretary. On the emperor Leo the Armenian succeeding to Nicephorus, he renewed the persecution in the matter of images, but found on the part of the patriarch an amount of resistance as unbending as it was determined. Unable to conquer him, he banished him to a monastery, where the saintly old man spent fourteen years, accounting himself happy to suffer this long disgrace for the sake of religion. He there died in 828, after having composed several works in after having composed several works in defence of the faith. The Greeks cele-brate his festival on the 2nd of June, and the Latin Church on the 13th of March.

MORAL REFLECTION.-How shall w venture to cavil at the Faith, when St. renture to cavif at the Faith, when St. Paul himself proclaimed that he had received the apostleship not for the control of, but for obedience to the Faith?—(Rom. i. 5.)

Saint Matilda.

GOOD WORKS .- St. Matilda, queen of Germany, seemed to have borrowed from the royal authority only the power of doing good. Open-handed and munifi-cent, after the manner of saints, she knew no other limit to her bounty to the poor than that of the revenues placed at her disposal by her husband Henry, surnamed "the Fowler." She did not deem it unaing the dignity of the throne to go her royal hands to minister to the wounds of the sick. Abounding in gentleness and charity towards the servants of the palace, like a very mother in the midst of her family, she instructed some in the knowledge of the truths of religion, and aided others in the accomplishment of their duties. While bearing herself worthily and with majesty in the midst of the great, she showed herself ever benignant and gentle with the lowly, and pious and humble in the family circle. Having become a widow, her ungrateful sons despoiled her of everything. On her possessions being restored, she applied them as she had heretofore done. She died in 968, in a convent to which she had

MORAL REFLECTION .- "Therefore, whilst we have time," says the great apostle, "let us work good to all men, but especially to those who are of the household of the faith."—(Gal. vi. 10.)

Saint Longinus.

Love your Enemies.—The evangelical precept the most difficult, perhaps, to observe, is that which prescribes to us to do good in return for evil and to love those that hate us. Our Saviour having given us, however, the example simultaneously with the precept and vouchsafing to us the grace which renders the precept possible, there remains no excuse for our not accomplishing it. This admirable example did not fail to produce able example did not fail to produce speedy fruits, for one of the Roman soldiers present at the time of His suffer-

"PREACHING CHRIST" IN A POPISH CATHEDRAL.

A Nonconformist contemporary publishes the following account written by a young English lady—of what denomination is not stated—of a sermon at High Mass at the Cathedral at Barcelona:

Sunday, intending afterwards to go to the English service, but curiously enough we

tillas. When the preacher began all stood up, and for forty minutes stood motion-less, listening as I think I never saw men now in our lives, and is to have hereafter. Then came a description of the sins of the world, the awful nature of sin, the great need of repentance and confession.

earnestness and fire, so as to touch people's hearts as well their heads. Such a man as this priest must carry a blessing to the people, even if there are coverings that at times hide what is true. We came away feeling that we had indeed met with Christ, though as unexpectedly as the woman of Samaria, when she went to draw water at the well."

Somewhat inconsistently in this connection our contemporary finds it necessary.

somewhat inconsistently in this connection our contemporary finds it necessary to describe Spain as a "land of priestly misrule." That "preaching the Gospel" is not a Catholic practice is one of the myths on which Protestantism rests; but myths on which Protestantism rests; but it is not necessary to travel so far as Spain in order to discover that the Protestant view of our clergy and their doings is founded on an ignorance which might be easily overcome by a little inquiry and observation. How many of those who glibly denounce the Catholic Church—even among "advanced" Anglicans—have ever read a Catholic book, or troubled themselves to ascertain what the teaching and practice of Catholics really is? But and practice of Catholics really is? But experience is not always enough. Even the preacher at Barcelona could not convince his Protestant judges that there are not "coverings that at times hide what is true."—London Register.

SAVED BY PRAYER.

How a Pagan Son Became a Saint Through a Mother's Supplication.

St. Augustine, the famous preacher and St. Augustine, the lamous preacher and one of the fathers of the early Christian Church, was in his youth a profane, dissolute pagan. He had great natural gifts, which had been improved by study and association with learned men; but evil companions and unruly passions and the seduction of city life had led him astray, and he wested much of his time in victors. and he wasted much of his time in riotous and wicked amusements. His dissipation and impiety were the source of constant sorrow to his mother, St. Monica, an ardent Christian, whose prayers and efforts were untiring that her son might embrace the faith she cherished.

During his studies at Carthage, where he learned belles-lettres and eloquence under the most accomplished Greek masters, her letters to him were full of the most pure and touching sentiments, breathing the fondness of a mother with the wisdom of a Christian. With the most fervent language she entreated him to leave off his vicious course and to lead a holy life. These exhortations for a long time had no effect. Augustine himself in his "Confessions," written long after he became a after. With the least. entreaties with impatience, and looked upon them as mere "woman's talk," not

worth regarding.

In the meantime he was winning fame as a scholar and teacher. In the pagan culture of the times he had no superior; but his distinction could not distract his mother's thoughts from the misfortune of his bares.

his heresy.
A REMARKABLE DREAM.

Her sinking hope was sustained by dreams and prodigies. One night she dreamed that while standing on a piece of timber alone and sorrowing, a radiantly dressed youth approached her and tenderly invariant when she went. When she told dressed youth approached her and tenderly inquired why she wept. When she told him that it was for the soul of her guilty son, he bade her to be comforted, for that where she was her Augustine should be.

The next day she related her dream to the young man, but he only laughed at it, telling her if it meant anything, it pointed to the possibility of her adopting his faith some day. "Nay," was her reply, "it was not said to me. 'Where he is you shall be,' but 'Where you are, there he shall be.' "The quickness of her reply and her earnest faith impressed Augustine more than the dream itself; but his heart continued as hard as ever. Nine years longer he resisted all the en-

"We went to the cathedral on Easter from that day felt certain of his ultimate anday, intending afterwards to go to the English service, but curiously enough we were so impressed with what we saw and heard that we remained through the service.

"You must imagine a very fine cathedral, with thousands of people kneeling on the floor, the ladies all in black mantillas. When the preacher began all stood up, and for forty minutes stood motion.

THE TRIUMPH OF GOD'S GRACE.

THE TRIUMPH OF GOD'S GRAC The prayers of his mother still followed him. St. Ambrose, one of the greatest reless, listening as I think I never saw men listen. The preacher had a splendid voice, and I shall never forget the first Spanish sermon I heard. I understood a great deal, which surprised me. He began, in a low deliberate way to speak to the people of their duty to consider Christ as the Way, the Truth, and the Life, on this morning of His Resurrection. Then came a description of the Resurrection, the influence it has had in the world, is having now in our lives, and is to have hereafter. Then came a description of the sins the latter part of his struggle, and her duing his reason to the faith of his child-

Young men and old men, young women and old women, pretty little girls and sturdy little boys, and infants just able to crawl and infants in arms, crowded the pier of the Guion Line Monday morning. They were 350 emigrants who had just landed from the steamship Nevada, and who are on their way to Salt Lake City. They were met by Mr. J. H. Hart, the Utah Emigration Agent in this city in Barter place. Mr. King, secretary to this company of Latter Day Saints, told a reporter that he would be happy to give any information in his power. "I have been missionary to Great Britain," he said, "for two and a half years. I spent sixteen months laboring in Nottingham and was rewarded by 125 converts. During the thirteen months I was in London I made only sixty converts, but then there made only sixty converts, but then there are many others working in the city, while I had Nottingham all to myself. Of the 350 people we have now brought over, 103 are from Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the remainder are English, Scotch and Welsh. We have not a single Irishmen or woman among them.

In September last I was sent to Ireland, and in the North, which is Protestant and Presbyterian, I found a liberal spirit toward Mormonism; but in the South and West I found it unsafe to preach, so great is the devicion of the second test. is the devotion of the people to the Roman Catholic faith. I was again called to Ire-land in January, but the political troubles made it inadvisable to go, as Americans were then liable to arrest as suspicious persons on account of their nationality. We have no missions in Ireland—they would be useless. We have now about a hundred elders in England and 250 in Europe altogether.—N. Y. Ex.

Onion-Eating.

I know this: An onion is the most vilified and worst traduced esculent there is, and yet it is one of the most delicious to some persons, that the earth produces. There is one thing that it lacks, and that is popularity. I know men who, if they experience the slightest whif of an onion, become so sick that they are in the deepest inscriptly in the services of the state of t est imaginable misery for hours thereafter. What I say is no exaggeration in

On the other hand there are those who are so passionately fond of onions that they would rather eat a mess of onions than to sit down to the finest banquet in

To the traveling man, the onion is the best friend in the world. You can't think of any shape that an onion is not good. Boiled, stewed, fried, baked, fricasseed, Boiled, stewed, fried, baked, fricasseed, e-calloped, roasted, pickled, or raw, they are palatable and delicious. Cooked with potatoes, beefsteak, turkey, or duck they are exceedingly savory.

Just let a fellow banging around the country, disgusted with the fare he receives at out-of-the-way hotels or boarding houses, eat a raw only and see here.

we for your bout next morning, manage to get outside of an onion or two, and see how it will help you.

soldiers present at the cried out while he saw the Saviour expire, "Verily, this was the Son of God," while others believe it was the guard who pierced His side with a lance, and on whom the name of Longinus, probably in mere ignorance of his right name, has been conferred—was converted, and began to announce the Gospel. On learning this, Pilate caused him to be arrested in Cappadocia. Now Longinus, knowing by revelation what the soldiers who were seeking him intended, received them into his house, acted towards them as one does with friends, and ultimately discovered to them who he was. They decapitated him without further ado.

MORAL REFLECTION.—Behold the some seeking him calls for no comies, do good to some seeking him to see and converse with the research of the control of the seem of the pilosophic doubter to the Christian Bishop, and entreated him without further ado.

A CHILD OF PRAYER AND TEARS.
One time she sought the presence of an eminent Christian Bishop, and entreated him to see and converse with her son. This herefused to do, telling her that are the hearts of the hilling her that are the first of the christian glishop, and entreated him to see and converse with her son. This herefused to do, telling her that are the first of the christian glishop, and entreated him to see and converse with her son. This herefused to do, telling her that are the hearts of the Rore of the world—the fresh flowers of our hearths and the world—the fresh flowers of our hearths and homes; little conjurors, with their "natural magics," evoking by their spell what delights and enriches all ranks, and equipment of the world—the fresh flowers of our hearths and the the world—the fresh flowers of our hearths and the world—the fresh flowers of our hearths and the world—the fresh flowers of our This herefused to do, telling her that argument would be of no avail, and that the young man would one day discover his error himself. But the unhappy mother still persisted and with many tears besought him to have pity upon her. Wearied at length by her importunity, he exclaimed: "Go, my good woman, persevere as you have begun; it cannot be that the child of so many prayers and tears should perish."

The words struck Monica as a prophecy. She dried her tears and went home, and from that day felt certain of his ultimate and encourages selfishness, that freezes the affections and roughens the manners, and indurates the heart: they brighten the home, deepen love, invigorate exer-tion, infuse courage, and vivify and sus-tain the charities of life.

A few days since, at the Hospice of the Convertendi, founded by Leo X, 1675, Archbishop Sallua, O. P., Commissary-General of the Holy Roman Inquisition, assisted by the Very Rev. Rector and the catechist of the Hospice, received the abcatechist of the Hospice, received the abjuration of a young Saxon converted to the true faith, and conferred upon him the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation and the Holy Eucharist. Mgr. Sallua likewise received into the Church and baptized, in the chapel of the Palace of the Holy Office, assisted by Mgr. Macchi, Grand Chamberlain to the Pope, a young American girl named Stricker, brought to a knowledge of the faith by her own researches and reading. Other members of her family will, it is thought, follow her example at no very distant day.

His Past Life, Present Plans, and What He Has to Say Upon a Subject That Astonished Him.

Nearly forty years ago a young man, o nearly forty years ago a young man, or unusual endowments, began to mould public opinion upon a subject of vital im-portance. Like all pioneers, his early efforts were unsuccessful, but his ability and the value of his work soon won public confidence, and to-day there is not a vil-lage or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston 25 years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hospitable to progressive thoughts, and especially so to movements on behalf of physical training.

abiding interest of the American people in this subject. They have come to realize that the future of our country pivots upon our physical vitality, and especially upon the vigor of our women. My new magazine will bear the title 'Dio Lewis's Monthly, and be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. I hope through its pages to inaugurate a new departure in hygiene."
"Have you not written several books

on the subject ?" "Yes, nine volumes, and some of them like 'Our Girls,' published by the Harpers, have had an enormous circulation, but the best work of my life I shall give the new magazine. Forty years of skirmishing ought to conclude with ten years of organized warfare."

"Doctor, what is the occasion of this new interest in health questions?"
"It has come through suffering, which seems the only road to self-knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fall into trouble, happiness is gone, and then people give attention to their health." "Which of these crgans is most fre-

quently the victim of our errors?" asked the reporter.
"Within the last years diseases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years ago, serious disease of the kid-neys was rare, but now distressingly fre-quent and fatal."

"To what do you attribute this great inrease of kidney troubles?" "To the use of stimulating drinks, adul-

erated food and irregular habits of life.' "Doctor, have you any confidence in the remedy of which we hear so much now-adays, "Warner's Safe Cure?"
"I believe in the ounce of prevention, rather than in a ton of cure."
"But have you notified the remarkable."

"But have you noticed the remarkable testimonials of Warner's remedy?"
"I have, and confess that they have puzzled and astonished me. The commenda-

tions of proprietary medicines usually come from unknown persons residing in back counties. But I see in our most reputable newspapers the warmest praise of War-ner's Safe Cure from College Professors, respectable physicians, and other persons of high intelligence and character. To We think little children the poetry of ne world—the fresh flowers of our hearths Materia Medica have sprung from just Materia Medica have sprung from just such sources. I was so impressed with this cloud of witnesses that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Cure at a neighboring drug store, and analyzed one of them to see if it contained anything poisonous. Then I took three of the prescribed doses at once, and found there was nothing injurious in it. I do not heeitate to say that if I found my kidneys in serious trouble, I should use this remedy, because of the hopelessness of all ordinary treatment, and because when a hundred intelligent and reputable persons unite in intelligent and reputable persons unite in the statement that a certain remedy has

the statement that a certain remedy has cured them of a grave malady, I choose to believe that they speak the truth."

"But as you know, my great interest in life lies in prevention. For forty years I have labored in this field. One of the phases of my work in New England was the establishment of the Ladies' seminary at Lexington, Mass. My aim was to illustrate the presibilities in the above its tratest the presibilities in the above its tratest the seminary. trate the possibilities in the physical training of girls during their school life. This institution became before I left it, the largest and most successful Seminary for young women owned and managed by one person, in our country. I sat down to dinner every day with a family of two hundred persons. The remark-able results of this muscle training among able results of this muscle training among girls, were given in my paper published in the North American Review of December,

"Besides, I established the Normal Institute for Physical Training in Boston, and for ten years was its President and Manager. Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Professor Leonard, and others were among its teachers, and more than four hundred persons took its diploma and went out into all parts of the land to teach the new school of gymnastics. And now the years left to me I propose to devote to the magazine which ave come here to establish. It will be a knowledge of the faith by her own research and reading. Other members of her family will, it is thought, follow her example at no very distant day.

How two Southern Generals Meet Next

Jaly.

It is unknown now just what the Cuban planter said when he saw in the newspapers

It is unknown now just what the Cuban planter said when he saw in the newspapers

A VETERAN BENEFACTOR.

fully demonstrating the principles of hygiene; whose heart has always been in sympathy with the afflicted, and whose brain has ever been active in planning for their relief, are to be given to the public through the pages of a magazine. And it is specially significant and proof positive of rare merit that a proprietary medicine, is specially significant and proof positive of rare merit that a proprietary medicine, even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have, should be endorsed and recommended by a man so able, so reputable and of such national renown as Dr. Dio Lewis.

The Bad and Worthless

lage or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative of this paper was commissioned to see him and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Dr. Dio Lewis is a gentleman of sixty years and two hundred pounds, with snow, white hair and beard, but probably the most perfect picture of health and vigor in the metropolis. He is a living exponent of his teachings, and notwithstanding the amount of work he has already done, promises still greater activity for years to come. He received the interviewer most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston 25 years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hespitable to reduce the purest, best and most valuable family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy mist had been tested and proved by the hole world that Hop Butters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy mist had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Butters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy mist had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Butters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy mist had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Butters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy mist had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Butters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy mist had been tested and proved by the whole world had been tested and proved by the whole world had been tested an Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing et e. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.



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breamble and confession. Lastly, he made an earnest appeal to the Lastly, he made an earnest appeal to the people—oh, so earnest—to come to Christ. He showed God's love to us, Christ's love to us, the joys of holy life, and the terrors of neglecting salvation; and from his own experience spoke as a minister sent by Cod to entreat them to 'haber fe, fe, fe,' fe,' (have faith, faith and the darding the man and women all around us were in tears. Papa where we have prayerless, ungodly shad that merely from watching the man he was so moved that he is determined henceforth to preach the Gospel with more

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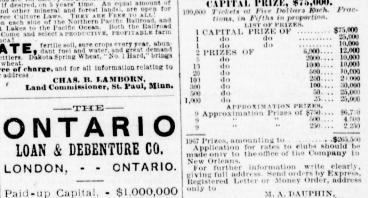
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London, June 26, 1883.—The Monaghan election is exciting the keenest political interest, and the English Press evinces serious alarm at the warmness of the reception accorded to Mr. Healy in Ulster.

There is a general arrequent that his There is a general agreement that his election for Monaghan would assure the

control of the next Parliament by the Parnellites. Pringle, the Whig candi-date, is supported by money supplied by the English Reform Club.

The unscrupulous efforts of the Whigs

and Tories to revive the dormant religious fanaticism not meeting with success, rumor is in circulation that Pringle w be induced to withdraw to enable the combined Whigs and Tories to defeat

Mr. Parnell has gone to Monaghan to take a personal part in the struggle, and popular enthusiasm is manifested at every stage of his progress. stage of his progress.

The Criminal Code Bill was aband one

to-day. A violent attack was made in Grand Committee by Government hacks on the Irish members for their success in on the Irish members for their success in forcing the Minister to drop the measure. The defeat of the Bill was due to the persistent opposition of Messrs. Parnell and Sexton. It enacted permanent Coercion for the Irish population in England and Scotland, and was deemed by the Irish leader so important as to cause him to stay away from the Philadelphia Conto stay away from the Philadelphia Conorder to fight it. Its abandonvention in order to fight it. Its abandon-ment by the Government is regarded by all parties as a great triumph for Mr. Parnell.

The second reading of the Laborers' Bill will be taken on Thursday. The Government amendments are trivial, and do not injure the measure, which confers important advantages on agricultural

laborers.

The Gladstone Cabinet are busy on a The Gladstone Cabinet are busy on a new Reform Bill for next year, by which Ireland's representation in Parliament will be reduced to eighty members. The House of Lords will probably refuse to pass the Bill, and a dissolution ensuing, the Irish party will take vengeance on the Whigs and Sham Radicals.

The Parnell fund now amounts to over sixten the vende rounds.

sixteen thousand pounds.

London, June 27.—The last batch of emigrants, from Swineford Union, one hundred in number, have gone to Queens-town for shipment to the United States, It is said the most of them were in the

It is said the most of them were in the workhouse.

Washington, June 27th.—Folger instructed the Collector of the Port of New York to refer the case of persons recently brought there from Ireland back to the Commissioners of Emigration for their commissioners whether the immigrants are unsubments whether the immigrants are unsubments. Commissioners of Emigration for their judgments whether the immigrants are unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge. If the Commissioners report affirmatively the Collector is ordered to put the persons back upon the vessel and not permit them to land. If negatively, or if they decline to report their conclusion, he is to let them depart.

London, June 27th.—The News this morning says: It is perfectly within

morning says: It is perfectly within America's right to prevent landing Irish paupers on her shores. Gross negligence in shipping them is most cruel. If assisted emigration continues, it must be conduc-ted differently. There is no reason to believe the Government has co-operated with any other agency than Mr. Tukes, but mere inaction is not now enough.

LORETTO CONVENT, HAMILTON.

Craven, City; Maddigan, Caledonia; and O'Leary, Freelton.

Over 100 pupils attended during the past term among whom were Protestants, who speak in the most laudable manner of the gentle, yet effectual manner in which the nuns imparted to them a chaste and refined course of studies, scrupulously avoiding any interference with their religious belief.

The articles exhibited were indicative of the refined culture for which the nuns of Loretto are noted, especially the drawings in crayon enlarged from photographs, paintings in oil and water colors, embroidery and fancy needlework. The broidery and fancy needlework. The following are deserving of special notice: Oil paintings, landscapes (2) Miss Clench, Highland scene, "Waiting for the Ferry," "Moonlight on the Lake," "Mary, Queen of Scots," portraits of her parents in black crayon, Miss Townsend. "Falls of Montmorenci," (oil), Miss Judd. Black crayon portraits of Dr. McGregor, his wife, a friend and little son, Miss McGregor. Black crayon portraits of her father, four brothers and little niece, Miss Wishert. "Lotter Awang the Roses," "Boy Waiting for crayon portraits of her father, four brothers and little niece, Miss Wishert. "Lotta Among the Roses," "Boy Waiting for the Boat," Miss Kranz. "Aurora Breathing Dew from Morning Glories," Miss Mussen. All in beautiful rich gilt frames. Panel pictures on pink satin, Misses Kranz, Hogan, Sanders, Harris and Fur-nival. Panel pictures of wood (oil), Miss , Small bannerets (2) water c Miss Blair. Fancy work—A circular table, topped with an oil painting of Melrose Abbey, with deep applique border and richly embroidered, Miss Hogan. Queen Anne table, applique border, with plush, Miss Clench. Fan, on black satin, Miss Maud McMahon. Striped chair covers (2), Birds of Paradise, chenille satin embroid-ered, Misses Sanders and Hess. Sofa cushions, satin embroidered, Miss Durin. Water lilies (2), wax, Miss Horton. Four water lilies (2), wax, miss Horton. Four beautiful net-work dresses, elaborate specimens of art by Misses Crooken, Hogan, Cranston and Furnival—worn by the young ladies on the occasion. They have reason to feel justly proud of their fancy work.

CONCERT BY THE PUPILS.

Early in the afternoon a concert of choice young land instrumental selections

choice vocal and instrumental selections was given by the young ladies, and was listened to with delight by the numerous assembly. Following is the programme:

Trio ... Aveaused for two violine and plano Misses Burnin and the Misses Clench. Vocal quet. ... The Lity and Rose Misses Feck, Ryall, Burnin and Lundy, Irish airs. ... On lour planos and two violins Misses Cranston, Clench, Martin and A. Furnival. Violins, Misses Nora Clench and Burnin. Vocal solo ... Erin, Home of My Childhood Miss Filglano.

Solo and chorus ... Gathering Home Distribution of prizes—National Anthem. The guests were liquided to faw special.

The guests were limited to a few special friends and the relatives and friends of

At the conclusion the Very Rev. Administrator delivered a short address, highly complimenting the pupils on their great efficiency.

THE SACRED HEART, LONDON.

Pleasant Closing Day in the Academy.

The annual distribution of medals and prizes, and the conferring of honors upon meritorious pupils is always a bright and joyous day in the annals of student life in the Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city, but in many respects the celebration witnessed in that institution on the 28th surpassed any that the past has known. More delightful weather could not have been desired, and a prettier picture is seldom seen than that presented as the breezes and sunshine came in through the open windows, played among the rich flowers and graceful evergreens, with which the hall was so tastefully decorated, and fluttered the white ribbons and dresses of nearly core hundred young ledies, who of nearly one hundred young ladies, who were assembled and anxiously waiting for the programme to begin. Their general deportment and the manner in which they acquitted themselves in instrumental and vocal music, recitations and dialogues, both in English and French, operettas, etc., were not only a tribute to their own studious application, but reflected highly upon the excellent training and manage-ment of the Mother Superior and her ac-

ment of the Mother Superior and her accomplished staff of assistants.

In the absence of Bishop Walsh and Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, Father Tiernan presided at the distribution with his usual good humor and efficiency. Among other clergy present were Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor; Rev. John Brennan, of Picton, Kingston Diocese; Rev. John Durkin, O. P. of St. Rose, Springfield, Kentucky; Rev. Father Boubat, of Ingersoll; Rev. Wm. Flannery, St. Thomas; Rev. Philip Brenan, of St Mary's; Rev. Martin Kelly, McGillivray; Rev. Fathers Cornyn and Walsh of London; Rev. M. Brady, Stratford; and Rev. E. Hodgkinson of St. Thomas.

The following programme was admirably carried out. In several selections, harp accompaniments were sweetly ren-

harp accompaniments were sweetly ren dered by Miss Coffey.

PROGRAMME.

Entree-Grand Galop de Concert. ... Ketterer Misses C. Jell, M. Wilkinson, A. Carey, M. Coperetta-L'Esprit et le Cœur. ... Bordese Misses L. Nangle, E. Murray, C. McNulty, Airs Bohemiens-Harpand Piano. Schulhoff Misses S. Coffee, J. Kearns, E. Murray, C. McNulty. The Royal Prisoners. Act I.

Upon Miss Laura Nangle, of Biddulph, who is the only graduate this term, was conferred the highest honors of the Aca

demy.

The following medals were awarded: Hamilton Times, June 27.

The usual annual exercises and presentation of prizes took place at this popular institution to-day. The prizes were presented by Very Rev. Vicar-General Dowling, Administrator of the diocese. The following elergy were present: Very Reverends Dowling, Administrator of the diocese; Keough, Chancellor of the diocese; Keough, Chancellor of the diocese; Even O'Reilly; Rev. Fathers Feeny and McKinnon, Dundas; O'Reilly, Oakville; J. Lennon, Brantford; Cleary, Lillis, Crayen, City; Maddigan, Caledonia; and grammar and gold medal for calisthenics, given by friends of the Academy. The other prizes consisted of valuable books, medallions and badges, and in receiving their prizes at the hands of Father Tiernan many of the young ladies were presented with handsome wreaths.

The valedictory on the subject, "Harmony," read by Miss L. Nangle, was a beautiful piece of composition, containing many touching passages, and closed with the hope that the future life of the students would be in harmony with the

ents would be in harmony with the teachings of the "Sacred Heart."

Rev. Father Tiernan briefly addressed the students, regretting the absence of the Bishop and Mgr. Bruyere, thanking them for the entertainment, and wishing them

a happy vacation.
Rev. Father Flannery said he felt highly complimented, though it was no easy task to address so intelligent, bright and beautiful a gathering, as the one be-fore him. He felt more than delighted to be found in the midst of refinement, modesty, and culture; in an institution where attention is devoted to higher education and to the cultivation of all the nobler virtues of which the human nature is capable. While he esteemed it as a is capable. While he esteemed it as a privilege he said it was also a duty which his church enjoined upon all her clergy-to encourage education in its highest

Very Rev. Dean Wagner closed the exercises by invoking the benediction.

Pic-nic at Goderich

On the 28th instant will be held a mam moth pic-nic by the congregation of St. Peter's, Goderich, at Binham's Grove. We ope the good pastor of Goderich will have the pleasure of witnessing all his people present on this occasion, as well as large numbers of Protestants.

DOMINION DAY AT MOUNT HOPE.

On Dominion Day was held at Mount Hope a pic-nic for the benefit of the orphans. A large number of people congregated on the grounds in the afternoon, and quite a large sum was realized from the sale of refreshments. The Chatham band played some choice selections in the evening. The good Sisters and their assistants deserve praise for the admirable manner in which the arrangements were

THE URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

The annual commencement of the Ursuline Academy, which took place Wednesday afternoon, was of unusual interest and brilliancy. About two o'clock the nesday afternoon, was of unusual interest and brilliancy. About two o'clock the beautiful hali of the Convent was filled to its utmost capacity by a distinguished audience, amongst whom we noticed a large number of the Rev. Clergy: Rev. Father O'Connor, Superior Assumption College, Sandwich; Rev. Father Innocent O. S. F., Chaplain: Rev. Father William O. S. F., P. P. Chatham, Rev. Fathers Gerard, Belle River; Cornyn, London, Mc. Keon, Bothwell; Bauer, Paincourt; Brady, Stratford; Hodgkinson, St. Thomas; West, Raleigh; Lorion, St. Claire; and Villeneuve, Stoney Point. The programme was varied and pleasant, opening with a beautiful overture, "March of the Videttes," played on three pianos by Misses Power, Heyoverture, "March of the Videttes," played on three pianos by Misses Power, Heyward, Pennefather, F. McGonnegal, Francois B. McGonnegal, Michels, Mette and Sullivan. This was followed by "L'Angelus" a solo and chorus in which Misses Simmons, Guiney, McKeon, Baby, N. McKeon, Henry, Darmstætter, Rinn and Brady took part. The singing in this excellent selection was really admirable, the solos being taken with fine effect. Then followed an instrumental solo and duet. followed an instrumental solo and duet. "Caprice Hongrois," performed with brilli-ant execution on three pianos by Misses Darmstætter, Baby, Simmons, Rinn and Ruoff. A vocal solo entitled, "Sing, Sweet Bird," by Miss Guiney, was the next gem in the exercises, and proved this young lady to be the possessor of a very rare veice, rich in quality, flexible and very full in volume. A piano solo, "Miserere Du Trovatore," by Miss McDonell, was then given with much brilliancy and firmers of exercition followed by a heariful ness of execution, followed by a beautiful recitation entitled "Little Jerry," which, in the hands of one of the graduates, Miss in the hands of one of the graduates, Miss Rinn, proved to be a declamation of much spirit, power and tenderness. The German dialogue "Die Ohrenblaeserin," in which Misses Strassburg, Zieglar, Michaels and Ruoff, engaged, and the French dialogue, in which Misses McDonell, Simnons, Rinn, Henry, McColl, Dervries and Baby, Cada, Henze, Darmstætter, Bagard, J. Baby, E Simmons and Francois took part, were given with no small degree of sprightliness and grace of conversation. part, were given with no small degree of sprightliness and grace of conversation. An instrumental duet by Misses J Baby, E Simmons, Clancy and Brady, and a chorus by the Vocal Class entitled "Gently Falls the Dews of Eve," were well rendered. The Piano Solo by Miss Strassburg, consisting of selections from "Schumann," "Schuloff" and "Leybach," was on a high order of merit, and stanged the a high order of merit, and stamped the fair performer as an artiste of fine musical attainments. A vocal solo by Miss A McKeon entitled "A Bird from o'er the Sea" proved a rich treat. This young lady possesses a voice of wonderful compass, the higher notes of the register of her voice being exceedingly sweet and bird like. We have no hesitation in saying that the vocal training evinced by Miss A McKeon and Miss Guiney reflects unmeasured praise upon their teachers, and would do credit to the faculty of any Conservatory of music in Canada. An instrumental duet on three pianos "Ah Che Assorta" by Misses Warren, McColl, Fulda, Henze Bagard and Faltis was followed by a vocal duet entitled "Land of Swallows" rendered with much expression by Misses Guiney and Strassburg. A German chorus "Maiengloecklein" and an instrumental

were succeeded by a plano solo "Norma" with Miss Guiney, as performer. This last was of undoubted excellence.

A concert recitation, entitled "Home for the holidays," in which Misses J Baby, E Simmons, Power, Francois Sullivan and Billman were shareholders, closed the recitative and musical part of the programme. We have seldom heard such a recitative and musical part of the programme. We have seldom heard such a fine elecutionary effort as was this latter piece. There was animated spirit and naturalness about the recitation that was imply irresistable. But it is not fit that simply irresistable. But it is not fit that the total content of the manufacturers, and in this condition they are shipped to retail merchants without having been in any way changed. The business of the firm has become so naturalness about the recitation that was imply irresistable. But it is not fit that the talented young ladies, who attend the Ursuline Convent, should perform too long with no recognition—no reward for their continuous application to study during the academic year. So we have reached that bright era in the life of convent labors, when hours of toil and sweet earnestness of thought bring triumph to the happy recipients in graceful laurels won and graceful "honors conferred." For years it has been the happy fortune of the Ursuline Convent of Chatham to have the annual commencement graced by the distinguished presence of His Lordship Rt. Rev. John Walsh, Bis-hop of London; but the good and zealous-laboring Bishop of London diocese, bowed down and worn with arduous toil in the sacred vineyard of the Divine Master, has found it necessary to seek relaxation for a time, and so the great and beloved pastor of this diocese could not be present on this occasion. The Ursuline community regretted very much His Lordship's in-ability to preside at the annual commence-ment, but mindful of the noble work which Bishop Walsh has in hand—the erection of a great cathedral church for the diocese the good nuns resolved, with the aid of the pupils of the Convent, to present his Lordship with a gift—a contribution towards the vast sum of money required for the completion of so grand a temple dedi-cated to the glory and honor of God. The The presentation of the gift—a sum of two hundred and fifty dollars—was made by

duet "Vive la Gloire" by Misses Henry, Rich, Zeigler, Adderly, Meyforth and Gies were succeeded by a piano solo "Norma"

Miss Simmons, accompanied by the fol-lowing appropriate and beautiful remarks: With June's sunny air, the glad song of birds, the beauty and perfume of its thousand flowers, come the welcome faces of fond parents, dear friends and revered fathers but a shealy reads on the being fathers, but a shadow rests on the brightness of this happy day, as we look in vain for one whose kind words still linger on memory's shore, and like the murmur of the sea shell re-echo the melodies of this happy home of Faith, Hope and Love. I only express the sentiments of my companions in regretting the absence of our loved and revered Shepherd, and we breathe the earnest wish that his health may soon be restored, his labors prosper-ous, and the difficulties of the mighty structure which his holy zeal has prompted, may disappear as the dews of night before the rays of morn, and that within the hallowed walls of the solemn

our mite to the most sublime expression of man's faith, is for us a grateful privilege, and we only wish the tribute were more worthy of acceptance."

The three talented graduates, Miss Simmons, Miss McDonell and Miss Rinn then delivered Valsdictories. Miss McDonell

mons, Miss McDonell and Miss McDonell delivered Valedictories, Miss McDonell choosing for her theme "Passing Away" Miss Simmons. "Stepping Stones" and Miss Simmons, "Stepping Stones" and Miss Rinn "Silent Influence." The sub jects were exceedingly appropriate and did infinite credit to the literary taste and thought of these cultured young gradu-ates. The presentation of medals and honors followed: Gold Medal for Chrisnonors followed: Gold Medal for Chris-tian Doctrine, presented by the Right Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, awarded to Miss Henry; distinguished— Misses Troy, Simmons and McDonell; crowns for excellence—Misses Simmons and Darmstetter; gold medals and diploand Darmstætter; gold medals and diplo-mas were presented to the three graduates, Misses Simmons, McDonell and Rinn; silver medal for domestic economy, in the senior department, awarded to Miss Darmstætter; distinguished—Misses Rich, Strassburg, Brady, Adderly, Devries and Gies; silver medal—domestic economy, junior department—awarded to Miss Adderly; distinguished—Misses Muchel

junior department—awarded to Miss A Adderly; distinguished—Misses Michel, Mette, Cada, E Simmons, B McGonnegal and F. McGonnegal.

At the conclusion of the distribution of premiums Rev. Fr. William addressed the audience thanking the good people of Chatham for the deep interest they evinced in the progress and in the welfare of the Ursuline convent, adding that the graces imparted to young ladies by the good Ursuline nuns would shine through the firmament of their whole lives—cheering stars set in the great tent of eternity— burning with a chaste and holy light at

morn, at noontide, and sweet eve.

The admirable specimens of needlework and tapestry deserved and rewarded that close inspection, which alone enables the visitor to realize the enormous amount of labor employed in their manu-facture, while the asthetic and decorative spirit which inspired the designs was in-stantly manifested to the most casual ob-

CANADA'S CHINA CENTRE.

W. J. Reid & Co's China Hall and Decorating Works.

Within the past few years the Forest City has assumed a foremost position as the commercial centre of the west, and among the diversified branches of business that have contributed to this result none has developed more rapidly than the department of china and glassware. The importance and extent of this business is fittingly exemplified in the extensive establishment of Messrs. W. J. Reid & Co Their massive plate glass front and the beautiful specimens of fine ware displayed therein involuntarily attracts the attention of the passing pedestrian, and the artistic elegance evinced in the setting of the show windows forms an admirable reflex for the immense variety of articles stored within the commodious premises. From basement to roof is concentrated a bewildering variety of china and glass-ware, Majolica, and all the finer varieties in addition to stoneware of every descrip-tion, plated goods, chandeliers, cutlery, Parian ware, and every adjunct requisite for the trade. The firm carries the largest, and beyond doubt the most varied stock in Western Ontario, all the celbrated makers being represented; and as the goods are purchased personally in the leading manufactories of the old world, leading manufactories of the old world, and imported direct, their excellence is guaranteed. In addition to the heavy stock contained in the Dundas street premises, the old brick freight shed of the Grand Trunk is utilized for storage purposes, and therein are to be seen crates and barrels piled high as they are received from the manufacturers, and in this condition they are shipped to retail merchants but it is not hit that | of four travellers, who visit the various sections of the Dominion in the interests of the firm, and facilitate the business of

the purchasers as well.

The premises occupied by the firm have a depth of 225 feet, with 50 feet front, and comprise four stories and basement, all filled with goods. It is provided with all filled with goods. It is provided with all the modern conveniences, including a hydraulic hoist, straw shaft, canes and other requisites. A newspaper reporter, with a desire to gain some insight into the proportions of the business, paid a visit to the establishment lately, and passing through the store, stepped upon the hoist, was elevated to the topmost flat, where he entered upon his investigations. The merchant or visitor who may examine the premises cannot fail to be impressed with premises cannot fail to be impressed with the admirable manner in which everything is arranged throughout, each class and pattern of ware being allotted a direct position. In fact, there is a place for everything, and everything in its place. The upper floor is devoted to glassware, which lines the shelving about the walls, and fills barrels and packages in every design, from the common tumbler to the finest cut glass. Then comes the chine. finest cut glass. Then comes the chinaware, which is so arranged that any pat-tern can be quickly obtained, and com-prises all varieties of stoneware, white and colored, also all manner of Rockingham and yellow ware. In an adjoining room are shown C. C. and sponge goods with decorations in large variety, while the assortment of hotel wares, neat and substantial in quality, is almost unlimited. The firm carry an extensive range of Majolica ware, consisting of jugs, plates, dessert sets, and other goods bearing the names of Wedgewood, Winten and equally famous makers, besides less expensive qualities. There are also the finer grades of earthenware, and Bridgewood's porce-lain, which is of fine, glassy finish, com-bining the color and finish of china with the durability of earthenware. Huge crates and packages confront the visitor on every hand, and cause him to realize the extent of the house into which he has come, and convince him that every possi

ble want of the merchant can be supplied.
Once more taking the hoist one descends to the Bohemian glass department, where the myriad forms into which the glass has been transformed through the ingenuity of cunning artisans inspire delight and surprise. The delicate tints and artistic within the hallowed walls of the solemn cathedral, he may see the sabbath gathering, press to unite with the ambassadors of the Most High in offering the great, the holy, the only sacrifice. To contribute

glass being broken by delicate threads, and the material tinted in old gold and pink. This, it was learned, was the real crackle glass, rivalling in its lustre and beauty the old Venetian glass, which has so long been admired—which has been purchased in Bohemia by Mr. Reid himself. Here are also shown the finest flint glass, engraved in French and English designs, and motto cups, moustache cups, and similar articles from the finest hand painted down to the cheaper grades. The firm also offer a wide range of chandeliers and chandelier goods, iron and bronze library lamps, etc.

library lamps, etc.
The second floor is largely monopolised The second floor is largely monopolised by the sample room, wherein are displayed decorated tea, dinner, toilet and chamber sets, in a bewildering multitude of patterns and colors, and in this line the firm possess an important advantage, all this class of work being decorated upon the premises. There are fine dinner sets from Wedgewood, Copeland, Minten and all the celebrated manufactories. An elegant line is shown in Recease French all the celebrated manufactories. An elegant line is shown in Baccarat French elegant line is shown in Baccarat French glass in decanters, champagne, wine, sherry and port glasses, claret jugs, etc. The firm also show samples of children's china sets, prettily painted and attractive. Decorated granite ware of all descriptions is also to be seen in abundance. The rear of this floor is devoted to the decorating works, which constitute no inconsiderable feature of the establishment.

Descending to the ground floor the visitor is transported into the gorgeous show room, and beholds a spectacle elaborately magnificent in its details. The glistening expanse of gleaming crystal and polished china, with the elegance of sparkling silverware, bright cutlery, hand-

and polished china, with the elegance of sparkling silverware, bright cutlery, handsome parianware and artistic plaques, in contrast with the plate glass and gilt ebony of the casing, forming a tout ensemble at once artistic and attractive. This apartment has recently been remodelled and refitted, a prominent feature in the appointments being the eight massive chandeliers of cut crystal by which the room is illuminated, and the fine cases that serve to display the finer goods. Here are to be seen articles from all countries—Crown Derby. Wedgewood and Minten English china; royal blue and Dresden ware, from the royal factory at Dresden; Haviland's elegant French china and French Barbetine vases, ornamented with elaborate betine vases, ornamented with elaborate flowers; fine hand-made and painted flowers; fine hand-made and painted Bohemian ware in ruby and other tints; royal Dresden figures, basket, etc., with flowers delicately cullined; candelabras; Vienna goods, with flowers richly decorated, and almost marvellous in their perfection of tints, fern, petal and leaf; Wedgewood's parian marble, the finest class of these goods that comes into Canada, comprising subjects such as the Greek Slave, Night and Morning, and other figures of classical design and excellent execution: a very pretty line in lent execution; a very pretty line in French china cresses, wreaths and flowers of exquisite finish; a beautiful line of bronze and marble clocks; elegant plaquan hand painted in high title. There hand-painted in bright tints. immense stock of plated ware, tea sets, castors, water sets, cake baskets, pickles and everything of the kind. In cutlery are found knives, forks and spoons from Reed & Barton, Simpson, Hall & Miller, the Meriden Works and Rogers Bros., also the celebrated Elkington's English ware; and some of these goods are analoged in and some of those goods are enclosed in

rich cases. The windows attract a great amount of admiration, and are finely fitted out. One of them is monopolized by an elaborate China dinner set, of a highly polished, glossy surface, the ground work being an glossy surface, the ground work being an olive green tint upon ivory, overlain by wreaths of flowers, hand-painted; while on the opposite side are displayed a variety of figures in Dresden and varied wares, surrounded by a bordering of French flowers, ferns, etc.

The decorating department is an important branch of the firm's business, and render the coloring permanent and in-effaceable. A considerable number of persons are employed, and this branch of industry in perticular reflects credit upon the enterprise of the firm. The modus operandi is very interesting, the designs being first painted upon the articles it is desired to decorate in moist colors. The ware is then submitted to an intense heat and for this purpose two large furnaces are utilized, the goods being placed in ovens in the centre. One of these, called the "hard kiln," is intended for the most expensive goods, and the heat can be raised to an intense degree. Iron, steel or any metal would melt under this pressure

metal would melt under this pressure, and, therefore, nothing but fire clay is used. Pots, shelves, everything is of clay. The ware upon which it is desired to operate is placed in the kiln on stands and shelves which keep each piece apart, after which every crevice in the exterior of the furnace is filled with moist sand, and the heat is gotten up, eighteen hours being required in the process, during which the oil in the colors painted upon the articles evaporates, leaving only the golden metal, and this sinks beneath the glaze and is rendered permanent. The second kiln is the larger, and is adapted for the coarser varieties of goods, from 12 to 14 hours being required to heat it.

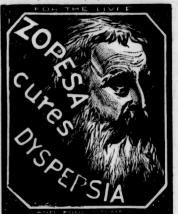
It is almost a matter of impossibility to convey an accurate conception of the extent and variety of goods stored in the establishment of Messrs, W. J. Reid & Co., as people would scarcely realize the im-mensity of the assortments, which, for variety and vastness, cannot be equalled in the Province, if, indeed, in the Domin-ion. The development of the business to its present immense proportion reflects great credit upon the enterprise, tact and business ability of the firm, and certainly every merchant and householder can have their requirements in the lines handled by the firm fully satisfied. Messrs, W. J. Reid & Co. deserve prosperity and a still greater increase of business.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Visit to London"-Specialists From the International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, will be at the Tecumseh House, London, the first Thursday, and two following days of every mouth, next visit being July 5th, 6th, and 7th. We make a specialty of treatment of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bron-

M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys the medicines directly to the diseased parts. Con-sultations free. For information write, enclosing stamp, to 173 Church St., Toronto or 13 Philip's Square, Montreal.

Your Teeth with pearls will surely vie, If "TEABERRY" you only try; Once used, you ne'er will be without it, Just try one bottle, if you doubt it.



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ZOPESA is a certain preventive of malarial troubles, as it keeps the Liver active. It makes Billious fever impossible. On the same grounds it makes Indigestion impossible and the blood pure.

It is want of judgment to allow prejudice to prevent one from trying this remedy. The writer has seen many such, who, being persuaded, were surprised and gratified at the results. Try a 10-cent sample.

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I. DANKS.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY 1—The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 11th inst., at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7.39. All members are requested to be present. J. Labartr, President.

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Early in Lorrain, Vie a pastoral episcopal v ariate. We place this d NARCISSE Z and of the of Cythe Pontiac.

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