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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

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

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VOL. 4.

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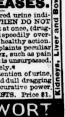
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tressed to the un-sed "Tender for received at this the Eastern and CSDAY, the Fifth nstruction of two d other works at construction of a and for the con-Dam and Bridge places will be let





NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., the secular and Protestant press have been doing for years, namely, showing that for any practical result derived from the millions of dollars flung into the laps of the Methodist missionaries and their ex-cellent spouses for the conversion of the heathen (which term, be it understood, embraces Romonists as well as infidels), they might as well have been sunk in the Fast Biver, or the canal across the Lath. FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

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ALSO-

N. WILSON & CO.

"There is not in the wide world" a singer so sweet As the Bard in whose mem'ry, this evening, we meet; "Oh! the last ray of feeling and life must de-part," Ere the love that we bear him "shall fade from the heart." He has led us through regions more lovely, As the Bard in whose mem'ry, this evening,

He has led us through regions more lovely, the brands blucked from the ourning are by far, 'Vale of Avoca,'' where bright waters are. We have stood by his side on his green Shamrock land, And have wandered with him over Iran's illustrious canon amongst us in pages. If And have wandered with him over Iran's gold sand: In West, Than the sweet perfumed gales of Arabia the blest. We have been in the bower "by the calm Bendemeer," Which the nightingale's song and the roses made dear: We recall the fair scene, with a tender re-we recall the fair scene, with a tender re-

when, traving the world of fair Nature's ex-He has led us, with him, through the field of romance; For oh! where is the radiance "on Life's dull

For ohi where is the radiance "oh Life's duit stream" Like the light on the pathway of "Love's Young Dream?" Blue, blue, may the skles be o'er "the calm Bendemeer," And the voice of the nightingale sweet to the ear. above, "When we see them reflected from looks that we love." Ohi well may our hearts keep his memory green

Oh: well may our hearts keep his memory green As the pomegranate branches by Yemen's still stream. For with him we have breathed an incense Tors, at evening was swung into eternity by lynchers. He realized it all at the end. Tibbets was but 17 years old. As the point of the stream of the second stream. For with him we have breathed an incense as sweet As the cinnamon rod in the fabled street;— And the songs that he sang, like the night-ingales, prove That the music of life is the voice of love. And now, in the fairest spring-time of the ver

ingales, prove That the music of life is the voice of love. And now, in the fairest spring-time of the year, With the dawning of Summer's bright beauty so near,— When the song birds are weaving their nests in the glade. And the soft twilight mingles with evening's sweet shade.— We pause at this day, which we mark by his name. London Universe. DR. PUSEY has been telling some home truths to the believers in the Church of the so-called "Reformation"—the reli-gious system manufactured by Parlia-ment. In a letter to the English Church Union Dr. Pusey says: The sacredness of marriage had been already assailed and profaned by the Divorce Court. Adultery sweet snace.-We pause at this day, which we mark by his name. Like pilgrims who bow at a temple of fame. To show him the love that we bear to him sweet shade.-we pause at this day, which we mark by his name. Like pligrins who bow at a temple of fame, yet, "For the heart that loves truly can never forget." And we lay down our tribute-a smile and a tearbeen blessed in the name of God, and bidden to continue their adultery under bidden to

apostates and schismatics simply dropping away like dead branches from a tree full of vigorous life, leaving the unity of the Church unimpared. tive teaching quite another." Our con-temporary fails to add that in nearly every instance these doubting and unorth-odox ministers are sustained by their rethe secular and Protestant press have been

Some members of the fair sex dislike the word woman. Why? That is what we do not understand and could not find out. It cannot be because it makes them recall the sec to see memory the because the because East River, or the canal across the end of the spectrum of the canal makes nasty insinuations, but for any effort to wrestle with the writer's facts and figures, he might as well be hacking at the lay figure in Scott's novel, and fancy that he was making mince-meat of a Saracen. "You try to take away the character of our converts," he screams. "We admit that most of our 'converts' have come amongst us because there was en longer room for them in your body, and have ended by bringin disgrace upon our immaculate selves; but then some of the brands plucked from the burning are have but oderous with the brands plucked from the burning are the burning are the brands plucked from the burning are the burning are the burning are the brands plucked from the burning are the burning out. It cannot be because it makes them recall the work to man wrought by Eve; nor because it sounds as if the dear crea-tures thought that every year was leap year when he spoke to his Mother at the wed-ding feast of Cana, and again on the hill of Calvary. Surely, what was good enough for the Queen of Heaven, is good enough for any other of the daughters of men. men!

Now and then we read in the secular press items like this one: The Union Theological Seminary is in luck. Some time ago ex-Gov. Morgan gave it \$200,-000 for a building site. This week it has 000 for a building site. This week it has had a gift of \$50,000 from Mr. Morris K. Jessup Hall, about as much more from five other gentlemen, \$100,000 from Mr. D. Willis James, for a dormitory building, and \$200,000 from a complement who does and \$80,000 from a gentleman who does not want his name mentioned. Still they are not satisfied, but want \$175,000 more. are not satisfied, but want \$175,000 more. Nearly half a million dollars, with what they have got, one would think would be enough." But as Catholic journalists we seldom or never have to record the endow-ment of a Catholic college by wealthy Catholics. When such an event does occur averyhody is suprised including cathones, when such an event does occur, everybody is surprised, including the testator himself and the institution which is benefitted by his bounty. It should not be unusual for rich members of the Church to make God Almighty one

Freeman's Journal.

THERE is a cry kept up loudly, heard to the effect that Michael Davitt is coming here to preach Communism. An Irish-American newspaper, the Republic, pub-khed is Bester to is in this are not as American newspaper, the Republic, pub-lished in Boston, joins in this cry, and as-serts that Mr. Davitt has given himself over to Mr. Henry George, whose plausi-ble but pernicious theories have already been noticed by us. The Irish people have learned to trust Mr. Davitt, and we see no reason to believe that he is inclined to betray their trust. He had been in America before ; he has never shown any symptoms of softening of the brain. These two things taken together, go to show that Mr. Davitt, even if he should be ignorant of Catholic principles, will not attempt to engraft any Communistic be ignorant of Catholic principles, will not attempt to engraft any Communistic theories on the Irish movement. If he should do so, he would prove that he does not know his men, or like the unfortunate O'Donovan Rossa, he is crazy. The Irish people in America let that blatant dem-agogue, Dennis Kearney, drop like a hot potato ; and any other man who attempts to preach the doctrine that "equal rights" means that every man shall have an equal right in every other man's property, real or personal, will find that he has made mistake ; therefore, we think that the Boston Republic is needlessly alarmed. SUNDAY is the most miscrable day in the week to thousands of urfortunates whom

small active body set themselves some forty years ago to obtain a legal sanction for one sort of incest. The cancerous sore had spread, reaching the very heart. People now consistently questioned whether the relations of the wife were pondency, of the corner-loungers, the weary waste of sun and stones,—all this savors of mourning, not of joy. Sunday is a day of joy, a day for devotion and rest, not a day for despondency and idleners. Unhappy are the children con-demned, even in the households of Catho-lie parents who have attained the wear demned, even in the households of Catho-lic parents who have attained the ways of Puritan hypocrisy, to the weariness of the day. Forbidden to play, forbidden to sing, permitted only the diversion of the Sabbath meeting, the little child nurtured Sabbath meeting, the fittle entite entite of wish-in Protestantism may be forgiven for wish-ing that he were dead. Forced to sitprimly, with some goody.goody Memoir, or the grim Foxe's Martyrs, while the sunshine comes in at the window, he is offered a living, silently protesting sacrifice to the Moloch of Puritanism. But Catholics, knowing that Sunday is not the Sabbath, ought to make the day bright and happy. It is Our Lord's day; He did not frown

THE LATE REV. B. MCGAURAN. SERMON BY FATHER; TOM BURKE.

Catholic Telegraph. Ir would appear that the Protestants themselves are now ready to admit that they are being beaten in the fair fight be-tween themselves and Catholice To the they are being beaten in the fair fight be-tween themselves and Catholics, for the souls of the people of this country. By the very nature of its transitory existence, the first law of which is that of disintegra-tion, Protestantism must, sooner or later, go under, and, according to the Evan-gelical Messenger, that time is fast ap-proaching. Our Protestant contemporary has the following. A Lesson From Catho-lics.—At a meeting held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the American Sun-day School Union, the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., said the secret of the Roman Catholic success was that that Church takes our destitute outposts by being first on the ground. They are first to gain a foothold—first to establish head-quarters. He then proceeded to give into gain a foothold—hist to establish flead-quarters. He then proceeded to give in-stances, as in Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili, and enquired: "What kind of immigra-tion is it pouring into our Western lands ? Is it Protestant Christian immigration ? tion is it pouring into our Western lands (s Is it Protestant Christian immigration ? Alas, no! It is that of infidelity; Roman-ism, secularism. These are the settlers in a large measure; and one of the golden objects of the American Sunday-School i Union is to take possession of the land; to plant the standard of Immanuel along the outposts; to keep in step with our ever receding frontier." We pass over the very apparent insult contained in the coupling of infidelity with "Romanism," by which, of course, Catholicity is meant. It is gratifying to find Protestants willing to yield the palm of victory to Catholics, even though they claim as their outposts places to which they have never y te pen-trated. The best and only lesson they can take from Catholics is the glorious gift of the Faith which makes us strong.

Catholic Record.

Catholic Columbian.

WHAT a glory would redound to the Church in America if all the Catholic young men and maidens that will go forth this week and next with the honors of their alma maters, would prove faithful to their Catholic training! We dare not promise ourselves the consolation of such perseverance in their religion, for alas, many have shown themselves recreant to the noble trust imposed upon them. The world is too much for them, and its tempworld is too much for them, and its temp-tations too alluring. But the majority, we believe, will let their light shine amongst men that others seeing may glorify God. The false notion that re-ligion and success in life are incompatible, is fast fading away before the examples of glorious Catholic champions, who have honored our faith in the forum, in the halls of science, in the cabinets of litera-ture, in all departments of human know-ledge and skill. To these should our Catholic young men and women look when beginning life on "Commencement Day."

lady. The presiding clergyman was the Very Rev. Cyrille E. Legare, V. G., assisted by Rev. Messrs. Lageux and O'Leary, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Messrs. deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Messrs. Lemoine, chaplain of the monastery, and Drolet, P. P. of St. Columba of Sillery, were also present in the sanctuary. The young lady who made her final vows was Miss Mary Catherine D'Arcy Power, adopted daughter of Mr. Bartholomew Verret, in religion Rev. Mother St. Barth-olomew, and the receipient of the white veil was Miss Caron, of River du Loup. At the hour named a procession of the sisterhood entered the choir, followed by the two young ladies already named, atthe two young ladies already named, at-tended by the Rev. Mother Assistant, the choir, composed of a number of the young lady students, meantime singing the Veni lady students, meantime singing the Vent Creator. Arrived at the grating the reli-gicuses filed into their stalls whilst the young ladies approached and knelt there at, the Vicar-General and his attendants having previously taken their places outside, or in the sanctuary of the public chapel. The usual questions were put and then took place the blessing of the veils, &c. A Low Mass was then said by the presiding clergyman, at which he was at-tended by Mr. Nicholas Power, a student on the children when they came to Him. of the Redemptorist College, at Illchester, Maryland, brother of the newly professed nun, and another young gentleman as acolytes. After Mass a very impressive as acolytes. After anas a very merid sermon was preached by Rev. Father Burke, C. SS. R., of St. Patrick's, who took for his text Psalm cxxi-i. The contook for his text Psalm cxxi-i. The con-ferring of the black veil and of the white veil and habit of the order then took place, ne and dinary What thrice, the choir each time responding what thrice, the choir each time responding Quem vidi, quem amavi in quem credidi, quem dikeri. The hymn Te Deum Lauda-mus was then solemnly sung, the newly professed lying prostrate, her face on the ground, and covered with the black choir-mantle of the order, and having her arms crossed. The hymn finished, the professed mantle of the order, and having her arms crossed. The hymn finished, the professed and the postulant made the tour of the inghty; I have existed one chosen out of and the postulant made the tour of the mighty; I have exaited one chosen out of choir, receiving and giving the "kiss of peace" to each of the sisterhood, whilst the choir sang *Ecce guam boram*, &c., after which all retired. During the mass several hymns were beautifully sung by the choir. The parlors of the monastery the choir. The parlors of the monastery were several with friends. New York thicks of this performance, and were afterwards crowded with friends

Ballisodare, county Sligo, on the 14th August, 1821, and came to this country with his parents at an early age. He was educated at the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, and was ordained at Quebee by Pocatiere, and was ordained at Quebec by Archbishop Signay the 23rd April, 1846, and was immediately appointed vicaire of St. Francois du Lac. In the spring of 1847, he was appointed Chaplain at Grosse Isle and was the first priest stricken by the ship fever of that terrible year, from the effects of which and the labors he underwent, he never fully recovered. In the same year he was appointed vicaire of underwent, he never taily recovered. In the same year he was appointed vicaire of St. Patrick's, Quebec. In 1848, he was appointed missionary in the Eastern Townships, his mission including nearly the whole of the present diocese of Sher-brooke and, as during his incumbency of this year extension mission the constructhis very extensive mission, the construc-tion of the Grand Trunk Railway was in tion of the Grand Trunk Railway was in operation, his labors were neither few nor light. Resigning his charge through sheer exhaustion in 1854, he was named des-servant of L'Ange Gardien, and later, vicaire in the parish of Notre Dame de Levis, on the healthful heights of that town opposite this city. In 1856 he was appointed Rector of St. Patrick's, Quebec, which he resigned, and retired from the active ministry in 1874. In 1871, on the occasion of his silver jubilee in the priest-hood, he was presented with an address accompanied by a gold watch and chain by the Committee of St. Patrick's Church. In 1872 he visited Europe. In Ireland he was the recipient of many marks of es-In 1872 he visited Europe. In Ireland he was the recipient of many marks of es-teem, notably from the late distinguished Archbishop McHale, whom he first met in historic Cong, and was subsequently his cherished guest in Tuam. In London he was most warmly received and hospitably entertained by Cardinal Manning, to whom he imparted a large amount of in-formation concerning. Granda, and par-

formation concerning Cauada and par-ticularly the school system; thus, no doubt, laying the foundation of the Car-

dinal's subsequent action in providing for so many of the great city's waifs. In Rome he was accorded a private audience by the late Pope Pius IX., and was author-ized to bestow the Papal Benediction on his people, a privilege which he availed him-elf of, and the solemnity of that Sunday in St. Patrick's is still fondly remembered. Specially honored by the Cardinal-Dean Patrizzi, he was accorded a great many spiritual privileges—amongst others that of erecting an Altar in his private residence and of celebrating Holy Mass there whenever he should so think

Mass there whenever households the fit. The crowning work of his life was the foundation of the St. Bridget's Asylum, and, as has already been tritely said, seldom has the parable of the grain of mustard seed been more fully exemplified than in the case of this institution so dear

by fond parents. Many times during the year they are made the recipients of acts of kindness and love which reflect much credit on many of our kind-hearted citizens. Last Saturday they was the total the the love of God. He Last Saturday they were treated to a pic-nic which will for many a day leave pleas. ant memories enshrined on their young hearts. The good ladies of the Sacred Heart Convent invited them to an entertainment on the beautiful grounds of that celebrated institution of learning, on Dundas street. The tables were laden with aas street. The tables were haden with sweetmeats and luxuries that must have made their little hearts jump for joy. The Madams and Sisters, as well as the young lady pupils, seemed to vie with each other in the matter of showing kindness

The following biographical sketch of the lamented deceased will be found in-teresting. He was born in the parish of Ballisodare, county Sligo, on the 14th August, 1821, and came to this country with his parents at an early age. He was educated at the College of St. Annee da Pocatiere, and was ordained at Quebec by astery founded by St. Committine, and an present it is the centre of an extensive Catholic district. This was shown by the large congregation which crowded the sa-cred edifice in response to the invitation to meet the eloquent preacher. The church, a handsome structure, has recent-in heav resided and descreted and a new church, a handsome structure, has recent-ly been painted and decorated, and a new altar has been supplied. Hign Mass was celebrated, and after the first Gospel the Very Rev. Thos. Burke preached a power-ful and effective sermon from the text, "At that time Jesus said to His disciples, All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, teach-ing them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you always" (Matt. xvii. 20). More than four hundred years, said the rev. with you always" (Matt. xviii. 20). More than four hundred years, said the rev. preacher, after these words were spoken by Christ, in an island far out in the sea, possessed of a quick, irascible, but gener-ous race, a man came from Rome. The land was almost unknown to Greece and individual in account dividuation Rome, though it possessed civilization and tradition older than either. He came and tradition older than either. He came and preached to them who were pagans, and baptized them in the rivers of this ancient island. Its kings, its statesmen, its bards and Druids, were baptized by Patrick, and the light has never been for one instant quenched since he kindled it upon the sacred Hill of Tara, on that Eas-ter Eve, <u>FIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.</u> And before St. Patrick died the land was

NO. 194

TIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO. And before St. Patrick died the land was holy among nations. And from Ireland the faith was spread into savage, strange and foreign lands. About half a century after the faith was brought to Ireland by St. Patrick a man was born away in far Tyrconnell in the north. He came from a race of kings, and he was called by the name of Columbkille of the Cell. His figure was strong and graceful, and he was further gifted with the most perfect was further gifted with the most perfect manly beauty. But he heard the Word of God, and he wished to tell it to others. of God, and he wished to the service of He devoted himself to the service of Almighty God, and he became the most wondrous of preachers. Men even far Almighty God, and he became the most wondrous of preachers. Men even far beyond the sight of his face heard the thunders of bis voice as it resounded the gospel. He founded over a hundred monasteries throughout the island, and amongst them this very one which you see in ruins outside—the ancient and sanctified monastery of Swords. Olden writers tell us that on account of some sanctified monastery of Swords. Orden writers tell us that on account of some rash act the great and holy priest left his native land. He crossed the sea and landed in Scotland to preach the Gospel to the wild and savage Piets. What Patrick was to Ireland Columbkille was to Scotland. He want to the long island to Scotland. He went to the lone island, of Iona, and he covered it with one large

monastery. HE WAS THE LIGHT AMONGST LIGHT: HE WAS THE LIGHT AMONGST LIGHTS And is it a wonder, when it is recalled to-my memory that the "Dove of the Cell" once stood upon this very spot, that I should lift up my voice with fear and trembling in this holy place? But though he has gone to his Father in heaven his spirit remains and must for ever remain in the Church. About six hundred years after St. Columbkill's death a man was born away among the olive groves of Spain. This man was St. Dominic, the found the Church disturbed by heresy on the one side, and on the other hundreds of thousands of armed men trying to enforce the heavenly truth with arms of botce the neaverny truth with athe of flesh, while they were injuring the cause by the immorality of their lives. He restored peace in the Church by his preaching, a feat that was impossible to all the forces of Christendom. After a while the Order of the Dominican Friars spread to Ireland, and THE IRISH PEOPLE TOOK THE WHITE-ROBED young lady pupps, with the matter of showing kindness to their little guests. In the evening all returned to their beloved convent at Mount Hope, thoroughly delighted with the pleasant day spent at the Academy of the Sacred Heart. The Sacred Heart development of the source of the s found all over the land, and the whole island was sanctified by blood shed for the true faith. In that unhappy time what did the friars of St. Dominic ? Did they quit the land and return to Spain, where they could practice their religion without danger to themselves? No; they chose to remain, and rather mingle Do ing the memory of Garibaldi and making speeches in which they affirm that he was the noblest and the greatest of men, and that in his death the world has suffered an irreparable loss. But when it comes to holding a "religious service of memorial" for this notorious free lover, atheist and soldier of fortune in a Protestant Episco-ral cheap di with the usual evening traver pal chapel, "with the usual evening prayer and burial service of the Protestant Epis-copal Church," the height of absurdity and inconsistency has been reached. This realized a considerable sum.

Which the nightingale's song and the roses made dear: We recall the fair scene, with a tender re-gret. And think—"is the nightingale singing there yet?" How often, when lingering on the shell-strewn strand. We have watched for the Gheber's burning brand. And have gazed down the depths of "Oman's green water." Where Peris still weep over "Araby's daugh-ter." O'er the Zake of Cashmere we have felt our boat glide "In moonlight and musie," with him by our side: And three Year." O'hink what a heaven" he made of Cash-mere! of sorrow over a back-shaing brother, and merel
bat though lovely these scenes, there are others more dear
Than the splee groves of Iran and Vale of Cashmere.
Beside the "soft magic of streamlet or hill,"
He has led us through places "more exquisitive the statement of the statement o of their heirs ! Cleveland Universe. BAD reading had its shocking consum-mation in the fate of John Tibbets, at Perham, Minn., June 9. John having devoured the depraved literature for

East River, or the canal across the Isth-mus. Our contemporary howls and tears

spective congregations and continued in their office of teacher and pastor.

nelon Falls will be and for those at information may Engineer's office

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CANAL TRACTORS

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F. BRAUN, Secretary. nals, { 190.5w

ED ROOT BEER makes 5 gallons of a de-kling Temperance bever-, or sent by mail for 25c. Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

URE on or the injury trus-HERMAN'S method. ew York, His book. enesses of bad cases ailed for 10 cents. CATHOLIC PRESS.

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men?

New York Tablet. People now consistently questioned whether the relations of the wife were THE patriotic Archbishop of Cashel, at a meeting in the county of Limerick anything to the husband, and the beauti-lately, dwelt upon the gross injustice of sending Englishmen and Scotchmen to knitted together the great human family wery waste of sun and stones,—all this covern Lieband of which most of them. sending Englishmen and Scotchmen to govern Ireland, of which most of them were quite ignorant. His grace pointed out that Ireland has now an English lord-lieutenant, an English chief secretary, a Scotch under-secretary, and an English assistant-secretary. "France," said the archbishop, "is governed by Frenchmen, Spain by Spaniards, England by English-wan and even Polend by Poles, and why was threatened with dissolution in our land as it had been elsewhere. Alas for poor England!" Facts are stubborn things. Can anybody deny the truthful-ness of this awful series of asseverations? Such are the fruits of a religious system set up in opposition to the Church instituted by our Saviour. Alas! indeed, poor England! men, and even Poland by Poles, and why should not Ireland be governed by Irish-

Baltimore Mirror.

set themselv

mall active body

OUR Protestant neighbors are fast los-Orn Protestant heighbors are nat los-ing hold of the few doctines of Christi-anity which they now grasp. The New York Methodist says: "Doctrinal scruples of young ministers, candidates Catholic Review. YES, we meet it every day—that class of men who never seem to observe the necessity of adapting the logic of practical necessity of adapting the logic of practical life to spiritual matters. Abstinence from food they regard in the light of a mortifi-cation against which nature sets up the most uncompromising revolt, yet they appear to think that faith alone can un-dergo this starving process and still retain all its natural energy and value. Yet faith to be genuine must be active, and to fance that its activity and vigor can be for installation, are becoming weari-somely monotonous. A case is just now reported from a Congregational Church, in a Western city, where the church was equally divided as to the acceptance of a candidate, the objections being entirely in respect to his creed. The points of dis-sent were the three standard ones—the sent were the three standard ones—the inspiration of the Scriptures, the atone-ment, and future punishment. That thoughtful persons should find themselves constrained to pause and think twice on any and all of these subjects is neither strange nor yet a cause for reproach; but that any one should hold himself ready to become the religious guide and fancy that its activity and vigor can be preserved without corresponding susten-ance is about as wild a delusion as the old ignus fatuus of perpetual motion—the impossible dream of a long list of vision-aries. Yes, faith is a gift whose value can never be sufficiently appreciated, and yet the shallow piety and meagre reason-ing of too many Catholics now-a-days put ready to become the religious guide and instructor of the people while his mind is instructor of the people while his mind is yet unsettled on any of these points, would indicate a very inadequate appre-ciation of the responsibilities that he is proposing to assume, and, if indeed, any one who has definite convictions on any of those points, and is still seeking to gain possession of some hitherto orthodox pul-it for which the people main his durity. it in jeopardy by trusting to the element-ary education of boyhood to preserve them amidst the worry and fret of the world and the deceptive influence of con-

flicting opinions. THE Independent] takes Mr. John Mc-Carthy to task for the cool and incisive way in which he has demolished the pre-tensions of at least one non Catholic pit from which to proclaim his dubita-tions—the difficulty with such a one is of the heart rather than of the head. We society to be a missionary church. It is amusing to note the anger of these jarring know of no more flagrant form of fraud than dealings under false pretenses; and if they who adulterate food and medicines sects whenever a Catholic writer ventures to say with gentleness and composure what they are constantly saying of each other with vehemence and ill-temper. Mr. McCarthy has done with a self-restrained and judicial temper simply what

Catholic Standard.

or awe them with a stern look.

ONE of our city dailies in speaking of the rapid "growth of Romanism in the United States," made the following re-mark : "The Romanists extend their lines with resistless strength; the rest of Christendom is divided up into many folds, but the parent Church is one and indivisible. Hence the extraordinary spectacle of strength it presents." What a strange acknowledgment is not this when carefully analyzed, though a very common one. The Catholic Church alone on the one. The Catholic Church alone on the face of the earth among all other organizations of every kind and for every purpose 'one and indivisi-ble,' yet no thought, or at least no intimation of the reason of this wonderful fact nor of the lesson it teaches! Disintegration, division and ultimate dissolution everywhere else, but perpetual inde-structible unity in the Catholic Church alone. Rebellions and apostacies of indiif they who adulterate food and medicines are especially criminal, how about those who adulterate or label falsely the food and medicine of the soul? Freedom of the thought is one thing; false and decep-the thought is one thing; false and decep-

It is all very well for atheists, revolutionists, and republicans, communists, free lovers and disbelievers in all revealed religion to celebrate themselves in honoring the memory of Garibaldi and making inconsistency has been reached. This was done yesterday in Grace Chapel, East Fourteenth street, the Rev. Mr. Stauder officiating, and taking for his text the words-supposed to be taken by the Deity God the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York thinks of this performance, and whether he approves of it.-N. Y. Graphic. reli-

TAKING A DEGREE,

Mr. Thos. O'Hagan, head master of the R. C. Separate school, Chatham has grad-uated with honor at the Ottawa University, receiving his degree of B. A. He read an original valedictory poem, which is wor-thy of high praise. We should indeed be by of high praise. We should indeed be pleased to see the poems of this clever young Catholic published in book form. We have no doubt they would be well

received and meet with a large sale. Mr. O'Hagan will spend the summer vacation at the Philadelphia School of of Oratory.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

A MEMORABLE NIGHT-ITS FIRST PART. Sandy, the valet, was uneasy after the accidental meeting of McDonell and Jun-iper. Not having been able to approach near enough to hear their brief conversation, he was all the more disturbed because of this enforced ignorance of what master might be meditating. In the act itself there was not much to excite suspicion, for McDonell spoke many times a picion, for McDonell spoke many times a day to various persons in the institution; but nevertheless a large batch of doubts and restlessness took firm root and flour-ished in the valet's brain. It was his duty to be suspicious. He was paid for it, and with the death or escape or recov-ery of McDonell his salary ceased. He was not talented , enough or principled enough to win so easily as here a living in His the generous but discerning world. opportunities for watching his master were limited. He was forbidden the room, except at stated times, and dared not be seen spying upon him under pen-alty of expulsion from the asylum. Night and the darkness of corner staircases were his vantage points, but they were too scanty in space, and in convenience not at all proportioned to the work to be

He was uneasy over the late incident he was uneasy over the late includent because his quick eye had detected emo-tions in both Juniper and McDonell which had never been present on similar occa-sions. The former walked away surprised, thoughtful, and serious, as if meditating something of importance; the latter was nervous and excited, and hastened down the corridor with a feverish energy of gait which he had not shown for days. These unusual signs of emotion were enough for the keen-eyed valet. He kept guard that day with reckless indiffer-ence to consequences. McDonell, how-ever, was drooping and sad as usual during the day. He made his ordinary visits and the day. He made his ordinary visits and took his ordinary exercise, dining with the Stirlings, where Sandy heard him and Trixy laughing in a cheerful, natural way. He was always cheerful in Trixy's presence. In the evening he returned to the solitude of his own room, and the valet saw no more of him, although he watched until the lateness of the thour rendered it impossible to suppose that any keeper or apatient would dare venture forth on an unlawful errand. The merry gentleman with the sugary nose, whose name was Andrews, had called on McDonell and gone away again, as he had been in the habit of doing for some weeks. If Sandy noted the circumstance he gave it only the attention which an every-day occurrence deserved ; yet herein was the suspicious gentleman wickedly deceived. policy of suspecting everything and rus poncy or suspecting everything and everybody was too unnatural to be suc-cessful, and in this case it failed him. Within his master's room, between the time of Andrews entrance and exit, an episode had taken place which the valet uld have given his ears to have known. "You are ready for the message which I

spread for emergencies. "Ready sir," answered Andrews heart-ily, "and ready to carry it through a rain-storm, though it should melt off my head as well as my nose." A declaration which drew tears of grat-

itude from the poor merchant, who, hav-ing become accustomed to his friend's ways, and being of late very weak and unsettled, wept when ordinarily he would

"Moisture, moisture," said Andrews, playfully putting his handkerchief to the other's eyes. "You are dampening the atmosphere. My nose will not stand it an instant longer."

gentleman, having applied the moistened handkerchief to his own nose, gave such a yell of terror as is seldom heard outside of "Dr. Sterling shall know of it immedian insane asylum. ately," said she, closi the door in hi "Devilish forgetful on my own part," face: and returned to the work which she had laid aside, she composedly ignored the he muttered, on ascertaining that his nose had not suffered. "Emotion is my forte. valet and his message. In the meantime, favored by his disguis I have been told often enough to b calm on all occasions, and you see how I obey the injunction. Every excitement of his kind sends the blood bounding through this kind sends the blood bounding through my veins like a race-horse, and of course the sugary formation at the base of my nose is more rapid. If I go on in this of a sugar head on me! O Lord! what a fate. I could shed tears as readily as yourself but for the danger of an overflow of my nose." "Here is the message," said McDonell, anxious to have a delicate matter des-patched as quickly as possible. "Excuse" patched as quickly as possible. "Excuse me for dismissing you at once, for my different man from the McDonell me were accustomed to see. His white hair had vanished, his white beard had gone. man may be waiting, and it would not do to miss him." Having recovered his equanimity and his handkerchief, Mr. Andrews apologized for his long-winded-ness and hastened on his errand; and in He had shaved off the one and dyed th other, and his costume was that of a gentleman of dandified and wealthy this way was the valet deceived and his An eye-glass sat upon his nose and he carsuspicions lulled to reasonable repose for ried a stylish cane. He walked aimlessly through the halls until he ran against a the next few days. McDonell had chosen the night of the keeper, who stared at him suspiciously. 17th on which to make his escape, and this he communicated to Juniper with his general instructions. It had been rumored in the asylum and it had been as cerwith the most approved drawl, "but really I believe I have missed my way. I in the asylum, and it had become a cer-tainty in the city, that the Irish parade of really I believe I have missed my way. I was with Dr. Sterling a few minutes ago, and I am now unable to find the room." "Come this way, sir," said the keeper, grinning broadly at a mishap of frequent occurrence with strangers. "It's a very easy thing to lose one's self in these big halls." that day might be a source of serious danger to the lives and property of the citizens. The Williamite mob had sworn vengeance on the "croppy" who should deck himself that day in the green, and a mob never discriminates. The authorimob never discriminates. ties found it necessary to summon their "I dare say." forces and to warn the citizens of the im-And he was led up to the door of the Stirling apartments. He knocked and entered. Trixy, as he very well knew, pending danger. The confusion prevail-ing in the city would not, of course, pene-trate to the asylum ; but as the officers entered. Trixy, as he very well knew, was there alone. She came forward with would have their attention mainly directed against outside attack, the chances of es-cape were fairer than they might ever be "I am sorry "I am sorry to disturb you," he said, "but having called on your father, and in He had not described his plans to again. any one save Juniper. Andrews was as much acquainted with the venture as was leaving the office missed my way, would you be so kind as to send some one with necessary for the part which he had been selected to play, and that this was not of you be so know as to send some one with me as far as the gate?" He had no intention of deceiving Miss Stirling—indeed, he was sure that he could not; but he did not wish to bring the small importance will appear in the sequel: Since the meeting with Juniper the valet had made it a duty every night to mount guard over his mater's door from a convenient hiding-place. It had not as yet been productive of anything, and had caused him much suffering from the since the meeting with Juniper the Since the meeting with Juniper the valet had made it a duty every night to mount guard over his master's door from mount guard over his master's door from

cramped positions he" was compelled to maintain for hours; but with the pertin-ency and hopefulness of his kind, he con-tinued at his post. On the fatal night he duty when Mr. Andrews came along to pay his usual visit to McDonell. Seeing the dark cropped head of the relation the dark cropped head of the valet stretched incautiously from its hidingplace, he gave it a sounding and vigorous whack with his umbrella "There, my spying friend," said he,

"though you're not a croppy, you got as honest a crack that time as any Irishman would, which is one reason, perhaps, for my readiness in seizing so desirable an my readiness in seizing so desirable an opportunity. You were spying, and dcn't attempt to deny it. The doctor shall hear of this. Things 'are coming to a pretty pass in this institution if the dwellers are to be persecuted within as well as with-out. Be off to your own quarters at once,

and rest assured that you will never sleep another night in the asylum." Sandy slunk away meekly, but returned Sandy slunk away meekly, but returned a moment later when the sugary nose, which he swore to sponge and tweak at the first opportunity, was safely housed in McDonell's room. Mr. Andrews remained with his friend somewhat longer than usual that evening. The asylum was, through its officials, in a state of subdued excitement. The fighting had begun in the city within the nast hour, and the neither one way or the other." the city within the past hour, and the guardians in the institution had masked

their anxiety with a magnificent indifference which their activity in making cer-tain defensive arrangements shamefully contradicted. The patients saw in it a confirmation of the rumors which had circulated among them for days, and were impressed with an overpowering awe. The guards and keepers were still vigilant but only with the more restless inmates. It was a happy moment for McDonell's attempt, and Sandy felt that if his master had any thoughts in that direction this was his opportunity. He watched, there-fore, with all his eyes, and stared through the twilight gloom of the corridor at the strip of light on the floor which marked his master's room.

The door opened at last, and Sandy leaning eagerly forward, was agreeably disappointed to see only Andrews, hand-kerchief to nose and umbrella spread, not spare us." come out and walk down the corridor. Fearful of another encounter with him, he withdrew from sight until the merry died away in the distance. There was a long interval of quiet. He heard Mc-Doaell moving about his room, as he was accustomed to do when preparing for rest, and seeing that there was no likeli-hood of any one passing at that hour, so engaged were the officials with their de-McDonell was grunting! Sandy stood with ears preternaturally erect at this grunted again! It was not a content of the entrance to the drive, and leaving the strange and unusual sound. McDonell the entrance to the drive, and leaving the grunted again ! It was not a grunt of grunted again: It was not a grunt of pain, but of fat, sensual satisfaction, and bore a strong resemblance to a sound which he had not heard seldom before. After a moment of indecision and alarm his mind was relieved by a sneeze from the individual within of so marked and well known a character that further doubt was Wrown. "You are ready for the message which t am to entrust to you ?" McDonell said, as the merry gentleman entered with his handkerchief to his nose and his umbrella handkerchief to emergencies. white with rage, oaths fell from his hps like halstones, and he pounded and kicked the door with a mad, vengeful recklessness that thoroughly appalled the recklessness that thoroughly appalled the merry gentleman within. Mr. Andrews made no attempt to admit him, hearty as was his contempt for the valet. He was trembling with apprehension for his own safety. To be caught in the act of assistsafety. To be caught in the act of assist-ing a fellow-madman to escape from the asylum had too great terrors for him, and he was anxious only to make his escape to his own room as speedily as possible. Sandy, finding that it was lost time to re-

an instant longer." McDonell dried his tears, and the merry and never failed to show it. On this

sound of his voice, and, with a woman's quick perception of the situation she replied: "I shall be happy to show you to the door myself, and I shall send a boy with you for the rest of the way." All a short time McDonell stood in the road outside the asylum-gates, a free man, with fully twenty minutes the start of the syn Sandy. He bore his extraordinary good fortune with as great equanimity as he had suffered his evil for tunes. His first cat

suffered his evil fortunes. His first act was to thank God for so signal a favor. Then he hastened to find Juniper. He had directed that the man should meet him at a point a quarter of a mile distant from the asylum with a carriage; and there, in fact, he found him, but without the carriage. "They are having fierce times in the city," he explained—they could hear the uproar where they then were—"and I could not obtain a coach or vehicle at any and windows showed everywhere. inhabitants had either fled or buried themselves in the cellars. No light shone in the solitary streets, for the lamps had been price. The people in this neighborhood are afraid to let anything go into the city. It would be hard work to reach the destroyed, and here and there a fugitive, with a bandaged head, perhaps, stole fearfully along. The cries and cheers of depot, sir, for the mob has seized the railroad buildings, and trains can go with fearfully along. The cries and cheers of the mob had not diminished, although the neither one way or the other." "Annoying," said McDonell thought-fully; "had I forseen that I might have furnished you with means sufficient to buy a carriage. Let it pass. Having obtained my freedom, I shall not complain of trifles. troops and civil authorities were closing in fast on the rioters, and had limited their sphere of action to a considerable extent. Bands of soldiers went by occasionally, when Juniper drew his master in the prohave many hiding-places in the city. Let us go forward, in God's name."

tecting shadow of a building for fear of capture. They arrived at last in the crit-ical neighborhood. As Juniper had said, every avenue was held by rioters, and who The asylum being situated in the sub-urbs of the city, they had a mile of walk-ing before them; but in the fictitious strength with which excitement had en-dowed him McDonell could have walked a dozen. It was a clear, statilt wight The ventured to pass through might do so only with permission of the motley vil-McDonell, silent and moody since his a dozen. It was a clear, starlit night. The

visit to his home, had not yet recovered the coolness and steadiness of manner which he had displayed earlier in wind was high, and the snow yet lay wind was high, and the show yet lay thickly on the ground. Juniper had no idea of the direction his new master in-tended to take. His fortunes were now linked with the fate of his benefactor, and the evening. His spirits rose as the necessity of a cautious advance became he knew that from this fact they bore about them the faintest hue of desperamore imperitive. The stronger but less intellectual man-servant was become deintellectual man-servant was become de-pendent on him, and with this conscioustion. Being a careless, irreflective youth, unwilling to struggle against the stream, ness of old-time power he went on his perilous journey. They chose a street which led to the back entrance of the he was as content with the new position as he had been with the old. "We must avoid the lower parts of the priest's house. It was not so clogged with rioters as the others. Men stood on the city, sir," he said after a time. "It would not do to get into the mob. They would corners and in the gutters, and on the verandahs of deserted houses, planning, "We shall be careful, Juniper," answered swearing, or binding up wounded heads and limbs. Nearly all the wounded were we shall be careful, duriper, answered the master. They hurried along with swift and silent speed. The cheers and howlings of the rioters were every moment becoming clearer and more frightful to the carried to this quarter ; and as they were numerous, in spite of the insignificance of their hurts, it presented the appearance of an hospital. The intrusion of two respectear. At one time they saw down the streets the glare of torches and the surging ably dressed gentlemen among then the signal of a gathering of the sound men of the crowd, and an advance-guard of small boys flung stones at them. This

of the party. "Not so fast, lads," said a grimy youth with a large amount of orange-colored ribbon on his hat and a rusty sword dangling from his belt. "You don't pass this dis-trict without showing your reason and your papers. This is not the night for any one who isn't a son of William to be head against the gate-post, burst into tears. It was his home. There his daughabroad. Give an account of yourselves. "None other than a son of William,

tears. It was his home. There his daugh ter lived, and he dared not cross its three hold or ask for the shelter, or the protection, or the alms which the poorest beggar answered the merchant gravely, "would venture as we have. We know our own own side, it is clear, or we would have wept bitterly, and raising his hands heavenward—a habit misfortune had given him—he thanked God for his many come in with a few pieces of artillery, not to speak of the horse and foot. "My good fellow," and with this he slipped a gold-piece into his hand, "attend to your broken-headed men and let us pass on, for me here userent huminess havend." given him—he thanked God for his many mercies, and for this above all, that he had deemed him, the sinner, worthy to suffer in this way—to be homeless and wretched on a winter night and to know not where with safety he might lay his head.

we have urgent business beyond." "Go ahead, my hearties," said the "Go ahead, my hearties," said the youth, whose reasoning powers were some-what obscured by unlimited whiskey. "You're all right. Knock down the first man that objects, and if he wants refer-rences send him to me." They were accosted several times during their onward course by the scattered roughs, but the cool off-handedness of McDonell—for Juniper wisely said nothing—was sufficient to tide

caual inspection, and was surprised to learn that the woman before whom he had been willing to perjure himself was the daughter of this man. A dim perception of how matters really stood in that unfortunate household entered his mind, and a tunate household entered his mind, and as McDonell seemed about to enter the gate he laid his hand on his arm. "I do not think it would be safe, sir," he said. "You cannot take any risks, and if your flight is wisely said nothing—was sufficient to tide them over all difficulties. The barrier was passed, and they were on the point of ob taining safety when a sudden change in the scene of the riot caused a serious, and discovered by the asylum officials there is no doubt but that this place will first be

no doubt bui that this place will first be visited." "I cannot help it," said the agonized man. "I must take one look at my home again. It may be my last. Stay you here and watch. I know the ins and outs of the place and can easily avoid pursu-

warning. The mob seized on the words. "A Papist," they roared, "and a spy Down with him !"

The chief saw something pitiful or praiseworthy in the calm bearing of the man, and he would have interfered to save answered sady. "My own nome is suit against me, most of my friends would is and hewould have interfered to save frar me, and here alone would I dare to trust myself for any length of time. We must steal or force our way through." Juniper trembled with apprehension; but, with a devotion scarcely to be expec-ted from so hare-brained and reckless a youth, he determined to remain with Me-Donell to the end. Indications of their nearness to the scene of the riots were fast increasing. The mob had been in this dis-trict, but had turned their attention to new fields of labor after destroying what-ever was destructible. The streets were and windows showed everywhere. The when a figure on horseback, diminutive but with a voice as shrill and piercing as the tones of a trumpet, came dashing into the heart of the multitude, scattering men right and left until he stood over the prostrate man and had cleared a space

about him. "Fools!" he cried authoritatively, and his voice was heard ringing along the street, "madmen! do you know what you are doing when you let the soldiers escape and heart the life out of a Social and and beat the life out of a Scotchman and one who is no Papist ?' McDonell caught the words even while

osing consciousness. "I am a Papist," he muttered feebly. "He says he is a Papist," growled one who stood near enough to catch the

whispered words. "You lie!" said Quip coolly. "This man

is a madman. He escaped from the asy-lum to-night, and back he must go again. You have not left much to carry away, and the more shame to you for so using a Scotchman and a Protestant. Now follow the soldiers. They are men who will give you men's work to do. Away with you! They are retreating !?" "The soldiers ! the soldiers !? roared the

mob. catching the word with enthusiasm. In an instant they were pouring down the street in the direction taken by the volunteers, and over the unfortunate McDonell stood only Juniper and the strange horseman.

"Quip !" was all Juniper could say as the strange man dismounted. "At your service," said the student, with a grin. "This man is well-nigh

"At your "This man is well-nign murdered. "Where were you going?" "Don't know," said Juniper shortly. "Don't know," said Juniper shortly. "To the priest's, it is likely. Very good; but the priest does not chance to be home. I have a safe place for him, I

fancy, and you will help me carry him there." "Not a step," said Juniper firmly. "He

goes where I choose to bring him. You can get out. You have nothing to do with the man.

"There's gratitude for you. After saving his life, too. Juniper, my very dear friend, I think I know McDonell considerably better than you, and it is to friends I shall take him, and not to his enemies. It doesn't matter much one way or the other now, for the poor fellow

"Go ahead, then," said the appeased Juniper, "and look for deviltry if you at-tempt any of your usual tricks." Placing the bleeding and senseless body

of McDonell on the saddle, Quip rode away to the residence of the Fullertons. TO BE CONTINUED.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Familiar Talk by a Catholic Priest. [N. O. Morning Star.]

Must civil government grant liberty of conscience to all without exception ! In answer to this question we hear an almost unanimous yell affirming that no governnent has the right to impose restriction

ment has the right to impose restrictions on the liberty of conscience, or to punish any one on account of his religion. In spite of this, I most emphatically assert that were the civil power to grant in all cases liberty of conscience or religious liberty, anarchy would soon result thereand the government. good, and the government is bound to protect the liberty, life, property and morality of its people. Now what would be right in the nineteenth century in this free country, cannot surely be wrong in liberty, anarchy would soon result there-from. The civil power is bound to pro-tect the lives, property and morality of society, of the people, and to punish any external violation thereof. The principle of universal toleration is inadmissible in practice, because it is absurd, and either impracticable or destructive of society. On this subject Balmes says: "It has been attempted to establish in principle unianother age in another country. Hence the various governments in the Middle Ages did not exceed their duty in punishing with the greatest severity the abomin-able sects of the Albigenses, Waldenses, on this subject barnes says: "It has been attempted to establish in principle uni-versal toleration, and refuse to govern-ment the right of violating consciences in religious matters; nevertheless, in spite of all that has been said, philosophers have Cathari, Hussites and the like.

JUNE 30, 1882.

trines, to assemble together in bodies, and that their fanatical declaration seduced a that their matricel declaration seduced a portion of the people, would you tolerate this new religion? No; for these men might renew the bloody scenes of Ger-many in the 16th century, when, in the name of God, and to fulfil, as they said, the order of the Most High, the Anabap-tists invaded all property, destroyed all existing power, and spread everywhere desolation and death. This would be to act with as much justice as prudence; but you cannot deny you would thereby com-mit an act of intolerance. What then becomes of the principle of universal tol-eration? You will say that the security of the state the good order of projecty and of the state, the good order of society, and public morality compel you to act in this way. But do you think that the men against whom you declaim, did not also intend to protect those interests, by act-ing with that intolerance which is so revolting to you ? It has been acknow-ledged at all times, and in all countries, as an incontestable principle, that the pub-lic authority has, in certain cases, the right of prohibiting certain acts, in violation of the consciences of individuals who claim the right of performing them ; it is obliged to do so in the name of humanity, of modesty, of public order. Universal tolerance is, then, an error, a theory which cannot be put in practice." To these remarkable words, let us add some reflections. If the civil power has not the right to restrict the liberty of con-science, how can the laws of this State make Mormonism and polygamy a penal make Mormonism and polygamy a penal offence? How can you punish Guiteau, or the crimes of the communists and Nihilists? All these people assert that they follow their conscience, and you have no means to prove the contrary ! And yet the security of society itself depends on their being punished ! The civil power must therefore possess the right and obligation of punishing all external acts which interfere with the good of society, even if such acts are done under the pretext of conformity with the

dictates of conscience; for such consciences being erroneous from vincible ignorance or malice, must be rectified ! These peoor malice, must be rectified ! ple ought to know better, or be taught to know better! The usual punishment for heretics in the Middle Ages was burning at the stake. This horrifies us who are accustomed either to punish acrocious murder-

ers very lightly, or even to let them go scot free. Great crimes were then, fortun-ately for society, never left unpunished, and the punishments inflicted were of a severe nature. Now I have shown you the heinousness of the crime of heresy; it is therefore deserving of severe punish-ment. But the Church never punished with death, for she has always forbidden not only entrance into holy orders, but even their exercise to any one who has shed blood even legally ! This very fact is sufficient to exonerate the Church of the accusation of burning heretics. History confirms this. The heretics in the Middle Ages were branches of the Manicheans, whose doctrines and practices were so abominable as to justify their proscrip-tion by all civil governments; even that of Diocletian inflicted capital punishment on them on account of the infamous practices of their worship. The heretics of the Middle Ages taught doctrines opposed not only to the Catholic faith, but also to the good of society, and even sought to put them into practice. They hated marriage, but were addicted to incest and maringe, out were addicted to incest and other abominations at their religious meetings; they strove to carry out Com-munism, and, refusing all obedience to civil law resisted it by force of arms, under the pretext of not being bound to obey such as were not in the state of grace, that is, members of their sects! And in all this they pretended to follow the dictates of their conscience! Were any set of men to attempt to teach, propagate and practice such abomination this free country, we would soon see the whole milltia rushing to arms, if required, whole militar rushing to arms, if required, at the call of the President, to put down such enemies to society. This would be proper; why? Because such principles and practices are subversive of the public

of the place and can easily avoid pursu

in the world would there receive.

Juniper recognized the place after

He went slowly up the gravelled walk half cleared of the snow. His heart was really bowed with grief now, and his frame really bowed with grief how, and his frame with weakness and suffering. The excite-ment of escape was gone. He was stand-ing face to face again with his griefs. He went on until he reached the house. A went on until he reached the house. A light was burning in the drawing-room and one of the curtains was pushed aside He stole up to the window. Ah ! she wa there, and with her smilling Killany; and it tore his heart even while it pleased him Ah ! she was see how well and easily she carried her neavy burden of sin and wrong.

resh and sweet as if the current of her life had never known a storm, dressed with exquisite taste and richly, and towards Killany her manner was as distant and chilly as he had ever known it to be. chilly as he had ever known it to be. There was no sign of emotion or of servil-ity, and on the doctor's part there was the old smiling adulation and submissiveness. There was something more besides in his manner. It was threatening: she appeared to be getting angry, and Killany was get-ting frightened. How that delighted him! And he pressed his face closer to the win-dow and he read every expression

and he read every expression dow, eagerly. In the midst of the conversation she

In the midst of the conversation she caught sight of the staring, death-like face pressed against the pane. Their eyes met for an instant—his fatherly, pitying and hungry for the affection of the daughter who had spurned him, hers full of a slowly increasing horror. She closed her eyes only when she had fainted and slipped quietly to the floor, and he, wait-ing until he saw the doctor, after one quick glance around the room, proceed to restore her, fied again into the wretched

estore her, fied again into the wretched night. A man was driving furiously up the avenue even then, and he had a presentiment that it was the messenger with

Juniper was at his post when he re-turned, and together they proceeded to the residence of Father Leonard, where Mc-Donell was sure of a safe hiding-place. It Donell was sure of a safe numg-place. It had the misfortune of being in the heart of the city, and was surrounded at inter-vals by a mob anxious to burn it about his reverence's ears. A strong body of

teady, well-managed, and well-drilled body of volunteers, suddenly rushed into well-drilled

he streets. Juniper pulled the disap pointed and unwilling McDonell into projecting door-way, and endeavored to orce an entrance into the house vainly The mob having gathered in their vicinity and stopped to take council of the leaders the two fugitives were soon discovered and dragged out in the midst of an angry and hideous crowd mad with the consciousness of defeat. McDonell's elegant and finical appearance drew the usual sarcasms from e unwashed upon their more fortunate brother.

"What have we here ?" said he who held the position of leader. "A sound and true man," answered the

grimy youth from a veranda near-"one of ours. I let him pass, and I think you

"Are you a Papist?" asked the leader. "No," answered Juniper truthfully "We are not Orangemen, but not Papist either.

"I did not ask you to answer for this nan. Are you a Papist or a Protestant?' e said to McDonell.

"The soldiers, the soldiers !" came in horus from the mob around. "They are retreating! Down with the soldiers! Down with the croppies! Down with the priest !

"Quick !" cried the leader-"Papist or Protestant ?"

ting the teaching of murder. Very well; but you must acknowledge that this is a He had been standing with his eyes cast own, thoughtful and indifferent, and he doctrine with respect to which you have a right to be and are obliged to be, inlooked up at the imperative words with the light of a new-born heroism shining in his olerant. You are aware, no doubt, of the sacrifices offered in antiquity to the goddess of love, and the infamous woreyes. His natural courage had not deser-ted him, and there was added to it the courage of his lately-awakened faith. The ship which was paid to her in the temples of Babylon and Corinth? If such a worfirst test offered to him on his return to the fold was one of life and death, pership reappeared among you, would you tolerate it? No; for it is contrary to the haps, and sure at least to bring him seritolerate it us injury. Yet it seemed so necessary that for a little time longer he should live —there was so much to be done, so much to be made right that now was all wrong. sacred laws of modesty. Would you allow the doctrine on which it is based, to taught ? No; for the same reason. This, then, is another case to which you The men around were silent from expec believe you have the right and the obligatation. The glare of the torches gave a rugged picturesqueness to their hideous-ness, and brought out more clearly the ele-gance and refinement of the man who was tion to violate the consciences of others and the only reason you assign for it is, that you are compelled to do it by your own conscience. Moreover, suppose that some man, over-excited by reading the Bible, desired to establish a new Christian-

their prisoner. "Speak out," they cried, "and swear to it. Papist or Protestant ?"

ity, in imitation of Matthew of Haarlem or John of Leyden; suppose that these "I am a Papist," he said unhesitatingly, paying no heed to Juniper's looks of

Cathari, Hussites and the like. The Inquisition was first established by Innocent III., the greatest of the Popes, to inquire into the doctrines and teachings of the Albigenses. It was composed of not been able to make a very clear exposi-tion of this principle, still less have they clergymen, as being alone competent to inquire into the doctrines of the accused and to declare them good or bad. If the been able to procure its general adoption as a system in the government of states. In order to show that the thing is not and to declare them good or bad. If the accused were found guilty of the infam-ous Albigensian heresy, he was given the opportunity of retracting and promising to become a law-abiding citizen. If he did this, he was set at liberty; if he re-fused, he was handed over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to the have of the land. Consequently the In order to show that the thing is not quite so simple as has been supposed. I will beg leave to ask a few questions. If a religion which required human sacri-fices were established in your country, would you tolerate it? No. And why? Because we cannot tolerate such a crin the laws of the land. Consequently, the Inquisitors were no more responsible for the punishment of these heretics, than are But then you will be intolerant ; you will violate the consciences of others, by proscribing, as a crime, what in their eyes is a homage to the Deity. By what right do our juries when they bring in a verdict of guilty against the accused. Nor was you make your conscience prevail over theirs? If you prescribe the exercise of the civil power any more cruel in most rigorously punishing those heretics, who were guilty of such great crimes against theirs? If you prescribe the exercise of this atrocious worship, would you allow the doctrine to be taught which preaches as holy ard salutary the practice of human society, than are now our criminal judges in pronouncing and our sheriffs in carrysacrifices? No; for that would be permiting out the sentence of capital punishment against those found guilty of murder, by the jury. We may here observe that in many things the Inquisition of the Middle Ages was superior to our criminal system. The Inquisitors were far more competent. onscientious, and upright men than are the majority of our jurymen in criminal cases: moreover they always did their best to convert the accused not only from his erroneous doctrine, but also from his criminal ways into a law-abiding citizen, and if they succeeded, they would set him free. Our jurymen can make no attempt to convert criminals, nor can they set the repentant at liberty. Hence the tribunal of the Inquisition was in itself more humane than our criminal courts.

> We cannot discuss this subject without calling attention to the noteworthy fact that severe religious persecution existed in all of the original thirteen colonies from Great Britain, Maryland alone ex-cepted, which was settled by Catholics. CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

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JUNE 30, 1882.

AMERICA. By John Boyle O'Reilly.

READ AT THE REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT DETROIT, ON JUNE 14, 1882.

Nor War nor Peace, forever old and young, But Strength, my theme, whose song is yet The People's Strength,-the deep alluring Of truths that see the below the truths that

The buried ruins of dead empires seek. Of Indian, Syrian, Persian, Roman, Greek. From shattered capital and frieze upraise The stately structures of their golden days: Their laws occult, their priests and prophe ask. ask, Their altars search, their oracles unmask, Their parable from birth to burial see, The acorn germ, the growth, the dense-leafed tree.

tree, A world of riant life; the sudden day When like a new strange glory shone decay, A golden glow amid the green; the change From branch to branch at life's receding

Till nothing stands of towering strength and pride Save naked trunk and arms whose veins are

dried, And these, too, crumble till no sign remain To mark its place upon the wind-swept plain.

Why died the empires? Like the forest trees Did Nature doom them? or did slow disease Assail their roots and poison all their springs?

The old-time story answers: nobles, kings, Have made and been the State, their nam Its history holds; its wealth, its wars, their Their wanton will could raise, enrich, condemn; The toiling millions lived and died for them. Their fortunes rose in conquest, fell in guilt; The people never owned them, never built.

Those olden times! how many words are spent In weak regret and shallow argument To prove them wiser, happier than our own? The oldest moment that the world has known Is passing now. Those vaunted times were

young; Their wisdom from unlettered peasants sprung; Their laws from nobles arrogant and rude; Their justice force, their whole achievement With men the old are wise: why change the when nations speak, and send the old to Respect the past for all the good it knew: Give noble lives and struggling truths their

But ask, what freedom knew the common Who served and bled and won the victories

then? The leaders are immortal, but the hordes They led to death were simply human swords, Unknowing what they fought for, why they fell.

What change has come? Imperial Europe Death's warders cry from twenty centuries'

peaks; Platea's field the word to Plevna speaks: The martial draft still wastes the peasant farms. A dozen kings, five million men in arms; The earth mapped out estate-like, hedged with steel; In neighboring schools the children bred to feel

Unnatural hate, disjoined in speech and creed; The forges roaring for the armies' need; The cities builded by the people lined With scowling forts and roadways under-mined:

mined; At every bastloned frontier, every state, Suspicion, sworded, standing by the gate!

But turn our eyes from those oppressive lands: Behold, one country all defenceless stands, One nation-continent, from East to West, With riches heaped upon her bounteous breast: Behold

breast; Her mines, her marts, her skill of hand and brain, That bring Aladdin's dreams to light again!

Where sleep the conquerors? Here is chance Such

for spoil: Such unwatched fields, such endless, thoughtless toll: Vain dream of olden time! The robber strength That swept its will is overmatched at length. Here, not with swords but smiles the people

Here, not with such a such a such a such a such a such as a such a such

For home the farmer ploughs, the miner delves, A land of toilers, toiling for themselves; A land of citles, which no fortress shields, Whose open streets reach out to fertile fields; Whose conds are shaken by no armies' tread, Whose only camps are cities of the dead!

Go stand at Arlington, the graves among: No ramparts, cannons there, no banners

Grant turned from Richmond at the very

O Land, magnanimous, republican! The last for Nationhood, the first for Man! Because thy lines by Freedom's self were laid. Profound the sin to change or retrograde, From base to resting let thy work be new; T was not by aping foreign ways it grew. To struggling peoples give at least applause Let equities, not precedents, subtend you laws:

Let equilies, not precedent Eye the altars laws; from that great Eye the altars show, That fall triangular, free states should grow, The soul above, the brain and hand below. Believe that strength lies not in steel or

stone; That perils wait the land whose heavy Though ringed by swords and rich with titled

show, Is based on fettered misery below; That nations grow where every class unites For common interests and common rights; Where no caste barrier stays the poor man's

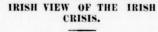
Son, Son, Son, Where every hand subscribes to every rule. And free as air are voice, and vote, and school!

A Nation's years are centuries! Let Art Portray thy First, and Liberty will start From every field in Europe at the sight. "Why stand these thrones between us and the light?" Strong men shall ask; "Who built these frontier towers To bar out men of kindred blood with ours?"

O, this thy work, Republic! this thy health To prove man's birthright to a common

wealth; To teach the peoples to be strong and wise, Till armies, nations, nobles, royalties, Are laid at rest, with all their fears and

hates: Till Europe's thirteen Monarchies are States Without a barrier and without a throne, Of one grand Federation like our own!



The Case Against England.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

RISE OF THE PRESENT IRISH PARTY IN PAR LIAMENT.

Justin McCarthy, Esq., member of Par-liament for County Longford, furnishes to the Tribune herewith a statement of the Irish difficulty from the Irish point of view. This paper is to be rapidly fol-lowed by two or three others, complet-ing his summary of the case. Mr. Mc-Carthy was born in Cork in 1830, and was engaged in newspaper work in Ireland and in England until 1868, when he re-cience the editorship of a Lordon journal signed the editorship of a London journal and travelled extensively in the United States. He remained in this country until 1871, adding several to his list of novels, of which "My Enemy's Daughter" and "Lady Judith" were the most con-spicuous. Among his other literary venspicuous. Among his other interary cur-tures in America was a series of admir-able magazine articles on "Modern Lead-"grad an account of "Prohibitory able magazine articles on "Modern Lead-ers," and an account of "Prohibitory Legislation in Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan and other States." After his return to England he became an editorial writer for a great London journal, published his eighth novel, and entered upon the main literary undertaking of his life—the "History of Our Own Times"—a work which has eighth in a permanent work which has given him a permanent reputation. On the appointment of Mr. O'Reilly as Assistant Commissioner of Education in March, 1879, Mr. McCarthy was elected a member of Parliament withwas elected a memoer of Parliament with-out opposition. He took his seat among the Home Rulers, and in the following year was reelected from County Longford with Mr. Errington, whose mission to with Mr. Errington, whose mission to Rome has been one of the mysteries of Mr. Gladstone's administration. Mr. McCarthy, although a recent convert, has been a loyal follower of Mr. Parnell's fortunes, and, in the absence of that leader, has been regarded in the House of Commons as his personal representative. In literary attainments and integrity of character he is the strongest man in the

Home Rule party. MR. M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

he was a changed man, and he spoke to a new generation. He conducted the Far-liamentary agitation for home rule with ability. He was a profound constitutional lawyer and a master of Parliamentary practise, thoroughly accquained with the forms of the House of Commons, and a fluent, ready speaker, fond of his own eloquence and apt to attach rather too, much importance to a successful speech. His strategy was like that of some Europ e an general of a past generation/who had a regular season for appearing in the field and for withdrawing from it, who never ventured on an action at an inconvenient and also to compel the English Parliament and the English public to turn a serious attention to Irish demands. I therefore joined a little band—it was then a very ventured on an action at an inconvenient time of year: who went as a matter of small party within a small party-and after a while I came to act in regular course into winter quarters as soon as the first drops of autumn rain began to fall, and who would never put himself and his cooperation with him. Soon Mr. Butt died, and the leadership

and who would never put himself and his men to the inconvenience of a battle at night. Mr. Butt had a regular Home Rule debate once in each session. He moved for a committee to inquire into the demand of the Irish people. He made a speech in support of the motion, in which he cited various political and constitutional authorities. Several of his followers made speeches. A division was taken, and as a matter of course, Mr. Butt was defeated by a vast majority. He of the party was given to Mr. Shaw. Up to this time Mr. Parnell had not even thought of seeking for or accepting the leadership. If there had been no other reason, I believe he considered himself reason, 1 believe he considered himself too young. He was then not much over thirty years of age. Mr. Shaw is a man of solid ability and great knowledge of Irish affairs. He is a man of shrewdness and of judgment, but his judgment con-sists more in the avoidance of danger that in the accomplishment of success. His influence, such as it was, only existed in the H-use of Commons and among was defeated by a vast majority. He usually received, however, from the Min-ister, some compliments for his eloquence and his moderation, and he was well pleased with the results of the perform-ance. On the House of Commons in in the House of Commons and among those who knew him in his own County of Cork. He had no following among the general and on the English public, the whole thing made absolutely no impres-sion. When the English newspapers, and especially the London press, took the trouble to speak of the matter at all, they disposed of Home Rule by declaring it to be a thing which no English Minister would ever condescend seriously to argue. Mr. Gladstone was more than once bitterly denounced by the papers because he went so far in the way of courtesy as betwent so far in the way of courtesy as of the law which should relieve the Irish to argue on the subject at all; because he did not imperiously tell the Irish mem-bers that, let them debate as they pleased te them show good ground for their demand or not, the English Parliament had made up, its mid and would near the them te the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms terms of the terms terms of the terms of terms of the terms of terms of terms of the terms of terms of terms of the terms of terms which, whenever it does happen in Ire-land, brings about a great political crisis. There had been a succession of bad har-vests. The potato crop failed to a great extent during three successive autumns. The value of the crop in 1876, in what I had made up its mind and would never listen to a plea for Home Rule, though it were spoken with the tongues of angels. The Home Rule movement, therefore, was degenerating into the condition of one may call an average season, was about twelve millions and a half pounds sterof those annual motions well understood and appreciated in England which become mere Parliamentary formalities or Parlialing. In the next yearlit fell to little more than five million and a quarter. The year after it rallied slightly and was somementary bores. The Land Question, as I have already

said, was even less prominent. The Irish party was beginning to be regarded as a harmless and rather agreeable element in half the average product. But in 1579 it the political life of the House of Com-mons. This condition of things was suddenly changed. Some men appeared in the House of Commons much younger than Mr. Butt, and not bound, as Mr. and the average product. But in 1875 it sank to little more than three millions, that is to say, to about quarter of an aver-age crop. Here, then, we had three bad harvests, which ought to have produced harvests, which ought to have produced about £38,000,000, in potatoes, really pro-ducing much less than half that sum. Everything depends upon the potato in Ireland. The country, I need hardly say, is occupied mainly by an agricultural population. There are but few large towns, and there is very little of manu-ference interest. There are about few Butt was, to the traditions and the punctilios of Parliamentary procedure. The election of Mr. Parnell to the House of Commons marked a new departure in Irish political life. Elsewhere I have described Mr. Parnell as "the most reof Common-Irish political life. Elsewnere described Mr. Parnell as "the most re-markable politician who had arisen on the field of Irish politics since the day when John Mitchell was conveyed away from Dublin to Bermuda." Mr. Parnell set thimself to form in the House of Com-mons a party of men who should be ab-solutely independent of any English poli-solutely independent of any English poli-solutely independent of any English poli-solutely independent of any English poli-the grat bulk of the population, and to these the failure of the potato crop is something like destruction. The third and worst year of these dis-actrous three was passing through while tical party whatever, whom no Ministry could gain to its side by compliments or by the prospect of place, and who would walk their resolute way without any very great regard for Parliamentary tradition so long as they had behind them the sustaining force of Irish public opinion. Out of this came a policy which no one could recommend except under well-nigh desperate conditions, and the conditions of that time as regarded Ireland were well-nigh desperate. The third and worst year of these dis-astrous three was passing through while the conservative government was still in office, with Lord Beaconsfield at their head. They were urged and urged by the Irish members to take some liberal measures for the relief of the terrible dis-tout the country. The English Parlia-ment is not ready in measures of relief. Our doctrinaire views of political economy always come into cripple our best inten-

Minimis as ins personance represented.
 In literary attainments and integrity of haracter he is the strongest man in the Iome Rule party.
 MR. M'CARTHY'S LETTER.
 HOUSE OF COMMONS, Westminster, May, 1882.
 I have been favored by the Editor of the Triburousty rejected. Now and again to represent undertook to bring in order to step in and relieve a population.

platform. It did not occur to me even to suppose for a moment that by the con-vict on ticket-of-leave Mr. Lowther meant Mr. Michael Davitt. Mr. Davitt

after much pressure had been brought to bear upon them, and his release was ac-companied by the usual formality of a ticket-of-leave. Literally, therefore, Mr. Lowther was right. But Mr. Michael Davitt was no more to be described as a convict on ticket-of-leave in any ordinary

sense understood by reasonable men than Count Andrassy, the Hungarian states-man, should be described now as a criminal who had managed to escape the callows. The prosecutions which the Government started were soon allowed to drop, their only effect having been to give that splendid impulse which I have desthat splendid impulse which I have des-cribed to the movements of the Land League. The Parliament was running to its close. Lord Beaconstield's recent policy had entangled the country in various foreign wars—the Afghan war, the South African troubles—and had brought England at one time into great peril of a war with Prussia. The popularity of the Beaconsfield Ministry was spent. The Parliament of 1874 had come nearly to the end of its tether. One other full working session was all it had at its dis-posal. Lord Beaconstield decided upon a posal. Lord Beaconstield decided upon a dissolution in the spring of 1880, and when the general elections took piace it was found that the great Conservative majority was gone, and that Mr. Glad-stone had come back to power with a stronger political support than any Minis-ter had for many years. Now, in order to a clearer understand-ing of the avents that followed. I her the

ing of the events that followed, I beg the attention of my American readers to the fact that in the succession of the Liberal party and of Mr. Gladstone, Ireland and Irishmen in England bore a great part. Lord Beaconsfield had irritated the Irish people beyond endurance by a manifesto which he issued on the eve of the elec tions, addressed to the Duke of Mariborough, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which he denounced the agitation going on in that country as something worse than famine or pestilence. This, is coming after the apathetic indifference of t his Government to Irish distress, the rude and ribald speeches of Mr. Lowther about Irish agitators, and the absurd and offen-sive prosecution which was set in motion egainst the leaders of the Land League, turned every Irishman absolutely against the Tories. The Home Rule members of the House of Commons drew up a mani-festo in which they recommended Irish-men everywhere to vote against Lord Beaconstield's government. The injuncwhich he denounced the agitation Beaconsfield's government. The injunc-tion was faithfully followed. Ireland repreviously

English constituencies. Mr. Gladstone frankly said that if the Irish members did not go with him, if Ireland did not return representatives willing to go with him, he would go could not possibly have a majority suffici-ent to enable him to carry out a really blocal defer. There was even L have a work, he poor Cathelic invators and the out of the sufficient sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient sufficient of the s English constituencies. Mr. Gladstone frankly said that if the Irish members did could not possibly have a majority suffici-ent to enable him to carry out a really liberal policy. There was even, I have heard, an idea among some influential colleagues of Mr. Gladstone that in the a mile or two to the almshouse to read and pray with the poor Catholic innates and comfort them in their affliction. Father O'Kane, in his funeral discourse, men-tioned that, soon after his appointment here he was called to a person at a poorevent of their coming into power an effort ought to be made to get one or two of the Home Rule members to join the new Liberal administration. At all events it is certain that the Liberals owed their success in great part to Ireland and his Irishmen, that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were aware of this fact, and that they came into office, therefore, morally and politically pledged to make every possible effort to satisfy the demands and remove the grievances of Ireland. At this point I shall stop for the moment. SCENES DURING THE FAMINE. Rev. Father Kenny is the parish priest of the city of Galway. Father Kenny ha been a priest in that parish for the las thirty-seven years. He distinctly remen bers the dreadful scenes of the Irish reign of terror there. "In that district," he says, olleagues were aware of this fact, and as he saw a man twenty years his senior of terror there. "In that district," he says, "the famine continued with almost unalayman,"a great man had fallen in Isreal." bated severity from the year 1847 to 1852. Before the famine there were about eight "A Drop of Joy in Every Word." "A Drop of Joy in Every Word." In. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pel-lets" and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at hundred families in the parish; now there are not more than half that number." When he was asked to what cause he attributed this decrease, he said, "To death from sheer starvation, or the discases attendant upon starvation, and to the numbers that were forced to fly from destitution into the workhouse." Father Kenney tells that he witnessed ulcers having heated and tert my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Al-though I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of Joy in every word I write. Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS, Flemington, N. J. "Discusary" sold by dragaits. scenes luring the famine years that "were enough to make one's blood run cold."

A CONVERT.

How he Became a Catholic and What he did Afterwards.

A Requiem Mass for the repose of the A Requirem Anas for the repose of the soul of Isac B. Lovejoy was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, in Alexandria, Va., on Friday, May 19. A correspondent of the Catholic Visitor pays this rich tribute to the virtues of the deceased :

Mr. Lovejoy was a convert to our holy faith, having become a Catholic more than half a century ago, under singular circum-stances. He was a native of Maine, and when quite a young man, was employed as a carpenter by a gentleman in one of he New England States, and lived in house on the place with a young Irish gardener. He had already thought very earnestly about his salvation, and, being impressed with the preaching of the Bap-tist denomination, he had been baptized in winter, when the ice had to be broken for his immersion. His minister, however, not content with preaching his own pecu-liar tenets, indulged frequently in flings at "popery," which was then little known and bitterly despised in that region. Among other things, he asserted that Catholics procured the pardon of their sins by paying the priest some money every time they went to confession. Young Lovejoy spoke of this to his com-panion, who indignantly denied it, when, being determined to find out the truth, he asked the minister for his authority, and was referred to the Council of Trent. winter, when the ice had to be broken for was referred to the Council of Trent. Undaunted by the difficulty of the in-

condamnted by the dimentity of the in-vestigation—for at that day, to a young man in his position, it was very difficult— he pursued it, and, at last, procured and read carefully the catechism published by order of that council. He found, of course, that the Church had been grossly slandered, and off he went to the minister, confronted him and his brethren with the authority to which he had appealed, and announced his determination never again to enter a church where such slanders to enter a church where such standers were promulgated. Convinced by his reading of the truth, he sought the Catho-lic priest in his humole chapel, was admit-ted to the Church, and at the request of the pastor, gave publicly, after Mass, a statement of the reasons which had brought him to the altar of God. This occurred, I think, at Lowell, Mass. From that day to his death he was not only a that day to his death he was not only a faithful, but an earnest Christian.

HIS GOOD WORKS.

He came to Alexandria as a superinten-dent in the Mount Vernon cotton factory, more than thirty years ago, and immedi-ately connected himself with the Sunday school. When the Sodality of the Blessed Beaconsider of general second and the general second the second s here on result in the different of the series of the serie previously unknown to the public life, who came forward simply on the recom-mendation of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Glad-stone and his Liberal colleagues know well how much they owed to the efforts of Irishmen. Mr. Gladstone himself had dissolution that all would depend upon the action of Ireland and of Irishmen in Enclish constituencies. Mr. Gladstone here the dissolution that all would depend upon the action of Ireland and of Irishmen in Enclish constituencies. Mr. Gladstone here the society of St. Vincent of Paul, were organ-ized. He joined both, and, in the latter

had been a political prisoner, and he wa undoubtedly released by the Government

is bo 1 to property and w what would century in this be wrong in ntry. Hence in the Middle uty in punish-ty the abomin-es, Waldenses, ke. established by f the Popes, to and teachings s composed of

competent to of the accused r bad. If the r bad. If the of the infam-was given the and promising citizen. If he retry; if he re-r to the civil th according to asequently, the responsible for retics, than are retics, than are g in a verdict ed. Nor was cruel in most e heretics, who crimes against eriffs in carry. tal punishment of murder, by observe that in of the Middle iminal system. men than are ien in criminal vays did their not only from also from his biding citizen, would set him ake no attempt

an they set th ce the tribunal itself more huarts. * ubject without oteworthy fact ecution existed rteen colonies and alone exby Catholics. ESIX.

No threat above the Capitol, no blare To warn the senators the guns are there

each; No guards e'er pressed such claim on court or king As these Practorians to our Senate bring; The Army of Potomae never lay So full of strength as in its camp to-day!

On fatal Cheronea's field the Greeks A lion raised,—a somber tomb that speaks No word, no name.—an emblem of the pride of those who ruled the insect host that died.

But by her soldiers' graves Columbia proves How fast toward morn the night of man-hood moves. Those low white lines at Gettysburg remain, The sacred record of her humblest slain, Whose children's children in their time will come

come To view with pride their hero-father's tomb, While down the ages runs the patriot line Till rich tradition makes each tomb a shrine.

Our standing army these, with spectre

graves. Here sleep our valiant, sown like dragon's

Here steep our valuant, sown nike dragon's teeth; Here newborn sons renew the pious wreath; Here proud Columbia bends, with tear-stirred mouth, To kiss their blood-seal, binding North and South,

Who doubt our strength or measure it with

And dread a foelscarce less than their re-

As scattered seed in new-ploughed land, or labor, and which, taken on the whole, is

As seatched acted in new producted rand, of takes of Spring-time snow that fall in smiling lakes, Our war-born soldiers sank into the sea of peaceful life and fruitful energy. No sign remained of that vast army, save In field and street new workmen, bronzed and grave; Some whistling teamsters still in army vest; Some quiet citizens with medalled breast.

So died the hatred of our brother-feud; The conflict o'er, the triumph was subdued What victor king e'er spared the vanquish foe?

Not thus, O South! when thy proud head was low.

But never yet was city fortified Like that sad height above Potomac's tide; There never yet was eloquence in speech Like those ten thousand stones, a name on

glaives; Our fortressed towns their battle-ordered

South, Two clasping hands upon the knot they tied When Union lived and human Slavery died.

those Whose armed millions wait for coming foes, They judge by royal standards, that depend On hireling hands to threaten or defend. That keep their war-dogs chained in time of

Who hunt wild beasts with cheetahs, fiercely

The Tribune with an opportunity of giv-ing to the American public my views upon the present crisis in Ireland. I gladly avail myself of such an offer, and am anxious just now to address myself to Americans rather than to my own coun-Americans rather than to my own coun-trymen or their descendants who may be settled in the United States. Perhaps there are Americans in New-York who have some recollection of me at the time when I was a temporary resident in their city, and at least I fancy my name will be sufficiently well-known to the majority of Americans to render it unnecessary for me

to assure them that I am not a turbulent

revolutionary in politics. I cannot, perhaps, better explain my ideas concerning the present crisis than by giving a sort of historical sketch of the events of the last few years as they pre-sented themselves to my eyes. When I entered Parliament I found two great questions occupying the minds of Irish questions occupying the minus of firsh members, and, naturally, in consequence occasionally obtruding themselves on the minds of English members, as well. These were the question of Home Rule and the Land Question. The Home Rule party, I need perhaps hardly explain, desire to obtain for their country just as much lerobtain for their country just as much leg-

islative independence as is possessed by every State of the American Union. They are willing on this condition that the country should remain a part of the imperial system which is represented and controlled by the Parliament in West-minster. The Land Question it is even

Who hunt wild beasts with cheetahs, fiercely tame. Must watch their hounds as well as fear their game. Around our veterans hung no dread doubt When thrice a million men were imustered out.

Thy passionate heart laid open to the foe,-Not flux, Virginia, did thy victors meet At Appomatiox him who bore defeat; No brutal show abased thine homored State and when he came back again hear the demands of Ireland.

temptuously rejected. Now and again some Government undertook to bring in a measure of their own, but it was either dropped as worthless, or if it had any-thing in it that made it worth a moment's ing, and the winter set in. Mr. Davitt thing in it that made it worth a moment's | mg, and the winter set m. Mr. Davit consideration from the Irish people, it came back from America, and in conjunc-was sure to be rejected by the House of Lords, even if it passed the House of Commons. The House of Commons is was legitimate and natural. It aimed at an assembly mainly composed of great landlords and great capitalists. The House of the extinction of landlordism in Ireland; landlords and great capitalists. The House of the extinction of restirpation of the function of the common set of th of Lords is an assembly composed of land-lords. It is not likely that either House would put itself to much pains for the tion of the landlord system and the introwould put itself to much pains for the purpose of passing a measure in the inter-est of the Irish tenants. When Mr. Glad-stone at last succeeded in carrying his Land Act of 1570, he carried a measure which might have been of some use to Ireland twenty years before, but was then but little better than worthless. This was pointed out to him by Irish members hest accumanted with the condition of the some of the land of Ireland in the hands of one set of owners, each oc-cupant being the proprietor of the ground he tilled and improved. No doubt a great indulged in by some of the less responsible members of the Land League in the be-

was pointed out to him by Irish members best acquainted with the condution of Ireland in the debates on his bill, but the warnings were disregarded, and the meas-ure had hardly passed into law when everybody saw that it was worth next to nothing. It contained certain classes called "the Bright clauses" because they owed their inspiration to Mr. Bright, and which were intended to facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenants, but the clauses were miserably limited in their application; there was no machinery to work them; and they became simply a dead letter. The effort which was made by the bill to stop evictions proved a fail-ure, and evictions kept on increasing year

by the bill to stop evictions proved a fail-ure, and evictions kept on increasing year by year. The one thing essential to be done by any independent Irish party which had really at heart the good of Ireland was to force this Land Question and the Home Rule Question on the attention of the Parliament in West-minster, and to make the English Parlia-ment understand that until something was the arcanization. The immediate effect which would be worthness but for their labor, and which, taken on the whole, is not capable of supporting two distinct sets of owners, that is to say, the occupant and the landlord. When I came into Parliament, Home Rule was more to the front than the Land Question. Neither, however, had taken a very commanding position. Mr. Butt was still leader only in name, for his not in the listen to onset the way. Thereupon she seized the baild not pass, and that if he had no time to listen to energy to the set of the set of this respearance in Irish affairs was as complete a failure as the reappear-nace of Ledru Rollin in the polities of France. He had disappeared for many years beneat the sufface of folitical and public life, and when he came back again

He saw men, women and children die in scores from hunger and the famine fever. He saw poor tenants, unable to pay their

rents, turned out of their cabins by the landlords, and die without food and with out shelter by the roadside. He once gave out shelter by the roadside. He once gave as many as thirty persons the last Sacra-ments of the Church in a single day. Often, coming from church, or from sick calls in the parish, Father Kenny saw the corpses of persons who had fallen down dead with hunger on the roadside. Once, he says, he saw "a son carrying the corpse of his father, like a sack of oats, on his back to hurr it without stroud or coffin

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Wear your own colors in spite of wind and weather, storm and sunshine. It costs the irresolute and vacillating ten times the trouble to wind and twist and shuffle, than honest, manly independence to stand its ground.

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The Catholic Mecord

every Friday morning at 486 Rich reet. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Annual subscription..... Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISE)P

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISH)P WALSH. Dondon, 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 linka been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am condident that under your experienced man-agement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly ment of the clergy and laity of the diocess. Beleve me.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. St. Mary's, Hainax, Not. 7, 1851. I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese. + MICHAEL HANNAN, Archbishop of Halifax.



THE ITALIAN MONARCHY.

The present kingdom of Italy owes its origin and establishment to the efforts of men holding views and professing principles hostile to monarchical government and to social order. It has, therefore, never possessed and never can possess the strength and stability that ensure prosperity and promote greatness. The history of the establishment of the Italian monarchy gives us the key to comprehension of the difficulties that to-day beset it. That monarchy came into being through the machinations of secret associations and the political intrigues of statesmen and diplomatists inimical to the christian constitution of society. The first object of the secret associations was, it is well known, the substitution of some form of republican government for the monarchies and principalities into which the Italian peninsula was formerly sub-divided. There was not, that we can discover, any intention on their part to unite the whole Italian nation into one republic. They endeavored to uproot kingdoms and principalities to make way for as many republics. It was only when the movement for the erection of republics on Italian soil so egregiously failed, that the revolutionists turned their eyes to the Sardinian kings, to accomplish dynasty had long established its reputation for ambition and aggressiveness. Ever ready to enter into any alliance, or adopt any scheme promising self-aggrandizement, it gladly clasped hands with the worst enemies of the monarchical system, themselves eager for any liaison promising them success in their designs. Needless here to recount the success of the wilv tactics of Count Cavour, who readily used the revolutionary organizations in every part of Italy to construct what is now known as the Italian kingdom. By deceiving the French into an alliance against Austria, he forced that power to relax its hold on Lombardy. By assisting the radical societies in the kingdom of Naples he drove its monarch from his throne and secured his dominions for Sardinia. By intrigue, conspiracy, and force, the Savoyard policy of unification achieved success after success, duchies, principalities and kingdoms disappearing before the onward strides of a revolutionized and godless monarchy. The crowning act of treachery on the part of the Sardinian kingdom was its seizure of Rome in 1870. The news of this wanton act of spoliation gave much satisfaction to the enemies of Catholicity. Sectaries and radicals everywhere flung hats in air and shouted to hoarse ness itself over the humiliation and

Sardinian government that the temboasted civilization and oft-claimed poral power of the Pope once rechristianity. These persons are enmoved, the Italian kingdom were forever placed on a firm basis. The brief period that has elapsed since that declaration was so positively and so ostentatiously made by the abuses which should be dealt with triends of revolution, has served to in any such measure. They are, demonstrate its fallacy. Italy is at principally, overcrowding, ill-feeding this moment honeycombed with

radical and socialist organizations, powerful in numbers, activity and influence. These organizations aim The Savoyard government used like organizations to overturn other

thrones and despoil other monarchies. Is it now itself to be overturned and despoiled by men pro fessing the very principles through which it acquired predominance in

Italy? Everything points in this direction. The Journal de Rome declares that the internal situation of Italy is at this moment far from reassuring to the friends of order. The more moderate amongst journalists view the actual position of affairs with alarm, the Opinione making this significant avowal: "All the liberal elements that represent in Italy the principles of order and true progress would hardly suffice, if combined, to arrest the flood that threatens to bear down on us." The same journal, denouncing the weakness of the administration in dealing with the crisis, declares that the government "has but one pre-occupation, to keep itself in power by temporizing with the radicals and combatting the advocates of order." It further affirms that "it were a folly and a crime to combat the socialists without endeavoring to remove really existing popular grievances, but it were likewise foolish and criminal to hold that where the government applies itself to their removal, socialist and international organizations, bent on subverting order, should not be guarded against and suppressed." The Italia takes a very gloomy yiew of the situation: 'Already have the socialists begun their work. Strikes have taken place in various provinces, and in the Romagua and Lombardy, symptoms of an agitation such as has never yet there occurred, are manifested in various quarters, revolutionary organs such as La Plebe in. citing the peasantry to revolt, while articles taken from such journals are distributed gratuitously by the thousand, commented upon and explained in popular gatherings." their design of overthrowing the The Rassegua, on the other hand, ancient monarchical constitution of boldly declares that "grave and the Peninsula. The Savoyard reasonable social reforms must occupy the first place in the programme of the liberal party, if it desire to govern the nation and bring it to stability free from popular convulsions and upheaval." The mere concession of the reforms demanded for the moment by the radicals, will hardly strengthen the Italian monarchy. That institution labors from grave detects in its origin and construction. It cannot meet the revolutionary agitation on the sound and immutable principles of right, but must rely on the strong arm of force for success. By force alone no lasting success can be achieved, and in the presence of the growing strength of socialism, a strange inactivity and weakness seems to have seized on the government, an inactivity and weakness that can have but one result, first the demoralization of Italian society, and secondly, the downfall of the monarchy. The latter event, we have always held, must come. It may be delayed, but cannot be averted. A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. The American Senate has, we are injustice inflicted on the Sovereign Pontiff. No laudation was too extravagant for Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and the entire strange conglomeration of individuals who had assisted in bringing this shame on Christendom, this outrage on right and justice. Rome has now been the capital of Italy for nearly

titled to the fullest measure of protection the law can extend them from the moment they leave the shores of Europe. There are several and lack of due supervision by experienced and trustworthy persons of their own sex. The bill to which the Senate has given assent should at nothing less than the complete long since have become law. We subversion of the Italian monarchy. hope another year will not pass till some such measure is placed on the Canadian statute book.

THE

THE TEMPORAL POWER

Besides M. Emile Ollivier's pamphlet on the Roman question, another such production, bearing the significant title of "A Project of Pacification at Rome," has made its appearance in the French metropolis, The publication of two such brochures at this particular time, coupled with the frequent and earnest discussion by the press of the status of the Papacy, shows that this is today one of the vital questions in European politics. Speaking of the eventuality of the Pope's departure from Rome, this latter pamphlet declares that the departure of the Pope is neither impossible nor improbable in view of the approaching assembly in the Eternal city of a congress representative of irreligion and revolution, disguised under the specious appellation of free thought. It now appears, however, that the proposed meeting of the disciples of free thought in Rome has been prohibited by the government. The Gazetta d'Italia declared on this subject that it was decided at a recent cabinet council that for grave reasons of polity and public security, the congress of free thinkers will not be permitted to meet in Rome. The same journal, in reviewing two late pamphlets, written in Italian, on the question one from a Catholic, the other from a liberal stand point, has devoted three able articles to the discussion tion of the extert and mode of sov-

the Sovereign Pontiff. The clerical writer, in the Gazetta, maintains poral sovereignty,' an expression, dive in a position of decided subjec-

ever." The Gazetta then proceeds condemned to early and condign to deal with the various solutions of punishment. AN ELECTIVE JUDICLARY.

The French republicans apparently

believe that they have taken a step

in the right direction in pronounc-

ing in favor of an elective judiciary.

If their proposed project of substi-

tuting an elective for an appointed

they will, we think, soon see cause

to regret it. In America, the exper-

iment has not proved so successful

as to commend it to public favor.

experiment.

the Roman problem offered by the liberal pamphleteer. The proposal of a protectorate vested in the Pope being universally regarded as fantastic and impracticable, that of a Papal sovereignty over the city of Rome and a portion more or less extensive of adjacent territory and politically united either to Italy, judiciary, be ever carried into effect, consolidated under a monarchical form of government or to Italy divided into a number of federated republics, is reviewed. The Gazetta

CATHOLIC RECORD.

Hence, American journalists have condemns both of these proposals expressed themselves in some cases for the reason that neither a monarchical or republican federation in sharp condemnation of the new departure in France. One of them could result but from armed intervention. The only remaining pracputs the matter pointedly in these ticable solution of the difficulty is terms: that Italy, while preserving its pre-

reactionary course of her judges, has decided to put an end to their sent constitution and political unity, should restore to the Holy Father temporal sovereignty over the city of Rome. This is, in fact, the only solution of this grave political and social problem that can give the Sovereign Pontiff that real, rightful and self-evident freedom which his position absolutely requires. The discussion now going on in the continental and peninsular press on the subject, will, we firmly believe, serve to bring this point into full prominence, and prepare the public mind for the re-establishment of Papal sovereignty on a basis that will remove danger and uncertainty from the Italian public mind, while affording satisfaction to the friends of social order and stability not only in Italy but throughout the world.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The Khedive, Tewfik Pascha, has yielded to popular pressure and called Arabi Pasha to his ministry. This is the man who is mainly responsible for the terrible outbreak of Islamite passion which has culminated in the massacre of nearly four hundred Europeans and the banishment of 32,000 others. His of the temporal power of the Pope, presence in the chief council of the Khedive should not be permitted by Europe. Nothing but the insane jealousy of each other on the part of of the question. In the second of the powers most concerned in the these articles, the writer applies pacification of Egypt prevented himself particularly to an examina such early and decisive intervention would have done far better to give in this outbreak, as would have ereignty claimed as necessary for protected European lives and property against the fanaticism of the Moslems. We greatly fear that the an attitude of extreme reserve on Porte has in this whole Egyptian this point, but always employs, when business been playing a double part. dealing with this portion of the Its object may be to use Arabi Pasha question, the significant term 'tem- as an instrument to place the KheLABOR AND CAPITAL.

The unpleasant relations between labor and capital in many portions of the American Union have led to strikes on a large scale. Pennsylvania is a State that in the matter of strikes has always enjoyed a very marked prominence. We are happy to observe that there has been less of rioting and intimidation this year than ever before known on account of the prevalence of strikes.

It is notable, says Philadelphia Journal, that the strikes of this year have been singularly free from violence of any kind. Partly this is due, we think, to the fact that they centre chiefly in Pennsylvania, a State which has given the foremost rank in recognizing the right of trade-unions to exist and to do anything which is lawful for an individual workman to do. Since that law has passed in England, violence at strikes has been unknown. No other American state has followed the English example. A few have so far yielded to the spirit of the age as to modify, in their case, the old rule of the English common law which describes all such combinations as illegal conspiracies "in restraint of singularly free from violence of any kind. "France, in its resentment of the tenure for life or good behavior; and the Chamber of Deputies, in spite of some opposition from the Ministry, trade." They now admit the right of workingmen to combine to raise or keep up wages, but deny their right to leave of have voted to make the judiciary elective, instead of appointive, as working when non-unionists are bound into the workshop. Workmen who, for such reasons, cease work,—in New York heretofore. This is, in spite of all that can be said against the judges now on the bench, a step in the such reasons, cease work, --in New York for instance, --are liable to indictment and punishment as conspirators. The plain rule of equity is that the relation of work-men and employer is one purely volun-tary, of which the law should take no wrong direction. It is true that in France partisan feeling reaches a height unknown in England or America,-or at any rate, known only cognizance, except to enforce contracts. Even violence on the part of workingmen in America in the great crises of our history. It is true, also, that party should be punished under general statutes feeling has led French judges to to prevent violence, as such, and not under adopt a course of conduct which pecial statutes to forbid "picketing." and he like. When the law rises hardly would be tolerated, even on to the height of equal treatment for all, the tradethe Irish bench. Yet, after all, a judiciary independent of popular unions will not be found in antagonism to the law currents of fayor and of Government

We have on several occasions, when resentments, is the one upon which alone the people can depend for abtreating of the relations between solute equity. Our American ex-perience with an elective judiciary capital and labor, insisted upon the equal protection of the law being ex. has not been such as to encourage tended to the laboring masses in any other country to make the same their efforts to secure an amelioration

"This new departure is the more of their condition. We, some time remarkable, as it is in sharp contraago, pointed out that it was the undiction to those traditions of admindeniable right of workingmen to istrative centralization which have bind themselves together for selfdominated France ever since the days of Louis XIV. Evidently, protection, but that no such associathere is in France a reaction against tion has the right to compel others centralization which is strongly reeither to join its ranks or cease workpresented in the membership of the ing because of its good pleasure or Chamber of Deputies. It contribuorders. We also pointed out that ted to the speedy and unexpected wages should bear proportion to the overthrow of the Gambettist Ministry, that M. Gambetta was known cost of living and that when a disto desire the maintenance of those proportion between the price of peculiarities, which, since 1660, labor and the price of living did exhave characterized every French ist, capital was in the wrong. We Government, monarchial, imperial and republican. But the Chamber are glad to see our views borne out on the one hand by a journal reprethe election of the prefects to the sertative of the views of capitalists. people, and leave the nomination of but not on that account insensible to the judges to national authority." the welfare of the working classes. The radical element has now evi dently full control of French insti-

The Scientific American says : During the past year the general ad-vance in price has increased the cost of tutions. Nothing, however useful or living very materially, for the plainer food staples, the increase will average fully tive fury. One day it is the priestone-third, perhaps more. Primarily this is chargeable to the severe and long conhood, another the judiciary. The fell spirit of reckless innovation tinued drought of last summer, by which

JUNE 30, 1882.



in our estimation, quite explicit and tion to its behests, and thus consoli easy of popular comprehension. date its own power. The statesmen What the advocates of Papal inde- of Stamboul are not blind to the impendence wish to establish is the portance of Egypt in the world's polnecessity of the temporal power of the Papacy for the free exercise of its spiritual functions.

the same journal, expressely declares his purpose to abstain from pronouncing in favor of any one of the solutions of the difficulty which he indicates as possible, and all having for basis the re-establishment of the temporal power, giving as a reason for his abstentation that the choice of any such solution rests with the Pope himself or with the whole the Pope. He, however, expresses the opinion that the Holy Father himself has the fullest latitude to which might, according to the exitectorate. But the Gazetta shows

itics, and may, perhaps, have some scheme in view to prepare, in case ot necessity, for a removal of the The liberal writer, according to chief seat of the Caliphate from Europe to Egypt, when it might

again assume an ascendancy it has not known for a long period. In Africa the followers of the prophet achieved some of their grandest triumphs. In Africa they may again acquire a power and prestige that will place Southern Europe in constant danger. It is, in fact, certain, that had the Moslems of Northern Catholic body, with the approval of Africa to-day a powerful government to consolidate their strength and direct their energies, they could be made to form a great nation. define the limits of his sovereignty, This is a fact of which leading statesmen about the person of the gencies of the times, consist either Sultan are fully aware. There can of absolute dominion or a mere pro- be no doubt that Egypt occupies a foremost place in their attention. from Catholic authority, that a pro- If, however, they have given entectorate could not meet the ends of couragement to Arabi Pasha in his a real temporal sovereignty in guar- cruel and perfidious course they anteeing the liberty and independ- have over-reached the mark. His ence of the Pope, and further de- line of action must affect Egypt

most happy to perceive, passed a clares that the freedom necessary most deleteriously for a lengthened bill for the better protection of for the Supreme Pontiff is a freedom period and lead to constant Eurofemale immigrants on transatlantic of fact, a freedom of right, a free- pean supervision over that country, steamers. This is, indeed, a step in dom self-evident and unquestionable. and, it may be, to frequent interventhe right direction, and one that "It must," he says, "be a freedom of tion in its domestic affairs. It is with propriety and justice might be fact, that the Pope may have a real just at this moment very difficult to followed by the Canadian Parlia- exercise of it; of right, that no one offer an opinion as to the probable ment. Our readers are unfortun- can deprive him of it; self-evident, outcome of the present state of ately but too well acquainted, from that the Catholic world may not affairs in Egypt. European diplostatements made public on undeni- suspect that the voice of the Sover- matists may force the Porte to show able authority, with the treatment to eign Pontiff reached it, affected by its hand. In any case, full reparawhich helpless and unprotected any possible undue influence or fal- tion for the outrages and murders females are subjected on their way sification. No mode, therefore, of recently perpetrated on inoffensive to America. The indecencies and temporal sovereignty, failing to Europeans in Alexandria must be twelve years. It was often declared brutality of which they have been answer this triple requirement, could insisted on, and all primarily conprevious to its occupation by the made the victims put to shame our be accepted by any Pope whatso- nected with these barbarous deeds

seems to have taken full possession of the French Deputies, and from present indications they will stop at nothing short of a complete destruction of those institutions from which France has at all times drawn its greatness and renown. If the so-called republicans of France were honestly intent upon giving republican principles stability and per-

venerated, can escape their destruc-

manency, they would not identify them with a policy of arti-christian retrogression, and with wild schemes of criminal destructiveness. It is, indeed, a sad reflection on French statesmanship, that at the very time when thoughtful Americans pronounce their elective judiciary a

failure, the Chamber of Deputies of the French republic should pronounce in favor of that system. We have always thought that one of the sources of the permanency of the British constitution lies in the superior organization and permanency of its judicial institutions. These institutions commend themselves to popular favor because of their securing the greater independence of the judges who administer the law of the land. They do not confer faultlessness nor infallibility upon the judicial officers, but they so far remove temptation to wrong-doing and stimulate earnest effort to do that which is right, that the judiciary, besides having the safe guard of self-respect, enjoy the general confidence of the public.

We noticed with pleasure one feature in reference to the proposed introduction of the elective system into France. Ministers saw fit to wave of industrial activity-the trade "boom," as it is popularly called-has usually culminated before the attendant oppose it. We hope that before it goes through all its stages, public drives the wage earners to united action opinion may be so far aroused as to

the products of our farms and garden were seriously diminished. The advan-tage taken of the occasion by speculative holders of the leading articles of food grain, meat, etc.-has played a secondary but not unimportant part in effecting the increase in prices. With the steady and serious lessening of the purchasing power of their wages there has naturally arisen among wage-carners a desire for an in-crease of pay to enable them to maintain comathing like their security and the sec omething like their accustomed style of living.

In many of the minor industries the desires of the workingmen have been, in part at least, gratified, and wages have been raised. In the larger industries, which had begun to feel more seriously the effects of the general diminution industrial and financial prosperity, the de-mands of the labovers have been met by a general closing of doors, with the assur-ance that the works could better afford to lie idle than to pay the increased wage asked for. This has been the case particularly in the

iron and steel industries. Early in April the men in the iron and steel works of the great centres of these industries proposed revision of the scale of wages, to take effect June 1. The manufacturers refused to grant it, and also to accept a modifica-tion of the first proposition. The amalga-mated association of iron and steel workers accordingly ordered a general strike for the scale originally proposed, on the day above named, and the order was gen-erally carried out. The association claims a membership of 80,000, embracing nearly all the skilled iron and steel workers in the country. It may be safe to estimate that when this great body of men stopped working, four or five times as many more workmen, in the same and in relative industries, were thrown out of employment.

What the result will be it is impossible at this time to forsee. That the strike will prove wholly or generally advantageous to the strikers and th whose in. come has been stopped by their action is doubtful, judging from the general results of such conflicts, even when they end in compelling employers to concede the scal-of wages demanded. It is the common It is the common fate of these great labor wars that they come too late to be largely profitable. The for a corresponding increase in wages. On a declining market, or one soon to prevent its receiving full legislative sanction.

TAL

s between y portions ave led to Pennsylvamatter of ed a very are happy been less of this year on account es.

hia Journal, r have been of any kind. , to the fact ansylvania, a oremost rank de-unions to ich is lawful to do. Since and, violence h. No other the English ar yielded to odify, in their glish common combinations restraint the right of raise or keep ht to leave off ts are bound men who, for in New York ndictment and s. The plain ation of workpurely volun. ould take no rce contracts f workingmen eneral statutes and not under icketing," and rises the r all, the tradeantagonism to

asions, when ons between ted upon the aw being ex. g masses in amelioration , some time was the unrkingmen to her for selfsuch associaompel others or cease workd pleasure or ted out that portion to the when a dishe price of living did exwrong. We ws borne out ournal repreof capitalists, t insensible to rking classes. in says:

the general adsed the cost of for the plainer vill average fully Primarily this and long conmmer, by which ms and gardens ed. The advann by speculative rticles of foodayed a secondary t in effecting the the steady and ourchasing power naturally arisen lesire for an inhem to maintain customed style of

1882.

ally met, the manufacturers have the advantage and are in a better position to bear a suspension of work than the workers are. It is to be noticed that, with one or two exceptions, the strikers have conducted themselves with commendable sobriety and a proper regard for the rights of others. There has been no riots; and except at Chicago, no unlawful attempts to prevent the employment of non-union

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We believe that the workingmen of America, if they trust to their own sense of right and to the enemies, and will last till the end of teachings of those who have their in- time. He condemns the nationalterests really at heart, will never fail ism of the Greek Church and shows to secure their rights. In past it to be lifeless and inactive. This times, unfortunately, unprincipled letter must attract a large amount journals and licentious demagogues of attention, and cannot fail to proplayed on the feelings of the work-

ingman to a deplorable extent and ful minds of all classes in Russia. led him into excesses that seemingly The best direction the Slav movemilitated against his interests and his prosperity. The workingmen Catholic unity, an eventuality, we can gain nothing but must inevitably hope, before many years to see reallose a great deal by giving ear to the ized. doctrines propounded by so-called social reformers, who use the workingmen to promote their own selfish ends. Catholic workingmen especially can accept no teachings on their rights and duties but those of the church whose children they are. The more closely they adhere to these teachings the more decided

will be their successes and the more rapidly will their prosperity increase. Let them eschew the communistic organs that by hollow professions of friendship seek to deceive them, and by acting with firmness, justice and moderation prove themselves Christians and good citizens. By such a course of action they will enlist in their support that large middle class of citizens more apt, in former times, largely on account of the extravagance of the working classes, to take sides with capital than with labor. We will always feel happy to say a good word for the struggling artizan classes when we

feel they are in the right.

cardinal point of difference between centre of unity, and that without it, as shown by the history of the schismatic church itself, there can be no unity. The Papacy, he declares,

has survived every onslaught of its duce a deep impression on thoughtment could take would be towards

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical-Scholastic-Silver Medals-'Confirmation-St. Joseph's Church-Mount St. Mary's-Vacations-Miscellaneous.

ECCLESIASTICAL. On Monday next, the 3rd of July, the priests of the Diocese of Hamilton will commence their annual retreat at Berlin. It will close on Saturday, the 8th.

quished personages are present. All the Separate Schools in this city close to-morrow (Friday) for the summer vacation. During the last eight days written examinations have been in pro-gress throughout the city. The examinations to-morrow will be open to the pub-lic, and parents, trustees and friends are invited to attend. His lordship the bishop will be present and present the prizes to the Model School.

SILVER MEDALS.

Besides the silver medals donated to the Loretto Convent and Model School of THE STATE CHURCH IN RUSSIA. The Russian correspondent of the Journal de Bruxelles has addressed that paper a very interesting letter CONFIRMATION.

concerning the return of the Slav On Sunday last his lordship bishop Crinnon administered the sacraments of race to the unity of the Catholic First Communion and Confirmation at Church. The correspondent pre-Church. The correspondent pre-sents a recital of facts full of interest Nass in St. Mary's Cathedral. Nearly one hundred and fifty children, to the whole Catholic world. He with several adults, were confirmed. The states that the Encyclical of Leo XIII., dated September 30, 1880, on the cultus of Saints Methodus and Cyril, the pastoral of Mgr. Stross-bishop addressed a few words of practical advice to both children and parents. At the Confirmation recently given in mayer on the same subject, bearing

mayer on the same subject, bearing
date the 28th of January, 1881, and
the Slav pilgrimage to Rome on the
5th of July in the same year, haveAt the Commander recently given in
Guelph two hundred and eighty-seven
persons in all received the Sacrament.
This is the largest number yet.5th of July in the same year, havest. JosEPH's CHURCH.
This is the largest number yet. This church, which has been undergoing

offer any very serious obstacle to union. He justly declares the ques-tion of Papal supremacy to be the cardinal point of difference between cardinal point of difference between the two churches, but clearly de-monstrates that the Papacy is the centre of unity, and that without it, VACATION.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The blazing dog-star, ice-cream saloons, the scorching south wind and dusty streets remind one that the days of vacation are at hand. The trade-worn merchant goes to sea-side to spend his superfluous capital, to sea-side to spend his superflucus capital, the care-worn professional recuperates his mental forces, beguiling the artless perch of the northern streams, and the panting school-boy relieves his overflowing spirits amid the sports of the base ball ground. The untiring editor, ubiquitous reporter, and industrious typo alone stand man-fully by their posts, preferring the solid pleasures of duty to the flimsy amuse-ments of fashion. CLANCAPULL ments of fashion. CLANCAHILL.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

FIRST PASTORAL VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S. T. D., BISHOP OF KINGSTON, ONT., TO THE MISSION OF PERTH.

Friday, the 9th instant, shall be long re-membered as a red letter day by the Catholics of this town and mission of Perth, and justly so, for on that auspi-cious day the illustrious Prelate who now rules over this most ancient diocese of Ontario, made his first pastoral visit to Perth, a visit that we know would have been made months previously, but that his Lordship with kindly consideration delayed it in order to afford the parish priest and his flock the needed opportu-nity to finish the beautiful spire and It will close on Saturday, the 8th. The mission conducted at St. Clement's, the parish of the Rev. J. Gehl, by two Redemptorist Fathers, a short time since, was very successful. On Sunday, the 9th of July, his lordship bishop Crinnon will bless the corner stone of a new church in the parish of the Rev. Eugene Funcken. SCHOLASTIC. The annual distribution of St. Jerome's college, Berlin, takes place to-day. His lordship bishop Crinnon and other distin-quished personages are present. All the Separate Schools in this city Ont thence in an open carriage, preceded by our local Military Band and followed by an immense throng of fervent Catholics and sympathizing citizens, to the paroch-ial residence on Wilson street. Here his lordship and attendant clergy robed themsolves, and afterwards proceeded in grand procession to the main entrance of the parish church of St. John Baptist, passing into the church beneath a splendid arch of evergreens surmounted

by the appropriate motto in letters of gold, a welcome to our Bishop. Inside the main door of the Church his Lordship the Loretto Convent and Model School of this city, his lordship bishop Crinnon has also given two others for competition in the Berlin college and the Loretto Convent the Berlin college and the Loretto Convent

To the Right Reverend James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston.

8. T. D., Bishop of Kingston. MY LORD,—May it please your Lord-ship, we, your spritual subjects in this portion of your extensive diocese, beg leave to offer you our heartfelt greetings on the occasion of your first Pastoral visit to this mission of Perth, and to tender you at the same time an expression of the filial esteem and love which inflame the hearts of all of us towards your Lordship as Bishop of this venerable Diocese where things in the light you see them? If you unto you have been sent by the Vicar of Christ, to rule over and guide its children in the way that leads to everlasting life. In thus manifesting our heart's purest emotions towards your lordship, we are but repeating, it is true, those expressions of enthusiasm wherewith your coming has been already welcomed in all parts of this been already were man in an parts of the Diocese that you have hitherto honored by your visit; yet we confidently trust that even though we are somewhat tardy in offering you our greetings, owing to circumstances over which we had no con-trol, nevertheless, that your lordship will accept them from us even now, with the same kind consideration that you have acsame kind consideration that you have ac-corded to like efforts on the part of your spiritual children elsewhere. We would assure your lordship in this connection, that we gratefully appreciate the untold sacrifices that you must have made in tearstrumental quartette on two harps and ing asunder the tender ties that bound your heart to your native Erin-that land that has so nobly preserved the Catholic Faith even though robbed of all else, and that has given hosts of zealous missionaries who have gone forth into foreign climes at the command of the Vatican-even as yourself, my Lord, to cast their climes at the value of the solution of souls ! But it would, doubt the intelligence that doubt, since to doubt that would be to doubt the repulsive of strangers to you in the repulsive to the solution of souls is the repulsive of the solution of souls in the repulsive of the solution of souls is the repulsive of the solution of souls is the repulsive of the solution of souls in the repulsive of the solution of souls is the repulsive of the solution of souls in the repulsive of the solution of souls in the repulsive of the solution of souls is the solution of souls in the repulsive of the solution of souls is the solution of souls in the repulsive of the solution of souls is the solution of souls in the repulsive of the solution of souls is the solution of souls in the repulsive is the solution of souls in the repulsive is the solution of souls is the sould be to solution of souls is the sould be solution. The sould be the sould be solution of souls is the sould be solution of souls is the sould be solution of souls is the sould be solution. The sould be solution of souls is the sould be solution of souls is the sould be solution. The sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution. The sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution. The sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution. The sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution. The sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be solution of sould be sol on piano by Miss Carroll. At its close a large and valuable assortment of prizes was distributed by his lordship, as will be seen from the list published elsewhere. Proceedings were that the great bulk of the parishioners of Perth are your brothers either by birth or immediate descent, both in nationality and brought to a close by a few congratulatory

Signed,)	HUGH RYAN.
	JAMES PATTERSON,
	WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
	JAMES MORRISON.
	WILLIAM FARRELL.
	P. W. RYAN,
	WILLIAM MCGARRY
	MICHAEL JAMES,
	DANIEL FARRY,
	MICHAEL FOY,
	JOHN DEWITT,
	JOHN P. BYRNE, &c

not intelligible. Consequently, to the reality of intelligence, a real intelligible is neces-sary, and since the reality of intelligence After the reading of the above address by James Patterson, Esq., warden of the County of Lanark, His Lordship at once sary, and since the reality of intelligence is undeniable, the intelligence must be as-serted, and asserted as real, not as ab-stracted or merely possible being. You are obliged to assert intelligence, but you cannot assert intelligence without assertturned to speak to the immense congre-gation before him, congratulating both pastor and flock on the success that had **pastor and flock on the success that had** evidently already crowned their united efforts in the holy cause of religion, and exhorting them in eloquent tones to renewed struggles in the same direction hereafter; frequently, too, assuring them, that he was glad to have come amongst them, and learned from personal observa-tion that they richly merited the encom-iums he had heard passed upon them else-where. Solemn Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament then closed the first part of the first visit of our good Bishop to this cannot assert intelligence without assert-ing the intelligible, and you cannot assert the intelligible without asserting some-thing that really is, that is, without as-serting real being. The real being thus asserted is either necessary and eternal being, being in itself, subsisting by and from itself, or it is contingent and there-fore created being. One or the other we must say, for being which is neither neces-sary or contingent, or which is both at sary or contingent, or which is both at once, is inconceivable, and cannot be asserted or supposed.

Holy Sacrament then closed the first part of the first visit of our good Bishop to this parish. During the remainder of His Lordship's sojourn amongst us, and which extended over Sunday and until the fol-lowing Tuesday morning, he visited our flourishing Separate School, where he received and kindly replied to appropriate addresses from the pupils in both depart-ments: visited also, the several stations in this Mission. preached frequently, held for its being, and therefore is not without the necessary and eternal on which it de-pends. If you say it is God, if you say it is contingent being, you still assert the necessary and eternal, therefore God, be-cause the contingent is neither possible nor intelligent without the necessary and eternal. The contingent, since it is or has its being only in the necessary and etern this Mission: preached frequently, held public receptions: and, in fact, labored incessantly in our behalf. Little wonder, therefore, that we have been all delighted over his fact with a wonvert us and that over his first visit amongst us, and that we look forward with joyous anticipations to the time not far distant, we hope, when its being only in the necessary and eter-nal, and since what is not intelligible is unintelligible, as the contingent, only in necessary and eternal being, the intelli-gible in itself, in which it has its being, we shall be favored with a second visit from our beloved chief Pastor, the Right Reverend Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Yours truly,

Perth, June 22, 1882. S. NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

BY REV. L. A. LAMBERT, OF WATERLOO, NEW YORK.

CONTINUED.

INGERSOLL. "This question cannot be settled by saying that it would be a mere waste of time and space to enumerate the proofs which show that the universe was assertion. proofs which show that the universe was created by a pre-existent and self-con-scious being. The time and space should have been wasted and the proofs should have been enumerated. These proofs are your assertion in reference to it. But you are evidently ignorant of what logic means. Logic as a science deals with prin-ciples, not assertions; and logic as an art

what the wisest and greatest are trying to deals with assertions only. Assertions are the subject matter on which it acts. It simply deduces conclusions from assertions, find. COMMENT. It is true nevertheless that propositions called premises, and cares not whether these premises are true or false. Hence the very reverse of what you say is true. Logic is satisfied with assertions and knows and deals with nothing else. Your blunder arose from and the world do not agree with you. It is a serious mistake on your part to imanalysis.

analysis. INGERSOLL. "It (logic) cares nothing for the opinion of the great." COMMENT. If those opinions are formu-lated into assertions it does care for them, because it doel with a othing alor X meant to say: Reason cares nothing, etc. This careless use of words and confound-all exper

you do when you assert that assertions

the intelligible. The intelligible is there-fore something which is, is being, real being, for without the real, there is and can be no possible or abstract. The ab-stract in that it is an abstract is nothing and therefore unintelligible, that is to say, no object in knowledge or of the in-telleet. The possible, as possible, is noth-ing but the power or ability of the real, and is apprehensible only in that power or ability. In itself, abstracted from the real, it is pure nullity, has no being, no existence, is uot, and therefore is unintel-ligible, no object of intelligence or of in-tellect, on the principle that what is no to intelligible. Consequently, to the reality But

INGERSOLL. "Miracles are base and

spurious coins." And the same distinction I made in regard to assertions. If a miracle is a fact, it is not base and spurious. Now the fact or fallacy of a miracle is the point in de-bate. Until that point is settled, not by assertions but by valid arguments, you cannot say that it is spurious, for when you make that assertion you simply beg the question. To beg the question in argu-ment is like asking a knight or a castle of your opponent in a game of chess. It is a sign of conscious weakness. This quest-tion of miracles is a very important one. It will come up for consideration later. My purpose here has been to show that you do not say what you mean or do not

Whatever is, in any sense, is either necessary and eternal or contingent and created,—is either being in itself, absolute being, or existence dependent on another for its being, and therefore is not without some deity of heathen mythology, I can-not stop to consider it. If you mean the infinite Being whom Christians call God, I deny your right or competency to re-judge His justice, for reasons which I have already given and which I need not here repeat. It is sufficient to say that the finite cannot be the measure of the infi-nite.

nite. INGERSOLL, "No one should throw away his reason-the fruit of all experience.

ence." COMMENT. Your purpose here is to leave the impression that to be a Christian a man must throw away his reason. Man's reason is a gift of God, and God requires man to exercise and use it and not throw it away, waste it or abuse it. And he will one day ask him to give a strict account of the use he has made of it. While telling us not to throw away our and therefore its intelligibility. So in either case you cannot assert the intelli-gible without asserting necessary and eternal being, and therefore, since neces-sary and eternal being is God, without asserting God, or that God is; and since you must assert intelligance even to done asserting too, or that God 1s; and since you must assert intelligence even to deny it, it follows that in every act of intelli-gence God is asserted, and that it is im-possible without self-contradiction to deny bis aviance. While telling us not to throw away our reason, you give a good illustration of how it can be thrown away. Thus you

INGERSOLL. "Reason is the fruit of all experience.'

INGERSOLL. "Logic is not satisfied with experience." COMMENT. When you make reason the result of experience you destroy its proper entity. Experience is impossible without something that experiences. What is it that experiences? Reason? No, for if reason is the result of experi-COMMENT. Then it is not satisfied with ence it cannot exist until after the experience has been completed. What then is it that experiences? The individual? But the individual minus reason is incapable of apprehending experiences. What then is it that experiences? There must be some being that experiences, for experi-ence cannot exist without a subject. The mind? But mind and reason are identiyour confounding reason and logic. Reason deals with principles and truths, cal. Reason is the mind in action. The fact is, human reason or conscious mind is that which experiences, it is therefore logic with assertions. That reason is not satisfied with assertions becomes the more prior to experience, and since it is prior to experience it cannot be a result of it apparent the more your article on the Christian Religion is subjected to careful or the fruit of it, as you would say. Without reason experience is impossible, and therefore when you make reason the result of experience you throw away both reason and experience. This is the logical result of your proposition. Again

INGERSOLL. "Reason is the result of all experience." COMMENT. By this "all" you mean I

suppose the experience of all mankind to-gether with your own. But you have barred yourself from the right to benefit by the experience of others, for that experience can be made known to you only by assertions or propositions. Now you have declared *ex cathedra* that asser-tions are base and spurious coins, and re-jected with contempt the statement of the dread past, by which alone the experiences of the human race can be known. You have sawed off the limb on which you sat.

or industries the en have been, in and wages have arger industries, I more seriously al diminution rosperity, the de-ve been met by a with the assur-d better afford to increased wages

articularly in the s. Early in April steel works of the dustries proposed f wages, to take facturers refused ccept a modifica-The amalga on. n and steel wo a general strike proposed, on the he order was genassociation claims 0,000, embracing n and steel workmay be safe to est reat body of men or five times as n the same and in e thrown out of

be it is impossible That the strike enerally advantad those whose inby their action i the general results when they end in t is the common or wars that they ely profitable. The tivity-the trade alarly called—has fore the attendant erything but labor s to united action rease in wages. On one soon to decline ve demand for the ve been substanti-

naturally brought under considerarenovation during the past few weeks, will be re-opened on Sunday, the 9th of July, by the pastor, Rev. R. Bergmann. St. Joseph's is now one of the pretiest tion and discussion the question of the return of the Slavs to the Catholic Church. In the Austrian dochurches in town.and reflects infinite credit minions these Greek schismatical on all concerned. MOUNT ST. MARY'S.

bishops have declared against union The Annual Commencement and distri-bution of prizes at the Loretto Seminary with Rome, as also the Servian jourfor young ladies, held on Friday last, was a very successful affair. His lordship bishop nal the Zastava, but the other prelates of the Greek Church in the Crinnon and many of the rev. clergy Austro-Hungarian dominions have were present, besides a large representation of the parents of the pupils. The musical performance was of the most animated and varied character, and ex-cellently given. The following was the kept close silence on the subject. The Russian bishops have also observed silence on the matter, but the press of the country, viewing it programme. enior department, instrumental quartmore from a political than a religette on four pianos. Solo and chorus (sacred), Irish airs, inious standpoint, have shown them-

selves hostile to any scheme of four pianos. "Il Trovatore," violin sole, accompanied union. An anonymous writer in a Russian journal recently addressed by piano. "Good-bye" (full chorus). a very remarkable letter which ap-First duct-Misses Carroll, Cranston, Campbell, Hilbert, Martin, Katie Cranston, peared in a Russian paper, to the Campbell, Fillert, Martin, Kate Cranson, Furnivall and Morris. Irish airs—Harps, Misses Furnivall and Carroll; piano, A. and B. Furnivall, E. Martin, Kranz; violin, Miss Durnin. Violin solo, Miss Durnin, accompanied proctor of the Holy Synod, a man well known for his piety and christian zeal. This writer takes strong

ground in favor of union. He draws his arguments mainly from Bishop Strossmayer. He points out very forcibly that the Greek and Roman churches are in possession remarks by the bishop who expressed his pleasure at the satisfactory status of the of a priesthood of Apostolic origin, that for many centuries they formed Previous to dispersing, the audience but one body, that this period was paid a visit to the studio, and expressed their delight at the scutto, and expressed their delight at the beautiful specimens of painting, drawing, wax and flower-work, executed by the young ladies. Loretto Seminary, always of superior standing, is arridly increasing it excellence as an

the most brilliant in the history of the Church, especially that of the East, witnessing the condemnation. by Council after Council, of the most formidable heresies that have ever afflicted the christian world, ever afflicted the christian world, that there were clearly defined and established doctrines common to established doctrines common to both churches to this day. He maintains that the points of difference hope the institution will be patronized as between the two churches now are

TRAGIC. mainly traceable to questions of dis-Your correspondent prefers to deal with rive at an understanding, and does not consider that the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost, as taught by the Roman Church, would

it deserves.

rapidly increasing its excellence, as an educational institution. All the branches of useful and practical knowledge are

that tends to make young women Christian ladies and useful members of society. We

in holy faith. Ere we conclude this too brief address, permit us, my Lord, to call your attention to the unflagging zeal of our esteemed pastor, the Reverend J. S. O'Connor, who, discharging most efficiently his clerical duties amongst us during the past three years, has likewise, in conjunction with his parishioners proper, and other kind friends, been most zealous in improving the church property here in Perth, and in erecting those beautiful Perth, and in erecting those beautrich, spires which now adorn our parish church,

Whilst praying with all the fervor of Whilst praying with all the fervor of our souls, that your Lordship may be long spared to discharge with a zeal and dignity all your own, the manifold duties concede necessarily all that by which it is, what it is, and without which it could not what it is. Intelligence is inconceivadignity all your own, the manifold duties of your sacred office as Bishop of this parent Diocese of Ontario; and that when, in the fulness of time, your Episcopal labors here below shall terminate, you

things in the light you see them? If you had taken Mr. Black's kind hint and hat taken all. During the finite and posted yourself up in those proofs so well known in current philosophical literature you would have been less profligate of statement; and you would have learned that there are many things worth know-

his existence.

ing not dreamt of in your philosophy. I have some advantages of Mr. Black. I am not dealing with the North American Review, and it is not in your power to shut me off as you did him when you wanted to stop. I can therefore afford to spend some space and time in trying to familiarize your mind and the minds of your friends with the proof of a supreme self-existent and infinitely wise Being. shall reproduce an argument of a philoso pher for the existence of God. I do not deem it necessary or logically called for just here to do this: but as it may prove instructive to your admirers I give it. It

runs in this way: I allow you to doubt all things if you wish, till you come to the point where doubt denies itself. Doubt is an act of intelligence; only an intelligent agent can doubt. It as much demands intellect to doubt as it does to believe-to deny as it. doubt, and then, if you doubt, you know that you doubt, and there is one thing, at least, you do not doubt, namely, that you doubt. To doubt the intelligence that doubts, would be to doubt that you doubt, for without intelligence there can be no more doubt than belief. Intelligence then, you must assert, for without intelligence you cannot even deny intelligence, and the denial of intelligence by intelligence contradicts itself, and affirms intel-ligence in the very act of denying it. Doubt, then, as much as you will, you must still afirm intelligence as the condi-tion of doubting, or of asserting the pos-sibility of doubt, for what is not, cannot

Perth, and in the wadom our parish church, spires which now adom our parish church, and which shall remain, please God, as enduring monuments of Catholic Faith for ages after those immediately concerned in their erection shall have gone to their long home. Whilst praying with all the fervor of our souls, that your Lordship may be sour souls, that your conthered and the source of the source o shall be rewarded with a mitre of eternal ing intelligence, you necessarily concede out proof, is to beg the question. This Argenteuil.

express his thought with clearness and precision, while a slovenly thinker leaves the reader in a state of chronic doubt as to what is really meant. INGERSOLL. "In the world of science a

fact is a legal tender." COMMENT. Then before you can assert

a legal tender you must demonstrate a fact. A fact must be established as such, before it is legal tender. Now the ques-tion between you and the Christian is this: What are the facts? The whole controversy rests on the answer to this question. What you offer as facts the Christian may reject as fallacies and sophistries, and what he offers as facts you may reject. It follows therefore, that until both parties agree as to what are the facts, they cannot agree as to what is legal tender. What you intended then as a wise saying has no practical sense in it. But for those who like that sort of thing, it is about the

who has that sort of thing, it is about the sort of thing they will like. INGERSOLL. "A fact is a legal tender." COMMENT. A counterfeit is a fact ; is it legal tender? O no. Well, then, a fact is not a legal tender. What is a legal ten-der? It is a promise to pay which may not be worth ten cents on the dollar, but which the law compels you to accept when offered. Is this your idea of what facts are? And do you intend the facts offered by you to be received in that light? If so, perhaps you are right. INGERSOLL. Assertions and miracles

are base and spurious coins." are base and spurious coins." COMMENT. If this be true, then the assertion you have just made is base and spurious coin. You say all assertions are base and spurious. Is it be-cause they are assertions, or, be-because they are false? If all assertions

are base and spurious we cannot believe anything whatever that is asserted, simply because it is asserted. I assert that two and two make four. This is an assertion. Is it false? It must be, if what you say is Is it false? It must be, if what you say is true. From this it appears that you again failed to say what you meant: for you will certainly admit that some asser-tions are true—your own, for instance. Perhaps you meant to say that false assertions are base and spurious. If so, this is on a par with your legal tender sophism, and involves the same amount of meaningless veryinge. The truth or

meaningless verbiage. The truth fallacy of an assertion must be established before you can assert it to be base and spurious. But the truth or fallacy of an assertion is the question in debate. Let me illustrate: I make the assertion that the Christian Religion is of divine origin. be what it is. Intelligence is inconceiva-ble without the intelligible, or some object capable of being known. So, in conced-ind intelligence is of defined and to assert either one or the other withTO BE CONTINUED.

DOMINION DAY.

We again call the attention of our readers to the pic-nic to be held on the grounds of the Mount Hope orphan asylum on Dominion Day. We feel sure none will spend the day more agreeably than those who patronize the entertainment provided by the Sisters of St. Joseph, on that occasion. The proceeds will be entirely devoted to the wants of the little orphans in charge of the good nuns of the Convent mentioned. There will be music, dancing, refresh-ments, swings for the little ones, and many modes of whiling away the occasion many modes of whiling away the occasion in a most agreeable manner. We hope, therefore, that, instead of going away from the city on crowded excursion trains, where will be found very little comfort, the mass of our people will be-take themselves to Mount Hope on July lat, where they will be supe to appear 1st, where they will be sure to enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

BISHOP DUHAMEL'S RETURN.

Bishop Duhamel returned to Ottawa on Friday from Rome, and was met at the depot by a large concourse of people, in-cluding Hon, Messra, Mousseau, Caron and Mayor St. Jean. A procession was formed, and His Lordship escorted to the Epis-copal Palace. In the evening there was a formal welcome extended in the Basilian formal welcome extended in the Basilica which was brilliantly illuminated. As a result of the Bishop's visit to the

Eternal City the present diocese of Ottawa is to be divided. The new diocese will be known as Pontiac, the Very Rev. N. Z. Larrainl has been appointed first Bishop. The folowing counties will comprise the new diocese: Renrfew, Pontiac and all the Indian missions formerly in the diocese of the Bishop of Ottawa. The old diocese will comprise the following places in Ontario, countries of Prescott, Carleton and Lanark north; in Quebec, counties of Ottawa and THE CATHOLIG REGORD

Lots of Fun in Him.

One of the members of the Methodist conference held in Detroit was out for a walk at an early hour one morning, and encountered a strapping big fellow who was drawing a wagon to a blacksmith

shop. "Catch hold here and help me down to the shop with this wagon and I will buy the whiskey," called the big fellow. "I never drink," solemnly redied the

man "Well, you can take a cigar."

Mason at the same time. Many surmises are made and suggestions offered by the various parties who came forward to say what they think or what they have heard. No new light, however, has been thrown on the question. Nor do I see that I can add anything to what I have already said on the object of the "discovering". The

on the subject of the "dispensation." The law of the Catholic Church forbidding her "Don't you chew?"

"No, sir," was the decided reply. "You must get mighty lonesome," mused the teamster.

fun, then. You are as big as I am, and I'll give you the underhold." "I never have fun," solemnly replied

the member. "Well, I'm going to tackle you any how,

here we go." The teamster slid up and endeavored to get a backhold, but he had only just commenced his fun when he was lifted clear off the grass and slammed against a tree box with such force that he gasped a half a dozen times before he could catch

-Detroit Free Press.

Do not take such vile trash as cheap Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consump-tion, and kindred affections, cured with-out physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDI-Whisky Bitters and stimulants that only Whisky Bitters and stimulants that only pander to a depraved appetite. Burdock Blood Bitters is a pure vegetable medicine, not a drink. It cleanses the blood and builds up the system. Sample bottles 10 CAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

***"Presumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin." On the other hand, the production of Kidney-Wort began with wise cautions and scientific research and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and endowing men and women with health and happiness. "My tormented back," is the exclamation of more than one poor hardworking man and woman; do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

ker No family Dyes were ever so popu-lar as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors ars brilliant.

Steel pens may not be weighty, but weighty articles, reviews and judgments can be written with them. Esterbrook's can are the standard.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Ec-lectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for he cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results.

If you would have a clear conplexion, freedom from Blotches, Boils and all foul humors, purify and regulate the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels with Burdock Blood Bitters. Trial bottles 10 cents. Many suffer from supposed Organ

Alba's Dream and other stories..... Crucifix of Baden and other stories.... Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other Long years ago, in times so remote that history does not fix the epoch, a dreadful war was raged by the King of Scotland. Scotland, elated by his success, sent for his prime minister, Lord Alexander. "Well, Sandy," said he, "is there ne'er bins account on the success." stories.... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-Dion and the Stoyis, a classic Chris-tian novel...... Flaminia and other stories.... Perico, the Sad, and other stories... The Blakes and Flangans... The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. Stowart.

'De'il a Scotchman in His Kingdom."

"An' it please your majesty, I ken o'

king that your majesty canna vanquish." "An' who is he Sandy?" Lord Alexander, looking reverently up,

said "The king o' heaven." "The king o' whaur, Sandy?" "The king o' heaven." The king of Scotland did not under-

stand, but was unwilling to exhibit any

combs... Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert... Nelly Netterville, a tale by the au-'Just gang your ways, Sandy, and tell

the king o' heaven to gie up his dominions or i'll come mysel' and ding him out o' them; and mind, Sandy, ye dinna come back to us until ye had dune our bid-Lord Alexander retired much perplexed

but met a priest, and reassured, returned and presented himself. "Well, Sandy," said the king, "hae ye seen the king o' heaven, and what says he to our bidden'?"

Sadlier..... Father Matthew, by Sister Mary Francis Clare..... Father de Lisle..... The school boys..... Truth and Trust

"An' it pleas your majesty, I hae seen ane o' his accredited ministers." "Weel, an what says he?"

The Hermit of Mount Atlas..... "He says your majesty may e'en hac his kingdom for the mere asking o' it." "Was he sae civil?" said the king, warm-

The Hermit of Mount Atlas...... The Apprentice..... The Chapel of the Angels..... Leo, or the choice of a Friend..... Tales of the Affections..... Florestine or the Unexpected Jew... The Crusade of the Children..... Aldress- THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office London. C London, Ont

thor of Wild Times...... Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas.

Sadlier..... The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas.

CHEAP BOOKS.

250

250

250

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250

250 250

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25c

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150



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on TUESDAY the eleventh day of July next, for certain alterations to be made to, and the lengthening of Lock No. 2 on the line of the old Welland Canal.

2 on the line of the old Welland Canal, A map of the locality together with plan and specifications of the works to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Thorold, on and after TUESDAY the twenty-seventh day of June next, where printed forms of tender can be ob-tained.

lating, and Tonic in its action. Sample bottles 10 cents. Large bottles one dolwhere printed forms of tender can be ob-tained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted Bank Cheque for the sum of \$1,500 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfield if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execu-tion of the work at the rates and prices sub-mitted, and subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not however bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, } WINTRY BLASTS ARE SPECIALLY FRUITFUL of coughs and colds. Children who romp out of doors during the cold season are very subject to them, and no household where there are children should be unprovided with an effectual safeguard against lung

disease. Such a one is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosph-ites of Lime and Soda. a preparation in which ites of Line and Soda, a preparation in which the former ingredient possesses the utmost purity, and where its well-known pulmonic

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

properties are increased by the admixture of the lime and soda salts. Of these the basis is phosphorus, an essential constituent of the brain, the muscles and the blood, and DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION ONTARIO.

Contractors. Farmers, and others in Contractors. rarmers, and others in need of Laborers are requested to apply to the following Immigration Agents:— John A. Donaldson, Toronto; John Smith, Hamilton: A. G. Smyth, London, or to the undersigned.

Farm Laborers are arriving in larger numbers since the opening of navigation at Quebec.

DAVID SPENCE,

ended to mislead and cheat the public, or

for any preparation put in any form, pre-tending to be the same as HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS MFG. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

swindles

for sale, as they are frauds and

be prosecuted.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kid-derminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms : American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace ensteins always on hand. Largest stock of

LOCAL NOTICES

JUNE 30, 1882.

cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street. THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sor-

grey nairs of age being brought with sor-row to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For saile by all druggists. 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 15c 15c cialty

a specialty. BPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chinas on sale chines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. 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 ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest acd best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering, "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACKA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, 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.



did not.

did not. As to the silly story about Dr. Young having toldime, on the day of his confirma-tion, that if he "had to renounce the Ma-sonic feeling which he had entertained and practiced for nearly sixty years, to be a Catholic, he would take the chances of

way. Up to the day of his confirmation, in

63

Listen to what the Protestant Bancroft says on this subject: "Its history (Mary-land's) is the history of benevolence, gratitude and toleration. The Roman Catholies who were oppressed by the laws of England, were sure to find an asylum in the quiet harbors of the Chesapeake, and there too Protestant's were sheltered and there too Protestants were sheltered from Protestant persecution." But what happened! Protestants flocked thither happened! Protestants hocked tinther from all sides, and, when sufficiently numerous, they, viper-like, turned around and persecuted the Catholics who had given them shelter?

A KENTUCKY CONVERT.

A Grand Master of Masons Becomes Catholic and Dies in Peace.

members, under the severest penalties, to join the order of Masons, is so clear and explicit, and has been so often renewed that it would appear abourd to say that Brian R. Young had been allowed during life to be a Catholic and a Mason at the Dr. Brian R. Young, who died about two weeks ago in Elizabethtown, was, in many respects, a remarkable man, and his conversion to the Catholic Church, about same time. He had been too well in-structed in the doctrines of the Church conversion to the Catholic Church, about six years ago, was a surprise to his friends, and especially to the Kentucky Masons, whose Grand Master he had once been. structed in the doctrines of the Church before he joined it not to know that he could not be a Catholic unless he gave up Masonry. The very fact that he had been a Grand Master of the order was an ad-ditional reason why Father Cook, in whose parish he lived, should explain to him fully the obligation he was under of renouncing Masonry before he could be-come a member of the Catholic Church. Then, again, there is Father Disney's testimony to this effect. Instead of Father Disney seeking Dr. Young, Dr. Young He was a man of high intelligence and great strength of character; and the moment he had made up his mind that it was his duty to join the Catholic Church, he ment he had made up his hind that it was his duty to join the Catholic Church, he sent a message to his friend, Father Disney, of Louisville, requesting him to come out to his home and baptize him. In the immediate neighborhood, scarcely

anyone except the pastor of the Colesburg congregation, knew that Dr. Young had congregation, knew that Dr. roung had any intention of becoming a Catholic. They all knew his sterling worth and in-telligence, but they did not dream that for a long time he had been quietly studying the doctrines of a Church which,

early in life, he had perhaps regarded, as in some way or another, opposed, hostile it might be, to Republican institutions. Dr.

it might be, to Republican institutions. The old gentleman had been for some time under instruction, and among other things, he had been told by the pastor of Colesburg, that, having been once a Mason, it was his duty to give up all connection with an order which was, by name, con-demned by the Church. This he willingly assented by the Onter on, when the Rev. Father Disney came out to Colesburg to baptize him, he again formally renounced Masonry, as incompatible with the relig-ion in which he was about to be bap-

When any one who belongs to a secret society condemned by the Church, becomes a member of the Church, he must, as a matter of course, give up absolutely and unconditionally his relations with that society. If he were not to do so; if he were to express his intention of still continuing in his membership of the secret society in question, he could not be ad-mitted into the Catholic Church. The law is equally binding on all. There can be no exception, be he Lord Ripon or Dr. Brian Young. Otherwise there would be the farce of a man's being a member of the Catholic Church, and at the same time excommunicated by the Church because he was a Mason. He would be neither in the Church nor out of it; neither fish nor flesh, nor yet good red herring. The Catholic Church is not a church of com-

About three years after his baptism at Colesburg, Dr. Young removed to Elizabethtown, where he spent the remainder of his life. During this period he frequently received the Sacraments at the hands of his pastor, the Rev. Father Cook, who was most assiduous in his care of this venerable convert to the Faith; and, that the Doctor might, in his old age, be freed from all perplexing anxieties about the from all perpiesing anteries about the means of support, Father Cook obtained, through the Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey, permission for him to reside during the rest of his life at the Institution of the rest of his life at the Institution of the Little Sisters, at the corner of Tenth and Magazine streets in this city. Here the good Sisters would have nursed and ten-derly cared for him, but the Dectantian tenders.

testimony to this effect. Instead of Pather Disney seeking Dr. Young, Dr. Young sought Father Disney, and sent for him when he had made up his mind that the Catholic Church was the only true Church and wanted to join it. As an attempt had been made to throw discredit on this reverend gentleman's statement, I requested him to let me know the circumstances of Young's reception into the Church. Here is his letter : "SACRED HEART CHURCH.

"Right Rev. and Dear Bishop :-- In an-swer to your inquiry in regard to the re-ception of the late Dr. Brian Young, of Elizabethtown, I will state that some five or six years ago I received a message from bin acting me to go out to bis place. near

given such a dispensation.- Louisville Record.

ONE OF THE BISHOP'S LETTERS.

From the second letter written on this matter by Bishop McCloskey and referred to by the Record, these paragraphs are ex-

tracted : The point emphasized in both commu

nications is that Dr. Young must have had a "dispensation," to be a Catholic and a Mason at the same time. Many surmises

him, asking me to go out to his place, near Colesburg, and baptize him. "A day or two after having received "A day or two after having received the message I went out. He then and there formally renounced all connection with Masonry and all other societies con-demned by the Catholic Church. A dis-pensation that he could continue to remain a member of the Masonic Order, and be at the same time a Catholic, was neither

the same time a Catholic, was neither asked for nor granted. Very respectfully yours, "T. J. DISNEY." This letter speaks for itself. It is the

testimony of one who knew what was done and how it was done in the matter of Dr. Young's baptism. It fully answers Young's having received a "dispensation" to be a Mason and a Catholic at the same

time. It is a distinct declaration that he

dying and going to hell before he would renounce Masonry," I can but say most solemnly that it is utterly and absol-utely false: I can qualify it in no other

Up to the day of his contribution, in the little church at Colesburg, I had never seen Dr. Young, nor did I know who the venerable old man was that sat there on his chair, too feeble to kneel with the rest, still less when I made his acquaintance after Mass, had we any conversation about

WILLIAM GEORGE MCCLOSKEY.

The "Tin King" Talks.

Bishop of Louisville.

"I never smoke." The man dropped the wagon tongue, poked hard at the member, and asked: ignorance.

nused the teamster. "I guess I'm all right: I feel first rate." "I'll bet you even that I can lay you on 'our back," said the teamster. "I never bet," said the clergyman.

"Come, now, let's warm up a little." "I'm in a hurry." "Well, let's take each other down for

his breath. "Now you keep away from me," ex-claimed the minister, picking up his cane. "Bust me if I don't," replied the team-ster as he edgod off. "What's the use of lying and saying you didn't have any fun in you, when you are chuck full of it? You wanted to break my back, didn't you?" Date: it free Press. his breath.

Useless Fright.

ents.

lar.

\$1 per bottle.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Dis-ease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kid-

ey Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba."

The best preventive and cure for Piles

and all diseases caused by Constipation, is Burdock Blood Bitters. Purifying, Regu-

"Was he sae civil" shid the king, warm-ing to magnanimity. "Just gang your ways back, Sandy, and teil the king o' heaven that for his civility the de'il a Scotchmon shall set foot in his kingdom."

church when the ceremony was over, and spoke a few friendly words to him as he stood on the block, from which, with diffi-culty, he got on to his saddle. I was at-tracted by his venerable look and mich, lerly cared for him, but the Doctor missed the familiar faces of his friends, and, after having remained with the Sisters a very short time, he returned again to Elizabeth and dignified bearing, his grand and noble town.

To the last he was faithful to the prac To the last he was faithful to the prac-tices of the religion which he had em-braced, and often spoke of the consolation which it afforded him. As death drew near and he saw that he was soon to run his final race, he devoutly received the last Sacraments, and expressed an earnest wish that the funeral ceremonies should be in accordance with the rites of the the Commercial. But, as the granting of the "dispensa-tion" is the burning question in these communications, and as it has again been be in accordance with the rites of the Catholic Church. His desire too, that his body should be laid by his wife, in the intimated that Dr. Young probably re-ceived one that would enable him to recemetery of the town, was sacredly respected.

Soon after his death a communication appeared in the Louisville Commercial of Dr. Brian R. Young ever received a disthe 29th ultime, to the effect that when Dr. Young had joined the Catholic Church, pensation from ma. he had received a "dispensation" permit-ting him to continue to be a Mason still. This statement the Right Rev. Bishop promptly and emphatically denied, in a letter to the editor under date of June 2d. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to In this letter the Right Rev. Bishop simply stated the law of the Catholic Church on the worst of scrofula. the subject of Masonry, and showed that it was impossible to reconcile the two statements, inasmuch as a Catholic who Four to six bottles cure salt-rheum or tetter. One to five bottles cure the worst kind became a Mason, was, by the very fact excommunicated. In other words, he was of pimples on the face. Two to four bottles clear the system of cut off from the Church, nor could he, even when dying, receive the Sacraments boils, carbuncles, and sores. Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or unless he first gave up Masonry. Ex-communication is one of the severest pen-alties which the Church inflicts on her By druggists, and the worst scrofula. By druggists, and in half-dozen and dozen lots at great discount. children. On the first of June another article ap

From Maine to Manitoba,-from St. Johns to British Columbia, Mr. Thomas peared in the Commercial, in which, under one form or another, by surmise, or sug-W. McDonnell, the Tin King of the Do-minion, whose large works extend from 153 to 157 Queen street, Toronto, and cover a solid block, is recognized and res-pected. Mr. McDonald's experience with gestion, or conjecture, or even in stronger terms, it was more than insinuated, in spite of the direct contradiction that was given it, that after all, Dr. Brian Young must have somehow have received what the writer was pleased to call a "dispensa-tion," authorizing him to live and die a the Great German Remedy is thus an-nounced by him : "It is very gratifying nounced by him : "It is very gratifying to me to be able to give a written testi Mason, and, at the same time, be a good Catholic

monial respecting the unequalled merits of the world renowned remedy, St. Jacobs To Catholic ears such a statement is, of course, absurd; nor can one but smile at the credulity that would lead one to be-Oil, as an alleviator of pain. I was for Oil, as an alleviator of pain. I was for years sorely troubled with a swollen leg. In vain I tried all the prescriptions of medical men. At last in deep despair I resolved to test the virtues of St. Jacobs lieve that such a dispensation could pos-sibly be given. Still, as the thing had ap-peared in print, and would probably be credited by some who did not know the Catholic Church's firm and resolute way Oil, the Great German Remedy, and to my great joy before one bottle had been exhausted I found myself completely of insisting exact obedience to her laws on of insisting exact obedience to her laws on the part of all her members, the Right Rev. Bishop, in a second letter, dated June 2d, gave a second denial, as distinct and definite as the first, that he had ever

diseases of the heart, when the trouble is only an irregularity in the circulation of the vital fluids, which Burdock Blood Bitters will promptly remedy. FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, head and stately presence, wreck though he was of his former self; and I would as mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

soon have expected to hear from the lips of Pius IX., as from Brian Young's the "ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, ver-min, chipmunks. 15c. ude and almost savage expression which is attributed to him in this day's issue of

The "Masher" Answered.

Just before a Western-bound train left the Union depot yesterday morning, a masher with his little grip-sack slid around concile Masonry with Catholicity, I avail myself of this opportunity to make here a distinct, definite and public denial that to a woman standing near the ticket office and remarked

"Excuse me, but can I be of any assist-"No, sir!" was the short reply. "Beg pardon, but I shall be glad to

that your trunk is properly checked," he

ontinued. "It has been checked, sir." "Yes—ahem—you go West, I presume?"

"I do." Going as far as Chicago?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah-yes.str." "Ah-yes-to Chicago. I also take the train for Chicago. Beg your pardon, but lidn't I meet you in Buffalo last fall?"

"No, sir!" "Ah! Then it was in Syracuse?"

"No, sir!" "No? I wonder where I have seen you before?"

"You saw me enter the depot about five minutes ago with my husband, I presume?" "Your husband?"

'Yes, sir, and if you'll only stay around here three minutes longer you'll make the fifth fellow of your kind that he has turned over to the coroner this month!

Some mashers would have made a run for it, but this one didn't. He went off on the gallop, and as he wanted to go light he left his grip-sack and a ton of brass behind him.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the Kidneys, Diabetes, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so fright-ened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

The worst Scrofulous Sores, the most indolent Tumor, and the most foul Ulcer known, may be cured by the combined use of Burdock Blood Bitters and Burdock Healing Ointment. Ask your druggist for these infallible remedies.





Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth. Ear and Headache, Frosted

Not and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Others as and early equals Sr. Jacons Others as and exactly and the comparatively triding outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Language

claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE

IN MEDIOINE. A. VOGELLER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. "Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honor-able, foithful and expert." – N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

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

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

person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want. As your AGENT, it will execute any busi-ness or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention. This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

EVERYONE SATISFIED!

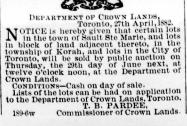
That we sell Cheaper Furniture than anr other place in the city, and carry a large and better assorted stock. We can afford to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warerooms are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in of RAW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

Parlor Furiture Coverings, We have a variety store-a large stock of **BABY BUGGIES**

tending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas of recipes of Hor BITTERS published in papers or for sale as ther are frands and avirables Whoever deals in any but the genuine will

BABY BUCGIES JUST RECEIVED, AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER BUGGIES AND CHAIRS. Our Parlor Set, hair cloth, \$45.00; our Bed-room Set, marble top, \$55.00; Our Ebonized Bedroom Set, \$35.00; Our Ash and Walnut Bedroom Set, \$35.00. The Hallier Spring Bed in stock; don't for-get it; you can pack it in a satchel. Call and see us if you want to buy. We can do better for you than any other place in the city, and they know it. GEO. BAWDEN & CO., Office and Warerooms, 172 King St.; factory, 197 King St.

AND NOT WILLWIND AND WATCH WEAR OUT. SOLD by Archmakers, Ry mail, 30 cts. Offcular FREEJ S. BINCH 4 CO., 35 Deg St. M.Z.





JUNE 30, 1882

CATHOLIC

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Profecturi Salutamus !

8

The following poem was read at the Ottawa College commencement exercises iast night by Mr. T. O'Hagan, B. A., of Chatham Ont. : Hail seat of learning it emple of each art i Thy clustering fame saiutes us as we part ; Bright in the morn within the classic walks, Pleasant each sweet lipp'd hour when duty calki

calls; Mine be the task—a pilgrim at thy shrine— To weave in verse the glory that is thine!

This is our golden day, its memories dear Will bud and bloom with each returning year : When winter's frost has chill'd the throbbing

lyre, Its chords will ring by life's decaying fire, And every beam that warms our breast to

day Will burn a star c'er life's declining way. Before we part, ere yet the dews of eve Have dimm'd our sight or taught the heart

to grieve. While rosebud blushes on the cheek of June, And groves are vocal with their minstrel's

tune, We fain would linger 'round thy altar fires And warm our hearts and hands with scholar

Not thus, not thus-the sun is sinking fast, Its last bright-curtain'd ray and all is past; Our college morn rejoicing in the east, Each student brings a flower to crown the

feast-The noon is hot, the toil and labor o'er-See, here we stand, kind parents at the do or

The race was long, each mile-stone far apart; Now through the mist of time we see the

start: Ah! how the rounded years gleam in our mind mories bright'ning as they roll be-

Fair memories bright'ning as the bind; See by our side good friends, who watch'd See by our side good friends, who watch'd

See by our side good friends, sind our pace. And mark'd the smile that beam'd upon each face.

Then let us haste ere yet the breath of eve Has woo'd the flowers our hands would

fondly weave; The night will come when hearts will be a

rest. And sable curtains hide his honor'd guest ; The story half begun will not be told If pulse grow faint and eye grow dim and old.

Sweet are the hours that nestle in the years While Youth and Manhood join their hopes and fears, When young ambition climbs the eastern hill.

unbeams dance upon the neighboring

rill. In triumph scales each student to the cloud Nor deems himself beyond the living crowd.

Perhaps he thinks, as Jacob did of old When angels climb'd the heavenward stairs of gold The dream is good—'tis pleasant all alone, Here will I rest upon this cloudy stone; To-day we reach a height fush'd with a ray, Then pour the oil and consecrate the day. Yes, pour the oil upon each rever'nd name That guilds our temple with its clustering

fainted. Washington, June 24.-The Cabinet decided not to interfere with the sentence of Guiteau. The Attorney-General this morning instructed the Marshall of the district and the warden of the jail to keep Long may its sacred counsels guide our heart

heart Our Alma Mater, shrine of Truth and Art! Long may its glories shed bright lustre round The hallow'd scenes our hearts to-day have crown'd!

the prisoner in strict confinement, and allow no one to see him except his spirit-And now, kind friends, the fast declining ray Fades to the twilight of our golden day. With grateful voice we whisper fond fare-well? allow no one to see init except ins spin in sub-ual advisers, physician, and the officers of the jail. The Cabinet's conclusion was withheld from the public so that it might first be made known to the prisoner.

well! And wave our hands and toll the curfew hell! l you ! greet you friends and Fathers We hai

Crown'd with bright flowers of love from year to year !

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Limerick, June 20 .- All the boats from Limerick, June 20.—All the boat's from Clare are being searched to-day in conse-quence of a report that an American vessel had landed a quantity of arms. It is stated an extensive seizure of arms and ammunition has been made in James street, in the lower part of Dublin. Dublin, June 21.—Onion, the late Sec-

Dublin, June 21.—Quinn, the late Sec-retary of the Land League, has been relar welcome from the members of his for-

mer corps and their friends. At Arnprior a man named Thos. Cal-laghan was the victim of a fatal accident ased from Kilmainham jail. The New York Herald's London special

ays: The Government and English ress are evidently on the eve of one of savs: pair of spirited mules attached to a car laden with lumber, which he was unloadpress are evidently on the eve of one of their chronic panics about Fenianism. False alarms are the order of the day. Extraordinary precautions have been adopted at the arsenals and forts against laden with lumber, which he was throad-ing, attempted to run away, and he sprang forward to check them. While doing so the animals made a bolt and he was thrown forward on the track. Before Whether this is due to a real attacks. Whether this is due to a tak was thrown forward on the track. Before conviction of danger, or merely a political decay is is impossible to say. Among the Irish members the rumors of an inattacks. g in Ireland are regarded as

this society have been agreeably and nu-merously attended gatherings, and we doubt not that those who accompany the society this year on their festive gathering will be pleased with the enjoyment of the occasion. out the causes that have led to the catas-trophe in Alexandria, which might have been avoided by timely measures. He urges Raghab to discover the names of the promoters of the riot and their secondities with a view to express unit. accomplices with a view to severe punish-ment. The Khedive says it is absolutely ment. The Khedive says it is absolutely necessary that measures be taken for the re-establishment of friendly relations be-

occasion. On Thursday morning a sad accident happened on the G. W. R. as number 5 express was about a mile from Hamilton, whereby Mr. John Bradley, engine driver, of this city, lost his life, and Mr. John Bell, the fireman, was severely injured. It appears a switch was left open and the train left the track, throwing the engine down an embankment. Mr. Bell jumped when he saw the danger, but the heroic Bradley died with his hand on the lever of his engine. None of the passengers were injured. tween the natives and Europeans for the maintenance of order and the resumption of business, on which the prosperity of the country depends. Boston, June 20.—Davitt had an enthu-siastic welcome here this evening. His audience numbered 8,000 and included many prominent citizens. Ex-MayorPrince presided. Davitt's address was a dispas-sionate presentation of the wrongs and grievances of Ireland and was well re-orized injured.

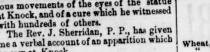
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT LOR-ETTO CONVENT.

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Cazenovia, N. Y., June 23.—At the circus this evening a trapeze broke. Orion Herbruck and Lewis Thomas, performing thereon, fell to the ground. The former was killed and the latter badly injured. New York, June 22.—Davitt speaks in Buffalo next Thursday, Syracuse Friday, Troy July 4th, and sails for Europe 6th. While in Chicago he will confer with a committee appointed at the Land League convention regarding the future action of the League in America. the League in America. St Louis, June 23.—G. B. Owen, the re-ceiving teller of the Third National Bank,

been in the bank hitten years and always ranked high. His property valued at \$70,000 has been attached. A heart-rending scene occurred in the calaboose when Owens' sister visited him. She broke down completely and Owens

KNOCK.

McLaclin Bros.' mill yard here. A



COMMERCIAL

Deihl, Trédwell Clawson. Red.....

me a veroal scould of an apparent he saw at Knock. Six persons of education and respecta-bility have given me verbal accounts of what they saw at different times. None of the above mentioned know each other,

of the above mentioned know each other, or have any personal conversation on this, or, indeed, on any other subject. A Christian Brother, who witnessed some of the most marvellous of the Knock appar-itions, has given me a full account of what he saw for publication. The testimony of so many and such re-spectable witnessess puts the fact of the apparitions beyond all human question. Next, the miraculous cures at Knock. The evidence of these would occupy a large volume. I believe they will be found to have far exceeded in number, and even in weight, those which occurred during a similar period at Lourdes.

found to have far exceeded in humber, and even in weight, those which occurred during a similar period at Lourdes. The following medical certificates are all I can find space for here. They will fully satisfy any honest minded inquirer. Besides the following, I have in my pos-session at present several hundred letters from persons of all ranks of life, and from all parts of the world, who have been cured either by a visit to Knock or by the use of the Knock cement. It is not as widely known as it should that the whole subject is before an Eccles-iastical Commission appointed by the Archbishop of Tuam. As in the case of Lourdes, so in the case of Knock, some time will probably be allowed to elapse before the Church will place the devo-tion on the same basis as the devotions of other shrines of the ever Blessed Mother tion on the same basis as the devotions of other shrines of the ever Blessed Mother of God. In the meantime the faithful can avail themselves of the many and great graces which are being obtained every day at this favored shrine. The medical certificates referred to above

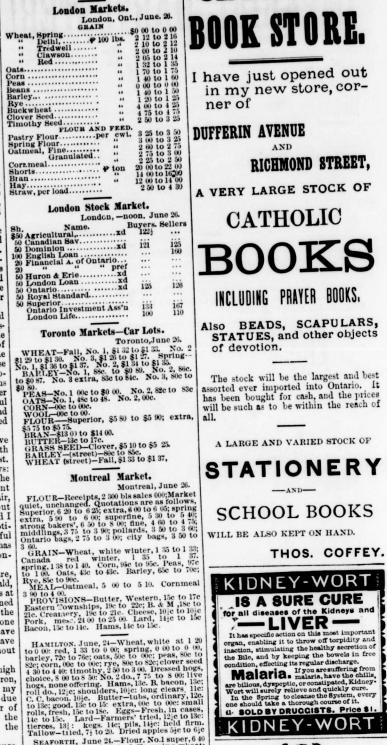
first mentioned the cure of Miss Elizabeth Inst mentioned the cure of allss Enlageth Duffy, sixteen years of age, of Belfast. The doctor, J. Campbell Quinn, says: "Believing, as I did, that necrosis of the bone undoubtedly existed, I am confident that no medical treatment, change of air, or good food could have brought about or good food could have brought about a cure so rapidly, or indeed at all; and I am forced to the conclusion, though scepti-cal about miracles, that the all-powerful intercession of the Blessed Virgin has operated upon Elizabeth Duffy in a won-darous cure while at Knock." rous cure while at Knock.

Dr. Geoffrey McCarthy, of Kenmare, certifies "that he knew John Fitzgerald, certines that he knew John ritzgeraud, of Sneem, to be a cripple of four years at least. He went to Knock and returned in a few days able to walk without the aid of crutches, the leg being about one inch and a half short." This must have been a miracle, as it could not have occurred so suddenly, or at all, without

occurred so suddenly, or at all, without the aid of a surgical operation. Dr. Conry, of Kilkelly, had well nigh despaired of the life of Ellen Waldron, fourteen years of age. He adds: "in my opinion this instantaneous recovery is due to a miracle, as is stated by the father of the girl, who applied to her body on the 6th of July, sacred substance from the chapel of Knock." With regard to Mr. Fitzgerald's cure, the case is within my own knowledge,

Tallow-tried, 7_3 to 20. Dried applies ope to 6_{10} SEAFORTH, June 24.—Flour. No.l super, 6 40 to 6 75; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 25; spring wheat; 1 25 to 1 25; barley, 0 55 to 65; peas, 0 75c to 0 80; oats, flee to 45c; hides, 0 00 to 0 00; butter, 166 to 18c; ggs, 16c to 17c; cheese. 10c to 11c; pota-oes, 0.75 to 0 00, corn, 00c to 00.

with regard to Mr. Fitzgerald's cure, the case is within my own knowledge, and is perhaps one of the most remark-able of the Knock cures. I have at present a certificate of the cure of a woman born deaf and dumb. As many questions have been asked in regard to my own cure. I can only say been Miraculous Cures There.
Sister Mary Francis Clare, the Nun of Kenmare, writes:
Did the apparitions which are said to have occurred at Knock really take placed Have there been any cures there which may probably be called miraculous?
These are two most important questions. They may be answered from a purely supernatural point of view, or from a purely supernatural point of view. But first let us say that we submit entirely and without reserve to whatever may be the decision of the Church on this subject. There is a certain class of persons who put evidence from them which they ought carefully to weigh and consider, because, life to 18: ggs, 16: to 17: cheese, 10: to 0: butter, 16: to 0: core, 8: to 0: to 0:





NAVIGATION TRENT Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn Rapids and Burleigh Canals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office nutil the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on WEDNESDAY, the Flith Since and Mails on WEDNESDAY, the Futh Day of July Bridge Piors and other works at Fencion Falls; Biss, the construction of two Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the con-struction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Flers at Burleigh Falls. The works at each of these places will be let separately, a respective localities, together

1 10; per pag; corn, 70c to 75c. HALIFAX, N. S. June 24.—Flour—Market quiet, Quotations unchanged. Choice pastery 8 00 to 9 00; superior extra, 7 19 to 7 30, extra superfine, 6 65 to 6 70; spring uextra, 6 60 to 6 70 strong bakers, 6 90 to 7 00; superfine, 6 25 to 6 50; Yellow k. d. cornmeal, 4 35 to 4 50; fresh ground, 4 30 to 4 49 Canada oatmeal, 5 85 to 6 00 Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works can be seen at this office on and after WED-NESDAY, the Twenty first Day of June next, where printed forms of Tender can be ob-tained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office. Peterborough. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:-For the Fenelon Falls Work...\$1000 Do Buckhorn Rapids Work... Do Buckhorn Rapids conditions and terms stated cations. The cheques thus set in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders fare not accepted. This Department does not, how-ever, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. etary Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882. 191-5-w

A GRAND

Lucknow, June 22.—At about nine o'clock this morning the boiler in Mc-Lellan's mill, about five miles from this village, bursted, instantly killing a young man named Alex. Campbell, son of Roderick Campbell, of this village. Very Rev. N. Z. Laranee, Vicar-Gen-eral of the diocese of Montreal, has been promoted by the Pope to the position of Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, in the diocese

of Ottawa. General Charette, who commanded the Canadian troops engaged in the Papal war, arrived at Montreal and received a popu-

United States.

ceived. Albany, June 21.—Davitt spoke in the Music Hall to-night to an enthusiastic audience of 7000 people, under the ausi-ces of the Irish organizations. He was flatteringly received. He apologized for the brevity of his speech, and evidently suffered from over-work and long journ-eys. His speech was substantially that heretofore given. A considerable amount for the Irish cause was subscribed. Davitt speaks in Jersey City to-morrow night

speaks in Jersey City to-morrow night and Buffalo early next week. Cazenovia, N. Y., June 23.-At the

was arrested last night on a charge of em-bezzling \$100,000 of the funds of the bank.

The bank will not be seriously affected by the embezzlement. The defalcation will

probably exceed \$100,000. Owen has been in the bank fifteen years and always

Canadian.

utterly unfounded.

Dublin, June 22.—The report that an extensive seizure of arms and ammunition was made here last night is denied.

ondon, June 23.-The police discov ered fifty men drilling in the county of Roscommon. Eight were captured. Three were recognized as released sus-

London, June 24 .- During the debate in the House of Commons last night Healy violently attacked John Bright, describing

him as a political renegade. London, June 23.—William Bence Jones, Irish landowner and magistrate, is dead.

Armagh, June 24 .- Several hundred men marched through the city to-day in military order, singing rebel songs and execrating the Queen. They afterwards drilled.

The Tribune's London special says: Attempts to discredit the police information of preparations for an Irish rising do not shake the belief of the authorities that a serious attempt to seize Dublin has been projected. The Irish executive believes that large supplies of arms have been im-ported to Ireland, and elaborate precau-tions are still persevered in. shake the belief of the authorities that a

tions are still persevered in. London, June 25.—The newspapers this morning, under the heading "English War morning, in der the heading English war Preparations," gave great prominence to the orders from the Admiralty for imme-diate getting under way of the iron-clad Hotspur. Preparations are making for immediate embarkation of mariners and

the getting ready of troop-ships. Cork, June 25.—There was rioting here Saturday night and to night. Shut-ters were torn from shop windows to re-plenish bonfires for the celebration of St. John's eve. Shots were exchanged and the police stoned.

Dublin, June 26.—Disguised assassins fatally shot Thomas Maghey, a constabu-lary pensioner, while sitting in the large house of a wealthy farmer, at Kilkeelan.

Egypt.

Alexandria, June 25.-The Khedive has written the President of the Council recapitulating recent events in Egypt, which he describes as deplorable. Notwhich he describes as deplorable. Not-withstanding his assurances, foreigners continue to abandon Egypt. Commercial affairs are at a standstill. Specie is being hastily withdrawn. There is a complete absence of credit, and enormous loss is there are done to country. He dealarse thus caused to the country. He declares a strict and searching inquiry must be held, and commands Raghab Pasha earnestly to consider the best means for finding

was thrown forward on the track. Before he could be extricated the car wheels passed over his body, causing instant death. He leaves a wife and large fam-ily. Toronto, June 22.—A sad drowning accident occurred in the bay about seven o'clock to-night. A son of Mr. Reddie, of the Customs House, about thirteen years of age, was bathing, and had hold of a plank. Losing his hold, he sank in about ten feet of water. An alarm was given, and the body was found about nine and the body was found about the part of the church desides on and the the world, because no one would and heaves a minaculous interposition, four wither and the man the deside and humanity are paramount. When I las the man the dealer the church decides on evidence - the Church decides of Lourdes. More and the body was found about the term which the paramount and the the world, because no one would and to the world, because no one would given, and the body was found about nine have gone to Lourdes to pray for cures.

o'clock. Mrs. Ryan, wife of a laborer, was accidentally knocked down by a Grand Trunk wagon on the street at Montreal, and the wheels passing over her body she was billed. was killed.

John Bradford, a commercial traveller, was found dead in bed Thursday morning at Toronto. Cause supposed to be heart disease.

KINKORA LETTER.

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LOCAL NEWS.

The numerous friends of the family, in this city, will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Flannigan, relict of the late Mr. Patrick Flannigan, J. P., the founder of the village of Clandeboy, formerly called Flannigan's Corners.

called Flannigen's Corners. PICNIC.—The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of this city, Branch No. 8, will have their picnic at Port Stanley on the 10th July. The excursions annually held by

Those who, whenever they hear on reasonable evidence that a supernatural manifestation has occurred, hear the mes-

sage and visit the place, are actually help-ing the Church. It is quite certain that

ing the Chilfen. It is quite obtained un-miraculous cures are rarely obtained un-less they are asked for, and that the asking for and obtaining of miraculous cures must precede the decision of the Church. It should also be noted that the most marvellous of the miracles obtained at any shrine or sanctuary have been those first obtained, as if God would specially first obtained, as if God would specially reward the faith of those who came first to the place He had so honored. We may also believe that the reward of those who are the first to assist, from a temporal point of view, will also be the greatest. Now, what evidence is there for the truth of the apparitions and miraculous cures at Knock? First, there is the evidence of from fifteen to twenty respectable men and

First, there is the evidence of from fifteen to twenty respectable men and women, amongst them being the family of the Byrnes; a near relative of theirs was the predecessor of Archdeacon Cav-angh, as parish priest of Knock. The evidence of any one of those who

The evidence of any one of those who saw the first apparition would be taken saw the first apparition would be taken without question in a court of justice. Why, then, should their evidence be ques-tioned in these matters? Next, their evidence is corroborated by

that of Archdeacon Cavanagh. It is true he did not see the first apparition, but he he did not see the first apparition, but he knew the people well amongst whom he has lived and labored for many years, and he does and could not doubt them. But there is also the evidence of Arch-deacon Cavanagh, which I am permitted to publish now, on his authority, and in his own words (in a new work on Knock, which will soon be ready for publication). Archdeacon Cavanach has again and again

which will soon be ready for publication, Archdeacon Cavanagh has again and again seen apparitions in the church at Knock and in his own house. That supernatural lights have been seen by two other persons at least in his own house the present writer



SITUATION WANTED

By a young lady as Lady's Companion. Car speak French. No objection to travelling Address "M. R.," Catholic Record Office.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALEDTENDERS, addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed, "Tenders for the MURRAY CANAL" will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY THE TWENTY-sevent DAY OF JUES NEXT, for the forma-tion of the Canal to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Prisqu'isle Harbor, Lake Ontario. A map of the Jocality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office and a Brighton, on and after THERSDAY THE ELIGHTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, where printed forms of tender can be ob-tained.

where printed forms of tender can be ob-tained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$3,000 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execu-tion of the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and on the terms stated in the specification. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882. 190.5w



Cure without an operation or the injury trus-ses indict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method Office 251 Bioadway, New York, His book with Photographic likenesses of bad case before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

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