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

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1881.

NO. 139

CLERICAL.

WE have received goods suitable for cleri- flavor of a red-hot Radical is very

cal garments. We give in our tailorattention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Sunday, 12—First Sunday after Pentecost,
Trinity, 2 Cl. Double.
Monday, 13—St. Antony of Padua, Confessor.
Double.
Tuesday, 14—St. Bazil, Bishop, Confessor and
Doctor. Double.
Wednesday, 15—St. John a Sancto Facundo,
Confessor. Double. (From 12 inst.)
Thursday, 16—S. Corpus Christi. 1st Cl.
Double, with Octave.
Friday, 17—St. Philip of Neri, Confessor. 2nd
Cl. Double. (From 26 ult.)
Saturday, 18—Of the Octave. Semi-Double.

In Memoriam. Mother M. Joseph, who died at Loretto Convent, Toronto, May 10th, 1881.

Rest, spouse of Christ! life's toilsome jour-ney o'er,
Thy suffering's changed to joy forevermore.
Rest! thy allotted task has well been done,
Thy battle nobly fought—the victory won.

When lite was young—when hope and health beat high; When pleasure, gaudy pomp and wealth did vie. To layish on thee gifts-thou spurned'st them In answer to thy Jesus' loving call.

" My child give me thy heart," fell sweet and In loving accents on thy listening ear, And earth's allurements vanished from thy gaze—
As melt the mists of night before the sun's bright rays.

Through weary years of toil and suffering, To his dear cross thy patient soul did cling, And pressed it closer as it heavier lay, As Jesus pressed its load on Calvary's way.

Thus sanctified by sorrow's chastening rod, Calmly thy soul arose to meet its God; And trembled not as death's dark shade drew near, For love triumphant banished servile fear. Rest! spouse of Christ! in realms of endless light,
Thou'st gained thy throne—thy crown of light.
Thou'st gained thy throne—thy crown of glory bright;
And mid the virgin band with lilies fair,
Thou followest the Lamb forever there.

A PUPIL OF LORETTO, Guelph.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

In the revised New Testament, the verse "Blessed art thou among women" is omitted from the angel's salutation to Mary. But it will still

PROTESTANTS believe that Catholics may be saved and that heathens will a husband? Why should not the be lost. Are they not illogical and Christian Brother be equal to the urchristian in sending mission-aries to Mexico, Italy, France and Spain, while millions of the pagans of Asia and Africa are going down to death ignorant of the Gospel? —Baltimore Mirror.

FREQUENTLY during the month of June the faithful Christian heart will unite fervently with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, as it is a season devoted in a special manner to the honoring of that Heart whence flowed the Blood and Water of salvation. We should make a practice of reciting daily some little prayer or of making an ejaculation to the Sacred Heart.

"O Sacred Heart of Jesus I implore
Than I may daily love Thee more and more.
—Catholic Columbian.

THE General Presbyterian Assembly in session in Buffalo, the other day, condemned in strong terms the present public schools system, as being detrimental to the national welfare, as wellas the souls of the rising generation. The secularization of edu-cation was declared to be little better than infidelity, with the inevit-able result of infidelity. It is only a matter of time when the whole world will recognize the fact that the Catholic Church was correct in its antagonism to a system of instruction that leads minds further from Buffalo Union. God, rather than bringing them to a contemplation of eternal truth.-Catholic Columbian.

"Two years ago the Rev. Mr. Norris, a Baptist dergyman at Guil. ford, Me., had trouble with his congregation because of his Greenback views, and the Baptist Conference sent him to Burmah as a missionary, There lately the natives killed and

ate him. Parson Newman, who, through

ran Burmese cannibal has lately a large stock of assured his countrymen that the superior. The Rev. Dr. Fulton, of We give in our tailor-ing department special be sent to Burmah. If this could be done by our Government, it would cause the Burmese to regard us with sensible Protestants of an incubus. -Freeman's Journal.

If the soul is all, and the body nothing, it is sometimes asked why is so much importance attached to the burial in consecrated ground? It is for the very reason that the soul is so important, because the prayers used in the dedication and consecration of cemeteries redomed to the souls, whose bodies lie there, and, furthermore, the faithful, visiting these sacred places—beautifully call-ed God's-field—offer up their prayers for their departed brethren. "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins."—Catholic

"OF all horned cattle," wrote Horace Greeley, "your college graduate is the most worthless animal in a newspaper office." And in last week's Freeman's Journal, Maurice Egan is just as merciless on the same vealy gentleman. The cruelly iconoclastic manner in which the Freeman's associate editor's pen slaughters those innocent fatlings that so sigh to fill "a long-felt want" and can't stifle the yearnings for a higher life, is enough to have him classically damned in about fifteen languages. Mr. Egan should be more prudent. Those calves may yet become big bulls; and then how they'll bellow and roar, albeit they cannot goar !- Buffalo Union.

Why do Sisters of Charity make more faithful, tender nurses than hired nurses? because they believe it is their vocation to be good Samaritans; they consecrate their live to it, they pray far grace to fulfil it, and they never make it a stepping stone to a life of profit or leisure. Why, therefore, other things being equal, should not the Sister who feels time between teaching and teaching young man who, whilst teaching, is thinking of law, medicine or divinity, as his future profession?—Catholic Columbian.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States opened its ninety-second annual meeting in our city last Thursday, May 19th. The commissioners and ruling elders constitute a large and respectable body, and represent, according to printed reports, 5,439 churches, 5,044 ministers and 578, 671 communicants. They are, we must suppose, representative men of the Presbyterian body, and doubtless earnest, intelligent and educated men, firm and sincere believers in revealed truth and Christian faith according to their knowledge and conscientious convictions; and as such we bid them a hearty welcome to our beautiful Queen City of the Lakes. We can afford to overlook an occasional fling at the pope, and the Church of Rome, from the disciples of John Knox; and charitably imputing that to the prejudices of education and ignorance of Catholic doctrines, we rejoice to see zealously laboring for the preservation and propagation of whatever of revealed religion and Christian doctrines they still hold instead of that wretched apostacy of the sixteenth century .-

The eighty Protestant divines who for ten years have been at work revising the King James's translation of the Bible, have given to the world their version of the New Testament. We have examined the four gospels. The important alternations are very few—the doxology is cut off from the Lord's Prayer, the closing verses of the last chapter of St. Mark have an imputation of spuriousness thrown

like politics in their missionary. They are in the direction of the Greenbackers are esteemed to have a delicate flavor of truth, but a vete- and other priests at Rheims in 1582 As soon as a weakling of the Catholic Church falls into their clutches, he or she is surreptitiously taken and and still more nearly paralled with made forthwith a member of their the revision of that production made communion. These sects thus frein 1849 by the Most Rev. Francis quently become the means of vio-Patrick Kenrick, the sixth Arch-bishop of Baltimore. Our Protestant friends may thus see that they are indebted to the Catholic Church not only for the Bible itself, but for the best English version of it; and the much good feelings, and relieve publication of this revision may force on their attention these questions— Since the writings of the Evangelists are lost-the earliest Greek manuscript of the Scriptures extant, now in the Vatican Library at Rome, being of the fourth century-what guarantee have Protestants that they have the Bible at all? If they cannot be certain that they have the Bible, of what use to them is their private interpretation of the book they call the Bible, of what use to them is a revision which only tends to raise doubts by pointing out passages alleged to be interpolated or erroneously deciphered, of what use to them are the supposed teachings of Christ, since they cannot be sure what those teachings are? Truly this revision will bring grist to Bob Ingersoll's mill.—Baltimore Mirror.

> THE distance that separates man from God can never be traversed by man. What is known of the Supreme Being must have been revealed to man. Providence decrees in a way that we do not understand, and cannot comprehend, otherwise we would be equal to God. Still we do not give up our reason, because we cannot fathom God's designs. It is the highest act of reason to acquiesce to the Divine Will. Unreasonable men, alone, act otherwise. "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." The owner of a valuable horse out in Bloomington, Ill., is reported to have been an "earnest Christian" up to the other day, when lightning killed his valuable horse, and did not touch a number of worthless ones standing near it. He is reported to have resum-ed former habits of profanity and sin, declaring that if there is a Providence, "It is against him any way." That is the feeling of all who seek an excuse for a bad life. It is possible this ex-"earnest Christian" hopes to convert God to his side by becoming profane. He is equal to

MARRIAGE is to women at once the

it is the promise of future bliss raised faithful to his God during life, we do on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her occupa-tions, her amusements, everything on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sister to whom she imparted every embryo thought and feeling, the brother who had played with her, by turns the counsellor and the counselled, and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and the playmateall are to be forsaken at one stroke; every former tie is loosened, the spring of every hope and action is to be changed; and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden paths before her. Buoyed up with the confidence of requitted love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations to the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hopes; who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection at home; who can, coward-like, break the illusions that won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired!

And, more than all, tenfold misery should be the portion of him who gains the affections of some trusting woman by appearing to be better than he is, and suffers future time to develop his bad qualities after her fate is irrevocably linked with his. -Catholic Columbian.

WHEN the Catholic Church rebeen ted astray by false teachers, she carefully prepares them for the reception of all the graces that are within her power of dispensing. A trial time as well as a course of in-struction is exacted that the hearts upon them, three whole clauses of St. of the converts may be drawn to

lating the consciences of well intending persons and are accomplices in their crime. Failing, now-a-days, to draw many to them, the preachers, as the representatives of their sects, have devised the plan of alluring young people by means of marriage. The weak ones fall, in a moment of thoughtlessness or temptation, the minister is at hand to witness the pronouncement of the marriage vows. A convert from Romanism is then heralded throughout the country and the preacher has distinguished him-self. Mixed marriages are without the Church's blessing when at their best, but they are veritable curses when performed in defiance of her authority. *Woe to those who bring down Heaven's curses in such a manner, for not only one generation but numbers of succeeding generations will rise up in their defiant wicked lives and lay the cause of their mis-ery to the day that a father and mother defiantly joined in marriage without the blessing of God. The consciences of such must be quickened before long and the result of such marriages is soon discovered in their unhappiness .- Catholic Colum-

DEATH comes to all alike; the millionaire, the pauper, the elevated, the lonely, the young, the old, and claim all seasons as its own. A majority of mankind live as if for claim all seasons as its own. A majority of mankind live as if for no other purpose than to enjoy their butterfly existence, and then sink into nothingness. The charms of life were theirs, and all that could induce to earthly delights; but happing the continuance by the Legitimists of their secret committees and dynastic hopes.—Philadelphia Standard. ness was never found. Those, who in life, wield a mighty influence in the world, sink to the same inevitable grave. Their memory may linger for a while in the minds of a loving for a while in the minds of a loving few, but the grass grows above the silver mounted coffin, and multitudes pass the resting place of the mortal remains, heedless of him who once lived and acted amongst them. "Is this the end of man?" asked the doubting ones. "No," answer the Christian, whose faith leads him be yond the gloom of the grave, and the gleam of life eternal bursts upon him. The body is given to the earth, whence it came, like a faded flower, but the life, the soul is indestructable; it came not from earth, and earth cannot claim it. As we kneed at be true that all generations shall call her blessed, this to the contrary not-withstanding.—Baltimore Marror.

Therefore, other things being equal, should not the Sister who feels divinely called to adopt teaching as a life work be equal to the young lady, who, distracted with love, divides her becoming protane. He is equal to the man who, getting provoked with himself, pounded his own head with himself, pounded his own head with a rock.—Catholic Columbian. it came not from earth, and earth Marriage is to women at once the cannot claim it. As we kneel at ministers who are loose on many vital happiest and saddest event of her life: the grave of one who has been points of theology, and are constantly beso in the spirit of charity that unites all members of the Church, and if the soul, that once possessed that body, is still suffering for the defilement that keep it from heaven, we beg God to accept our suffrages in its behalf. We go to the grave, not because there s anything there that is pleasing, but because it revives the memory, and brings the loved one before us again as in life, thus intensifying our earnest prayers .- Catholic Columbian.

again. After a long theological course in "Chambers' Encyclopedia" and much reading of Moncure D. Conway's correspondence from Europe, he considers himself fully equipped to settle any religious ques-When he has added a thorough reading of the erudite works of A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, to his course, he will be competent to fill any ministerial position. At present, however, he is unorthodox. A week or so ago he discovered "a schism in Southern Italy." But, although an almo t microscopical examination has been made, no trace of this schism has been found. It was probably a fossil schism—a schism of the Dodo period. In the language of the Times' theologian, St. Matthew is spoken of as the "Proteus of theological controversy." This phrase is classical, as well as theological; the theologian goes on, with the calmness of a great mind accustomed to religious novelties, to announce that the Rev. M. D. Conway had written from London, ceives into her fold those who have where the Irish dispatches are manufactured, that a new version of St. Matthew's Epistle had been seen. In this version, the *Times* says, "there were no miracles," and while it showed the regenerative character of baptism, yet it also shewed that Our Lord, true God and true man, rethe collapse of the World's Fair, is again deprived of a place, might be sent to Burmah, to inspect a consolship, and then the natives could do the rest. It would be a pleasure to the rest. It would be a pleasure to the man and a great relief to the country. The Burmese evidently special country. The Burmese evidently special consols the collapse of the World's Fair, is again deprived of a place, might be appreciated. Luke's report of the Lord's Prayer are omitted, the story of the woman taken in adultery is put in brackets, and a dozen sentences here and there are entirely expunged from the text. The minor changes are many, and then the police from this stronghold, and the ceived his sacred character "neither at conception or birth, but at bup-proached, a shower of stones came on the great step might be appreciated. She does not take them hap-hazard and declare them hers, before they have proven themselves sincere. With some of the seets, if not all, and it is to be hoped that something the very opposite is done invariably.

THE Times' theologian is at it

are as easily manufactured as Associated Press dispatches. It was easy to make an entire Mormon Bible, and it is easier to make an observable of the secure order. But for their interference there would have been bloodshed. Bible, and it is easier to make an "Epistle of St. Matthew." It is astonishing to see a "great daily" allow an irresponsible and ignorant writer to handle religious subjects; nobody has ever given the *Times* credit for much fairness or knowledge where religion is concerned; but this kind of theological writing, the fruit of a study of "Chambers' Encyclopedia" and other profound theological works, is an insult to the intelligence of even its most bigoted and narrow minded readers-and it has a good many of these .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

WHAT was once said spitefully of the Bourbons, that "they learned nothing and forgot nothing," can now be asserted with absolute truth of the followers of the elder branch of that ill-fated family in France. There is an election approaching on which the choice of seventy-five Senators depends. The only hope which the Conservatives have of holding their own is by the earnestly concerted action of all their factions. But so far are the Legitimist leaders from encouraging a movement in this direction that they are secretly planning most impracticable schemes for placing the Comte de Chambord on the throne; and the eloquent Comte de Mun has sacrificed his popularity to become their spokesman. But even with his aid their following promises to be so inconsiderable that we hope they the elder branch of that ill-fated family to be so inconsiderable that we hope they will in good time see the folly of their ways and think first of the Church and of "Henry V." afterwards. Eminent writers in the Catholic and Conservative press are pointing out the importance of concerted effort, notable among them being M. de Gaillard, in the Correspondent, and

THE Reverend Dr. Cuvler writes thus in the Evangelist: "We Protestants are not in the habit of expending much breath or ink in commending the sayings traying the cause of orthodox religi which they are sworn to defend. which they are sworn to defend. Weak-backed representatives of orthodoxy are more mischievous than open opposers. Be something or nothing, old Dr. Emmons used to say, 'but don't be only somethingish.'" Let us be thankful for somethings. Let us be that the above. This not often that poor, papist idolators can pick up ezen such slight crumbs of justice from the richly righteous tables of Protestant divines.—

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN IRE-LAND.

The Siege of New Pallas Castle.

LIMERICK, May 22, 1881. The state of affairs in New Pallas district remains much the same. The sher-iff is still unable to execute his writs of eviction. The military force, consisting of 100 picked men of the Ninth Regiment and a similar number of the Fifty-seventh, and a similar number of the Fitty-seventh, returned to headquarters early this morning without attacking, as any assault on the castle in which the occupiers of the land have fortified themselves could not but have resulted in most serious consequences. During the course of the day a council was held between the resident magistrate, the sheriff, and the military and police officers. It was resolved to magistrate, the sheriff, and the initiary and police officers. It was resolved to invest the castle and starve out the occupants. With this object a number of soldiers and police formed a condon around the castle to prevent the besieged from obtaining provisions. It is plain that all who are in the castle are as determined as ever to hold out. They seem termined as ever to hold out. They seem to be in the highest spirits, and to be am-ply supplied with creature comforts of all

The holders of the castle are loudly cheered by those who are outside. The bridges had been broken down, as the bridges had been broken down, as the idea got abroad that artillery was to be sent to storm the castle. The destruction of the bridges was intended to obstruct the passage of the cannon. It seems that the disturbances began after the sheriff's visit to the farms of two tenants. Neither stock nor property of any kind was to be found, nor was any resistance offered until the eastle was reached. Here they sought a certain Timothy Quinland. As soon as the sheriff and his party ap-

THE RETREAT.

THE RETREAT.

When the expedition faced for home they found out another broken bridge before them; and, while they were making the passage, the crowd, who had broken away from the priests, opened fire with stones. Immediately the police were given order to load. Father O'Donnell sprang forward in front of the levelled rifles, and shouted out that he would be responsible for order. Meantime a body of police rushed on the crowd of men and women in the rear. Swords and batons were flourished. A reporter was roughly handled, and the police struck out excitedly, right and left. This was the last collision, and the police then safely crossed the bridge. Half an hour later two Land League bands, with banners, and accomlision, and the ponce their sates, cossess the bridge. Half an hour later two Land League bands, with banners, and accompanied by thousands of people, arrived on the townland, from Tipperary, and, being too late for the disturbances, proceeded to celebrate the defeat of the landlords. It was intended to evict John Anderson, of Coales and the bailiff through fear.

Castletown; but the bailiff, through fear, refused to act with the sheriff, and the eviction had to be abandoned. eviction had to be abandoned.

As the troops were filing off past Anderson's house a mob assembled along the road and behind the hedges on the east side, and began to pour in a shower of stones. Several of the troops were struck and wounded. The district is in a most turbulent state. The local priests declare that if any further attempt is made to turbulent state. The local priests declare that, if any further attempt is made to carry out the decrees by force, they cannot restrain the people, and a most disastrous collision will be the result. The civil power backed by military force, is powerless, and the next steps are awaited with the greatest anxiety by the authorities, who have ordered the troops in Dublin to be in readiness to proceed to the South at an hour's notice. South at an hour's notice

TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD.

Protestants think it strange bigotry in Catholics in refusing to attend their places of worship, and not encouraging them in the cause of religion. They claim to be interested frequently in Catho ic affairs, and in a spirit of liberality are often present at Catholic services. They seemingly take no account of conscience in the matter, and regard liberal views in religion in a different light from views in politics or business affairs. The Catholic believes as firmly as he believes his own existence, as firmly as he believes his own existence, that truth is one; that contrary to truth there are many falsehoods; that by truth alone he can be saved. He feels as sincerely as man can feel that his faith is the true faith, and consequently all opposed to it as false, and cannot therefore admit for a moment that other systems of belief are true. He cannot admit liberal views without being guilty of a consequence. He cannot attend or encourage a religious service that is founded only on opposition to what he feels and knows of a certainty to be true, without he is an unreasonable to be true, without he is an unreasonable man, and consequently a lunatic. He does violence to his conscience, if he be sane, by taking cognizance of falsehood. A non-Catholic, on the contrary, does not believe anything, or is "liberal" enough to admit that all religions are good, no matter how contradictors, and that to be true, without he is an unreasonal no matter how contradictory, and that eternal life can be obtained by any of them. He cannot do violence to his conscience, or in his belief be considered unreasonable. if he should attend any religious service, including the Roman Catholic. Some say that the Catholic is not charitable in denying the religious advantages of non-Catholics. They really have no concep-tion of the meaning of the word "charity" which can only be founded upon "faith." Faith is one and not contradictory; charity must be one, and must have for its grand object the love of Almighty God. We must love our neighbor's soul for the love of God. It would be no love of that soul to admit that by its life of falsehood it can attain a life of eternal truth. It is charity to warn our neighbor of the loss he is about to incur, and not to encourage him in the means of suffering a greater loss. Hence what a crime Catholics commit by being present at a worship that they know and feel is false! A Protestant, on the contrary, does not commit the same crime, because he may not feel that he does violence to his conscience. Now, are we unreasonable? In fact, is it not a proof of the unity and divinity of our faith that the Church has never, in the whole history of her existence, deviated from the truth, or intimated, even remotely, that doctrines conflicting with her's might be true?—Catholic Columbian.

Somebody Else Besides the Irish Seen Drinking.

After dark in London, writes Prentice Mulford, at the East End, do they really set about the business in dead earnest of getting drunk. All day long have they skirmished and trifled with this venerable English i stitution, but after dark the business commences. The "public" is full of men and women. There is one with eight compartments, all joining a circular bar. Four barmaids are pushed to their utmost Four barmaids are pushed to their utmost pumping ale or serving out gin. A few are drunk—these excite little remark. The rest are getting drunk. It is a Babel and a confusion of tongues. You look at this shabbily-dressed crowd, and wonder where their drink-money comes from. Ragged little girls, just high enough to hold their quartern up to the edge of the bar, are here also. This is not a holiday. It is an ordinary East End London night at this recling, roaring, crammed 'Public.' k is as it was lest night, and as to morrow night will be. This is the ordinary programme. Presentation to a Priest.

James M'Intosh, P. P., Airdrie, was presented with an address and a purse of £150, on the occasion of his attaining his twenty-fifth year as a minister of the Church. The movement to present Church. The movement to present Father M'Intosh with a fitting testimonial to celebrate his silver jubilee met the heartiest support and warmest encouragement, not only amongs the members of his own flock, but also among many the members of his own flock, but also among many of his own flock, but also among many of the influential Protestants of the town. The interest taken in the matter was abundantly manifested by the large and enthusiastic audience which filled St. Margaret's Schoolroom on the occasion of the presentation of the address. While those who are more immediately connected with the rey gentleman as hen.

ment to the Church, an honor to the people, and, he might say, a living saint. He thanked the Protestants of the com-munity for their liberality and sympathy

acknowledgment of their magnificent testimonial. They must not, however, accept that as an authority in all that is said of him. It covered, with a sheet of gold, his many faults, and brought out his few qualifications with a powerful lens. The station in life which he had now reached was one in which he might for a little sit down and look around him on the scenes of the present he him on the scenes of the present, he might also look behind him on the road he had come and mark the various incidents that had occured on the journey, and he might also look before him and harmony and good feeling that had marked the relationship existing between him and his people during the last twenty-five years. He had lived in constant harmony with his people, and he could truly say "MONY A CANTY DAY WE'VE HAD WI'ANE

ANITHER" (applause). He was going down the hill of life, and when he reached the foot he of life, and when he reached the foot he expected to sleep among the remains of the faithful people who had made the journey before him. The work he had done had been spoken of, but he must say that anything he had done had been done in unison with assistance of great ability and prudence. What he had done himself was little, and what that little was a wark of lare. that little was, was a work of love. He loved the work and therefore found it easy. When he first came to 3lasgow, twenty-five years ago, he was soon able to form a pretty fair estimate of the character and wants of those among whom he had to labor. He soon found that the Irish character was intensely national, intensely affectionate, generous even to a fault, and that nothing would please them better than for him to go frankly and unconstrainedly among them. and unconstrainedly among them. When he got his pastoral staff he went in and out among them happy, free, frank and independent and he always found them satisfied. Since he had the pleasure of obeying the commands of his bishop and coming to Airdriche had never altered and coming to Airdrie he had never altered his relationship with them, his feelings, sentiments, and deportment were the same, and this evening testified to the feelings that had been manifested towards him all along by the people (applause). As the address remarked, he had been able to form a large cluster of

PROTESTANTS
of Airdie (applause). There was one subject which he should permit himself to say a few words on, and to remove the faint traces of a lingering prejudice in the minds of some people, namely, with regard to the number of Irishmen on the Poor Board. He did not know exactly the number of labourers in the parish and the surrounding district, but he was sure that the majority of the working men were Irishmen—either Protestant or Cath-olic—and while speaking on this question he wished it to be underst od that he referred to individuals of both creeds in referred to individuals of both creeds in the few remarks he meant to make. When an Irishman comes to this country he does not appear as an idler, a schemer, or a be gar. He comes full of life and vigour, not to ask alms but to work. Give him work, hard work, any kind of work, and you will find him next day, with a heavy heart it may be as he thinks of his own country gaing down jut the Give him work, hard work, any kind of work, and you will find him next day, with a heavy heart it may be as he thinks of his own country, going down into the pits to bring up your coal and iron. He will dig your canals, he will even raise

your valleys, make the crooked paths straight, and stretch out over the country a network of railways. Such men were the pioneers of civilization and progress, and a great important factor in the commercial greatness of this country (applause).

NO MEN COULD WORK BETTER; and another point to be considered was he always spent his wages in the community. A thousand men get £1000, and before the sun goes down it is £1000 circulated in the community. This goes

and before the sun goes down it is £1000 circulated in the community. This goes on week after week, year after year, and when his strength is exhausted, his arm paralyzed, for they know that even the finest steel would give way under constant pressure, would it be generous or just to grudge him a crust of bread? Don't say to him, "Go home to your own country where you were born." Say that the day after he arrives full of life and vigour, when he might have gone to the far West and obtained the remuneration he was in search of; but don't say it to him after he while those who are more immediately connected with the rev. gentleman as benefiting by his ministrations were, of course, represent in large numbers, the Protestant part of the community was largely represented. The chair was occupied by Mr. James M'Auley, and the following elergymen belonging to the district were also present; Rev. John Hughes, Airdrie; Michael O'Keefe, P. P., Coatbridge; Thomas Curran P.P., Whifflet; and M. O'Neill, Coatbridge.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said it was now twenty-five years since Father M'Intosh was annointed a priest of the Church of God. Father M'Intosh was annent to the Church, an honor to the peo-

HAPPY AMONG THE AIRDRIE PEOPLE, and uswilling to part with them in this life, and he should always feel a debt of munity for their liberality and sympathy in connection with the movement. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Alex. M'Killop to read the address.

The Rev. Father M'Ilvrosh, on rising to reply, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said it would be difficult for him that evening to give adequate expression to the various emotions which agitated his bosom. He felt it would be impossible for him to do justice to the occasion. Their kindness confounded him, and their generosity overwhelmed him. Anything that he could say would, he felt certain, fall short of their expectations, but, from past experience, he knew he could rely upon their indulgence to interpret favourably any deficiency in his power to do justice to the occasion (applause). He knew that for the future he should always cherish a deep debt of gratitude to the magistrates and to all the members of the community. They had come as private friends in order to do him honour, and he felt himself grateful for their presence. He would only say this, that his estimation of them came as sincerely and warmly from his heart as an incorely and warmly from his heart as sincerely and warmly from his heart as a him. He reciprocated to the fullest their feelings towards him. It remained for him to thank the members of the community. They had come as private friends in order to do him honour, and he felt himself grateful for their presence. He would only say this, that his estimation of them came as sincerely and warmly from his heart as all to the members of the community. They had come as private friends in order to do him honour, and he felt himself grateful for their presence. He would only say this, that his estimation of them came as sincerely and warmly from his heart as an expression of their presence. He would only say this, that his estimation of them came as sincerely and warmly from his heart as an expression of their presence. He would only say this, that his estimation of them community. It remained for him to thank the members of the community gratitude to the magistrates and to all the members of the community. They

Dyspepsia and Languor.

From the Well-known writer, Mrs.
Mary Francis—(Margaret Blownt).
"Two years ago I began to take the
Peruvian Syrup. I was in a languid,
half-alive state, through incipient dyspepsia
and defective circulation of the blood. and defective circulation of the blood. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup changed this to glowing, bounding health. I have a fine appetite, sleep soundly, and can walk five miles easily, without resting, or busy myself out of doors all day long without fatigue. A lady cousin, who resides with me, took the Syrup during her recoveryfrom a serious illness of some weeks. She has been an invalid for years. Five bottles of the Syrup have as built up, her system. and he might also look before him and see how far hewas from his journey's end. His sun was now in the meridian, and must soon decline and set in the horizon never again to rise for him, and whether his future career—the sew days and years that remained for him—would be like the past he sedd not tell, but e was resolved to do nothing unworthy of a priest, nothing unworthy of a gentleman, nothing to mar the harmony, and good feeling that medicine so invaluable to persons of seden-tary pursuits, or to those who suffer from languor or low spirits, that I relate this personal experience of its effects to you, leaving you to make what use you please of my letter." Sold by all druggists.

The most miserable man in the world i the dyspeptic, and dyspepsia is one of the most troublesome difficulties to remove, but *Burdock Blood Bitters* always conquer

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fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
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Discount of 10 per cent. off their present rates for all renewals sent through the Globe Lightning Rod Company's office at London.

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them, on application through the Globe Lightning Rod Company, at 10 per cent. liscount off present rates.

FURTHER: The Globe Lightning Rod Company guarantee their rods (erected

by them or their authorized agents) to protect all buildings against damage by light-ning upon which they are placed for the term of TEN YEARS. Failing to protect the said buildings, the money paid therefor will be refunded, with seven per cent.

BELOW IS LAST YEAR'S STATEMENT OF THE DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMILTON, CANADA

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... 461,000 00 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT..... LOSSES PAID 120,504 68 SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS December 31st, 1880..... 427,957 42 J. HARVEY, President. F. R. DESPARD, Manager.

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The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be much lower than those of any House on this continent. Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.—The proprietors take great pleasure in amouncing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public. Besides being most refreshing in this hot season, they are pronounced by the best medical anthorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements, The Plunge Baths is ready. W. G. STRATHDEE, Manager.

25 New styles Mixed Cards, 10 cents; 25 June Cards; 15 cents; 12 Princess Louise, guilt longersoll, Out.

FATHER TOM BURKE,

The Great Dominican Preacher Catherine of Siena.

In the course of a sermon preacthe Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P. Saviour's Church, Dominick Streetin, on the Feast of St. Cather Stena, the eloquent Dominican Among the saints of God there are to whom it is given in an especial to labor for the Church, who are up to be not only as humble of the Church of God, but as mig fenders of the Church—able to down her enemies to the right and down her enemies to the right and adown her enemies to the right and left—able to proclaim her truths voice pre-eminently sonorous an ive—able to convert all those without her to her love and her ence—able to surmount the most ence—able to surmount the most dous difficulties in the service Church—and to illustrate her within by the highest virtues a most wonderfully miraculous There are, I say, amongst the man a few—for they are only a few—to God vouchsafes this particular and amongst these the very foreatest—is that we the very greatest—is that we woman whose name to-day the celebrates on earth—whose name the Church triumphant joyfull brates in heaven—St. Catherine o She was born towards the middle fourteenth century, in the year humble, industrious and honors humble, industrious and honors rents, in the city of Siena, in Tin the north of Italy. At the her birth the world was in a very and perilous state. For His own purposes Almighty God had deer His Church was not only divinely-instituted teacher of kind the distributor of a graces, the witness of a truths, and the dispenser of His but He moreover decreed in Hotivine councils that for seve in the history of this world to Catholic Church was to be the Catholic Church was to be the amongst all the powers of the e-guardian of public law and of tional morality, the supreme tri which kings and people alike a and from whose decision there w and from whose decision there we peal, but implicit obedience, not spiritual things as there always but even in temporal things, but the compact which the kings nations of Christendom ha amongst themselves. During the of which I speak THE POPE WAS THE FIRST KING

The most powerful monarch bow down to his decision even poral matters. The nations retheir disputes to him. If two tions were on the very point of war they were declared outlaw ternational law unless they firs their dispute to the decision of of Rome, and more than once tory of Europe the sword was unsheathed and in the hands ful leaders of great armies, were obliged very reluctantly it again by the solemn comme it again by the solemn commes Sovereign Pontiff, and to spare and the lives of their poor p may be, dearly beloved, that t cal economist, or the philosoph historian, of the present day writer, perhaps, and vet not ke first page of the Christian C will deplore this state of thing it moral and intellectual slaves have the great fact before u have the great fact before u Pope of Rome for several hun and it now takes 5,000,000 a to keep the peace, and they able to keep it. There are more than 5,000,000 armed m ope; the nations say they are but it is a peace far more te

ALL THE YOUNG MEN ARE TA

from the schools, from the colle workhouses, from the paths will be devoured by that Moitary power, and to be sent tered in soul, shattered and in body, polluted by every wor sent forth to give relies of a to those pursuits of industry, religion which demanded the of their age and of t and of their strength. so it was when St. of Siena was born. The Po so it was when St. of Siena was born. The Pc supreme arbiter of Europe, the supreme tribunal that merely individuals, but natio merely individuals, but natio It will be easily perceived, de that it was absolutely nece pope, holding such a position place that Almighty God ha and appointed for him—and city of Rome. To be in Roi where he stood in the mi tions—belonging to none, them all; in Rome, where I therecally independent of them all; in Rollie, where thoroughly independent of sing foreign influence; in he could not be stigma Englishman, or a Frenchman, but where he was the the common father, the parall the nations of Christend seventy years, by a false ste most fatal that ever was tal tory of the Church—the Pedoned Rome, more or les and driven out by the tur Roman people, and they fuge in the City of Avigno of France, a very contrast to the anciant, imperial city Avignon was one of the cities of the time. Rome v

ROME WAS MORE THAN H. of a waste and Campagna planted in the vale of the planted in the vale of the the most beautiful and fer world. Rome was people population, full of prej-blind impulses, and full ness at the time. At Avi, was surrounded by all the most refined and refining was surrounded by all the most refined, and refining For seventy years the Po Avignon—the eyes of Christinctively and sought I Eternal City. The Vatic its crown, the grass was streets of Rome, and Ital the most frightful disorder that entered into every

that entered into every family in the land. And all this confusion, Cather

N.

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Manager.

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ited up with all e Plunge both is DEE, Manager. s, 10 cents; % bun cess Louise, guilt at Card House

The Great Dominican Preacher on St. Catherine of Siena.

In the course of a sermon preached by the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P., in St. Saviour's Church, Dominick Street, Dublin, on the Feast of St. Catherine of Siena, the eloquent Dominican said: Among the saints of God there are some to whom it is given in an especial manner to labor for the Church, who are raised up to be not only as humble children of the Church of God, but as mighty defenders of the Church—able to strike down her enemies to the right and to the left—able to proclaim her truths with a adown her enemies to the right and so that left—able to proclaim her truths with a voice pre-eminently sonorous and decisive—able to convert all those who are without her to her love and her obedience—able to surmount the most stupen-Jour difficulties in the service of the Church—and to illustrate her from within by the highest virtues and the most wonderfully miraculous powers.
There are, I say, amongst the many saints a few—for they are only a few—to whom God vouchsafes this particular grace; and amongst these the very foremost—the very greatest—is that wonderful woman whose name to-day the Church celebrates on earth—whose name to day the Church triumphant ionfully cele.

The Most strandrom world has all gone wrong, precent of the city of pleasure to the city of pleasure to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar upon his throne; go forth, for as I will be compared to the city of pleasure to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of mations; bring back my vicar, the Pope of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of some from the city of pleasure to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of some from the city of pleasure to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of some from the city of pleasure to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar upon his throne; go forth, for as I will be compared to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar upon his throne; go forth, for as I will be compared to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar upon his throne; go forth, for as I will be compared to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of a few—for the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of a few—for the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of a few—for the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar the Pope of the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar upon his throne; go forth, for as I will be compared to the city of power as well as of repentance, and the city of power as well as of repentance, and the city of power as well as of repentance, and the city of power as the Church triumphant joyfully cele-brates in heaven—St. Catherine of Siena. She was born towards the middle of the fourteenth century, in the year 1347, of humble, industrious and honorable pa-

Catholic Church was to be the greatest amongst all the powers of the earth, the guardian of public law and of internaguardian of public law and of international morality, the supreme tribunal to which kings and people alike appealed, and from whose decision there was no appeal, but implicit obedience, not only in spiritual things as there always must be, but even in temporal things, because of the compact which the kings and the nations of Christendom had made amongst themselves. During those ages of which I speak

THE POPE WAS THE FIRST KING IN THE

war they were declared outlawed by in-ternational law unless they first referred their dispute to the decision of the Pope of Rome, and more than once in the hisof Rome, and more than once in the history of Europe the sword was already unsheathed and in the hands of powerful leaders of great armies, and they were obliged very reluctantly to sheath it again by the solemn command of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to spare the blood and the lives of their year poorly. and the lives of their poor people. It may be, dearly beloved, that the politimay be, deanly served, that the both cal economist, or the philosopher, or the historian, of the present day—a great writer, perhaps, and yet not knowing the first page of the Christian Catechism— will deplore this state of things and call it moral and intellectual slavery, but we have the great fact before us that the Pope of Rome for several hundred years and it now takes 5,000,000 armed to keep the peace, and they are not able to keep it. There are at present more than 5,000,000 armed men in Europe; the nations say they are at peace, but it is a peace far more terrible than

WAT.
ALL THE YOUNG MEN ARE TAKEN AWAY from the schools from the colleges from the workhouses, from the paths of industry, all to be devoured by that Moloch of military power, and to be sent forth shat-tered in soul, shattered and debilitated in body, polluted by every worst tradition, sent forth to give relics of a broken life to those pursuits of industry, science and religion which demanded the very flower religion which demanded the very flower of their age and of their youth and of their strength. However, so it was when St. Catherine of Siena was born. The Pope was the supreme arbiter of Europe, the head of the supreme tribunal that judged, not merely individuals, but nations and kings. It will be easily perceived, dearly beloved, that it was absolutely necessary for the pope holding such a position, to be in the that it was absolutely necessary for the pope, holding such a position, to be in the place that Almighty God had predestined and appointed for him—and that was the city of Rome. To be in Rome—in Rome, where he stood in the midst of all nations—belonging to none, but father of them all; in Rome, where his action was

of a waste and Campagna, Avignon was planted in the vale of the Rhone, one of the most beautiful and rertine spots in the world. Rome was peopled by a sullen population, full of prejudices, full of blind impulses, and full of bloodthirstines at the time. At Avignon the Pope was surrounded by all that made life the most refined, and refining and charming. For seventy years the Popes remained at Avignon—the eyes of Christendom turned instinctively and sought him in vain in the Eternal City. The Vatican hill had lost its crown, the grass was growing in the streets of Rome, and Italy was given up to the most frightful disorder and turbulence that he was to be put to death he gave way to rage and despair. In his ragings he refused to turn to God, and interdict, not a single candle lighted, and interdict, not a single candle lighted, and interdict, not a single candle lighted, and interdict, not a surrounded by all that made life the mass surrounded by all that made life the most refined, and refining and charming. For seventy years the Popes remained at Avignon—the eyes of Christendom turned instinctively and sought him in vain in the Eternal City. The Vatican hill had lost its crown, the grass was growing in the streets of Rome, and Italy was given up to the most frightful disorder and turbulence that he was to be put to death he gave way to rage and despair. In his ragings he refused to turn to God, who appeared so unjust to him. He was not him that they could do without the Catholic Church and the magistracy ordered many churches to be pulled down, and the magistracy ordered many churches to be pulled down, and the magistracy ordered many churches to be pulled down, and the magistracy ordered many churches to be pulled down, and the same propease of Units represented to turn to God, and interdict, not a surrounded by all that made life the most refined, and refused to turn to God, in him the gave way to rage and despair. In his ragings he refused to turn to God, in him the gave way to rage and death he gave way to rage and death he gave way to rage and death he gave way to rage and death h

FATHER TOM BURKE, O. P. grew apace in her father's house in the city of Siena, and she was already 23 years of age before Almighty God revealed to her the great and wonderful mission which He had destined her to accomplish. During these twenty-three years she was growing every day in virtue and holiness, and we shall see a little later on she had already established her character for sanctity and for wonderful powers, and in an ecstacy of prayer, whilst she was weeping over the miseries that afflicted the Church of God and the world; whilst she was bemoaning to her Divine Spouse, who had revealed to her the frightful schism that we was beauty or the seamless carb that was to rend asunder the seamless garb of the Church's unity; whilst she saw the of the Church's unity; whilst she saw the future heresies and miseries that were in the womb of time; when she was deploring all this and weeping before her Lord, He suddenly flashed into her presence in a vision, and said to her: "Arise, O Catherine, arise, my beloved, put aside the heavenly solace of thy prayer, lay aside thy womanly timidity, go out into the world; the world has all gone wrong, preach to the nations; bring back my vicar, the Pope of Rome from the city of pleasure to the city of power as well as of repentance, set my vicar upon his throne; go forth, for as I sent Moses of old, so do I send thee armed with my power, and all things shall yield

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MISSION EVER

GIVEN TO WOMAN. She becomes in our eyes a very Deborah of the New Testament, for, as when every man in Israel had sheathed his sword and humble, industrious and honorable parents, in the city of Siena, in Tuscany, in the north of Italy. At the time of her birth the world was in a very strange and perilous state. For His own divine purposes Almighty God had decreed that His Church was not only to be divinely-instituted teacher of mankind the distributor of all His graces, the witness of all His graces, the witness of all His graces, the witness of His mercy, but He moreover decreed in His own Divine councils that for several ages in the history of this world the Holy Catholic Church was to be the greatest city that was excommunicated and inter-dicted—when he sent a messenger of peace, a high ecclesiastical dignitary, to offer them a high ecclesiastical dignitary, to offer their forgiveness, and peace, and pardon, what did they do with the Pope's nuncio? Oh, they took him into the public place of the city, and there they flayed him alive unot which I speak

THE FOPE WAS THE FIRST KING IN THE WORLD.

The most powerful monarchs had to bow down to his decision even in tember of the people. What manner of men were bow down to his decision even in temporal matters. The nations referred all their disputes to him. If two great nations were on the very point of going to war they were declared outlawed by international law pulges that first referred inc. The strongest lord in Italy was Bartanagarana. some idea of what the noblemen, and the princes, and the dukes, and the leaders of the people were in the days of St. Catherine. The strongest lord in Italy, was Barnabo Visconti, Duke of Milan. He held sway over nearly the whole north of Italy; he hunded the nearly the whole north of Italy; he hunted the poor through his territories as if they were wild beasts; he slew them

without pity; he was the veriest savage that walked this earth! And yet he was a first-class statesman and a brave warrior.
His people fied before him
AS IF HE WERE A DEMON FROM HELL;
he kent 5000 bloodbassed a mich which he

he kept 5000 bloodhounds, with which he hunted through his territories. At length was in the midst of his guards; he saw those two servants of God before him fearlessly; he burst into a loud laugh; then and there he commanded them to be seized; a fire was made in his presence, and the two priests were burned to death before his face. Such were the princes of Italy, such were the people of the middle of the fourteenth century, when Catherine refourteenth century, out amongst them. ceived orders to go out amongst them. But she went fearlessly, heralding her coming with some of the most extraordinary miracles, especially in the conversion of sinners. She went to Florence, entering sinners. She went to Florence, entering the city; it was immediately bruited about that Catherine of Siena, daughter of the people, was come, and all the magistrates of the city came—partly from fear, partly from reverential curiosity—to see her. She spoke to them words that still are recorded spoke to them in the Tuscan tongue, which she spoke so well that every utterance and letter of hers are still kept as the highest type of the purest Italian language. highest type of the purest Italian language ever spoken. She spoke to them of God and His judgment, and, above all of His love; and

THE HARDEST HEART AMONGST THEM WAS

and they put themselves into her hands excommunicated as they were, and, by a solemn decree of the Florentine Republic, them all; in Rome, where his action was thoroughly independant of any supervening foreign influence; in Rome, where he could not be stigmatized as an Englishman, or a Frenchman, or a German, but where he was the Catholic man, the common father, the papa or Pope of all the nations of Christendow. Yet, for seventy years, by a false step—one of the most fatal that ever was taken in the history of the Church—the Popes had abandoned Rome, more or less forced to it, and driven out by the turbulence of the Roman people, and they had taken refuge in the City of Avignon, in the South of France, a very contrast in everything to the anciant, imperial city they had left.

ROME WAS MORETHAN HALF IN RUINS.

Avignon was one of the most beautiful cities of the time. Rome was in the mist of a waste and Campagna, Avignon was allowed in the value of the Rhome one of the Roman spendent of the Rhome of the Roman was allowed in the value of the Rhome one of the South of the Rome was in the mist of a waste and Campagna, Avignon was allowed in the value of the Rhome one of the Rome was allowed in the value of the Rhome one of the Rome was in the mist of a waste and Campagna, Avignon was an enescenger inspired of God. The peace which she obtained was soluted as the received at Avignon, the Fope, as an ambassadress to treat with him of peace. She was received at Avignon with royal honors. She presented the with royal honors. She presented the rise of Siena was received at Avignon with royal honors. She presented with him of peace. She was received at Avignon with royal honors. She presented the repope, as an ambassadress to treat with him of peace. She was received at Avignon with royal honors. She presented the with royal honors. She presented the with royal honors. She presented the with royal honors. She presented with him of peace. She was received at Avignon with him of peace with the Florentines and the with royal honors. She presented the with royal honors. She preserved the vith him of peace with the Florentines and the self-the and he acknowledged that the woman that spoke to him was a messenger inspired of God. The peace which she obtained was rejected by the wicked people of Florence, and two years afterwards, after they had

when in the midst of them appeared (Catherine of Siena once more in her Dominican habit. This time they had lost their reverence for her, they attacked the house in which she dwelt, they came with naked swords, dripping with citizens' blood, and cried out, "Where is this disturber; where is this wicked woman until we put are not to her?" And she came for this web put me to death, for I am willing to die for God and His Church." Just as the Church of God, and she said to them, "I am Jesus of Nazareth," so this angry and blood, this to the card, as when the Lord said to them, "I am Jesus of Nazareth," so this angry and blood, thirsty rabble turned aside and fled from the body, as their swords through her heart for the Church of God, and they left her weeping, and turning to her companions, and any many of the content of the Church of God, and they left her weeping and turning to her companions, and this pass their swords through the Pope back from Avignon to Rome. She reconciled these hungry wicked Florentines, and made them kneed down how had bed oblood gusted on her habit, but she was abould shed my blood." But the brought the Pope back from Avignon to Rome. She reconciled these hungry wicked Florentines, and made them kneed down how had bod gusted on her habit, but she was a principles are embedded in nor thing. The pardon of the Church of God, and they left her weeping and turning to her companions, and the proper successful to the part of the Church of God, and they left her weeping and turning to her companions, and the proper successful the part of the Church of God, and they left her weeping and turning to her companions, and the proper successful the part of the Church of God, and the proper the Church of God, and they left her weeping and turning to her companions, and the proper thanks the proper turned to Rome. She reconciled these hungry wicked Florentines, and made them kneed to the part of the Church of God, and the proper turned to Rome in 13676; and the proper turned to Rome in 13676; and the pro

Pope returned to Rome in 1376; ALL THE CATHOLIC NATIONS OF THE EARTH gave glory and thanks to God, glory and thanks to the wonderful woman who had restored the Vicar of Christ to his throne upon the Vatican Hill; who had restored peace to the Christian world. Catherine peace to the Christian world. Catherine sank into the obscurity of her loved private life at Siena, and there for a year she remained as usual—fasting, praying, macerating and afflicting her emaciated body, abstaining almost entirely from food, and living more than once for fifty-five days from Ash Wednesday on to Ascension living more than once for inty-live days from Ash Wednesday on to Ascension Thursday upon the sole Eucharist bread that she received every morning. But now Gregory XI., the Pope whom she brought back, died at Rome in 1378. when we reflect upon the state of Italy at that time. It will give you some idea of the people amongst whom St. Catherine had to go freely, speak loudly, argue boldly, and denounce fearlessly in the name of God—it would give you some idea of what these people were when I tell you that when Pope Gregory XI. sent his nuncio in 1376 to the city of Florence, that was in the rebellion against him—the city that was excommunicated and interschism—the most terrible that ever fell upon the Church of God—came. Year after year, decade after decade, it continued, disturbing and confusing the whole Christian world; but the moment that anti-Popes were proclaimed Catherine flew from the cell in Siena, went to Rome, proclaim-ed to the whole world in letters to the King of France, the Queen of Naples, the King of England, and the various courts, that, at the peril of their salvation, they must stand by Urban VI., the true Pope, sounding the note of orthodoxy in a voice sonorous beyond any other, and fixing the

ROME ITSELF WAS DIVIDED;

there was strife in every household; there was blood shed in every street; the cause of the true Pontiff seemed to be declining; the cloud of schism was deepening; kings and nations were passing away from the unity of the Church. Catherine prayed, Catherine fasted, Catherine scourged herself mercilessly, Catherine yielded herself hunted through his territories. At length two holy friars thought, perhaps, they could awake him to some sense of duty. They made up their minds to run the risk and face these savages; and accordingly they presented themselves to him and said, "Oh, man of blood; oh, man of lust, and adultery, and murder! the Lord God above thee will take thee to task for thy crimes." He listened for a moment; he was in the midst of his guards: he saw could have exercised such influence, before her voice could have become so powerful, Almighty God must have prepared her by Animghty God must have prepared her by some wonderful preparation of grace; He must have given her something or other that proclaimed her influence and gave her a legitimate title to that unbounded authority that the same to have bounded authority that she seems to have exercised in her day over Pope, cardinals, bishops, priests and people throughout the Christian world; and in truth the secret f her influence lay in her sanctity-a of her influence lay in her sanctity—a a sanctity that began in her infancy, a sanctity that grew with her years, never interrupted by anything like the commission of a mortal sin; never retarded by the salutary delay of conversion as of necessary repentence; a sanctity that was not changed in her, but beautifully developing, and ripening, and maturing, from the baptismal font to the throne in heaven; uninterrupted sanctity feeding upon prayer, maturing in the love of God until it became the one all-absorbing passion of her soul, breeding in her such a full intimher soul, breeding in her such a fun interrup-acy with Jesus Christ, such an uninterrup-ted consciousness of His presence, that when she was saying her office, when she would come to the end of a psalm, instead of the constitution of the consti would come to the end of a psain, instead of saying "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost," she wrapped in her ecstacy, would say, "Glory be to the Father, and to Thee, and to the Holy Ghost." He was ever present to her; He was never absent from her mind, from her heart. Day after day He tried her in the crucible of the most terrible temp-tations. In her seventeenth year she ob-tained the longing of her youth and the

and when she was twenty-three years of age she performed the first most wonder-ful miracle of her life. IN HER TWENTY-THIRD YEAR A YOUNG NOBLEMAN
named Nicholas de Tolda was sentenced to death for some slight political crime— he had said a word against the magistrates of the city, and was supposed to be incit-ing the people to rebellion, and he was condemned to death. A nobleman of one of the first families in Perugia, full of life and health—ah! when he heard that terrible sentence that he was to be put to

all the countries in Europe. Such a moment forgot the justice of that God whose love was the one passion, the one good, the one joy of her life. She was thirty-three years of age when she died in Rome; like the Saviour whom she loved, she died for the Church, and she died of a broken heart. Five hundred years have passed away, and she is only beginning to taste the eternal glory and happiness which shall be hers forever. Five hundred years of heaven's joy have passed, and strive to do so, I am as sure as I am at strive to do so, I am as sure as I am at strive to do so, I am as sure as I am at strive to do so, I am as sure as I am at sure as I am which shall be hers forever. Five hundred years of heaven's joy have passed, as if they were yesterday; but an eternity of joy awaits thee, O virgin spouse and lover of Jesus and of His Church. On earth, O Catherine, thy voice was strong to soften the hardest heart and comfort the greatest sinner; surely, in heaven thy voice has not lost its charm or its power. Oh, pray for the Church of God to-day; pray for the persecuted Pontiffs, for the imprisoned bishops, pray for the people; pray for Ireland, that no schism, no heresy, no coldness or infidelity may ever come in between a martyred people and the Church for which their fathers died. Amen.

time, and then in a few minutes a score of stalwart Tipper ary men were dragging the carriage along amid continuous cheering and the music of bands. In this way the village was entered under a triumphal arch, which bore the inscription, "Welcome to the great Archbishop of the South." The carriage was drawn up a short hill to the church gates, and there his Grace was received by the Very Rev. Dr. Ryan, P. P., V. G., and president of the Ballingarry Land League; then and president of the Ballingarry Land League; Rev. J. Hickey, C. C., vice-president; and Rev. P. Ryan, C. C.

An address from the Ballingarry Land League was then read.
His Grace replied: Mr. Fitzgerald, Dr.
Ryan, and men of Ballingarry, I thank you
very sincerely for this short but at the
same time emphatic and cordial address. same time emphatic and cordial address.

It has been my lot to receive many addresses during my life-time, and in all probability, I have received as many, perhaps, as any other ecclesiastic in this or in any other country, for, as you know, it has been my fortune, either for good or evil, to have travelled a great deal, and to have encountered the scattered children of my race in almost overy land upon which the sun shines, and I am proud to be able the sun shines, and I am proud to be able to say that I never yet met a body of Irishmen in any country, whether in the British colonies or in the great Republic of the West, who did not entertain for me some kindly feelings, and bid me accordingly, when I came in their midst, a cordial and hearty welcome (applause). But I can safely assure you, and you can trust to my word, because whatever I am, I trust I shall be truthful, that I never received an prize of her early desires—she received the holy habit of the order of St. Dominic—address or a reception in any part of the shall be truthful, that I never received an address or a reception in any part of the world, which gave me greater gratification than the address I have received this evening, and the manifestation of kindly feeling you have shown in my regard. The name of Ballingarry, I was say here fartlessly was

may say here fearlessly, was
ASSOCIATED WITH MY YOUNGER DAYS,
and many and many a time, when I was a and many and many a time, when I was a much younger man than I am to-day, I was asking myself was it not a strange thing that in the troubled times of the past why was it that those men who risked everything for their country's good went and made their last, as it was their first

principle and wish to carry it into action, and strive to do so, I am as sure as I am of my own existence that that principle is right, and the action of the people is, therefore, to be commended (applause). Therefore, when I saw this business of the Therefore, when I saw this business of the League, this uprising of the Irish heart and the Irish head and the Irish arm against the tyranny by which the people of this country were kept down for ages—when I saw that swelling like an immense hurricane and sweeping over the country I said, "It is impossible that can be wrong, because the Irish heart is always right and the Irish head guides it to a secure aim."
Therefore, independent of any reasoning of my own, that is what I say. I have acted upon it, and shall act upon it, to the end (applause). Therefore, I say to you,

a martyred people and the Church for which their fathers died. Amen.

MAGNIFICENT SPEECHES OF THE ACIBISHOP OF CASHEL.

At Kilkenny on Saturday Dr. Croke received another of these popular tributes to which he is now so accustomed, but one the cheery heartiness of which could only be found in Tipperary. His Grace, in his annual visitation of the parishes of the archdiocese, arranged to begin with Ballingary. The notice of his coming was short, but the people of the historic district hastily determined that the welcomes should be no cold one. The archbishop about three o'clock, having driven over from Thurles, arrived within a mile of Ballingary, and must have been considerably surprised at the vast gathering which greef and the assemblage, behind them were a number of members of the Ladies Land League were foreing an long olumn of people, choking the hedge-enclosed roadway, with green for the hedge-enclosed roadway, with green a norm of people, choking the hedge-enclosed roadway, with green for an intermediate of the hedge-enclosed roadway, with green for the hedge-enclosed roadway, w

one. I tell you we are an excitable peo-ple, and when a man is excited the chances are, if there is a man opposing him on the other side, he may do something that is wrong, offer violence to somebody, and thus not only break the law but give and thus not only break the law but give strength to the enemy. Therefore, I say, you are sure of success, because right will always prevail, and you are right; but it will be upon the two conditions that you do no man any injury and offer violence to no man. No outrage, no shooting, no collisions with the police and military; we are not prepared for those things, and if they are attempted, the people will be they are attempted, the people will be sure to be the worst off in the latter end, and it will give strength to the enemy. We don't know what God Almighty might have in store for this country yet, might have in store for this country yet, but it would be a most anomalous thing if the most religious, the most God-fearing, the most devoted and the the most devoted and the best people in the world, in one sense of the word, would be the poorest, most miserable, most per-secuted and abject in another. Hence I have hope for Ireland (cheers).

I HAVE HOPE THAT WE WILL RISE YET. I HAVE HOPE THAT WE WILL RISE YET.
I have hope, if not in my time, and probably not in my time, yet at some time or other, that Ireland will be what she ought to be. She ought to be a prosperous country; she ought to have plenty to eat and drink and be well housed, and having that, we would have made a great step in advance (applause). It grieves me to see the people in rags, it grieves me to see their houses poor, it grieves me to see the people in rags, it grieves me to see their houses poor, it grieves me to see them distressed and trampled upon, and my aspiration and prayer, standing close to your beautiful church, beside your pastor, and in the presence of this great gathering, is that Ireland may be what it ought to be—be happy propersus and contented. -be happy, prosperous and contented

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel visited Mullinahone on Monday night, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. His Grace had been engaged during the day at Gurtnahoe in the visitation of the along of the district and it was not the clergy of that district, and it was not until near seven o'clock in the evening that he left that village to proceed to Mullinahone, a drive of eleven Irish miles. The evening was fine, and every hundred or two hundred yards along the road groups of men, women and children were found assembled to salute his Grace. Triumphal arches had been erected at intervals along almost the entire route, but as Mullinahone came nearer the number of these increased, and the decorations more these increased, and the decorations more elaborate. A procession was formed headed by a score or two of well-mounted horsemen, followed by his Grace's carriage, in the rear of which came many thousands of people, mostly on foot, but some hundreds of them in waggonettes,

croydons, cars and other vehicles. Several bands were present, and played appropriate airs. The town, which was not reached until a quarter-past nine o'clock, was in a state of great excitement. The houses were all illuminated, numerous arches spanned the principle streets, fronts of the houses were profusely decorated with evergreens, the effect of which was to some extent lost through the lateness of the house. The cheering having subsided the hour. The cheering having subsided, Mr. Nicholas Shee read the following ad-

May it please your Grace,—We, the people of the parish of Mullinahone, hall with raptures of joy your visit to our parish. We wolcome you as our beloved with raptures of joy your visit to our par-ish. We welcome you as our beloved Archbishop and as one of the greatest Irishmen of our time. We are proud to have you as Archbishop of Cashel and Emly; and we merely express the wishes of Irishmen all the world over when we of Irishmen all the world over when we say that God may give your Grace health and length of days to enable you to plead the cause of our country and to vindicate the honor of Ireland's daughters.—Signed on behalf of the people of Mullinahone.

His 'Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, who was loudly cheered, said: Mr. Shee and friends of the parish of Mullinahone, and Irishmen, though Lam somewhat.

and Irishmen, though I am somewhat fatigued after the very long and arduous duties that I had to discharge to-day in duties that I had to discharge to-day in another parish, I can assure you that when I come and see here before me so large, so respectable, and so patriotic a body of my countrymen, all the fatigues of the day vanish (cheers), and new strength, as it were, infused into me. Certainly, I can-not but be proud of receiving this address not but be proud of receiving this address this evening from the people of Mullina-hone. Mullinahone has a history of its own. Mullinahone seems to me to have been the birthplace of many a true Irishbeen the birthplace of many a true Irishman; and I believe myself that the spirit of that grand party that lived in this country over thirty years ago remains here still (cheers). I am convinced that, in honoring me here this evening, you are not honoring me individually, but you are honoring me as one of the Bishops of the Irish Church; and, let me assure you and have the greatest possible pleasure.

—and I have the greatest possible pleasure in doing it—that there is not a bishop in Ireland—I believe there is not a priest in Ireland—who does not love Ireland as well as I do (cheers). One man has one way of showing his love for his country, and another man has another way of showing it; but I believe that, if the

any man taken up by the Government and clapped into prison by the Government, even if I knew nothing of him before, I come to the conclusion that there is something in him, souething sound in him, and that the Government think there must be something dangerous in him (cheers). Therefore, if I knew nothing of John Dillon, if I found that on his leaving my house, where he spent the last evening of his free life—if I found that they arrested him, put him under lock and key, to keep him there while this agitation lasts, I would say Mr. John Dillon must have a power else they would not have cared to grapple with him (cheers). I am proud of our people. The priests any man taken up by the Government I am proud of our people. The priests are one with them in this agitation. I am are one with them in this agitation. I am proud of priests and people. But amongst these there is not one that I am more proud of than of our county member (cheers). I knew his father; I worked (cheers). I knew his father; I worked with him in my young days, worked with him after his return from exile, and he is a worthy son of such a sire. With the traditions of our rounty, with the priests and people united, with a fixed determination to win united, with a fixed determination to win our rights, to do nothing wrong, our country will become, if not free in our time, she will become a happy, a contented, a prosperous and a fine country to live in (cheers). I shall as long as I live co-operate fearlessly with the people in order to bring round this most desirable result

The vast assemblage then dispersed.

When doctors disagree who shall decide? The people often decide by "throwing physic to the dogs," and trying Burdock Blood Bitters, and the result is always satisfactory. Burdock Blood Bitters is the Multum in Parco of medical science, curing all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. A trial bottle only costs 10 cents. A dollar bottle may save you many dollars in doctor's bills. in doctor's bills.

IF YOU are suffering with a cold do not fail to try HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALS: M; it is daily releving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and releasely palatable.

The Liver is the grand purifying organ of the system; when inactive or obstructed bad blood and ill health are certain results Burdock Blood Bitters cure all diseases Burdock Blood Bitters cure all diseases arising from disordered Liver, Stormach, Bowels or Kidneys, purifying, restoring and strengthening. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses and enriches the Blood, and imparts tone to every organ of the body. Trial Bottles 10 cents.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the most reliable article in use for re-storing gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth.

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Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inchesements for three, six or Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1881. Diocesan Contributions Towards the New

Cathedral.

The Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese, thankfully acknowledges the following contributions from the Diocese, towards the erection of the new Cathedral:

April 21, St. Anne's, Rev. P. May 17, Maiostone, Rev. F. J.
Ouellette, Pastor....
" 21, Windsor, Very Rev.
Dean Wagner, Pastor \$115 00 250 00 land, not by physical force, nor by any manifestation of physical force, but by moral means. We want to make our

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The excitement in Ireland on the land question seems to increase every day. The Land Bill must soon find its way to the Lords, where it is almost certain to find rejection or radical amendment. We are, we must admit, pleased to see in the Commons a very settled disposition to reject any amendment calculated to make the Bill work more unfavorably to the tenantry than the Government had at first intended. The Bill will, no doubt pass the Peoples' Chamber by an immense majority. We are inclined to think that many of the leading provisions of the Bill will be found unworkable, and will, if it pass, require amendment at the very next session of Parliament. Mr. Bright made solemn promise that, unless the Land Bill pass, he must withdraw from the Government. The only course, therefore open to Mr. Gladstone, if the Lords reject open to Mr. Gladstone, the Lords reject his bill, will be an isomediate appeal to the rights of the owner of the soil, and people. An appeal to the constituencies at the present time would not, in our prinion, fail to strengthen the administration of the owner of the soil, and we recognize our own rights. At the same time, and while we give to Cæsar prinion, fail to strengthen the administration of the owner of the soil, and we recognize our own rights. At the same time, and while we give to Cæsar strengthen the administration of the owner of the soil, and we recognize our own rights. At the same time, and while we give to Cæsar strengthen the rights of the owner of the soil, and we recognize our own rights. At the same time, and while we give to Cæsar strengthen the administration of the owner of the soil, and we recognize our own rights. At the same time, and while we give to Cæsar strengthen the administration of the owner of the soil, and the recognize our own rights. At the same time, and while we give to Cæsar strengthen the administration of the owner of the soil of the owner of the soil of the recognize our own rights. At the same time, and while we give to Cæsar strengthen the administration of the owner of the soil of the recognize our own rights. tion in a policy directed towards the (Loud cheers.) What we want is a amelioration of Ireland. We shall not chance for our lives in our own country, regret the rejection of the Bill by the and we will forget the past, we Lords if it lead to an early dissolution.

PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

A contemptible effort was made some time since to excite a feeling of animosity on the part of the Irish laity against the priesthood. The attitude assumed by individual members of the clergy on the land question was made the occasion of base and deceitful appeals to the people to divide from the clergy. No better answer could be made to such appeals than the following declaration of the great Archbishop of Cashel:

Dublin, June 2.—Archbishop Croke concluded at Thurles yesterday one of the most extraordinary campaigns ever known in Irish ecclesiastical history. His Grace wound up with two speeches containing several passages of the highest importance at the present moment. In the forenoon he made a remarkable appeal to Mr. Gladstone, to put a stop to evictions Gladstone, to put a stop to evictions. His Grace said, "I appeal to this great statesman solemnly, as an Irish patriot, as an Irish Bishop, in the name of Tipperary and in the name of Ireland, to let his fiat go out that there are to be no more evic-tions during his present time. (Great cheering.) It is a curious fact that the word eviction, in the sense in which it is used here, is scarcely known in any other country in the world. There is no such word and no such thing elsewhere. word of evil omen—it is a word that im ports the depopulation of our country, that imports the flying of them beyond the waters to foreign lands in search of the means of livelihood, carrying with them spirit of vengeance against what is cer tainly the greatest empire in the world, but what is no less certainly the empire which has treated Ireland worse than ever an empire treated a dependency. (Loud cheers.) Therefore I would say to that great statesman, If you value the friendto that ship of Ireland, if you value the good name of England, if you value the lives of our people, if you do not wish to perpetuate the national feud and the sanguinary traditions that have rilled in this country for ages, blot out from the statute book the name eviction, and let no man henceforth be turned out of his land unless it is quite clear that the money which should have met his engagements was wastefully and foolishly dissipated. (Loud cheers.) It

lectual cleverness, unsustained by moral qualities, and his un-English readiness to tamper with the truth whenever he finds the truth is inconvenient. come of eight hundred families once so happy in their hundle homes who have disappeared from the parish? Many of them have gone into the grave, many into Lord Salisbury can prove successful only when prejudice again assumes the ascendant in British politics. Efforts are being made in New Hampshire to change the divorce

there are at present only four hundred. Let me ask Mr. Gladstone what has be-

them have gone into the grave, many into the workhouse, and many to the great republic of the west, bearing with them undying hatred to the country that ban-ished them from their native land. (Great cheering). At the same time, if the evictions are to go on, I would advise you how to act. Do not bring yourselves into collision with the authorities. They are too strong for you—if not even for are too strong for you—if not even for conscience sake, for our own preservation—for the sake of expediency, if not for principle, we must act on the defensive. We must offer passive resistance to those opposed to us, and in that way they will get tired of the contest because a whole get tired of the contest, because a whole united people have never yet been defeat-ed." In the evening His Grace entered fully into the present position and aims of the Land League. He declared that fully into the the situation was not due to Davitt or Parnell, nor to their followers, but to the fact that there was a weighty

grievance and that the Irish people at last contemplated it manfully and were deter-mined to remove it. Without the priesthood of Ireland it would have been im-possible, said His Grace, for the movement to reach its present mighty dimensions. It had been said that Mr. Parnell did not wish the co-operation of the priesthood, but the Archbishop declared authoritatively that two years ago Mr. Parnell waited on him in Dublin, and literally went down on his knees to him to ask him to use all his influence to have

the priests join the movement. His Grace concluded with the following remarkable

leclaration :- "I have to say that this

movement is not a revolutionary move-

ment in the strict sense of the word is a constitutional movement. It is

lawful movement. It is a movement which we intend to push forward by moral force alone. (Cheers.) We do not intend to violate any law. We intend to exhaust all constitutional remedies. We

are perfectly certain that the elasticity of

grievance known before the entire world,

at all events our wants, and to proclaim that we will not be satisfied until we get

our rights, and that we will enlist on our

irreligious movement, because it is con-

calculated or designed to do in anybody. We repudiate that

anybody. We repudiate that cha we say that we do not intend to do

sert for ourselves the things that are ours.
(Loud cheers.) What we want is a

get the numerous tyrannies of England, we will forget all the tears we have been

obliged to shed, we will forget the mass-acres that have been committed, the ex-

acres that have been committed, the ex-termination of our race and the downfall as far as it was possible for them to ac-complish it of our dear country, and we will begin a new score with the

that we are not only able to flourish abroad, but that in our own land we cannot be suppressed. (Cheers) I hear of disagreement among the leaders of the people, but those things are exaggerated.

people, but those things are exaggerated. Our phalanx is untroken, our spirit is unsubdued, and the result is therefore we must succeed."

THE TORY LEADERSHIP.

We referred some time ago to the selec-

tion of a leader by the English Tory party.

Since that time a choice has been made.

A contemporary thus refers to the selec-

The Tory Caucus, which met to choose

a successor to Lord Beaconsfield in the leadership of their party, managed to give the Liberals a new lease of power by their choice of Lord Salisbury. The four candidates were (1) the Duke of Richmond, a

nobleman; (2) the ex-Chancellor, Lord Cairus, a Belfast lawyer, whose Irish Tory-ism differs from English Toryism in being

party in the Commons, a disciple of Mr. Gladstone in finance, who still cherishes a warm personal regard for his former

master and present antagonist; and (4) Lord Salisbury. There was a vigorous but quiet struggle between the different candi-

dates for the post; but before the meeting was held it had been decided in Lord Salis-

ord Beaconsfield. The new leader, lthough a member of an old and proud

violently Protestant and Low Church Sir Stafford Northcote, the leader of

lear as day. We must succeed.

begin a new score with the ninant country. We will let them see

A METHODIST elder in Wheeling, Maryland, comes out and preaches on the anthority of several prominent dignitaries of his church, that the souls of all that died are still in an intermediate place, none being taken to heaven or sent to hell until after the resurrection. Yet they cannot see how there is a Purgatory!

EDITORIAL NOTES

laws, that divorces may be made

THE reverend Mother-Abbess of

the Franciscan Convent at Drum-

shambo, Co. Leitrim, Ireland, is a

grand daughter of the patriot Henry

THE Liverpool, Eng., Catholic Times

says that Monsignor Kirby, Rector

of the Irish College at Rome, is

shortly to be raised to the Episco-

The Brooklyn sensation preacher

Talmage has characterized the re-

vised New Testament as a desecra-

tion, profane and a religious outrage.

He charged the revisers with incom-

petency. From this we may conclude that Mr. Talmage will "hold the

fort" with the version of the English

King.

pacy, as Bishop in part. infid.

much more difficult of attainment.

of working energetically to the last and finally achieving the result we aim at. We wish to produce the effect upon Eng-In New York city, the police are continually finding out secret societies of boys yet in their teens who have pass-words and grips like the grievance known before the entire worm, to let France and Spain and Italy, the United States and the Great Colonies that acknowledge the sway of Great Britain, that as in this country we have older fo'ks, and hold their meetings in empty cellars, garrets, etc. These boys have learned the forms from sensational newspapers, and the rebeen kept down by bayonets to the present time, and as by bayonets we are sult is they come out regularly organized pickpockets, sneak thieves kept down at present, please God we are now fully determined, bayonets or no and even worse. bayonets, (great cheering) to proclaim

John G. Moore, Mr. Bowell's brother-in-law, and manager of the our rights, and that we will enlist on our behalf not the swords, nor the guns, nor the cannon of France, or of Spain, or of Italy, or of the United States, but the in-telligent opinion of all the intelligent na-tions of the world. Therefore this is not Belleville Intelligencer for quite a time, was Treasurer of the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario for a number of years. He retired several months ago without giving an account of his stewardship as is cusducted by the most religious people in the world, and backed up by the best, the most holy, the most self-sacrificing, the most faithful and most uncompromis-ing priesthood in the world. (Great cheering.) It is not an unjust movement, calculated or designed to do injury to tomary on such occasions. The amount of money known to be in the treasury was \$2,000 or thereabouts. Mr. Moore departed for Winnipeg. and he must have the dollars, as no trace of the latter can be had.

> BISHOP KEANE, of Richmond, impaired for some time, returned to of Charity assisted him in his last Alexandria, Va., from New York, moments, and watched by his coffin Friday, where he had been to con-sult a prominent oculist. The place. M. de Girardin began his prominent oculist. The Bishop, who had been informed by his physicians that he was threatened with total blindness, and must rest from all kinds of study for one year, returns somewhat encouraged The New York physician informed him that a three months' rest would probably restore his failing sight.

THE London Times says: "The audacity of Parnell in repeating Archbishop Croke's advice in the House of Commons is simply astonishing. It is now necessary to vindicate the authority of the law." is to be hoped he will keep on repeat-ing Archbishop Croke's advice, both inside and outside of the House. The Irish leader has evidently determined to act on the principle that when in Rome one must do as Rome does." He finds himself surrounded by a body of men whose audacity has reached perfection.

THE cable man has again been forced to "deny the report," as usual. A short time since he said Cardinal Manning retused the use of the halls of the League of the Cross for the purpose of holding Land League meetings. The Cardinal, it appears now, did nothing of the sort. He merely said that the League of the Cross should not ally itself with political parties, a very wise decision, indeed; but the landlord's agent who manages the other end of the cable could not let so good an opportunity pass by for framing a falsedetrimental to the Land hooa League.

was held it had been decided in Lordstein bury's favor, and there was no opposition to his election. The choice must be re-garded as a compliment to the memory of garded. The new leader, Touching the education difficulty in France, the contrast between the training which boys and girls receive family, resembles his predecessor in all the respects in which he differs from the other competitors. He has the same cyniis remarkable. The young man's education is exclusively scientific, other competitors. He has the same cynical disregard for political morality, the same cosmopolitan detachment from definite patriotic feeling, the same lack of sympathy with genuine English instincts. His election shows the English people that the Tories, so far from abandoning the policy which led to their expulsion from power, are determined to pursue it to the utmost. They have placed at their head the greatest of Russophobists, and have whilst the girl's is religious. Marriage comes-the man is indifferent, if he be not hostile to religion, whilst the woman is pious, if she be not fanatical. In order to be happy, the husband and wife do not interfere life and property in England. with each other's mode of thinking;

the stronger will wins the day, and Latin of the Vulgate and the origthe son is disposed of.

THE New York Sun recently printed a well-written article on 'Young Women Preachers" of the Methodist Church, containing the arguments of both sides. It was rather in favor of such ministers than against them, when reasoning on the platform of Methodism. One of the girl preachers was asked, as to their popularity, and the reply was: "With aged people, middle aged married couples, youths, and misses they are popular. With wife-hunting men, old bachelors, or men in love and with young women hunting for husbands, or with those in love they are not popular. Spinsters, however, greatly admire them, and to some extent envy them for the independence of their position, natrimonially considered, and the respect they exact serves to make their positions enviable to those who have been watching and waiting for husbands and have been disappointed.

WE learn from the Missions Cath oliques that the Sultan was the first Sovereign to send a telegram of condolence to the Sovereign Pontiff on the death of his brother, Count Pecci. The Holy Father, it says, was much touched, and replied by a telegram couched in the most affectionate terms. Many a Christian Sovereign might learn a lesson from the example of the Sultan. The bouyroul tou, or Imperial permission, authorizing the election of a new Armenian Patriarch, has recently been sent by order of the Sultan to the Armenian Patriarchate, where the Bishops are assembled. The matter was the subject of some discussion in the Council of Ministers, some declaring that the schism should be healed before the permission was given. But Said Pasha, the present Grand Vizier, spoke in favor of it, and was suprorted by the Sheik-ul-Islam; and in the end justice was done to the Catholics. It is fortunate that the matter has been settled before the possible advent to power of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha.

EMILE de Girardin, le vrai, le grand, seul Emile, as he was facetiously styled by friends and foes, has passed from the scene where, off and on he played a stirring part during the past fifty years, and he has ended by a Christian death a life that was not uniformly consistent with Christian principles. Finding his end drawing near, he, of his own accord and in the plenitude of his faculties, expressed a desire to see one of the priests of his parish; he made his confession, received the last sacraments, and died after making a ferwhose evesight has been seriously vent profession of faith. Two Sisters career as a journalist in 1828, when he founded a paper called Le Voleur. Eversince that time, he has been a leading figure in the French press, metimes hoisting one flag sometimes another. The clue weather-cock facility for changing his political views may be found in of those mots of the witty journalist for which he was famous. always prefer," he once said to a friend, who reproached him with his fickleness, "the existing government to any other; if it is a bad government, it may be mended; but one

can do nothing with what does not exist." WE read in a London morning paper to hand, under the head of Assizes," and within little more than a column of space, of a boy named Payne who was tried for the murder of Mrs. Reville, and acquitted; that George Richings, at Alesbury, was accused before the same Judge on his own confession, of having wilfully burned to death, in the middle of his room, Elizabeth Brooks, and was acquitted; that at Lewes, James Smith was tried for the manslaughter of Robert Milgate, and acquitted; and that a young woman, aged twenty, was tried for the wilful murder of her infant child, and acquitted. If similar crimes were perpetrated, and similar failures of justice had occurred in Ireland, how the press of England and America would teem with vehement denunciation. Yet this seems to be the normal state of things in hypocritical, Bible reading England. Not a day clapses that the London and provincial papers do not chronicle, in the coolest man ner, the most atrocious murders and blood-curdling crimes of every description. There are more murders committed-and committed, too, for the basest and most brutal purposesin one week in the city of London, than in all Ireland the whole year around. Yet we hear no one clamoring for a bill for the protection of

was only the other day that the venerable parish priest of Moycorking told me that when he became the priest of that parish it contained twe've hundred families; violent but insincere Jingoism, his intel-

Lycee, whilst the mother wishes to place her son under the care of the Jesuits. Naturally the possessor of compares the new revision with the inal Greek. He considers the Vulgate "of very high author-ity;" and though not saying ity;" and though not saying so in definite terms, it is plain he is of the opinion that the revisers would have done far better simply to make a translation of the version of St. Jerome. Their verdict is open to great suspicion, he says, from the fact that "the jury was made up, not of Greek scholars, pure and simple, but of divines who had the strongest motives to admit no change which would imperil the Creed of an important sect." The whole critique is in praise of the Catholic version; and the writer shows that in most cases where the revisers have hit upon the true meaning of the Sacred text, they have simply followed the Vulgate from which the old translators had chosen to diverge; "while in almost every instance where they have tried to amend the Latin version, they have altered for the worse. . . is curious to see this return to the Vulgate." Yes, it is curious; and the reflections that will be made on it by right-minded, thinking non-Catholics ought to be as humiliating as we they will prove salutary. will throw new light into the minds

> WE clip the following interesting paragragh from the Georgetown Colege Journal:

of our separated brethern on the re-

lation of the Church with the Bible.

"Some short time since we were asked to show two gentlemen through the college and let them see everything curious or interesting that we have. As we were examining the various articles in the Museum, one of the gentlemen was attracted by a bead having on it this inscription, Found on the Grave of Father Margress. As my eyes were carelessly turned from place to place along the shore I saw the end of a large canoe projecting into the water, from beneath the roots of a tall tree that stood just on the edge of the bank. We went closer, and found that the other end was buried in the solid earth, and that the exposed part had been laid bare by the washing of the vater. The boat had been buried in the mud before the tree had grown. As we examined it we found that it was brass bound, and on one of the brass bands was the name 'Mar quetter, half effaced. It was the profit.

These facts were virtually incorporated in boat of the missionary. We went on our way, intending to return in a week or two, and force it from the remaining earth. We returned, but the tree had fallen, and the boat was not to be found.""

JOHN BRIGHT recently made a

speech on the Land Bill. In the course of it he gave vent to some of his old-time friendly feelings towards Ireland and Irishmen. With such statements as these coming from a member of the Cabinet, the civilized world will not be slow arriving at the conclusion that England has for centuries been playing the role of an arrant hypocrite in European affairs. Her great heart swelled with sympathy for the downtrodden people of other countries. while she threw a cloak over a cruel tyranny existing in her own house-The following is an extract from Mr. Bright's speech: Much had been said about the virtues and vices of the Irish people, and on that point he would say a little, but I would eall attention to the fact that many of these laborers lease their houses in the autumn and come to English and Scotch farms, where they work quite as hard as any English or Scotch laborers. He was told, and believed, that many of them lived on less than 6d. a day. Every shilling they earn, they save, and having earned £10 or £12, they re-cross the Channel to their cabins and their families. The men who do that are not without virtue, and virtue in the ancient meaning of the word. Men who work so hard, spend so little, save so much, come ack to their homes and their families, would, you may depend upon it, under better and more favorable circumstances, furnish an admirable population of any country. And if ou follow the Irish emigrants to America, you will find that they have sent back millions-I do not know how many millions, within the last twenty or thirty years since the famine, an incredible sum-to enable their families to join them across the Atlantic. These are people who ought to be something bet ter than a discontented, suffering and disloyal people, as to a large extent the Irish people have been and are now.

The French authorities admit that the captain of the French gunboat Leopard ex-ceeded his duty in searching British ves-

HAMILTON LETTER.

Whitsunday—The Bazaar—The Dundas Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Society-A Worthy Organizationschooling Made Easy-A Radical Innovation by the Common School Board-Local Items-Our Separate School -- Things in General.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th instant was Whitsunday, and Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral. His Lordship Bishon Crinnon pontificated, preached at the Gospel, and at the end of the Mass gave the Papal Benediction. Vicar-General Heenan was the celebrant of the Mass, and Rev. Fathers O'Leary and Maginn officiated as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively. Rev. J. delivered the sermon in St. and Sub-Deacon respectively. R S. Lennon delivered the sermon Patrick's.

Patrick's.

The various ladies' committees in connestion with the Bazaar have been fully organized, and a friendly emulation between the attaches of the different tables that augurs well for the success of the enterprise has been thoroughly excited. The Bazaar will be held early in September. DUNDAS BRANCH OF THE C. M. B. A.
The movement commenced in Dundas
several months ago to establish a branch
of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association

of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in that town was brought to a very satisfactory conclusion on the 29th of April, The conditions for organization required by the Association at large having been tulfilled, Mr. Barry, of Brantford, was authorized to organize the branch in Dundas and install the officers. This was accordingly done on the date above mentioned. Mr. Barry delivered an excellent speech, in the course of which he fully detailed the many great practical benefits accruing from memcourse of which he fully detailed the many great practical benefits accruing from membership in this Association, thoroughly explained its workings, and concluded by defining the duties of the members in particular. The gentlemen elected to office are as follows: Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly; President, A. R. Wardell, Esq., Mayor of Dundas; First Vice-Pres., Mr. James Hourigan; Second Vive-Pres., John Sowerbeer; Rec. Secretary, Mr. D. Griffin; Financial Secretary, Mr. D. Griffin; Financial Secretary, Mr. P. Savage; Directors: Messrs. W. Casey, A. S. Cane, T. Cosgriff, Thos. Birrue, Stephen Pope. The Dundas Branch is likely to be successful. At present its membership is necessar-The Dundas Branch is likely to be successful. At present its membership is necessary and it were rowing quietly down the Mississippi late one evening, and were rather inclined, on account of the beauty of the scene, to look around us than to make much progress. As my eves were carelessly tial requisite to membership, and the sam good qualification is expected to be held b the member during the period of his stay i the Society. Regular meetings are held, at which the affairs of the particular Society are considered, those of the Association at large made known, and the members benefits the society are the society and the members benefits the society and the society are society as the soc itted by the knowledge and mental discipline thus afforded. In case of disablement or sickness that incapacitates from work, the member is amply provided for, and in case of death his or ther family will receive the sum of two thousand dollars. Here, then, is a most advantageous society for our young is a most advantageous society for our young men to join. It affords the means of devel-oping refined social intercourse, providing for future worldly contingencies, and assist-ing to maintain moral rectitude. There are in this world very few other elements of true profit.

> These facts were virtually incorporated in a general report of the Grand Recorder, published in the RECORD some weeks ago but your correspondent felt that the Dundas branch merited a particular notice. Its meetings for the present will be held in apartments placed at the disposal of the members by the worthy President, who throughout has worked most earnestly in behalf of the Society's interests. Society's interests.

A KIND-HEARTED SCHOOL BOARD. The Common School Board of this city have instructed many of its teachers to re-duce the quantity of home study, and many others to dispense with it altogether. Whether this action makes the pupil jubilant and the teacher anxious or not, is of far less consideration than the bad results that are likely to result from it. For besides that are likely to result from it. For besides increasing the already heavy labors of the teachers, this action of the Common School Board tends to retard the pupils' progress, encourage idleness and destroy self-reliance. Making due allowance for class hours, meals, and sleep twelve hours every day, all Saturdays and vacations, will now, as far as the Board is concerned, be either unproductively spent, or devoted to the acquisition of bad habits and to deteriorating the mind with "blood and thunder" stories. the mind with "blood and thunder" stories, for this is the general tendancy of youthful tastes, even under strict surveillance.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Hamilton Coffee Tavern Company has

The Hamilton Coffee Tavern Company has just received its charter.

The Street Railway Company has placed a turn-table on the corner of King and James streets, and "Nicholsoned" the square enclosed between the four crossings.

The City Council members do not think it necessary to have a free public library.

The Customs receipts for Hamilton for Mayamounted to over seventy-five thousand dollars—an increase of seventeen thousand over last May. The Inland Revenue receipts were \$27,356, or \$1,380 more than in May, 1880. The value of exports from Hamilton to the United States, for the same period, is to the United States, for the say to the United States, for the same period, is \$84,655, or an increase of \$12,511 over the corresponding month of 1880. The demand made by the Hamilton cigar-

The demand hade by the riamitton eigar-makers for an advance of \$1\$ per thousand has been granted by the proprietors. The Times quotes figures to show that there were \$,000 less legal Bills and writs issued in 1880 that in 1876, and calls this fact a sign of the nation's prosperity. There is not sufficient evidence in this, however, to argue that "hard times" for the masses mean prosperity to the lawyers, or vice versa.

The addition of the Toronto Grey & Bruce line to the N. & N. W. B. is considered by the "knowing ones" to be an important event for Hamilton, and likely to prove very profit-able, even in the near future.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

It is expected that the schools will close It is expected that the schools will close on the 8th of July for summer vacation. His Lordship, the Bishop, with accustomed liberality, has offered a number of prizes to be competed for by the pupils of the principal departments at the ensuing examinations. The time for holding these will be duly made known and it is hoped that the trustees, parents and all concerned in the weltees, parents and all concerned in the wel-fare of the schools will signify their interfare of the schools will signify their interest in the same by being present. The pupils have worked hard during the past year, and certainly deserve this slight mark of appreciation.

Inspector Marling paid an office visit to all the schools during the past with and was apparently well satisfied. The result

of his inspection will public in a few days. Pupils of the Separate required to perform an a according to their grade, quested to see that it is do THINGS IN GO OUT CITY IS QUITE IN COLUMN THINGS IN GO OUT CITY IS QUITE IN COLUMN THINGS IN GO OUT CITY IN COLUMN THINGS IN GO OUT CITY IN COLUMN THINGS IN GO OUT CITY IN COLUMN THINGS IN COLUMN THE COLUMN THINGS IN COLUMN THINGS IN COLUMN THE COLUMN THINGS IN COLUMN THE COLUMN THINGS IN COLUMN THE COLUMN

miscellaneously of late nothing worthy of much

QUEBEC L I but re-echo the un this city when I give horror felt, and the sympathy entertained f them, through the lamen board the ill-fated

STEAMER VI At the same time somebody has blunder expressed that after the tion, that "somebodies" will be Penalty. On the 19th ultimo, a

quiem for the repose of MONSIGNOR was sung in the chap Shepherd, by the Very V. G., in presence of Chicoutimi, and a large men and a numerous sisterhood a day of rejor niversary of their vows was turned into a day of chapel was deeply drape propriate inscriptions we GRDINATH On Sunday mornin Roch's Church was the

ceremony. The occasio tion of the following ge—Rev. Messrs. Bouffar lancourt, Marois, Para Deschenes, and as sul L. Paradis, Beaudouin : Grand Altar was mos tastefully arranged for flowers and colored lar side of the Sanctuary vases of flowers which pearance. Some fifty the city and outside par occupied seats in the effect, as viewed by the gation present, was gran At nine o'clock a sole the clergy, headed by the left the Presbytery and Joseph street, entering b Church and proceeded to Mass was inwediately Mass was immediately the Archbishop officiatin Rev. Messrs. Paradis an deacons. The ceremon tion was most grand and out. The Very Rev. then occupied the pulp most eloquent sermon, to with marked attention procession was reformed Procession was reformed Presbytery in the same described, each one c taper and chanting th Rev. Mr. Marois acted monies. The Rev. Cu and his Vicars were me in attending to trangers. We many strangers.

many flags were display along the line of proces On Thursday mornin the Basilica, the Ar the following gentlem Wm. Grant, of the dioce P. E. I.; L. St. Pierre, L. Paradis and Jos. diocese of Quebec, and of the diocese of St. Jol

PASTORAL Amid the ringing of the city, the archbish parture on his pastoral the Island of Orleans. companied by Revds. F and Messrs. Hudon The Revds. Father L. C McGrea preceded him to dren for confirmtion. The able and elabor dress of the

BISHOP OF K as published, challenges all who have read it. THE URSUI A large number of he Ursuline Convent the institution, or relat the families of the three day last, to see off by to Lake St. John, Mo (Tims), Mother St. Ger and Mother St. Marie (by Bishop Racine, to 1 r the establishment of the popular institu The three sisters, who spective positions of Treasurer and General

Convent, w... a fortnight.

MISCELLAN Bishop Langevin, of the sermon on Thursd Basilica, and in the after Church, after which th collection in aid of the In the Basilica the co and in St. Roch's chur The battle of Laval fought out before the

mittee of the Legislat First Communion of Patrick's will take p morning at seven o' confirmed immediately
The concert in aid Kenmare" was a gree you a full report. Eve it is thought the pro-

The "Young Iris club," also gave a veformance interspersed on the 20th ulto., in Governor-General and audience. Everybody the entertainment.
An immense Tem

tion took place in the Saturday night, 23rd Archbishop Tascheres on his right and lef

was Whitsunday, and was celebrated in St. His Lordship Bishop preached at the Gospel, Mass gave the Papal-General Heenan was Mass, and Rev. Fathers officiated as Deacon spectively. Rev. J. d the sermon in St.

committees in conneccommittees in connecture to the construction between the control tables that augurs can tables that augurs can tables that augurs of the entryrise excited. The Bazaar September.

OF THE C. M. B. A. commenced in Dundas to establish a branch all Benefit Association bught to a very satis-

sought to a very satison the 29th of April,
ganization required by
the general part of April,
ganization required by
the general part of the following been fulfillbrantford, was authorbranch in Dundas and
This was accordingly
to be mentioned. Mr.
to and concluded by dethe members in general,
officers in particular,
ted to office are as
Director. Very Rev.
dident, A. R. Wardell,
das: First Vice-Pres.,
or.; Second Vive-Pres.,
ec. Secretary, Mr. D.
Secretary, Mr. Joseph
Ir. J. Kirwin; Marshal,
buard, Mr. P. Savage;
W. Casey, A. S. Cane,
Bifrue, Stephen Pope,
is likely to be successmembership is necessaraffairs continue to be
s as efficient as those
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ves always zealous and
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unces, of its final and
he Association is on a
lation. Practical Cathbe observed, is an essen-

be observed, is an essentibership, and the same expected to be held by the period of his stay in at meetings are held, at the particular Society se of the Association at and the members beneated the intercourse, providing entingencies, and assist-al rectitude. There are wother elements of true

rirtually incorporated in the Grand Recorder, pub-Do some weeks ago but felt that the Dundas felt that the ticular notice. Its meet-will be held in apartdisposal of the members sident, who throughout rnestly in behalf of the ED SCHOOL BOARD.

ool Board of this city y of its teachers to re-home study, and many with it altogether, makes the pupil jubilant anxious or not, is of a than the bad results sult from it. For besides sult from it. For besides dy heavy labors of the of the Common School d the pupils progress, and destroy self-reliance, ance for class hours, twelve hours every nd vacations, will now, is concerned, be either t, or devoted to the acod and thunder" stories.

I tendancy of youthful l tendancy of your crict surveillance.

L ITEMS. fee Tavern Company has fee Tavern Company has rter, you company has placed arner of King and James alsoned "the square enour crossings, members do not think it free public library, ipts for Hamilton for er seventy-five thousand of seventeen thousand Inland Revenue receipts 350 more than in May, exports from Hamilton

380 more than in May, exports from Hamilton, for the same period, is asse of \$12,511 over the of 1880, e by the Hamilton cigarance of \$1 per thousand the proprietors, s figures to show that s legal Bills and writs a 1876, and calls this tion's prosperity. There noe in this, however, to times" for the masses te lawyers, or tice versal, the Toronto Grey & Bruce W. B. is considered by to be an important event ely to prove very profitfuture E SCHOOLS. t the schools will close

for summer vacation, shop, with accustomed a number of prizes to he pupils of the princing these will be duly is hoped that the trus concerned in the wel-vill signify their interbeing present. The hard during the past eserve this slight mark

paid an offica' visit to ag the past with and satisfied. The result

of his inspection will probably be made public in a few days.

Pupils of the Separate Schools are always required to perform an amount of home-work according to their grade, and parents are requested to see that it is done.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Our city is quite lively at present. Work of all kinds is plentiful—factories and shops are in full blast, and some new ones are being put up. The weather has behaved somewhat miscellaneously of late, but has done nothing worthy of much censure.

CLANCAHILL. CLANCAHILL.

QUEBEC LETTER.

I but re-echo the universal feeling in this city when I give expression to the horror felt, and the deep and heartfelt sympathy entertained for your citizens in the terrible calamity that has befallen them, through the lamentable occurrence on board the ill-fated

en board the ill-lated
STEAMER VICTORIA.

At the same time 'tis also felt that
"somebody has blundered," and the hope
expressed that after thorough examination, that "somebody" or mayhap,
"somebodies" will be made to pay the
penalty.

On the 19th ultimo, a solemn mass de requiem for the repose of the soul of MONSIGNOR CAZEAU

was sung in the chapel of the Good Shepherd, by the Very Rev. M. Legare, V. G., in presence of the Bishop of Chicoutimi, and a large body of clergychicoutini, and a large body of clergy-men and a numerous congregation. On former occasions, that day was to the good sisterhood a day of rejoicing—it is the an-niversary of their yows—but this year it was turned into a day of mourning. The chapel was deeply draped in sable and ap-mountaite inscriptions were affixed propriate inscriptions were affixed.

ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday morning, 22nd ult., St. Roch's Church was the scene of a grand ceremony. The occasion was the ordination of the following gentlemen as priests: tion of the following gentlemen as priests:

—Rev. Messrs. Bouffard, Lemieux, Vaillancourt, Marois, Paradis, Pelletier, and Deschenes, and as sub-deacons—Revds. L. Paradis, Beaudouin and Bradley. The Grand Altar was most beautifully and tastefully arranged for the occasion, with flowers and colored lamps, and on each side of the Sanctuary were placed large vases of flowers which had a pretty appearance. Some fifty clergymen from the city and outside parishes assisted and occupied seats in the Sanctuary. The effect, as viewed by the immense congregation present, was grand and devotional. At nine o'clock a solemn procession of the clergy, headed by the Sanctuary boys, left the Presbytery and passed along St. Locach are constrained. left the Presbytery and passed along St. Joseph street, entering by the front of the Church and proceeded to the Grand Altar. Church and proceeded to the Grand Altar.

Mass was immediately begun, His Grace
the Archbishop officiating, assisted by the
Rev. Messrs. Paradis and Plamondon as
deacons. The ceremony of the ordination was most grand and solemn throughout. The Very Rev. C. Legare, V. G.,
then occupied the pulpit and preached a
most eloquent sermon, which was listened
to with marked attention. The Mass was to with marked attention. The Mass was procession was reformed, returning to the Presbytery in the same manner as already described, each one carrying a lighted taper and chanting the Te Deum. The Rev. Mr. Marois acted as master of cere-monies. The Rev. Curate of St. Roch's and his Vicars were most courteous and obliging in attending to the placing of so many strangers. We might add that flags were displayed from the houses

along the line of procession. On Thursday morning, Ascension Day, in the Basilica, the Archbishop ordained the following gentlemen as deacons: the following gentlemen as deacons:— Wm. Grant, of the diocese of Charlottown, P. E. I.; L. St. Pierre, Ls. N. Lessard, Ls. L. Paradis and Jos. Beaudoin of the diocese of Quebec, and Francis Bradley, of the diocese of St. John, N. B.

Amid the ringing of the church bells of the city, the archbishop took his de-parture on his pastoral visit on Saturday parture on his pastoral visit on Saturday morning, commencing at St. Petronilla on the Island of Orleans. His Grace is accompanied by Revds. Father Desy, S. J., and Messrs. Hudon and Vaillancourt. The Revds. Father L. Cote, S. J., and G.

McGrea preceded him to prepare the children for confirmtion.

The able and elaborate inaugural address of the

BISHOP OF KINGSTON
as published, challenges the admiration of
all who have read it.

THE URSULINES. A large number of people, friends of the Ursuline Convent and old pupils of the institution, or relatives and friends of the families of the three sisters referred to, assembled at St. Andrew's wharf on Tuesday last, to see off by boat on their way to Lake St. John, Mother St. Catherine (Tims), Mother St. George (Van Felson), and Mother St. Marie (Cimon), who go to St. John from Chicoutimi, accompanied by Bishop Racine, to make arrangements for the establishment there of a branch of the popular institution in this city. The three sisters, who occupy the respective positions of Mother Superior, Treasurer and General Mistress of the Convent, will be absent from town about

MISCELLANEOUS. Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, preached the sermon on Thursday morning in the Basilica, and in the afternoon in St. Roch's Church, after which there was taken up a collection in aid of the Rimouski college. In the Basilica the collection was \$340,

and in St. Roch's church \$300.

The battle of Laval University is being fought out before the Private Bills Com

mittee of the Legislature.

First Communion of the children of St.

First Communion of the children of St. Patrick's will take place next Sunday morning at seven o'clock. They will be confirmed immediately thereafter.

The concert in aid of the "Nun of Kenmare" was a great success. I send you a full report. Everything considered it is thought the proceeds will be very satisfactory.

satisfactory.

The "Young Irishmen's Histrionic The "Young Irishmen's Histrionic club," also gave a very creditable performance interspersed with vocal music on the 20th ulto, in presence of the Governor-General and suite and a large audience. Everybody speaks highly of

the entertainment.

An immense Temperance demonstration took place in the skating rink on Saturday night, 23rd ulto. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau presided, having on his right and left, respectively, His importer.

Lordship, the Anglican Bishop and Vicar-General Legare. There was a large number of clergymen and laymen, Catholic and Protestant on the platform. The audience was estimated at 3,000 BRANNAGH.

WINDSOR LETTER.

On Thursday morning, the 2nd, the Forty Hours' Adoration commenced at St. Mary's Academy. The Chapel was beautifully decorated with flowers, and lights innumerable. The halls and classrooms were lined with green boughs, interspersed with tall white urns filled with choice flowering plants. At 7 o'clock choice flowering plants. At 7 o'clock Grand Mass was sung, Dean Wagner being celebrant. After mass the pupils of the convent, clad in white, with wreaths and veils, formed in procession, preceding Dean Wagner, who carried the Host. Then came the Sisters, singing hymns as they followed their Spouse to the steps of the altar. On Saturday morning the devotion closed after mass, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Through the kindness of the Superioress, Sister Rosary, many friends of the convent availed elves of the privilege of assisting at

this beautiful service.

There will be but one graduate in the There will be but one graduate in the English course at St. Mary's this year, Miss Libbie Tobin, of Syracuse. N.Y. Miss Norah Collins, of Corunna, Mich., will receive a gold medal for proficiency in music. A gold medal will be awarded for religious instruction, but the name of the winner of this prize will be only known on the closing day.

The Windsor Branch of the Land League is in a flourishing condition, meeting regularly each Monday evening, forming a social as well as practical union, of

ing regularly each Monday evening, forming a social as well as practical union, of well wishers of Ireland. A Branch of the League has been formed at Ouillette's Corners, Sandwich East. The officers elected were: Pres., Abraham Cole; Vice-Pres., John Hanly; Sec., John O'Brien; Treas., Edward Burke, sen. An auxiliary Branch was formed at Maidstone Cross. The members of the League of Essex, heard with joy and pride the inspiring word of "The noblest Roman of them all," His Grace of Cashel, who labors as priest and patriot to ameliorate the unhappy condition of his fellow-countrymen, June 6th, 1881.

BAZAAR IN PRESCOTT.

Editor "Catholic Record." DEAR SIR,—A brief account of the rogress of Catholic affairs in this the astern section of the province, may not without interest to many of your western readers. The quiet little town of Prescott has a large and influential congregation, and can boast of a separate school building equal to the best in any town in the Dominion. Shortly after the advent of the late Father O'Donnell as advent of the late Father O'Donnell as parish priest, some five years ago, a suitable site was purchased and operations commenced, resulting in the erection of a beautiful brick structure, consisting of four spacious and well-ventilated rooms, capable of accommodating three hundred pupils. This very permanent building which is an ornament amongst our public institutions, cost something in the neighborhood of twelve thousand dollars, and it is not surprising that at the death of the late rev. gentleman which took place in December last, a very considerable balance remained, unsaid It remained for the December last, a very considerable balance remained unpaid. It remained for the Rev. Father Murphy, who took charge of the parish, to put forth an effort to liquidate this debt, and well may he feel proud both of the effort and the success attendboth of the effort and the success attending it. Generously assisted by the ladies of the congregation, prominent amongst whom were Mrs. Moran, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. M. Parkland, Mrs. Kingston and Mrs. Kayanagh, he organized the most successful bazaar ever held in the most successful organizar ever head in this vicinity, all things considered. The ladies tables were amply supplied with costly articles at once ornamental and useful, and for six nights the crowds which

thronged the hall, furnished tangible proof of Catholic zeal for their institutions. Each evening a band of music was in attendance, no less than four having voluntered their services, viz. the "Prescott Band," "Odd Fellows Band," Ogdensburg Band," "Odd Fellows Band," Ogdensburg
"City Band" and the "Laisfield Band,"
also from Ogdensburg. Altogether a most
enjoyable time was spent, not a single
incident having occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The thanks of
the management are due to the members of the several bands as also the proprietors of the ferry boats. On Monday evening, May the 5th, the raffling was completed, leaving the prize winners satisfied, and those not so fortunate, not the less satis fied, that about \$2,600 was realized in be half of their school. It is to be hoped that the progress of the children will be rate with all that has been done their behalf. However, for this need be no fear : our rev. superintendent having had long experience, thoroughly understands school discipline and manage ment, so that with the co-operation of parents and teachers, the school must be-come one of the best of its kind in the province. But a very important matter in connection with the Church in Cardinal mission attached to this parish, has claimed his attention. There also a press-ing debt had to be met. Father Murphy, never mentioning the subject from the alpit, set out on a vigorous house-to-ouse canvass and succeeded in satisfying all claims. This speaks well for the generous liberalty of our people, as well as the popularity and business capacity of the pastor, who, whilst performing the duties heretofore allotted to two priests, has collected within the short space of the pastor, who will be about the short space of the priests of the property of the proper nine months about four thousand five hun dred dollars for church and school purposes. Our affairs are therefore in good shape and the best results may be looked for in future.--Com.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

We note with pleasure the progress that our friend, Mr. Thomas D. Egan, is making with his useful and valuable enterprise—The New York Catholic Agency. He has removed to much larger and more convenient offices at 33 Barclay st. and 38 Park Place, New York. Those wishing to Park Place, New York. Those wishing to purchase goods of any description, made or imported in the United States, can procure them from him at as low rates as if they sent direct to the manufacturer or

LOCAL NEWS.

The vital statistics for the month of May were: Births, 30; Marriages, 15; deaths, 55. There are at present in the Asylum for the Insane in this city 824 patients—420 females and 404 males.

Dr. Sabine, the well-known dentist of of this city, died last Wednesday evening after a short illness, aged 53 years.

The Grangers held their picnic at Port Stanley on Thursday last. There were Stanley on Thursday last. There were about 6,000 persons present. It has been decided to hold the volun-

teer camp. on the Carling Farm, to the north-east of the city, to commence on the 21st inst. A new tatent still at the Victoria Ofl Works, London East, took fire on Monday, but was extinguished before much damage

was done. Mr. W. J. McIntosh, of the Advertise firm, has been appointed Clerk of the Division Court, made vacant by the lamented death of Mr. J. C. Meredith.

The St. Thomas City Council has asked the Ontario Government to grant a license to Mr. Jeremiah Crowley for the Western Hotel in that city. It was denied by the License Commissioners.

The regular meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society takes place on Friday evening, 10th inst., when a day and place will be selected for the holding of their ann ual picnic.

their ann ual picnic.

Capt. John Curran, a son of the late Mr. John Curran, who was one of the victims of the Thames disaster, is in the city. He is an old London boy, but of late years has been superintendent of fire alarms in Sanfrancisco

Mr. Fred. Hicks has tendered his thanks to Mr. Stephen O'Meara for his kindness in bringing himself and his family home on the evening of the disaster, for which he refused any pay.

he refused any pay.

The new board of Directors of the

The new board of Directors of the London Light and Heating Co'y are as follows:—John Beattie, Pres.; G. S. Birrell, Vice. Pres.; Thos. Beattie, Moses Masuret, Wm. Mc Donough, John Eastwood, of Hamilton, and Jas. Riordan, of St. Catharines. The company intend to supply gas for cooking and heating

While a number of the cabmen were charging from 85 to \$8 for going to the funeral of the victims of the late disaster, we are pleased to hear that Mr. James Cassidy only charged the usual rate, \$2.50. Numerous cases of extortion are men-tioned and those who did not take advantage of the citizens on this sad occasion are to be highly commended.

The well-known case of Howe vs Kent came again before the full court at Toronto on a rule nisi for a non-suit at Toronto on a rule mm for a non-sult or new trial without a jury. At the con-clusion of the argument, which occupied a considerable length of time, the Court reserved judgment. H. Macmahon, Q. C., for plaintiff; W. R. Meredith, Q. C.,

The following are the names of the ap The following are the names of the applicants and first directors of the Globe Agricultural Implement Manufcturing Company, as announced in the Ontario Gazette:—John Francis Mahon, James Adolphus Mahon, William Woodruff, Benjamin Cronyn, John Henry McMechan, and John Beattie Laidlaw. The works will be carried on at the corner of Dundas and Adelaide streets, the site of the present Globe Foundry.

THE LATE DISASTER.

At the last meeting of the Father Mat-ew Temperance Society the following resolutions of condolence to the member who lost their relatives in the late disaster of the steamer "Victoria," were presented by Bro. J. M. Keary and adopted acclamation.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty in

His Divine wisdom to afflict some of the members of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society by the late catastrophe on the Thames, in particular Bros. Jere-miah McCarthy, John Connoll and Wm. Walsh, an I

Whereas, That while bowing with sub-

frain from expressing our heart felt sympathy for the loss sustained by the afore-

aid members. Resolved, That we the members of the F. M. T. A. Society, sincerely sympathize with the aforesaid members and pray that God may grant them the grace to bow with submission to the decree of His Divine will under so great a bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be re-orded in the minutes of the Society, and that a copy of the same be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD, for publication. GILBERT A. BAYARD, Secy.

CONFIRMATION IN STRATHROY.

It is most gratifying to note from time to time the marked and steady progress which the Catholic Church is making in all sections of this Province. In no part is this more evident than in the Diocese of London. Within the remembrance of even the young men of the present day the town of Strathroy had few if any Catholics residing there. A cross-armounted Church was rowhere to be seen for miles around. But now all this has changed. In course of time Strathroy had its Catholic edifice, where the faithful could with hearts full of joy and thankfulness, assist at the holy sacrifice of the mass Shortly after its erection it was destroyed by fire, but now a still more commodious and beautiful structure has taken its place, with the energetic and talented Father Molphy as pastor. On Sunday morning last His Lordship Bishop Walsh adminis-tered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 65 persons. High Mass was celebrated by the pastor. Before the ceremony took place the Bishop addressed the candidates in impressive and touching terms on the nature of the sacrament they were about to re-ceive. Father O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, preached both morning and evening. The subject of the evening discourse was "The Church." The sacred edifice was on each occasion crowded with an attentive congregation, who took the deepest interest in the ceremony, as well as in the elo-quent and powerful sermons delivered, full, as they were of edifying and instruc-tive thoughts. Rev. Father Molphy is to be congratulated on the large measure of

persevering ministrations in this parish, and we feel certain His Lordship must have been highly pleased to note how carefully the spiritual interests of his flock are guarded in the mission of Strathroy.

CHURCH PROGRESS.

The following from the Simcoe Reing the rapid progress which the church is making in the rural parts of the Province, and to our London readers it will be a source of pleasure to see associated with this good work the name of a worthy and talented young priest, who received his ordination in this city a few years ago. Catholic service was held in Langton for the first time May 28th. For many months past the people of that village and surrounding country were anxious to see and hear the charming young orator from Simcoe, Rev. A. J. McKeon. The rever-end Father, we are informed, is a graduate of Laval University, Montreal, and he is certainly a credit to that institution. When it was announced last week that he was to be in their midst on Sunday, the residents of that locality expected a liter ary treat, nor were they disappointed in their expectations. Five minutes after the young gentleman began his lecture he had his large audience under perfect conspoke for an hour and ten minute without the aid of note or manuscript and the general verdict of his hearers wa that he possesses an extraordinary memory a keen intellect, a brilliant imagination and a thorough knowledge of Holy Scripture. The audience were deeply interested from the beginning to the close. In the delivery of his lecture he evinced the that would have done credit to any orator in Ontario. Father McKeon will be given a welcome reception whenever he revisits Langton.

THE THAMES DISASTER. The sad calamity that has taken place in

our city has caused other cities where soats are being run, and which carry large number of passengers daily, to quite into the cause of the accident. government inspector himself says he thought the boat to be a staunch craft, and it never occurred to him that such an accident could possibly take place. It is well to be on the safe side, and it is to be hoped that in every place where boats are used to carry presences a point. are used to carry passengers, a minute examination will be made, so that such a dreadful calamity will never be heard of in Canada again. From all sides com grant that a similar occurrence may never visit our city again. Praise is due for the very generous assistance which has been given to assist those who are in want, and we must say that to our Mayor and alder-men, who were indefatigable in their labors in looking, after those who needed ment, as was at first proposed, but in its stead to see that those who were left un-protected shall be properly cared for, and a fund raised which shall go to sup-port the many widows and orphans that have been made through the disaster. It is also the intention to reward those who worked so nobly in assisting to rescue the passengers, and who risked their lives to save many who would otherwise have been drowned. At the Coroner's inquest startling facts have some very startling facts have been brought to light. It has been shown that the boat was virtually without a captain, as Captain Rankin assumed the part of wheelsman. The boat had received injury during the winter which had never been repaired, and she leaked badly. In Mr. Stewart's evidence he states that he tald the captain that she was fast sinking. told the captain that she was fast sinking. but no heed seemed to be taken, for the engineer states that he sent up word to the captain, that something must be done or the boat would capsize, but the captain thought he could manage to get his over laden boat safely to the dock, and only found out his mistake when it was too late. It was proven that there was about two feet of water on the lower deck, and if there was that much water on that deck, the hold must have been fast filling. But the evidence at the inquest of the Government Inspector was of such a nature, that those who sold tickets for the boat must be held responsible, as he says the license of the boat run out on the 22nd of May, and she had no right to run after that date until it was thoroughly in-spected again. He also stated that the carrying capacity of the boat would be about 270 persons, and when asked the probable cause of the accident, he attributed it to the allowing the boat to be overloaded, for said he in answer to the question: "How could you tell whether a boat was overloaded?" "By the boat not working easily on her keel. Her buoyancy would be exceeded by the load, and thus she would desire to throw it off or turn over. You may test it by sealing up an empty oyster can and throwing it in the water. You can put so much on its side with safety, but beyond that it is bound to upset. If a boat is laden too heavily with passengers, a very slight movement would cause her to list very readily." He also stated the crew of the boat should have been a captain, wheelsman, engineer, fireman, and a deck hand.
The inquest has been adjourned until
Friday evening, when further evidence
will be brought forward.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A young man named Albert Lewis, A young man named Albert Lewis, ar river diver, of Belleville, was drowned in the Moira, at Tweed, on Friday. An elderly man named James Tougher committed suicide at Bellville on Friday afternoon by taking Paris green. John O'Connell, of Kingston, on Tues-day loaded a shot gun to shoot a chicken. The gun burst in his face one rivers enter-

The gun burst in his face, one piece entering just below his left eye, and almost completely cutting off the lower eye-lid. He will likely lose his sight.

It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Reiberg of the complete of

Railway Company has sold to the French

Canadian competition with the United

In the court of Queen's Bench, Toronto. on Wednesday last, the conviction of Mr. Alexander, of Sarnia, for an infringement Are ander, of Sarnia, for an infringement of the Temperance Act was quashed, His Lordship holding that the proceedings in connection with the polling of the Act were void, as it was held on the same day as the Ontario nominations for the Legislature were held. The tavern keepers are now applying for their licenses.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Washington, D. C., at half-past three o'clock, May 23rd, Bernard Duliamel, coungest son of Dr. W. J. C. Du Hamel. Aged il years.

dread messenger brings the awful sum-mons to one who has scarcely learned what life is, our hearts are filled with double sorrow, and our grief is made more keen. Bernard B. Du Hamel had hardly reached man's estate, when in the Provi-dence of an Omnipotent Master, he was bid close his eyes upon the bright world just about opening before him. The son just about opening before him. The son of one of our oldest citizens and a member of one of the best known Catholic families in the city, his untimely death sent a thrill of sorrow to the heart of many a friend and a host of admirers. But if family and friends are bowed down in sorrow when they think of him as gone forever, they have at the same time, as consolation, the sweet remembrance of the life he led and almost certain assume to

Bismarck is confined to his bed through

The Italian Ministers have decided to increase the war budget twelve million The Turkish authorities of Thessaly

have been ordered to prepare for immediate evacuation. It is reported that all the mountain

ribes around Mateur have submitted to The tugboat Jake Brands was blown up off Sandy Hook, N. J., on Friday morning, and all hands lost.

Intelligence has been received from Athens of the signing of the Turco-Greek Convention, and the Turks have already begun

o disarm Fort Punta. Nearly all the cattle by the steamer Phoenician, which arrived at Glasgow, from Boston, were found to be affected with foot and mouth disease.

A terrific rain storm in the Reading, Pa., section, on Wednesday night, obstructed railway travel, and caused a dam-

age of \$75,000. A French gun-boat boarded a Maltese A Frence gui-boat obtained a Matese schooner off the coast of Tunis, examined her papers and left guards on board, who accompanied the vessel to Monastir.

Half of the Turkish forces in Thesaly, will remain there to facilitate the surreuder of the territory to Greece, and the other half will go to Tripoli.

A French veterinary surgeon has discovered a remedy by innoculation for the sickness called "Charbon," which kills millions of France's sheep yearly. During artillery practice at Graudenz

Prussia, on Thursday, a shell burst in the midst of the marking party. Three cap-tains and two gunners were killed, and

John Thompson shot and killed Deputy Sheriffs Chas, ;and Sam Meredith and L. Krilht at Gainsville, Texas, who attempted his arrest for carrying concealed weapons. Thompson accorded Thompson escaped. Kiefering, leader of the anti-Jewish riots,

has been sentenced to three and a-half years' penal servitude and the loss of civil ghts. Three of his accomplices were sen-enced to eighteen months and twelve others to short terms. It is believed that the object in sending

half of the Turkish troops now in Thessaly to Tripoli is to forestall Italian intrigues. The Porte fears its ally will pursue a course in Tripoli similiar to that of the French in The Russian Political Police have ar-

The Russian Political Police have arranged to send agents to track the Russian Socialists in all the principal cities of Europe. Four will go to London, four to Paris, four to Geneva, and two to each of the capitals of other European States.

In a conflict on Thursday between the Socialists and the police, at Copenhagen, many of the latter were wounded. The occasion of the trouble was a Socialist demonstration against the King, because of tive thoughts. Rev. Father Molphy is to be congratulated on the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of success that has attended his energetic and intend to colonize the land and promote in the large measure of the large measure

sentenced to hang for complicity in the West Indies insurrection. There is great excitement at the capital.

excitement at the capital.

Dervisch Pasha has entered Ipek, and captured the leaders of the Albanian insurgents. This will probably end the insurrection. The captives are to be sent to Constantinople in chains.

Seguin, correspondent of the Paris Telegraph, was attacked by Arabs on Saturday, at Beja, Tunis. He was felled to the earth by stones, and stabbed in eight places. He died on Sunday. The murderers have been arrested, and were immediately shot arrested, and were immediately shot.

The Lord Chancellor of England ex-

The Lord Chancellor of England expressed the opinion that the revised Testament cannot be read in the churches of the English Church until it has been recommended by some sufficient public authority, and any clergyman so using it incurs the risk of being held as an offender against the law.

against the law.

The chief participators in the demonstra-The chief participators in the demonstra-tion at Marseilles, in favor of the reprieve for Hessy Heifmann, have been sentenced, one to three months' imprisonment and 100 francs fine, another to a month's im-prisonment and three others to two-months, twenty days and eight days' im-

months, twenty days and eight days' imprisonment, respectively.

A despatch from Washington, dated May 28th says:—Mr. Blaine and Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, have concluded prolonged negotiations relative to the outrages upon American fisherman, at Fortune Bay, Nfld., in January, 1878, and at a later date at Aspos Bay, Cana Beston. consolation, the sweet remembrance of the life he led and almost certain assurance of the reward awaiting him in another and a better world.

It would be hard to find among young men of his age, a nobler example of piety and perfection than Bernard Du Hamel displayed. Ever faithful to every duty imposed upon him; ever zealous in the practice of his religion; ever true to himself, and those nature gave him the right to love, it almost seemed that God in His Wisdom had given the youth a premonition of his early death, and bestowed upon him His Divine Grace the led and almost certain assurance of the led and almost certain assurance of the reward awaiting him in another and at a later date at Aspoo Bay, Cape Breton, The American claims for losses by fishermen aggregated \$103,000. The agreement between Blaine and Thornton is that the British Government shall pay £15,000 sterling, and this Government will give a receipt in full. The money will probably be paid some time this week and prompfly distributed among the rightful owners, who mostly reside at Gloucester, Mass.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

self, and those nature gave him the right to to be, it almost seemed that God in His Wisdom had given the youth a premonition of his early death, and bestowed upon him His Divine Grace, that he might meet his end in the spirit he displayed up to the moment his earthly eyes were closed forever. In the agony of an awful fever through the long nights of suffering he last articulate word he uttered was an apiration to the Throne of Grace. His funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church, Washington, on Wednesd vy.25th May, Reshington, on Wednesd vy.25th May, Reshington, on Wednesd vy.25th May, Reshington, on Wednesd vy.25th May Remain the beautiful life of the dead boy before him, and closing with a stirring apiel. to the host of young friends present, exhorting them to hift their eyes from earthly things, and gazing in spirit upon their companion's high place in Heaven, strive by following his example to be dever their died to to rever the been and aldertheir their died diversed to the beautiful life of the dead boy before him, and closing with a stirring apiel. to the host of young friends present, exhorting them to hift their eyes from earthly things, and gazing in spirit upon their companion's high place in Heaven, strive by following his example to be died to to rever the been and and different him and closing with a surrounded by weeping relations and sorrowing friends, his coffin, covered with choicest llowers, the body of Bernard Du Hamel was committed to the Mother until in God's good time, it shall be remained by the fore becoming a member, will be not less than \$5.40, nor more than \$6.60, the latter sum would be to be paid by candidate, before becoming a member, will be not less than \$5.40, nor more than \$6.60, the latter sum would be to the proper latter the sum than \$6.60, the latter sum would be the proper latter the sum than \$6.60, the latter sum would be the proper latter the latter and the latter than \$6.60, the latter sum would be the proper latter than \$6.60, the latter sum would be the proper la for those over 45 years of age. Immediately after becoming a member, he fills out an "application for Beneficiary Certificate form," which the Recording Secretary at once sends to Grand Recorder,

Secretary at once sends to Grand Recorder, together with a "membership report from"; the members name is their entered on Roll Books of Grand Council. Branches will accept Medical Certificates as formerly, until notice is given of the appointment of a Supervising Medical Examiner.

The full amount paid by members on each assessment must be forwarded to Grand Recorder, and thence to Supreme Recorder. Branches will note that this includes the ten cents of the \$1.00 heretofore retained by the Branch. The fifty cents additional must also be sent as formerly, and taken out of the "General merly, and taken out of the "General Fund" of the Branch.

Branches are hereby notified to at once appoint their Medical Examiners, and forard to me the names of examiners elected. Recording Secretaries shall give to the medical examiner of their respec-tive branches, a copy of the amendment to Branch Constitution, designated "ap-pointment of medical examiners and duties thereof," and also a copy of the amendment to Grand Council Constitution, designated—"appointment of Super-vising Medical Examiner and duties

vising Medical Examiner and duties thereof": said amendments are to be found on pages 20 and 21 of Supreme Council Convention pamphlets.

I can now supply the "member's receipt books" adopted by our Grand Council at its last convention. Branch Secretaries should order one for each member in their

branch; the cost is 12½ cents each.

The Supreme Recorder has written me to the following effort. When a member is suspended for non-payment of assessments, and afterwards re-instated, the full amount of Beneficiary money, paid by said member upon being re-instated, must be sent to Grand Recorder and thence to Supreme Recorder. Branches have no right to retain any money belong-

ing to the "Beneficiary Fund."
The efficers of London Branch, No. 4, request all the members of the branch to be present at next meeting, which takes place on the third Thursday in June.

Branches are hereby officially directed to forward to me as soon as possible a complete copy of their roll book, giving

complete copy of their roll book, giving roll No., name, age, occupation and date of admission of present classified membership—and hereafter to forward promptly, notice of admission, suspension, re-instalment, resignation, expulsion, or death of any member. Branches will be held agcountable for the full membership, in case of failure, to notify me of any change. You are also directed to have your Board of Trustees compare your medical certif Trustees compare your medical certi-cates with your roll-book, and certify that every member whose name appears on same has a medical certificate, and forward to me all certificates that have not already been sent. In accordance with the order issued by Supreme President the new system will not apply to any assessment issued for any death occurring prior to May 1st.

SAMUEL R. RROWN, Secretary of Grand Council.

BY DION BOUCICAULT.

All the Catholic archbishops, bishops, and other high officials of the Church, were ordered to leave the country: if after their banishment they returned secretly, they were pronounced guilty of high treason, and hable to be hung, disembowelled, and quartered. Any person affordingshelter or protection to a dignitary of the Catholic Church was to suffer death

of the Catholic Church was to suffer death without benefit of clergy.

"It was a complete system, full of co-herence and consistency," said Burke, well digested and well composed in all its parts; it was a machine of wise and ela-borate contrivance, and as well fitted for theoppression, impoverishment and degrad-stion of a neople, and the debasement in of a people, and the debasement in of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of

until very lately. The last of them, the infliction of the direct support of the Pro-testant clergy on the Roman Catholic population, was repealed within the last few years. The claws of England had to be torn away from the body of Ireland one by one. The servitude and abject subjection of the children of Erin to the British Pharnoh is so inborn, both domestically and politically, that the bold-est statesman and philosopher fears to ap-

proach English prejudice on this question. Having thus intrenched the Protestant ascendency as a garrison in Ireland, the office grab commenced. The patronage of the entire country and its revenue was of the entire country and its revenue was subdivided in the following manner: The English King was entitled to the first grab. English King was entitled to the first grad. His Ma esty was pleased to place his mis-tresses and their bastard children on the pension-list of the Irish establishment. They were made Irish peeresses.

Catherine Sedley, the mistress of James II., had five thousand a vear; Elizabeth Villiers, the mistress of William, an estate valued at a hundred and twenty thousand pounds; the Duchess of Kendal and the Countes of Darlington, two mistresses of George I., had five thousand pounds a year; Lady Walsingham, the bastard daughter of the Duchess of Kendal, fifteen hundred a year; Lady Howe, her daughter, received five hundred a year; Madame Walmoden, one of the Dutch mistresses of George II., had an Irish pension of three thousand a year; the sister of George II., Count Bersndoff, the Duke of St. Albans, the bastard son of Charles II., and a host of German favorites, were

quartered on the Irish pension list.
English politicians demanded their
share of Irish sinecures: Lord Palmerston,
as first remembrancer; Doddington, as clerk of the peers : Lord Burlington, as high treasurer, Arden, as under treasurer; Addison, as keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower,-received salaries vary-ing from two thousand to nine thousand

a year.

But the pensions before stated alone absorbed one-sixth of the Irish revenue. The king regarded his share of the revenue as a perquisite with which the Irish government had nothing to do. Encouraged by impunity he gave his mis-tress, the Duchess of Munster, a patent to coin and circulate two hundred thousand pounds' worth of copper coinage. She farmed it out to an ironmaster named Wood, who, by adulterating the coinage, Wood, who, by adulterating the coinage, obtained a profit of forty thousand pounds, to be divided between himself and the royal harlot. Wood's pence represented one-fifth of the circulation of the

country. an any one in his right judgment think the king will part with his unquestionable prerogative for such weak, objections? The king is touched more nearly, and feels his honor highly concerned in this affair."

The royal honor consisted in calling upon Ireland to pay for the extravagance of a prostitute, and, what was worse on this occasion, it was an old and ugly one. VII.

The offices and sinecures and professions of Ireland being reserved and dis-tributed, the English trading and working classes considered, and with some show of reason, that they were entitled to some grab. Ireland had developed an important woollen trade; the fleeces of her tant wooden trade; the necess of her sheep commanded the highest prices in the European markets. Woollen manu-facture happened to be, at this period, an important item in English produce: a law was therefore passed forbidding the ex-port of any woollen manufacture from port of any woollen manufacture from Ireland, and forbidding the sales of Irisl fleeces, excepting to England. There they were received at English prices, and Eng-lish-manufactured goods at English prices were returned to Ireland where s manufacture had been annihilated. considerable trade between Ireland and the colonies of New England had ari Another act of Parliament absolutely extinguished this trade. All exports from Ireland, and imports into Ireland, mus be shipped to England, and re-shipped in English bottoms. Ireland was forbidden to own sea-going ships, and restricted ther coast trade. Her agricultural produce, consisting of beef, pork, butter cheese, and bacon, had found profitable markets in Bristol, Liverpool, and oth Channel ports. The farmers of Engla procested against this competition in the home markets, so the trade was pro-hibited. Irish produce was forced bac-on its own markets, and the English gov erment availed itself of the love thus produced to victual the flat

me suspend the transfer of what is a the use of liquor was employed the property of the proper

to pass such a bill involved a ross to the English excise.

You recollect that a Puritan and a Presby erian settlement had been made in Ulster during the protectorate of Cromwell. The Protestant ascendency regarded these dissenters with almost as much hostility as they regarded the Catholics: penal laws were directed against them, and thousands were driven to emigrate,

direction. The manufacturing interests of the North, which at that time were in a of the North, which at that time were in a process of development, were nearly an-nihilated; and the hardy emigrants, taking with them not only the thew and sinew of their race, took also a fervent hatred of English oppression to the shores of New England, and largely contributed to the revolution by which American colonies obtained their independence. The dis-senters of the North were driven into alliance with the Roman Catholics. For once Ireland was united, and waited its

It arrived in the middle of the last cen tury, when Ezgland found herself in-volved in wars with Spain, France, and Holland. British arms met with defeat after defeat. She was unfortunate. To complicate matters, the American colonies revolted, and American privateers infested the Irish Channel where Paul Jones found the coast-trade of Great Britain a rich and easy prey. The English lion was bearded and insulted in every port on the Scotch and English shore. The game was too tempting, and Irish privateers sailing under American colors took a hand in it. Things began to look desperate. A foreign invasion of England, by way of Ireland, was imminent; and, in face of these disasters, it became necessary to aim a body of Irish volunteers to repel such an

attempt.

A force, variously estimated at from eighty to one hundred and fifty thousand broken the first thousand broken discovered her men, was raised. England discovered her mistake too late. The volunteers became United Irishmen: the apprehended invasion came from within, not from without. In presence of this demonstration the English Government and the Irish Parliament retreated in dismay. In the words of Hussey Burgh, addressed to the House of Commons, "England had sown House of Commons, "England had sown her penal laws as dragon's teeth, and they had sprung up as armed men." There was a patriot minority in the Irish Par liament at that period, similar to the Home Rule party of the present time they numbered a few score out of a House of three hundred members; but in front of these few stood Grattan, Flood, Bushe, Burgh,—and the Irish volunteers stood at

The attitude was curious. In 1704 the Irish Parliament had petitioned for a legis-lative union with Great Britain. The prayer had been rejected, because to lose Ireland as a perquisite, to abridge the pat-ronage she afforded, to make room for her as a sharer in England's commercial prosperity, was not to be thought of. But in 1780 a change had come over the state of affairs : England's commerce was broken foreign wars and colonial rebeldown by foreign wars and colonial rebel-lion. Her trade was prostrate, her na-tional debt becoming intolerable. The revenue of Ireland was in excess of her small expenditure. In this condition of affairs, England was willing to take Ire land into partnership. Ireland refused the offer. England intrigued to corrupt the Irish Parliament, to obtain her ends. The Irish natriot minority, headed by Grattan and Flood, beat down the small sword of intrigue with a club. The following resolutions were presented to the English Government:— "The Parliament of Ireland is alone

ompetent to enact laws binding in Ire

"No such laws shall be amended or edited by an English Government."
"Great Britain and Ireland are united

only by the tie of a common sovereign. Ireland presented this ultimatum: he alternative was rebellion, and she said so. Rebellion in Ireland! Rebellion in the United States! Three foreign wars! Detake Wood's pence: the king was indig-nant; the Irish stood firm. The lord lieutenant expressed his indignation in the following words: "The Irish are so absurdly wrong that I can only laugh at them. (an any one in his right indexed to give herself. I agree with you in wishing for a settlement. Nothing less than what has been stated will satisfy Ireland. There must be no foreign legislation, no foreign judicature, no legislative council,

no commissions.' England accepted the terms, and bided her time. The Houses of Parliament in London confirmed unanimously the claims of Ireland to independence, and recognized the Irish constitution of 1782. recognized the Irish constitution of 1782. Eighteen years afterwards the time came. The French Revolution had paralyzed Europe. Monarchs no longer fought against each other: they were employed in defending themselves against the people. The American war was over. The time had come. England repuditated the act of .782, and in 1800 she annexed Ireland. It is unnecessary to recall the means employed to accomplish the Act of Union. A rebellion was provoked, to distract the country and reconvoked, to distract the country and recon-cile the middle class. The governing class was bought at auction: the bargain was publisly discussed and registered. Some received their price with grim humor, "thanking God they had a coun-

The Irish representation that thus sold the inheritance of their country did not pretend to represent that country. They were the representatives of the minority, the Protestant governing class. Out of three hundred members, two hundred and sixty were nominees of the Government, or of five great landowners.

It is needless to observe these men had no more right to dispose of their country in such a fashion than the Congress now sitting in Washington is entitled to vote away the independence of the United States, and hand the country back to Great Britain. Nevertheless, British statesmen of every persuasion have agreed, and still agree, to regard this Act of Union as something sacrec. Any attempt to re-peal it is little short of conspiracy and treason, and denounced as an attempt to dismember the Empire. It may be asked, was Great Britain a dismembered body before the year of the Union, 1800? Yet this silly cry is complacently repeated as an article of political faith.

IX. The year 1798 is celebrated in the story of Ireland. The people rose in a last effort to regain their freedom. The insurrection was suppressed. But it required five years to stamp out the smouldering fires of the rebellion. In 1803 the people were secured in sullen subjection.

The atrocities which deface popular outbreaks, the maining of cattle, assassinations and brutal massacres, are better known than the deliberate acts of the seeking refuge in America. | known than the deliberate acts of the This was the first Irish exodus in that | English Government that have provoked

frenzied retaliation. The triangle and the lash were permanent institutions in every Irish village. Magistrates used the pitch cap on sullen witnesses, by means of which the hair and scalp of the victim was slowly torn off, to extort confession. An English officer became popularly known as "the walking gallows:" being of cigartic stature, he executed his own known as "the walking gallows:" being of gigantic stature, he executed his own decrees by throwing a rope over his shoulder, and thus paraded, the struggling patient hanging at his back. Such deeds were not only tolerated, but rewarded, by the English Government; and they were done within the lifetime of living men. The Irish House of Commons had con-sisted, before the Union, of three hundred

members.

The Irish representation in the English House of Commons was reduced to one hundred and eight members in an Imhundred and eight members in an Imperial Parliament numbering six hundred and fifty-six. Ireland therefore figured for one-sixth of the whole. The helpless minority that had battled against the Union vainly pointed out that this subjection of Irish members to the overwhelming majority amounted to extinction.

The Parliamentary session in London averages one hundred days in a year. Irish business, on a fair calculation, is therefore not entitled to more than seventeen days per annum.
It is evident that seventeen days are in-

sufficient for the consideration and transaction of the affairs of that country.

The intrusion of Irish members became

nuisance. Irish complaints became monotonous. Justice to Ireland is a by-word.

When the turbulent parliament of Ireland was thus extinguished by absorption in the English legislature, it became necessary to silence the Irish party, and reduce it to decent subjection.

To counteract this policy, O'Connell invented the tactics of agitation.

The English Government defeated this process by a penal law which appared that Justice to Ireland is a by-word.

process by a penal law which enacted that public assemblages for the discussion of political questions in Ireland became treason-felony. O'Connell was arrested, tried, convicted, and imprisoned with his

But the subterranean fires of rebellion ould not be suppressed by penal laws.

A few years afterwards an insurrection occurred which was speedily suppressed;

and for nearly twenty years the military government of Ireland lived over a smouldering volcano.

In 1867 it burst forth again at a period when Europe was convulsed, and American sympathy with Ireland was at fever-

Again the insurrection was suppressed but on this occasion it revealed itself in the metropolis of Great Britain, and in ercial metropolis of the manufacturing districts.

London and Manchester were the scenes

of fatal catastrophes.

Bloodshed, hitherto confined to distant Ireland, was brought home, and face to face, to English citizens, who began to realize at length the possibility that events which were taking place in Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, and St. Petersberm, vienne, and man, and their own par-ishes. The English law-abiding commun-ity awoke to the danger at their doors. A fear was entertained that the working classes might sympathize, and ally them-selves and their discontent with the Irish

surrectionary movement.
The secret societies throughout Europe were becoming formidable, and impor-ant concessions became unavoidable. The disestablishment of the Irish Church

was the result.

But the great question, the Land Queson, remained as a standing issue.

X. We now come to the present day, when the Irish minority in the English House of Commons, seeking for some means to compel adequate attention to Irish griev ances, hit upon the tactics of obstruction.

In the management of legislative affairs, the Prime Minister for the time being en-

joys what amounts practically to a mono-poly of Parliamentary business. There are always two English ministries co-exare always two English Immissies co-ex-isting,—the ministry that is in, and the ministry that is out; her Majesty's op-position, the heirs-apparent of power and plunder, being the ministers of the future. These two bodies make common cause to support the rules and prerogatives of the House, which each in turn is entitled to

employ.

The Irish party is the common enemy.
The system of obstructive tactics by
which Irish affairs were shouldered out, and Irish members reduced to silence, has been a constitutional observance in the ministerial system of English legislation.

The Irish minority have lately taken a leaf out of these elements of ministerial

leaf out of these elements of ministerial tactics, to employ against the Administra-tion their own weapons. Obstruction is really no more than a coerceive measure applied to the majority, to oblige Parlia-ment to attend to business it has systematically and contemptuously neglected. XI.

The avowed object of England, under Elizabeth, was "to root out the Irish" from the soil. You have seen how famine

trom the soil. You have seen now famine and the sword had failed.

The avowed object of England during the last fifty years, under Victoria, has been "to root out the Irish from the soil." Famine and the law have proved success

Condemned for more than two centuries to live on the land as one of the breeds of animals necessary to agriculture, hope-less, ignorant, helpless, their scope of life bounded by their daily wants, the people became victims of the first failure of the only crop of food on which their abjec-tion had been taught to rely. The potato failed. Multitudes died by the ditch-side. Rents fell into arrears. Ire-land, cleared by eviction and famine, was swept across the Atlantic into the United States. Sixty years ago her population numbered over eight millions. It is now short of five. Three millions have disappeared. It may be asked why the population of a country (being its true source of wealth) should thus be extinguished The English answer is characteristic

Speculation." Speculation has discovered the land can be put to more profitable use than to raise men: sheep can be fattened on its hills, and cattle stabled in its deserted

Those who accuse the Irish people of

carelessness, thriftlessness, and prostration, should not forget that the laws imposed on the country by the English Government forbade the people any interest whatever in the land they cultivated. The laws were employed to discourage thrift and all the virtues of civilization. When the Irish emigrated into the armies of France, Spain, and Austria; when the brain of Ireland lemigrated to London, and appeared in the Senate and the press; when her bone and muscle passed over into the United States,—it was found that Irishmen were not wanting in the ele-Irishmen were not wanting in the ele-

Irishmen were not wanting in the elements conducing to national greatness.

But my task is not to comment: it is simply to record. I lay the story of Ireland before the English people, as an indictment against the governing class. I do so in the spirit of the statesman who thus compared the character of the people of England with the character of the people of England with the character of the people of England with the character of the delaw to which they had confided the adclass to which they had confided the ad-ministration of the country:—

"Never was there any country in which there was se much absence of public prin-ciple, and so many instances of private

"Never was there so much charity and humanity towards the poor and iistressed. Any act of cruelty and oppression never failed to excite a sentiment of general indignation. Luxury has had little effect in depraying the hearts and destroying the morals of people in private life, who are full of generous feelings and noble exertions of benevolence. Yet, amidst this profusion of privnte virtue, there is almost total want of public sujrit, and almost total want of public spirit, and the most deplorable contempt of public principle.
"When Great Britain falls, the case

"When Great Britain fails, the case
will not be with her as with Rome in
former times. Rome fell by the weight
of her own vices; but, when Great
Britain falls, she will tall with a people full of private worth and virtue. She will be ruined by the profligacy of her governors, the security of her inhabitants, and their blind confidence in her strength and freedom, maintaining the pernicious doctrine not to look with distrust and ap-prehension to the misconduct and corruption of those to whom she has trusted the management of her re-sources." I have done.

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Meetings.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent -ociety will be held on Friday evening, 10th inst, at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:90. All members are requested to be present. B. ERONYN, President.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT VASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Alblon Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WIL-

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ples and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. Itstrikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Ayrer's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of help a contine here is a standard medical preparation, of known and preparation. acknowledged cutative power and is acchean as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

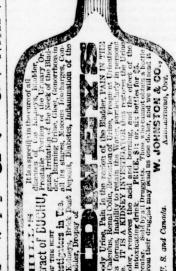


STAMMERING

THE LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE LONDON, - - - ONT.

TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testi-fying to the efficacy of Prof. SutherLand's treatment. WM. TOBIN.



Eliot & Co., Toronto, and B. A. Miichelt

The Dead. In the dead of night to table cometh—a maid
By the feet, and the state of the state of the state of the girlish, golder
Ongging under an The arms of the men
Ohl make of your And softly, shently
Perhaps for the sal
Loved all too well, s

In the dead of night to
So lovely and so lorr
Straighten the tangle
They have known a m
And hide with their sh
The sightless eyes and t
From men and wo
Aye veil the poor fa
And softly, silently
Perhaps for the sake
Loved all too well,

In the dead of night to t
Bear her in from t
The watch at his wa
Ah! say it low, nor v
For though the heart in
Has ceased to thre
Speak low, when you s
her. Speak low, which
her,
Buried alive in the
Speak low, and make he
All out of her shi
Perhaps for the sake of
Loved all too well.

Desolate left in the Dea Your cruel judgments Ye know not why she Be slow to pronounce y Remember the Magdal Be slow with your Remember the Magdal Remember the dear, Holy and high above h By the length of hers He could take her and Praise to His preciou With oil of gentle merc The tide of your cens Have ye no scarlet sin No need for yourselves Those sweetest words n In all the world for pity Those words the hard "Neither do I conder

BETTER T

The hardest thing i mind your own busin Our alarms are m than our dangers, and in apprehension than There was never world, either philoso or discipline which d public good as the C

'We must overcon

St Gregory, by go over by forbearance ished by their own c wrath. Let us not tree, from which a n may yet entice fruit. Ye who linger on doubting which path that when years are stumble on the dark cry bitterly, but cr return! O give me b

A nobleman, v him with an order pardon. Dunstan are truly penitent king; as long as you sin, God forbid the should induce me God and render vo Church. This unex the noble that he vo scandal by a public

"Every man," sa has two angels, on der, and the other does anything g right shoulder write because what is on forever. When he angel on the left sh but does not seal it, night. If before th lown his head and e ah! I have sinned; rabs it out; but if I angel on the right s

Give the young a encouragement whe not leave those pla boxes without water shutters that the su m; but you leav suffer from want of light of encouragen hardy souls that car soil—shrubs that ca the sunbeams-vir kindly training; bu kind word when yo ed. The thought promise. Be it the the young preacher man at his bench, matical problems, piano, give what I

GOOD FRII

Do not go into t temptations. Ten thing evil is presen to you by the tem ly solicited and occasion may be lawful thing in th is perfectly sinles an occasion of s For instance, frie holy, and a bless friend is an unsp But a bad friend bad book, and a from the bottom suggest all manne is worse than a b a power and an i nally between think that becau change a bad magcodness to then badness-you w for be sure of the in the state in w ness is commu friend ten tim then, among the choose as your who shall stand

Judge on the da as friends and conversation an life will change the likeness of

pattern of us al

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ST REMEDY

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In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. A VEH'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no others oe minently merits the confidence of the public. It is a stientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, of such power as to insure

chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all less, affording prompt relief and is adapted to patients of sex. Being very palatable, Idren take it readily. In s. Colds, Sore Throot, affuenza, Clergyman's sthma, Croup, and Cass of Aver's CHERRY PEC-al, and multitudes are anfrom serious illness by its ul use. It should be kept y household for the prosin sudden attacks. In agh and Consumption her remedy so efficacious, Ipful. inducements to try some of eas, or syrups, made of cheap ingredients, now offered, main no curative qualities, temporary relief, and are and disappoint the patient, throat and lungs demand ve treatment; and it is danenting with unknown and, from the great liability that may, while so trified with, seated or incurable. User PECTORAL, and you may cut the best results. It is a lyreparation, of known and curative power, and is as reful preparation and fine allow. Emiment physicians, position, prescribe it in their test of half a century has utte certainty to cure all pulints not already beyond the aid.

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ING INSTITUTE MAPLE STREET, , - - ONT.

STIMONIAL. have been troubled with diment in speech, and was to the London Institute for na very short time was per-I take great pleasure in testi-acy of Prof. Sutherland's

WM. TOBIN.



In the dead of night to the Dead-house,
She cometh—a maiden fair—
By the feet so slight and slender,
By the hand so white and tender,
And by the sliken and shining lengths
Of the girlish, golden hair.
Dragging under and over
The arms of the men that bear.
Ohl make of your pity a cover,
And softly, sliently bear:
Perhaps for the sake of a lover,
Loved all too well, she is there!

The Dead-House.

In the dead of night to the Dead-house!
So lovely and so lorn-Straighten the tangled tresses,
They have known a mother's kisses,
And hide with their shinting veil of grace
The sightless eyes and the paie, sad face
From men and women's scorn.
Aye veil the poor face over,
And softly, silently bear;
Perhaps for the sake of a lover,
Loyed all too well, she is there.

In the dead of night to the Dead-house!
Bear her in from the street:
The watch at his watching found herAh! say it low, nor wound her,
For though the heart in the bosom
Has ceased to throb and beat,
Speak low, when you say how they found
her,
Buried allive in the sleet.
Speak low, and make her a cover
All out of her shining hair,
Perhaps for the sake of a lover,
Loved all too well, she is there.

Desolate left in the Dead-house!
Your cruel judgments spare,
Ye know not why she is there:
Be slow to pronounce your "mene,"
Remember the Magdalene:
Be slow with your harsh award-Remember the dear, dear Lord!
Holy and high above her,
By the length of her sin and shame,
He could take her and love her-Praise to His precious name.

With oil of gentle mercy
The tide of your censure stem;
Have ye no searlet sinning?
No need for yourselves of winning
Those sweetest words man ever spake
In all the world for pity's sake,
Those words the hardest heart that break:
"Netther do I condemn."

BETTER THOUGHTS.

The hardest thing in the world to be so constantly that you can do it well is to mind your own business.

Our alarms are much more numerous than our dangers, and we suffer much more in apprehension than in reality.

There was never, in any age of the world, either philosopher, or sect, or law, or discipline which did so highly exalt the public good as the Christian faith." 'We must overcome our enemies,' said

we must overcome our enemies, said St Gregory, by gentleness; win them over by forbearance. Let them be pun-ished by their own conscience, not by our wrath. Let us not at once wither a figtree, from which a more skillful gardener may yet entice fruit. Ye who linger on the threshold of life,

doubting which path to choose, remember that when years are passed, and your feet stumble on the dark mountain, you will cry bitterly, but cry in vain: O youth, return! O give me back my early days!—

A nobleman, whom Dunstan had A nobleman, whom Dunstan had executed for a grave public sin, came to him with an order from the king for his pardon. Dunstan replied: 'When you are truly penitent I will gladly obey the king; as long as you are hardened in your sin, God forbid that any mortal man should induce me to violate the law of God and render void the censure of the Church. This unexpected river so affected.

night. If before that time the man bows down his head and exclaims: "Gracious Allah! I have sinned; forgive me! 'the angel rubs it out; but if not, he seals it, and the angel on the right shoulder weeps.'

Give the young and struggling a word of encouragement when you can. You would not leave those plants in your window-boxes without water, nor refuse to open the shutters that the sunlight might fall upon them; but you leave some human flower to enfler from want of appreciation or the sun. suffer from want of appreciation or the sunlight of encouragement. There are a few light of encouragement. There are a few hardy souls that can struggle along on stony soil—shrubs that can wait for the dew and the sunbeams—vines that climb without kindly training; but only a few. Utter a kind word when you can see that it is deserved. The thought that "no one cares and no one knows" blights many a bud of promise. Be it the young artist at his easel, the young preacher in his pulpit, the workman at his bench, the boy at his mathematical problems, or your little girl at the piauo, give what praise yon can. piano, give what praise you can.

GOOD FRIENDS AND BAD.

Do not go into the occasion of sin. You know the difference between occasions and temptations. Temptations are when something evil is presented to you and suggested to you by the tempter, and you are directly solicited and attracted to it. But an occasion may be the most innocent and lawful thing in the world, which in itself is perfectly sinless, and can only become an occasion of sin through your fault. For instance, friendship is an innocent, a holy, and a blessed thing. And a good friend is an unspeakable blessing of God. But a bad friend is a worse evil than a bad book, and a bad book will suggest all manner of evil; but a bad friend is worse than a bad book, because there is a power and an influence, and an attraction, and an assimilation going on continis worse than a bad book, because there is a power and an influence, and an attraction, and an assimilation going on continually between those that are friends. They grow like one another; and if you think that because you are good you can change a bad man or woman—give your goodness to them without receiving their badness—you will only deceive yourself; for be sure of this, that in this world, and in the state in which we are, where goodness is communicated by a good friend once, badness is communicated by a bad friend ten times. Choose your friends, then, among the friends of God. Do not choose as your friends in this world those who shall stand at the left hand of the Judge on the day of his coming. Choose as friends and companions those whose conversation and minds and example and life will change you more and more into life will change you more and more into the likeness of our divine Lord, who is the pattern of us all.—Cardinal Manning.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

For the best photos made in the city go to For Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmond Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmond Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, fine wines liquors, canned goods, fresh tomatoes, 3 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solicited.

Special Notice—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster' old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repaining and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's selebrated machines on sale.

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Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out
a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.
They intend to carry as large a stock as
any store in Ontario. This will enable all
to get what they want, as every known
style and variety will be kept on hand in
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large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has over used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is periectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

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"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Boyels, Sore Throat, Rheumalism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache: "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Relever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One are truly penitent I will gladly obey the king; as long as you are hardened in your sin, God forbid that any mortal man should induce me to violate the law of God and render void the censure of the Church. This unexpected rigor so affected the noble that he voluntarily repaired the scandal by a public and mortifying penance.

"Every man," says an Oriental legend "has two angels, one upon his right shoulder, and the other upon his left. When he does anything good, the angel on the right shoulder writes it down and seals it; because what is once well done is done forever. When he does an evil act, the angel on the left shoulder writes it down, but does not seal it, but waits until midnight. If before that time the man bows anything does not seal it, but waits until midnight. If before that time the man bows anything and the left was a season between the voice where th ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years, "——Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one

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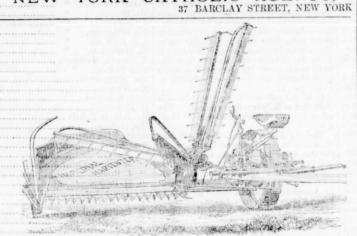
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The military entertained the representa-tives of the Emergency Committee at the barracks. The Committee was afterwards barracks. The Committee was atterwards escorted to the station by the military and police. An enormous mob assembled and the escort was assailed by a terrible volley of stones. One soldier was dangerously

A Dublin correspondent says it is feared there has been a sanguinary collission in the town of Scarff, Clare county.

The executive is convinced that more energetic measures are required, as the people are inflamed to such a pitch and so demoralized by agitation that they are ripe for any mischief. They are flushed with partial success over both civil and military power, and becoming daily more daring. The soldiers and police are increased, not merely against the populace, but against the authorities who will not permit them to defend themselves. There is some risk that this indignant feeling is feared there has been a sanguinary collis-sion in the town of Scarff, Clare county. The executive is convinced that more energetic measures are required, as the people are inflamed to such a pitch and so demoralized by agitation that they are ripe for any mischief. They are flushed with partial success over both civil and military power, and becoming daily more daring. The soldiers and police are incensed, not merely against the populace, but against the authorities who will not permit them to defend themselves. There is some risk that this indignant feeling is assuming a form dangerous to discipline. is some risk that this indignant feeling is assuming a form dangerous to discipline, and may lead to an irrepressible outbreak of fury against the populace, or acts of retaliation upon the inhabitants of the garrisoned districts. The war office has ordered the barracks of New Ross, now occupied by a troop of Hussars, to be fitted with port holes for musketry.

It is said that the members of the Cabinet were greatly excited at the meeting

inet were greatly excited at the meeting on Thursday, and a rupture was with difficulty prevented. The Attorney-Gen-eral was sent for in order to ascertain whether the Government could proceed whether the Government could proceed to still more stringent measures in the enforcement of the Coercion Act. He replied that if the Government wished to suppress the Land League they should to suppress the Land League they should of writs, is a be prepared to imprison nearly the whole population of Ireland. The meeting was from so asset

population of Ireland. The meeting was unusually protracted.

There was a riot at Bodyke, county Clare, Thursday. Eighty police assisted a bailiff at evictions. As the police were nearing the house firearms opened on them from behind fences. The police advanced in skirmishing order, and returned the fire. The house was found occupied by armed men, and the police smashed the door, and after a severe encounter with the occupants, took possession. Thirty prisoners were captured.

trouble, and the public mind is agitated to a deplorable degree. The authorities at Dublin Castle are acting in a manner which shows that they are greatly alarmed and this conduct tends to intensify the agitation. They have issued instructions to the police to keep a list of all persons likely to commit acts against the Government and report them daily. The meaning of this is that the Coercion Act is to be stretched so as to enable the authorities to arrest not only persons alleged to be guilty of offences under it, but those sus-

THE NEWS FROM IRELAND.

It was situated on a hill, and as they ascended toward it they were attacked by an armed band of men, who, from the cover of the fences at each side of the road, poured a galling fire into the ranks of the constabulary. The latter were immediately deployed in skirmishing order, and returned the fire with effect, killing one man and wounding several others. The police under the Coercion Act, charged with incidence of the constabulary. of the fences at each side of the road, poured a galling fire into the ranks of the constabulary. The latter were immediately deployed in skirmishing order, and returned the fire with effect, killing one man and wounding several others. The police succeeded in reaching the house, which was found to be filled with armed men. They broke in the front door, and several were arrested. Some who had attacked the constabulary from behind the fences were also taken, and in all some thirty were also taken, and in all some thirty prisoners were captured. The house was taken possession of and the family inhabiting it cleared out. While returning with their prisoners the police were attacked

> The flying column, which left Dublin last night, included three hundred Coldlast night, included three hundred Cold-stream Guards, 100 guardsmen of the Scots Fusiliers, with army service wagons, and the army hospi al corps. The whole force concentrating for operations at the Castle of New Pallas, near Limerick, num-

> bers over one thousand men.
>
> The flying column at Fermoy is under orders to be ready at a momert's notice.
>
> Troops are even going from Cork to New Pallas. One of the flying columns has already arrived at Limerick.

warning all persons at their peril to refrain from so assembling, or they will be dis

smashed the door, and after a severe encounter with the occupants, took possession. Thirty prisoners were captured.

When the police were retiring with the groaning and shouting. When the house of the first tenant to be evicted was reaching. When the police were retiring with the prisoners, they were again attacked, and some men wounded. A farmer was killed by a blow with the butt end of a gun, and several civilians were severely injured.

With every hour comes new rumors of With every hour comes new rumors of the prists interposed and entreated the people to abstain from violence. The priests' interference had a marked effect. The Sheriff, guarded by the relice ejected the first tenant amidst marked effect. The Sherif, guarded by the police, ejected the first tenant amidst indescribable groans and curses. A later telegram from New Pallas states that the Viceroy's proclamation had the effect of preventing a disturbance. The force was so strong that resistance would have been useless. Other evictions were effected in the course of the afternoon without

opposition.

A soldier riding from the post office to the barracks, in Dublin, was desperately attacked, stabbed and pulled off his horse by a laborer. The latter was eventually secured. He said as the insurrection had broken out in the country he had begun it in Dublin. The soldier's wounds are

pected of the intention to comment.

A rule of terror is thus inaugurated.
The excitement is great, and a popular uprising may occur at any moment.

A despatch from Ennis, county Clare, says it is rumored that six persons were says it is rumored that six persons were believed to the says it is rumored that six persons were says it is rumored that six persons were believed to the says it is rumored that six persons were says it is rumored that six persons were believed to the says it is rumored that six persons were says it shot dead at Tulla, near Ennis, by the police during the riot.

It is now stated that no policeman or soldier was dangerously injured in the Clonmel riot, though several were knocked down.

A telegram from Galway says that the son of Lord Dunsdale has been shot at and wounded.

Gladstone, writing to his constituents, says: "The position of affairs in Ireland is novel and dangerous, and seriously inter-feres with legislation."

A party of military was dispatched to Ballinamote, county Leitrim to-day, where rioting was apprehended on account of arrests under the Coercion Act. It is understood that more arrests of members of the Land League Executive are anticipated within a few days, so that the working of the League organization from Dublin headquarters will be virtually be rioting the rioting was apprehended on account of arrests under the Coercion Act. It is understood that more arrests of members of the Land League Executive are anticipated within a few days, so that the working of the League organization from Dublin headquarters will be virtually paralyzed. Sixty men and forty horses and wagons of the army service corps have been ordered to leave Portsmouth for Ireland on Monday.

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A party of military was dispatched to Ballinamote, county Leitrim to-day, where rioting was apprehended on account of arrests John Charles, by Mrs. Jas. So Whr. Fox.

Wh. Durkin Mrs. Fox.

Mr. O'Mara.

Soldier.

The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas.

Sadlier.

The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas.

Sadlier.

The Spanish Ca

Gladstone, writing to his constituents, says: "The position of affairs in Ireland is novel and dangerous, and seriously interferes with legislation."

The assistant secretary and a member of the Branch Land League at Killy, county of Meath, have been arrested under the Coercion Act, on suspicion of mutilating cattle.

A Dublin correspondent says that the police arrested sixteen rioters at Bodyke. All were armed with rifles, which were taken from them, they being allowed to go on bail.

The facts in the Goshawk affair are that the people prevented the police landing, and the Goshawk subsequently attempted

The facts in the Goshawk affair are that the people prevented the police landing, and the Goshawk subsequently attempted to land them, but without success.

The statement is denied that three policeman were killed during the riot at Scariff, county Clare. The people fired on the police, who returned the fire, killing one rioter. A hundred shots were exchanged.

The statement is denied that three policeman were killed during the riot at Scariff, county Clare. The people fired on the police, who returned the fire, killing one rioter. A hundred shots were exchanged.

The statement is denied that three police that if they withdrew he would go on without an escort to Limerick jail. He walked from Ballydahob to Skibbereen, accompanied by 2,000 people, where he took the train to Cork and proceeded thence to Limerick and proceeded thence to Limerick and proceeded the core to companied by 2,000 people, where he took the train to Cork and proceeded thence to Limerick plant to Cork and proceeded thence to Limerick plant to Cork and proceeded the core to Cork and proceeded the cork and cork and core to Cork and proceeded the core to Cork and proceeded the cork and c

citing to riot.

A large number of military went to Michaelston to aid in the evictions. Five persons have been arrested in Kil-larney for attacking a house and cutting

off a tenant's eer.

In the disturbance at Bally Brophy on Sunday, one man was shot dead and another wounded by a bailiff, who, with his three sons, has been arrested.

All troops stationed at Dublin will be confined to barracks on Monday.

The riot in Cork, on Friday night, was not of a robitical character.

The Rebeth. off a tenant's eur.

not of a political character.

At a land meeting at Swords on Sunday,
Healy said he was there chiefly to reply to
Forster's challenge to him to repeat in
Ireland what he said in Parliament.

The Coldstream Guards have retired to

Dublin, disgusted with their eviction tour.

Dublin, disgusted with their eviction tour.
Some evictions at New Pallas were due solely to family quarrels.
A Dublin despatch says: No amelioration of the situation is yet to be hoped for.
The adjournment of Parliament for the Whitsuntide holidays, with the country in such a critical state, excites very harsh comments. More troops are ordered to Ireland, and are now on their way here. Two companies of army service corps have Two companies of army service corps have left Woolwich for Dublin to assist the flyleft Woolwich for Dublin to assist the fly-ing columns, which are now marching about from point to point all day long. News of an exciting character has arrived here. An attempt was made to burn the town residence of Mr. Downs, a solicitor at Skibbereen, who has become obnoxious to the recycle.

to the people.
Only one man was shot in the fight with
the bailiff at Ballybrophy on Sunday The
affair was not entirely of an agrarian char-

The Right Rev. Thomas Nulty, Bishop of Meath, in replying to an address from the Painstown Land League, said the Land Bill had splendid principles. He depreca-ted the agitation against payment of all rent, and said he had received a letter from an American priest who stated he had or-ganized branches of the League in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky among five million

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VOL 3.

CLERICAL

WE have rece goods suitable for c

cal garments. We give in our ta ing department sp attention to this bra of the trade.

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THE London Times has turn age on Archbishop Croke, out spoken views on the Lan tion; and the "Thunderer" wo to have him arrested and sent company with Father Shee John Dillon. Only a few da -when they thought he wa to differ with Parnell,-no pr too strong for Dr. Croke. change one's sticking to makes, in the tone of the press!-Irish American.

THE priest of Claremorris, writes to the English Lord ant, telling him that a local l attended the Catholic churc parish recently, armed with barrelled gun and a r When the people saw his a ment they hooted and chas and the coward was afraid to murderous weapons. The pr the Lord Lieutenant to rest: landlord in future, and adds he desen't, he (the priest) w him ejected, "and let the Gov see to the consequences." T probably restrain him, but not .- Pilot

"A BOTTLE has been cra Kilmainham prison." Such awful-the too-too awfully (as the æsthetics would say)cement the other morning in lin newspapers. Well, it so that many a bottle has been for convivial purposes (wh strews were scarce) even in But the bottle in question posed to contain dynamite other explosive dangerous rule in Ireland, and so the f were approached with great It turned out, however, to an empty bottle of which wished to get rid, and (as have added) "nothing mor

don Universe. ALL the world over atl disinclined to call themselve true name. In France adopted that of the "Anti-Recently they held a Congression try. Its character an may be inferred from the programme of subjects for 1. Seperation of Ch

State.

"2. Free religious ought not to be allowed to Congregations. "3. Divorce ought to ized.

"4. Practical methods out the plans of the Socie
"5. The organization festivals and rites. "6. Moral and politic tion in schools should be tific and experimental ki

"7. How to withdraw w priestly influence. The best method ted for the propagation of ical ideas. "9. The organization nursing."—Philadelphia

Somehow the Irish Chu is always discovering pri land who are forsaking and enrolling themselves banner of the mission. the report presented last were three Dublin priest instruction."Let us have It is as easy to say thr three, if the matter is to but we may be excused if ticulars. So much incre is imported into the ann ances of the society's age knows not how to sift the the chaff. Taking cre peacefulness of their pros west is another piece The society is very pro land agitation has not in gle neophyte to partic What have they to agita are neither farmers nor pending on farmers for

The few of the tive under the mission are not likely to meddle