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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1881.

NO. 134

Cambrai, and the cannons were already planted on the hills around the city, the branted of the limits and the transfer of the horave Archbishop suspended no work or interrupted no ceremony. The boy who swung the censer on one occasion suddenly cried out in terror: "Monsignor, they are shooting!" Terror seemed to they are shooting!" Terror seemed to freeze those present, as the seaund of a bursting bomb was heard. The Archbishop did not tremble. Placing his hand on the head of the boy, he said: "Act as if they were not shooting!" He finished the holy rite. The pastor kneels before the antique image of Our Lady; the city answers to the prayers of its fathers; suddenly the enemy flies: Cambrai is saved; denly the enemy flies : Cambrai is saved ; in gratitude all praise the Blessed Virgin as the Liberatress of the people, and this Archishop had a right to the old title decreed by the people to their spiritual chiefs, Defensor Civilatis, Defender of the City.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

of all spiritual comforts, but actually handed over to those who are intent on perverting them.-Universe.

TEACH the children to pray for the souls of the departed. Cultivate in them a love for the saints in Purgatory by offering up Of course. quently asking God to have mercy on their souls. If no other motive prompted the parents to thus invite devotion towards the poor souls, their own necessities should in-spire them to inculcate such pious practices. They are aware that in all human probability they will die before their children and will be in need of prayers for their souls in the next life. To whom can they

bility they will die before their children and will be in need of prayers for their souls in the next life. To whom can they look for succor in their Purgatorial sufferings if not to their children? Will they not, then, teach their children so to pray that they can assist them and give heed to their plaintive cry: "Have merey upon me the know why and for what reason the lible authority directs us, and have no need of drawing consolation from the galbally covert. In the first place the sake of better meeting the antagonism of the age, we should take place from that ceive the habit of the order immediately upon entering the local institution.

There was a solvices before making the function of drawing consolation from the farmers will be given, will take place from that ceive the habit of the order immediately upon entering the local institution.

There was a solenn requirem mass said the antagonism of the age, we should take bridge the antagonism of the age, we should take the antagonism of the age, we should take bridge the antagonism of the age, we should take bridge the present law; rayged the yards of those poor people and destroyed all their poultry; and the very men that pursue of the Mother House as novices before making the function from the ing their final profession. They will receive the habit of the order immediately upon entering the local institution.

There was a solenn requirem mass said the early for the acceptance, where they will take place from that they can be the Mother House as novices before making the function from the ing their final profession. They will receive the habit of the order immediately upon entering the local institution.

There was a solenn requirem mass said the early for the acceptance, where they will take place from that they call their form the interior in the will be given, will take place from the acceptance, where the Mother House as novices before making the authority directs us, and have no ing their final profession. They will receive the habit of the order immed

ford Hunt" has been "boycotted" or "obstructed" in Galbally; the farmers around the Galbally covert having united in preventing "the hunt" from passing over their fields. It was a most unjustifiable outrage. True, the farmers' hedges and fences and fields might be seriously injured, but what was that in comparison with the pleasure of riding after a fox. It seems pleasure of riding after a fox. It seems but the fields of that bigotry which ignorance of the fields of the carly Jesuit missionaries and the histories of their discoveries need only to be read to convince the wayward their fields. It was a most unjustifiable of a faith purchased for him in this western world at so great a sacrifice. Were these great Christian heroes and confessors better known to the country, there would be little of that bigotry which ignorance of riding after a fox. It seems better known to the country, there would be little of that bigotry which ignorance of their discoveries need only to be read to convince the wayward their fields. It was the result? After battling in vain with privation and pestilence, they at last graduated from the workhouse to the tomb, and in little more than three years made and the histories of their discoveries need only to be read to convince the wayward that he is unworthy the privileges of life was rigidly closed against them.

Capt. Grose was an Englishman by Watt was the result? After battling in vain with privation and pestilence, they of at last graduated from the workhouse to the tomb, and in little more than three years made and the histories of their discoveries need only to continue the most value of life was rigidly closed against them.

Capt. Grose was an Englishman by Watt was the result? After battling in vain with privation and pestilence, they of at last graduated from the workhouse to the tomb, and in little more than three years made and the instruction of life was rigidly closed against them.

Capt. Grose was an Englishman by Watt was the result? After battling in vain with privation their fields. It was a most an outrage. True, the farmers' hedges and outrage. True, the farmers' hedges and fences and fields might be seriously injured, but what was that in comparison with the pleasure of riding after a fox. It seems that this "obstructing" of the Wexford Hunt was charged upon the Land League. Of course. What ever happens in Ireland that the Land League is not at the bottom of l. A Wexford County tenant farmer, however, controverts this natural supposition in The (Wesford) People, and that we, as Catholics, are wofully ignorantees the real reasons. He says: gives the real reasons. He says:

"To remove all doubts from the minds of our great men and masters I will let them know why and for what reason the

Miss Louise Meloche, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Meloche, of Sandwich West, and Miss Eloise Currier, daughter of Antoine and Sophia Currier, of the same town, will to-morrow enter the Home for the Aged Poor, in Detroit, as postulants in the order of the Sisters who have charge of the institution. They will remain there for one year and will then leave for France, where they will enter the Mother House as novices before making their final profession. They will result had succeeded in establishing and succeeded in establishing that succeeded in establishing the stablishing the studied in the stablishing the dealings he is reputed to have been of scrupulous integrity, and socially was a man of much amiability and many lovable qualities. He was emphatically a good citizen. In early life he held to the religious creed of the Episcopal Church but later inclined to the Catholic faith, and was admitted by Father O'Connell into that Church two days before his death.

His function, the stablishing the content of the post of the service of the se

URE st of May next, ne property ses. set in the city, at your own passed off for d-made Furni-

s to sell out. TON, tand, King St.

pace,
With features wracked with anguish strong
and deep,
And thorn-pierced brow, He labored up the steep. Grateful the offering unto our burdened

Those heavenly features, pale and angent.

guished wrought,
Had left their impress on the virgin cloth.

BOYCOTT AND BOYCOTTING.

An Interview with James Redpath These Absorbing Iri-h Factors.

Mr. James Redpath, the well-known correspondent in Ireland, having tempor-arily been in the city, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, the opportunity was seized to interview him on the subject of the recent interviews with Captain Boycott published in the New York papers, but more particularly in reference to one which appeared in the New York Herald. The result of the interview with Mr. Red-

"It is true that Boycott has never be-fore had any personal trouble with his tenants, because, up to last year, they had submitted like serfs to his arrogance and tyranny. Captain Boycott came into that Griffith's valuation, and when a tenant in Ireland pays Griffith's valuation he pays a rent not only on the land as the landlord gave it to him, but also on the houses, fences, office, and reclamations that he himself has created. In addition to charging exhorbitant rents, Captain Boycott com-pelled the tenants of the landlords for whom he was agent to work for him on his own farmat his own terms, and he paid men one shilling! and sixpence (about thirty six cents), and women a shilling (about twenty-four cents) a day. Eighteen pence a day is about two and a quarter dollars a week. But he always manages to fine men for violating the rules of the estate, so that they never actually receive more than a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, on which they are expected to support a large family and themselves. These rules of the estate referred to are a code of laws made by the landlord himself, for the violation of which he inflicts fines at his own pleasure. For example, Captain Boycott would fine a man sixpence—onethird of his day's wages—for coming five minutes late in the morning, sixpence for walking on the grass instead of on the gravel; sixpence for putting a wheelbar-row out of its place. He had so many of these arbitrary rules that it was utterly impossible for any tenant to work a week without violating two or three of them." A MOST BRUTAL WRETCH.

"Captain Boycott was the most brutal and foul-mouthed agent in the west of Ireland. He never addressed a poor man without an oath—without calling him a d—d Mick. Captain Boycott himself is an Englishman. He never met one of his tenants without compelling him to stand with his hat in his hand if he passed him on the roadside. If a poor man went to his office he compelled him to stand as far Boycotted was that, last summer, when he sent for his tenants to reap his own oats on his own farm, they refused to work for less than two and sixpence a day for a man and eighteen pence for a woman. He man and eighteen pence for a woman. He

Veronica.

BY JUSTIN P. M'OARTHY.

Let mighty names long worshiped rest in shade,
And hero-deeds and works of giery fade
Like stars when from the east the regal day doth shine,
Before tout simple, yet all glorious action thine,
Veronica, of all the honors since our earliest fall.

Save Mary's thou had'st the greatest of them all.

The dim and distant future then is now the past,
And still thy name the far-off future shall ontlast;
Thy mem'ry ne'er shall fade, thy name not die
Where'er the Christian's stainless standards fly;
What honor greater, what favor more divined.

Thine was the favor, and all the honor thine,
The was the favor and all the honor thine,
To wipe the Saviour's streaming, bloodstained face.

As slowly, and with faint and tottering pace,
With features wracked with anguish strong and deep,
And thorn-pierced brow, He labored up the

rateful the offering unto our burdened Lord. I for a simple act a great and grand remove heavenly features, pale and anished wrought. Left their impress on the virgin cloth. agent. The Earl of Earne's tenants, with many of whom I have personally talked, believe he is a good landlord, and vented all their hatred on Boycott, who richly deserves it. The Earl of Earne, before Captain Boycott'stime, was always willing and ready to listen to their complaints, but he is an old man now in his dotage, and lives in the north of Ireland, and is completely under Center, Brusette in

completely under Captain Boycott's in-BOYCOTT OSTRACISED. "After the process-servers were resisted the people in the parish of Neale, at their the process servers were resisted would not have been lynched years ago if he had been guilty of one-tenth part of own motion, and not by the advice of the insolence and tyranny which were re own motion, and not by the advice of Father John O'Mally, determined to ostracise Captain Boycott, as was done in the case of tenants taking lands from which others had been evicted. The man decent landlord. For example, while which appeared in the New York Herad.

The result of the interview with Mr. Redpath will be seen in the following report, which cannot fail to be interesting, both on account of the subject and of the person who granted the interview:

"Mr. Redpath, have you seen the interview is the would have had any effect what it wo landlords who live between Clarence would have had any effect what it wo landlords who live between Clarence would have had any effect what it wo landlords who live between Clarence would have had any effect what it wo landlords who live between Clarence would have had any effect what it would h

that any civilized people ever endired to gradient should be also as a personal from the should be also as a personal from the should be asset of the should be asset to the should be

"By the way, the first newspaper in the world in which "Boycotting" was ever used was The Inter-Ocean. I first the world in Which Toycotting was paid double what they world a very country seventeen years ago, but had not lived there five years before he had won the reputation of being the worst land agent in the Country Mayo. He raised agent in the Country Mayo. He raised the rents of the poor tenants and doubled against the agents because he was more agent in the country Mayo. against the agents because he was more prominent than the others. Translated into plain English this means that he was more odious than the others, because he was the greatest tyrant in the West of Ireland, with the possible exception of Trench, the agent for Lansdowne, and Mr. Hussey. I see that Captain Boycott says that the landlord who only charged 50 per cent over Griffith's valuation was accounted a good landlord. The money contributed by the people of Ireland to the support of the Land League does not amount to probably more than one-thousandth part of the reduction made through the in-fluence of the Land League in the rentals of Ireland. There are not more than half a dozen men paid for their services by the Land League, at least while I was in Ireland, and they were men of high education who were content to receive the salaries of second class clerks in Chithe salaries of second class clerks in Chicago. There is not one of them who could not double or quadruple his salary by returning to the business in which he was formerly engaged before entering the service of the Land League. The expenses of the Land League are occasioned by supporting tenants who had been arbitrarily evicted owing to inability to pay rent after a year of famine, during six months of which they have been supported by the credit of the shop-keepers, and during the other six months of which they were supported by the charity of America."

were supported by the charity of America."
"Captain Boycott says that the average profits of the landlords at the existing across the room as the room would admit of. He was an Irish Legree, in fact, without the lash. The reason why he was Boycotted was that, last summer, when he sent for his tenants to rean his.

any American would give for the fee simple to the soil, and that when he says simple to the soil, and that when he says that the profits have been 4 per cent on the value of the land, he ingeniously remembers to forget that ninety-nine-hundredths or the renting value of the land was created by the tenants by their own labor, at their own sole expense. For example, in the parish of Niel, where Captain Boycott was first Bo cotted, the land is mostly reads and the thinnest of thin is mostly rock and the thinnest of thin soil which can be cultivated by incessant manuring and by spade tillage. Such land in llinois could not be given away. ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY TENANTS.

"The Earl of Earne and other landlords for whom Captain Boycott was agent never spent any money on the improve-ment of their estates. They compelled their tenants to make all the improvements themselves, and under Captain Boycott's management, as fast as they created what Boycott calls the value of and toil. The best answer to Captain Boycott's statement that he had never Boycott's statement that he had never any trouble with his neighbors before Father John O'Mally's speech, was the fact that he was obliged to be attended by two constables for two or three years before that time, and that after one of the rises he speaks of, he was very glad to escape with his life. I don't know any community in the Western States where he would not have hear tynehad wears age if "Mr. Redpath, have you seen the interviews with Captain Boycott, published in the New York papers?"

"Yes, I have read the reports in the Sun, Tribune and Herald."

"Have you any objection to making comments upon them?"

"No. To begin with, the Tribune reports Captain Boycott as saying the Irish people had been spoiled by being humored. They declared that they were determined to get rid of the laudlords, but had no idea what they would then do with the land. My answer to that is, that the Irish people have been humored for seven hundred years by being compelled to submit to

THE MOST OPPRESSIVE LAWS that any civilized people ever endured without rebellion, and that there is not in all Europe a system of land tenure of Ireland. The Irish people as the land tenure of Ireland. The Irish people are determined to get rid of the leandlords, but that the shop-keepers should not buy nor sell to him. That decree was carried without rebellion, and that there is not in all Europe a system of land tenure so degrading to the people as the land tenure of Ireland. The Irish people are determined to get rid of the landlords, but that the shop-keepers should not buy nor sell to him. That decree was carried without rebellion, and that there is not in all Europe a system of land tenure so degrading to the people as the land tenure of Ireland. The Irish people are determined to get rid of the landlords, but that the shop-keepers should not buy nor sell to him. That decree was carried without rebellion, and that there is not in all Europe a system of land tenure so degrading to the people as the land tenure of Ireland. The Irish people are determined to get rid of the landlords, but had no land the people that they would be as safe at Lough Mask as he is at New York."

They declared the interior in the fluence would have had any dealings with him. Captain Boycott's house, a distance of less than ten miles of Captain Boycott's house, addiscant the whole what the was persecuted because he was a thotasand men to protect them, that the

who came to America fill our manufactor was paid double what they would ever have

sentee landlordism blights every industry as well as the country itself."
"Captain Boycott says that he considers the constabulary is thoroughly reliable, and that the Irish element in the British army would never betray their trust in the event of a rising of the people. Do

THE CONSTABULARY ENGLISH. "Yes, I do? The constabulary are not policemen. They are armed and drilled soldiers; armed with muskets, buckshot and bayonet, and under military discipand bayonet, and under military discip-line, and whatever their sympathies may be they are obliged to obey orders. Last year and this year they have again and again bayoneted and shot down women, and when soldiers do that they can be im-plicitly relied on by any form of despotsm. I, myself saw a woman into whose breast a constable ran a bayonet for seeking to defend her own home. As far as the regular army goes, of course, they are trustworthy, because the English government took special care to eliminate all Irish soldiers from the regiments sent into Ireland. They are all English and Scotch."

"Captain Boycott says that Parnell is a very good leading man, but denies that his programme has the adherence of the people at large; that the masses are with him, it is true, but that the intellect of the

country is against him. How is that?"
"I have always supposed that the masses of the people meant the people at large, and as for the intellect of the country being against him, I never read in history of a single instance in which the owners of despotic power were not against the masses of the people."

In contrasting the present condition of the peasantry of Ireland with the condition of the negroes in the Southern States before the rebellion, Mr. Redpath

eloquently said:
"I never yet saw a single cabin in the
Southern States so wretched; I never
met a slave so badly dressed; I never saw

lodged, clothed and fed to-day. Southern clavery, with a single exception, and teat was a very important exception, of the right to sell invested in the clave-holder, was a system, infernal as it was, yastly superior to the system of Irish tenantry at this very hour."

A PREACHER'S ARTIFICE.

Fra Roces, the celebrated but eccentric preacher of Naples, once scared his congregation in the most beneficial way. He preached a tremendous sermon on the inevitable consequences of a sinful life. His hearers were in a convulsion of excitement with the blazing picture of a sulphurous retribution before their imaginations. All at once he stopped in the very midst of an eloquent appeal and cried out, "Now all of you who sincerely repent of your sins, hold up your hands." Every hand in the assembly was up in an instant. The preacher looked upon the scene for one awful moment, and then addressing the higher powers exclaimed: "Holy Archangel Michael, thou who with thine adamantine sword standest at the right of the judgment seat of God, hew right of the judgment seat of God, hew me off every hand which has been raised hypocritically." In an instant nearly every hand dropped to its owner's side.

We should not suffer from a Cough when a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure. Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved by it.

The Liver, the Skin, the Kidneys and the Bowels, are the natural cleansers of the Bowels, are the natural cleansers of the system; secure their healthy action by nature's grand remedy. Burdock Blood Bit-ters. It cures Scrofula—It cures Liver Complaint—It cures Dyspepsia—It cures Female Complaints and purifies the Blood while it restores strength and vitality to the shattered system. Trial Bottles 10

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THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS .- Th grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer b general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant a 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 ns. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

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 and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering

no the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" 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 wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, 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.

PROVERBS.

PROVERBS.

\$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not help For sinking spell Bitters will not near or cure.

Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose.

"Fair skin, rose, cheeks and sweetes breath in Hop Bit ters." ters."
Kidney and Urinary complaints of rers."

Ine mase Hop Ridney and Crise greatest appears, yet mach, and r regulator Hop Bitters, ers, ergymen, Lawlegitors, Bankand Ladies need cures with a few obses. doses.
Take Hop Bitters
three times a day
and you will have
no doctor bills to

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J. Hanratty

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Black & Colored Dress Silks-a large stock.

Note a special line of Colored Silks—only 45 cents per yard.

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WITH OUR ORGUINETTE AND PERFORATED MUSIC PAPER, a mere child without any musical education, can produce an endless variety of excellent music. Musical education, can produce an engless variety of excellent music.
OUR ORGUINETTE is no catch penny trap, but a Musical Instrument of all merit, which has become Standard in the United States, where 5,000 Orguinettes per

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large Carpet Warerooms for our immense Spring importations of 'CARPETS," we will on Monday morning, May 2nd, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.)

The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be much lower than those of any House on this continent.

Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for both ways on a purchase of Fifty Dollars.

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E. J. RODDY.

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FURNITURE

LONDON, ONT.

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REFERENCES-REV. P. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

My heart will have come to its home more. One long light streak flushing faintly air One pale-red line o'ersiants the sky; There is such fresh life in the clear sharp And I feel that the end of my drea

The long night still and the measured be on the dark high-road of our horses' feet. But the violet deep of the sky grows pale And the world is beginning to lift her velet it come soos now, set the day beginno in the like the sin my life before—when the first full light of the sun street.

And I feel that the end of my dreanigh.

I know each shape of those shadowy hill Remembered yet out of childhood syes.

And each dim line of the landscape files My soul with a joy that is hard on teas.

My soul with a joy that his hard on teas.

Yet hose are the Albad hills of there,
On the edge of the far horison-line, is that Soracte, that stands out clear
Where the night hangs yet, and the stars shine?

And there is the areh of an aqueduct.
And those are ruins I see. I know
The circus-wall where I played and pluthed the circus-wall where I years ago.

Do you see how the tall canes glimmer
Shake by that tomb in the dear by grass?

grass? could die to have lived for this one of

skies; Why are the walls at our side so high? What do they hide from our waiting eyes But the road turns round, and we

But the road turns round, and we them by,
Dim in the mist and morning haze,
The towers rise on a buttled wall;
While the sun comes up in a yellow blaz
And one blue dome looms over them as
Let me not go mad—they have brought home; This the day-dawn, and here is Rome! London Socie

FATHER BURKE.

SERMON ON THE BLESSED SAC MENT,

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. preached on Sunday evening, Marc to one of the largest congregations has assembled in the Church of St. Sav Lower Dominick Street, Dublin. evening devotions began at half seven, but for an hour before that the church was crowded, many hund of people being unable to find si room. Father Burke ascended the p after Vespers and preached from the pel of the Sunday, recording the min by which our Divine Lord fed five the and men with five barley loaves and small fishes. In the course of his quent address, Father Burke said: I you now, dearly beloved, to recollect this great miracle is a fact recorded in of our Divine Saviour, and radicted. We have seen the fact contradicted. We have seen the fact us consider the significance of the Every single act of our Lord was not great in itself, but it also symbolized signified, or foreshadowed some wo-ful thing that was to come, and it h deeper meaning than that which lay its surface. What was the deep mer of the miracle recorded to-day? It this: He gave them first the food o Divine law, He taught their souls filled them with light, He g ve sorre those who required sorrow, that might do penance for their sins; He li up the fire of Divine love in heart were cold, and He gave the light of wine knowledge to intellects that were prived of the light and darkened in error and in their sin. When He thus fed their souls, then He muttithe bread and fed their bodies. does all this mean? It prefigured other—more wonderful still—multi tion of the Divine Bread, which is at the eternal word of God made flesh the food of man's body and man's and that is the bread that is mult upon the Catholic altars throughout world, whereon thousands are daily namely, the Body and Blood, the and Divinity of Jesus Christ prese the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharis the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharis the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharis my beloved, think of it! I supp who are listening to me here to-nig Catholics, and, consequently, that lieve what the apostles believed o heve what the apostes believed, their Divine Master took the brea wine, changed it into His own most Body and Blood, and gave it to the tles to be their food and their That you all believe with me. W Christian world for 1500 years all be and no one ever ventured to doub

300 YEARS AGO AN APOSTATE MONK W TO GIVE UP HIS STATE: to forswear his vows; to throw of yoke of his religious obligations; to his independence, though he had obedience; to acquire property, tho had vowed poverty and to take a though he had vowed chastity; and t thing that that apostate monk did deny that God was present in the Eucharist; and that was the first tin Christendom heard such a den came, indeed, from a worthy source a perjurer who had sworn to Go who had broken his oath—from the of all sinners, a fallen and apostat and monk. From him came, for t time, the unheard of word that der time, the unheard-of word that der presence of the Son of God, where of God Himself had said "This is me and this is my Blood." This, de loved, this presence of God, of Ch Lord, in all the fulness of His div the Son of God, in all the integrable of His humanity as the Mary—God of true God in heave way as ever lived upon this care. man as ever lived upon this ear presence, I say, of this Divine Lo all His power, with all His sancti all His wisdom, with all His grea the adorable Eucharist, in the Ho munion to which He invites you especially at this time—this is the that was forshadowed and prefig the miracle of this day's Gospel, in this mystery we have not o eternal Word of God made flesh, have also food for our bodies souls. It is therefore to this that your attention, my brothers, this I am happy to see within these consecrated walls so many men many young men.
TIME WAS WHEN I WOULD HAVE THIZED WITH THE YOUNG AS OF

THIZED WITH THE YOUNG AS OF THEMSELVES.

That time has passed away; agrituinty has put its mark upon to thank God, my heart is young, a still sympathize with the young; glad to see so many young men evening, for I have a most in accessorate deliver to you, when message to deliver to you, when I that the first and the greatest every Catholic man, and especially

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lphy, Strathroy

Retour. The long night still and the measured beat On the dark high-road of our horses' feet; But the violet deep of the sky grows pale, And the world is beginning to lift her veil, Let it come soos now, let the day begin— No joy like this in my life before— When the first full light of the sun streams

My heart will have come to its home once more.
The long light streak flushing faintly air,
One pale-red line o'ersiants the sky;
There is such fresh life in the clear sharp air,
And I feel that the end of my dream is

And I feet that the end of my dream is nigh.
I know each shape of those shadowy hills. Remembered yet out of childhood s years; And each dim tine of the landscape fills My soul with a joy that is hard on tears, For those are the Albad hills; a d there, On the edge of the far horizon-line. Is that Soracte, that stands out clear Where the night hangs yet, and the last stars shine?
And there is the arch of an aqueduct. And those are ruins I see. I know The circus walls where I played and plucked The violets thirteen years ago.
Do you see how the tail cance glimmer and shake;
Down by that tomb in the dear brown grass?

grass? vould die to have lived for this one day's sake; sake; Night, come back late, so it may not pass! And the light grows strong in the eastern skies:

skies;
Why are the walls at our side so high?
What do they hide from our waiting eyes?
But the road turns round, and we p But the road turns round, and we pay
them by,
Dim in the mist and morning haze,
The towers rise on a battled wall;
While the sun comes up in a y-cllow blaze
And one blue dome looms over them all.
Let me not go mad—they have brought m home; This the day-dawn, and here is Rome!

FATHER BURKE.

SERMON ON THE BLESSED SACRA-

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P., preached on Sunday evening, March 27, to one of the largest congregations that has assembled in the Church of St. Saviour, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin. The Lower Dominick Street, Dublin. The evening devotions began at half-past seven, but for an hour before that time the church was crowded, many hundreds of people being unable to find sitting room. Father Burke ascended the pulpit after Vespers and preached from the Gos-pet of the Sunday, recording the miracles by which our Divine Lord fed five thousby which our Divine Lord led nee thous-and men with five barley loaves and two small fishes. In the course of his elo-quent address, Father Burke said: I ask you now, dearly beloved, to recoilect that this great miracle is a fact recorded in the our Divine Saviour, and never ontradicted. We have seen the fact, let us consider the significance of the fact. Every single act of our Lord was not only great in itself, but it also symbolized, or signified, or foreshadowed some wonder ful thing that was to come, and it had a deeper meaning than that which lay upon its surface. What was the deep meaning of the miracle recorded to-day? It was this: He gave them first the food of His Divine law, He taught their souls, He Divine law, He taught their souls, He filled them with light, He g ve sorrow to those who required sorrow, that they might do penance for their sins; He lighted might do penance for their sins; He ignited up the fire of Divine love in hearts that were cold, and He gave the light of Di-vine knowledge to intellects that were de-prived of the light and darkened in their prived of the light and darkened in their error and in their sin. When He had thus fed their souls, then He muttiblied the bread and fed their bodies. What does all this mean? It prefigured that other—more wonderful still—multiplication of the Divine Bread, which is at once the starval word of God wade flesh and their Divine Master took the bread and wine, changed it into His own most sacred Body and Blood, and gave it to the apos-tles to be their food and their drink. That you all believe with me. What the Christian world for 1500 years all believed, and no one ever ventured to doubt or to 300 YEARS AGO AN APOSTATE MONK WISHED

to forswear his vows; to throw off the yoke of his religious obligations; to assert his independence, though he had vowed obedience; to acquire property, though he had vowed poverty and to take a wife although he had vowed chastity; and the first thing that that apostate monk did was to deny that God was present in the Blessed Eucharist; and that was the first time ever Christendom heard such a denial. came, indeed, from a worthy source, from a perjurer who had sworn to God, and who had broken his oath—from the worst of all sinners, a fallen and apostate priest and monk. From him came, for the first time, the unheard-of word that denied the presence of the Son of God, where the son of God Himself had said "This is my Body of God Himself had said "This is my Body and this is my Blood." This, dearly be loved, this presence of God, of Christ our Lord, in all the fulness of His divinity as the Son of God, in all the integrity and reality of His humanity as the Son of Mary—God of true God in heaven—true man as ever lived upon this earth—this presence, I say, of this Divine Lord with presence, I say, of this Divine Lord with all His sanctity, with all His power, with all His sanctity, with all His wisdom, with all His greatness, in the adorable Eucharist, in the Holy Com-

every young man, is to take the Lord Jesus Christ into his very heart, to take Him inte his body, to have Him there so as to be no longer alone, but to stand side by side with the eternal Son of God. For, dearly beloved, when w come to ask ourselves what does this presence of God upon the Catholic altar mean—why did God establish this mystery?—why did He do this wonderful thing? Oh, the very mind within us shrinks away in terror mind within us shrinks away in terror from the contemplation of so great a mystroy. Think of it, reflect upon it, my brothers, that my God is ever present upon this earth. We are accustomed to look back to those wonderful thirty-three years that began upon the Christmas midyears that began upon the Christmas midnight at Bethlehem, and ended upon the Calvary on Good Friday. We are accustomed to look back upon those days, and to s y, "Oh, if we had only lived when He was on earth; oh, if we had only seen His face, and heard His voice, and felt the touch of His sweet hand." We are accustomed to envy the apostles who dwelt with Him d.y by day, and what Christian maid or mother las ever lived that has not felt a pang of devout envy of Mary the Mother that had the privilege of nursing the child Jesus? And yet, dearly beloved, God has never left the earth since. He became incarnate of the Holy Ghost and the Vingin Mary; He has never left this world for one minute—He has remained in the Blessed Eucharist as really and truly as he was present in Mary's womb, as He was present in Mary's arms, as He was present on That Erday Monning When He Was as He was present in mary's arm as He was present on THAT FRIDAY MORNING WHEN HE WAS

STREIGHED UPON THE CROSS.

He is as really and truly present. We are as near to the Son of God as St. John was

at that night of the Last Supper, when he lent upon Jesus' bosom. For He is in there (pointing to the tabernacle), not many feet from us; He is there, and if we many feet from us; He is there, and if we only will, any morning in the year we can go up to those altar rails, and He who is in the tabernacle and sauctuary will find another tabernacle in the bosom of any man amongst us. Is not this a wonderful thing? Oh, my beloved, is not this a wonderful my-tery, that wherever there is a Catholic church—and there are many in this city—there is the Almighty and Eternal God present, enthroned and enshrined nal God present, enthroned and enshrined upon that altar. No mere house of prayer is this, no mere house for preachprayer is this, no mere house for preaching the word of God is this—this is none other than the house of God Himself, the palace of the Eternal King, and a heaven upon earth, because the God who makes heaven is here. Why, we m y well ask, why did God perform this highest mystery? All that He did for man in the Incarnation is perpetuated in the Divine Presence of the Eucharist; in the Incarnation He come down from heaven to earth; in the Eucharist of the Hely Mass he comes down from Heaven to earth; in the Incarnation He concealed His divibity Incarnation He concealed His divinity and His infinite glory under the form of a little infant born of a woman; in the Holy Eucharist He conceals His divinity and His glory under the form of a morsel of bread and a drop of wine; in the Incarnation He put Himself into the hands of men to be treated by the hands of men to be treated by them as they would, either with love or with contempt; in the Blessed Eucharist He puts Himself in your arms and mine. Some amongst us res eet Him and love Him, and come to Him and find our joy in receiving Him; others amongst us who are here to-night treat Him with that worst of all contempt, the contempt of the c the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist. In the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist—oh, my beloved, think of it! I suppose all who are listening to me here to-night are Catholics, and, consequently, that all believe what the apostfes believed on that Holy Thursday night in Jerusalem, when their Divine Master took the bread and the communicant. Now, I sav as the Incarnation was the greatest work of God, as St. Augustine tells us, we may conclude, next to the Incarnation, the presence of God i the Eucharist is the greatest work of God. This it is that makes this earth a very heaven, by keeping God amongst us; this it is that makes the Catholic thurch the holiest place in the whole world, so that every man passing its portals uncovers his head, because ing its portais uncover in shead, because he knows, as if he was passing before the gate of heaven, with the great arch-angel keeping watch, that God is there. This it is that makes the Christian, if he only wills it, the grandest, the most powerful,

for, if he wills it, he can take the Lord of glory and keep Him in his heart. Imagine for an instant now, dearly beloved, IMAGINE THE WHOLE WORLD HAD TURNED man—why did God make Himself premunion to which He invites you and neespecially at this time—this is the mystery
that was for-hadowed and prefigured in
the minde of this days Gospel, because
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the holiest being under the heaven of God;

eat of my Flesh and drink of my Blood you shall not have life in you: therefore my Flesh is your food indeed, and my Blood is your drink indeed, and he that eateth my Flesh and drinketh of my Blood abideth in me and I in him; we two shall abideth in me and I mill man, we to share be one, and I will raise him up at the last day." Now, dearly beloved, reflect on this. Oh, my dear brothers, reflect on this. It is the grief and sorrow of my heart, as well of men of my profession in the Church, not merely to see the multi-tudesoutside, who, led away by heresy and error, deny the Presence and will not bow to it, not merely to see the wide-spread in-fidelity that is hardening every heart, d rkening every mind and polluting every heart.

IN THIS MOST UNHAPPY DAY OF OC.28, but it is our greatest sorrow to see so many Catholic men, and especially young men, educated men, men who ought to know and feel better, staving away from year's end to year's end from the holy altar, and thereby declaring to God in heaven, and to their fellow men upon earth, that they can live without Jesus earth, that they can live without Jesus Christ. Is this preposition true? If it is true, my beloved, then I have not one word more to say to you. Is this proposition true, that a man—a Christian man—can live in this world, exercise virtue, keep himself from sin and save his soul from hell without Jesus Christ? Is that true? Is there a man in this congregation to-night that will have the courage to say to his own heart that proposition—"It is true that I can live and avoid sin, and escape hell and save my soul without Jesus Christ?" No, No, there is not one amongst you would venture to say—the wildest and most dissolute, the greatest sinner amongst you would the greatest sinner amongst you would not dare to say, "I can live nd die without my Loid Jesus Christ." You cannot do it; need I prove to you, need I give you proof of that which your own heart already tells you requires no proof?

Oh, my beloved, recall the experience of your life. I care not how young the youngest of you may be, think of those whom you may have known from your ci ildhood

THINK OF THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-

ANCES WITH WHOM YOU HAVE JOURNEYED SO FAR THROUGH LIFE recall the experience of your own days and tell me can a man or woman live without Jesus Christ? What is this way of life through which we walk? I have trodden upon it for half a century. I have had my eyes wide open to see those trodden upon it for half a century. I have had my eyes wide open to see those mercy, that those eyes were equally open to watch myself, to correct my evil ways and to shed tears over sin when tears were necessary. But what is this world? I speak to you from my own experience, and I appeal to you, is it not an Aceldama —a field of blood? Is it not like a battle field where a mighty host has been overcome and destroyed and trodden to the earth by a triumphant enem that has passed away, where nothing remains but the cry of some dying wretch, wou ded the agonies with with death came upon the agonies with with death came upon the passions of youth, terrible the agonies with with death came upon in the path of my daily career, who is this that as I walk along in the path of my daily career, who is and all the beauty of common humanity trampled out of him; he has died raving, it is the recall the experience of your own days and the field where a mighty host has been overcome and destroyed and trodden to the earth by a triumphant enem that has passed away, where nothing remains but the cry of some dying wretch, wou ded the recall the earth of my daily career, who is the agonies with with death came upon the relation and perpetuation of sin. Who is there amongst us ANCES WITH WHOM YOU HAVE JOUR-NEYED SO FAR THROUGH LIFE
recall the experience of your own days
and tell me can a man or woman live
without Jesus Christ? What is this way
of life through which we walk? I have
trodden upon it for half a century. I
have had my eyes wide open to see those ness
AYE, TRAMPLED DOWN INTO HELL!

and he was growing up in innocence and purity, and in the strength of an unsullied manhood, when the devil persuaded him that he could live without Jesus Christ, and he gave up the Communion, he gave up frequenting the sacred table, he famished his soul by denying it the Bread of Eternal Life; he thought he could live

ens the heart of man, and wine that gladdens it—and He changed those elements of bread and wine into His own most sared Body and Blood, and He said to His apostles and to all men, "Unless you eat of my Flesh and drink of my Blood of Life—the Lord Jesus Christ in the Lord fatal reason is one, and one only—that men imagine that they can live without the Food of Life—the Lord Jesus Christ in the Holy Eucharist. Now, dearly beloved remember this great truth I lay down in clear words before you. I ask you only to remember this, but to remember it practically. The first word that ever God spoke to man or of man, as recorded in the Scientists word. in the Scripture, was this word. He had made heaven and earth in all their beauty. He had created man, and Adam was there exulting in his first innocence, and glory, and strength, and he fell asleep upon a grassy bank in that beautiful Garden of Eden, and the first word that God spoke grassy bank in that beautiful Garden of Eden, and the first word that God spoke to man was this: "It is not good for man to be alone. We must make him a com-panion like himself." That was the first word that God spoke. Now apply that

word in its higher and better sense, in the sense in which I have been speaking to you this evening.
"IT IS NOT GOOD FOR MAN TO BE ALONE. We must make him a companion like to himself." And who is that companion to be? Not the woman that led him into destruction and evil, of whom he said to the Almighty God, "The woman that Thou gavest me to be my companion seduced me, and I eat the fruit and committed the me, and I eat the truit and committee in sin" Oh, no, that is not the companion that God in the highest sense meant. It is bad for man to be alone. We must make him a companion like himself. And then down from the highest heaven came the Eternal Word of God, the second person of the Blessed Trinity, the true God of true God, and He was made man, conceived by the Holy Ghost, and of the Virgin Mary, and He was made man, and Virgin Mary, and He was made man, and He was found in habit as a man, and He was made as one of us, a companion like to ourselves. And then, in all the majestic power of His divinity, and in all the sweetness of His humanity, He turns round and says to us, "It is bad for you, my brother, to be alone; I am thy companion—with me you can do nothing; but, if you take me and keep me, you shall live in me and I in you, and I will raise you up from the dead at the last day." This is all accomplished in the Holy Eucharist. Oh, my beloved, see how sublime, see how wonderfully harmonious with the wants of our nature, with the great figures of Scripture is this presence of Jesus Christ in the Blessed Eucharist! And is all this, at the God in His highest wisdom devised.

the eternal word of God made flesh and the food of man's body and man's soul, and that is the bread that is multiplied upon the Catholic altars throughout the world, whereon thousands are daily fed, namely, the Body and Blood, the Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ present in the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist. In the Holy S parents and carefully reared—one who received every advantage of a Christian and Catholic education—one who never saw an evil example, nor heard an absolute of the Psalmist, "Cadent a latera two mills at destrictuis." "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand." Who shall save us from this universal ruin? and Catholic education—one who never saw an evil example, nor heard an obscene word at that sacred family hearthstone at which he was brought up. And why down word at that sacred family hearthstone at which he was brought up. And why does he lie here to day, dead, conquered, trampled upon by the demon of drunkenness AYE, TRAMPLED DOWN INTO HELL!

Why? He made his first Communion, for a year or two he was faithful, and went frequently to the table of the Lord, went frequently to the table of the Lord, accommendation of the land of the land of the land, this holy time of Lent; on the other name, I ask you, who are fasting from the sacramental and necessary Bread, oh, come, there is no fast here; the Lord does come, there is no fast here; the Lord does one hand I invite you, brothers, to fast at this holy time of Lent; on the other hand, not wish to send you away issting—lor, assuredly you will faint and be amongst those victims of the roadside we have seen; but come and feed your souls, especially at this Paschal time of Easter, upon the Flesh and Blood of the Lord, the Lamb

"WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS."

It is the prerogative of some, called Catholics, to feel support in a life-long course of malice and all uncharitableness by the consciousness that they are destined to go "right through to Heaven without change of cars." The knowledge which we imbibe from our Cathechisms that "Faith without works is dead" seems not to exist for them. It is sufficient for them that they are Catholics—that they go with much ostentation to Mass, and beat their breasts with the regularity of the manipulator of a bass drum. They reserve for themselves the privilege of damning their enemies and of sitting in judgment on all that differ from them. They adore the letter and neglect the spirit. They occu y the front pews on Sundays and grind the hearts of their poorer neighbors into dust on the other days of the week. They are stumbling-blocks to many in and outside the Church they are as a dead to the search of their poorer and the outside the Church they are stumbling-blocks to many in and outside the Church they are stumbling-blocks to many in and They are stumbling blocks to many in and outside the Church; they are so dazzled by the gilt crosses on their prayer-books, that

they cannot see the Cross on Calvary; they walk in a false light of their own, not in the light of the Church.

The example of a notorious debauchee is bad and it works incalculable evil; but is it not better than that of the "Catholic, when while repeated in the control of t who, while pre-empting select lots in hell for the future sojourn of the persons he dislikes, and recting the newest and long-est litanies in his conspicuous pew is known to be the owner of rows of pestilent tenement houses occupied by poor Catholics, who meekly drop their nickles at the church-soor, and who, owing to the exactions of their pious landlords, cannot even hope to attain to a "reserved" seat? Happily, a "reserved" seat in church does not always mean a "reserved" seat in Heaven, in spite of the expectations of the "through ticket" Catholic; and there is no reason to believe that the recording angel registers the number of breastpoundings of these Pharisees as works of merit. These men will put glass windows—with their names in full, of course—into new churches, and cant about the wrongs of the tenant-farmers in Ireland, while the windows of their tenants in this great city

tions and evictions are only limited by the letter of the law. There are too many of us 'tatholics that believe that we have "through tickets" and the example we give yearly, turns away hundreds of glimpse of some extraordinarily pure life nertured in her bosom, but pushed back by a view of the mean cant and hypocrisy with which many of us try to soil the spotless ermine of her robes; for Catholics have their cant and their machine religion, resembling Protestants—things as much a part of the Church as the coagulated blood of a corpse is part of a living body.

If new churches, and operatic organgan-loft music, and "ever popular" fairs, and a great deal of talk about the progress of the Church can be supported by

of the Church, could make converts, the United States would soon be an eminently Catholic country; but all these things do not seem to be very efficient in keeping the Faith vital among Catholics, for, in spite of them, mixed marriages are on the increase and indifferentism in religious matters is making heavy inroads among the very service of the country the younger generation, and, in social in tercourse with Protestants and non-be lievers, our young people generally get the worst of it. Instead of sowing the seeds of Faith in alien hearts by their example, they grow cold themselves: "reason, and liberty, and culture" soon weaken their belief, already shaken by the inconsistencies of the "through ticket" neonle. It is of the "through-ticket" people. It is startled at the condemnation their own conhard to make our children or men outside the Church believe that we are in earnest value of Catholic education can be judged when our lives contradict at every breath the grand and holy doctrines we profess. To see a Catholic—and most of us have seen a Catholic of this kind—come forth from the presence of Our Lord and utter blashemies, with a consciousness of the light of the first of th blasphemies, with a consciousness of the virtue of his "through ticket," is not cal-culated to edify youth or to convince unbelievers of the grandeur and holiness of that Faith which is the vital fire of holy living and which without holy living and good works, is dead. It is not strange that, notwithstanding reiterated explana-tions, men outside the Church persist in believing that Catholies regard the confes-sional as a medium through which they receive license "to sin a little longer;" these "through ticket" Catholics, by their ex-It is possibly the second of the Allery than the control of the Allery than the control of the Allery than the second of the A When these Catholies learn that their own insincere clamor only drowns the voice of the Church preaching to the world, and that the Way of the Cross is not only a semblance of a vague event in our churches but a living reality, then there will be less reason to complain of the blindness of those who will not see the glory of the Church. Some of us are forever standing in the light of the Cross, beating back those who would receive it, with the gilt backs of our prayer-books, scandalizing that we avoid all such cheats, and simply

come within reach of its influence. By all means, therefore, let us have family prayers.—Catholic Misror. to him whether a parochial school exists in his parish or not, is his name not on a stained glass window of the newest and most kaleidescopeic pattern? The common schools are good enough for his child and for anybody's child, and so he flourishes the collection-box, and spreads his hand-kerchief with much devotion under his broad-cloth knees, an thinks how much more rent he will grind out of his brethren in the back pews who have no "through tickets." — Freeman's Journal.

FATHER RYAN.

The Rev. Mr. Ryan is to-day probably as well and as popularly known as any man in this country. He is known as the poet-priest, a title which he has well and proudly earned, his volume of poems re-cently published by John B. Piet, of this city, ranking with any work of the kind of ancient or modern times. Many, in fact the vast majority of the poems writ-ten by Pather Ryan, are sublime in their ten by Father Ryan, are sublime in their conception and perfect in rhymth, and although the gifted author in the modest preface to his volume—modesty being a prevailing characteristic of the great man—says: "his feet know more of the humble steps that lead up to the altar and its mysteries, than of the st-ps that lead up to Parnassus and the home of the Muses," yet his simple "songs," as he has in his very modesty seen fit to term his grund productions, have become already famous throughout the land, and will live when the present generation shall have passed away, and rank with, if not bove many of the bards whose productions have rendered them immortal.

Father Ryan is a native of Norfolk, Va., is forty one years of age, five feet

Va., is forty-one years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and of compact build. He has a high forehead and wears his long, flowing dark brown hair pushed back in a careless manner. His eyes are of a grayish blue cast, and it requires but one glance to see in his face the man of rare talent and brilliant genius which is there so strongly depicted. In manner he is quiet and unobtrusive while being a keen observer of all surroundings, and his

utterances, while few, are well-chosen and delivered freely and gracefully. Father Ryan is pastor of St. Mary's church, Mobile, Ala., a small unostentatious edifice, near the saburbs of the city, and near where he lives in a cos little house, giving his time to his small and devoted

congregation and in literary pursuits.

The very modesty of Father Ryan causes him to decline conversing about his life prior to his entering the priesthood. When spoken to on the subject, he evades it by saying that his life is being written by a brother priest, a dear friend of his and will be published after his (the poet's)

During the late war between the North and South, the sympathies of Father Ryan went out strongly for the people of his native section, and this feeling is found to pervade many of his writings. He was at one time editor of the "Banner" of the South, published in Augusta, Ga, and later of the "Morning Star," published in New Orleans. Prior to taking the pa-tor-ate of St. Mark's church, he was stationed t the Cathedral of Mobile.

Father Ryan has a host of friends not

only among his co-religionists, but among all other religious denominations, a Hebrew Rabbi in New Orleans being one of his most intimate friends.

WORDS OF WARNING. There is a great heedlessness among some

Catholics in appreciating the value of Catholic education and Catholic association for their children. If Catholic parents would but think for a moment they would be startled at the condemnation their own connon-Catholics are to be traced in the sorrowful old age of many a Catholic father and mother. We hear tale after tale of these mournful episodes. We could point out one home where the sisters of a good and generous Catholic had been allured into this kind of association. One got married to a person who professed one of the hundred and one forms of American de-nominations, and another and another followed her example. Each and all of these three women are infidels. It is not long since we heard a very excellent father de-

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1878.

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

Believe me.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1881. THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The corner stone of the new St. Peter's Cathedral will be laid on the 22nd of May. It is expected all the Bishops of Ontario will be present tual ownership. We are not disposed on the occasion.

WHAT THE LAND LEAGUE HAS DONE.

It was indeed with very great rea

son that the Archbishop of Cashel recently declared that the League had raised the Irish from slavery to freedom. How helpless and dispirited were not the Irish previous to the organization of the League? Centuries of oppression and of legalized robbery-as rack-renting most assuredly is-had apparently broken the heart and crushed the spirit of the children of Erin. Living on and tilling the most fertile soil in the world, they saw themselves clad in rags, housed as inferior animals, fed on husks. From time to time the soil itself, as if protesting against the crimes against God and Nature it nourished and fructified on the part of the Irish landowners, refused to yield harvests, and the brave, the noble-hearted, but lofty-spirited Irishman became a beggar in a land that should flow with milk and honey. Then in mockery of his misery the rack-renting landlord raised the cry of Irish laziness, Irish thriftlessness and Irish ignorance. After robbing the tenant of competence and happiness, after using every means within reach to keep him in abjectness and degradation, physical and mental, he seeks to defame his victim before the world. But the old game of the oppressor to vilify the oppressed is now too well known to escape detection. The world, by means of the energy, fearlessness and thorough honesty of the Land League, has arrived at a just knowledge of the position of the people of Ireland, and has unanimously pronounced the doom of landlordism. Nothing can now save that monstrons institution ensanguined in the blood of a noble race. It must die, and die the death of dishonor and infamy. On its grave the Land League can raise a monument commemorating the liberation of a whole nation from a thraldom as grevious and as blood-thirsty as ever reddened the pages of history. To read the flippant and despicable League were a veritable assembly of Nihilistic conspirators. These narrow, illiberal and ill-informed writers work for the bone which prejudice and hatred cast to their fied in the tace of facts made clear 1879-80 called the world's attention to Ireland. Misrepresentation and mendacity could not satisfy honest enquiry. The more thinking and unprejudiced minds devoted themances, the more landlordism stood out in bold relief as the blight and

action. The time for passive resist- The recent meeting of the Tory ance had passed. The monster had members whereat the Gladstone to be met, fought, and overcome. land bill fell under animadversions \$2 00 The dissensions raised by designing politicians to keep Ireland in subjection were soon buried and forgotten. In the presence of a grave danger Irishmen proved themselves equal to the emergency. The League spread from city to city, from county to county. In unity, influence, and enthusiasm, it almost from its birth surpassed any public body founded in Ireland. In every hamlet-in the remotest townlands, from sea to sea, its vitality and influence are to-day felt, quickening every nerve in Irish manhood and firing every aspiration of Irish courage. But the League has, besides regenerating the race at home stirred and enlivened its scattered children abroad. It has also secured for Ireland the sympathy and moral influence of the two mightiest republics in the world. At home and abroad it has done much, and will vet do more for Ireland. What marvel then if Irishmen everywhere revere the name of its founder and chief, Charles Stewart Parnell!

PRANCE AND TUNIS.

The French have already invaded

Tunis, and little doubt now remains

that the latter country must soon fall under French control if not acto believe that the French nation will be satisfied with anything less than the complete domination of Tunis. Its possession by France would give that power very great influence in northern Africa, with certain maritime predominance on the Mediterranean. Italy already resents the growth of French power so near its southern coasts, and we may consequently, before Tunis is permitted to bow to French rule. expect a good deal of diplomatic manœuvring on the part of the Italian government. France is not, however, likely to give much heed to Italian protestations. Its acquiescence in former Italian schemes cost it too much. It can no longer vield to Italin policy, which is selfish and revoultionary, without being progressive or humane. If ever nation experienced ingratitude at the hands of another, France received it at the hands of Italy. We therefore expect that the policy of the French government in its attack on Tuni-ian territory will lead to happy results for Tunis and for French interests, irrespective of the views of the Italexpressed, and now repeat the expression of our belief, that the conquest of Tunis by France could not but he of advantage to all parties concerned. We are no admirets of the present French administration. But we do not believe that Catholic France will long endure their sway, and therefore hope to see Tunis placed under French rule.

BEACONSFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.

There now seems but little doubt that Sir Stafford Northcote will be Beaconsfield's successor in the Tory leadership. Sir Stafford is neither an able administrator nor gifted speaker. His conservatism is of the old unprogressive school and his leadership will be marked by an unswerving tenacity to aristocratic supremacy and firm opposition to the inroads of radicalism. The growth of the latter political element in England has been of late so marvellous that its conflict with the aristocratic and landowning inutterances of certain anti-Irish jour- fluence could not be much longer nals in this country, the Land retarded. Lord Beaconsfield would never, so long as the issue were doubtful, provoke a contest between elements so very adverse. His policy towards the democracy would be one of skilful and well-timed concessions votaries. Let them understand that to weaken its power with the view the Irish people are not to be vili- of finally crushing its influence. Sir Stafford Northcote as leader of as the noon-day sun. The famine of the Tory party will make no advances to the democratic elements. He will await their onslaught. But then, when brought into conflict with the privileged classes the radical party must expect a stern resistselves to the study of Irish griev- ance. We need not now look to the Tory party for any of the startling measures of the Beaconsfield leadership. curse of the people. The Land The party will be as unchanging and League taught the people the neces- averse to reform under Sir Stafford

sity of bold, vigorous and united Northcote as it was a century ago.

so very severe, shows the present temper of the party to be one of solid determination against land re- the aged and the infirm. Such is the conform. The privileges of the landowners are evidently to be maintained at any cost or hazard. Sir Stafford Northcote will never lead the Conservative party as it was led by Beaconsfield. The latter lorded it over his party with an absolutism without parallel in British Parliamentary history. He was himself the party. So accustomed at length did his followers become to his mysteriousness and dogmatism that the wisdom of his measures were never questioned. No sooner did he indicate a certain course than all prepared with the utmost alacrity not only to follow it but to drive the nation itself into its acceptance. The successes of the Conservatives of late years might have been more enduring but for the distrust which the mysteriousness of Beaconsfield excited amongst the masses of the people. Sir Stafford Northcote, who is, it appears, to be chosen his successor, never rose to the level of a Beaconsfieldian lieutenant. He was, though frequently in office, a devoted adherent and subservient follower of the deceased earl. As leader he may, with the support of his more brilliant colleagues in the Upper Chamber, achieve a certain measure of success, but he can never acquire the complete domination over the party so long enjoyed by

THE BISHOPS AND THE LAND

The Irish Bishops have made an

important declaration apent the Land

Bill recently introduced by Mr. Gladstone. When the provisions of the Bill were first made public a meeting of the Irish Catholic hierarchy was summoned to take the matter into earnest consideration. To give this consideration shape and design, the Bill was referred to a select committee of prelates, who have reported with all convenient public prayer meeting, to an extent speed. Whether the report was adopted with or without amendment we cannot from the information now at hand state. Its presentation has led, however, to the adoption by the Bishops of a series of resolutions recommending some very important even by the highest clerical dignichanges in the Bill. These amend. taries. ments, if carried into effect, cannot case is especially queer, as religious fervor is one of the striking traits of fail to popularize the Bill and enlarge those Christian farmers. ts usefulness. Amongst the amendments recommended by the hiertenants. The Bishops also deprecate the exclusion from the benefits of the object to an intending tenant to resume possession and to raise rent, and forcibly condemn the provisions respecting emigration, and the omission of laborers from the benefits of the measure. They also recommend a compensation scheme for the purchase and reclamation of waste lands, arterial drainage and advances to tenants for improvements. The Bill, if amended in this direction, will be a just concession to the reasonable demands of the Irish people. In no other may can a peasant proprietary be established, if the landlords' title to the land be acknowledged. The Irish people are prepared to acknowledge that title, but cannot permit its acknowledgment to stand in the way of their own just rights. The right of the tenant o subsistence is a higher right than that of the landowner to his rent. We do hope that the moderation and justice of the scheme propounded by the Bishops of Ireland will meet with favor, and thus avert a continuance of disturbance, discontent and rank

An English journalist writes: "For the more resolute spirits of the secret societies of Europe the King of Terrors has nothing really terrible about him. They have satisfied themselves that there is no life beyond the grave. The value of a belief in the immor tality of the soul, as an instrument of social police, is incalculably great and the gradual decay of this faith, with certain sections of desperate and abandoned men, is a sign of the time full of menace and alarm."

SILV IR JUBILEE.

Twenty-five years a nun-a quarter of century devoted to the service of our divine Lord in feeding and clothing and protecting and comforting the orphan and soling reflection which ought in truth enter the mind of the good Mother Ignatius, who has charge of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum in this city. On Tuesday was celebrated at the Convent the twenty-fifth year of her entrance into religious life. A olemn High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, Fathers Bayard and Watters acting as deacon and subdeacon. Besides the clergy of the cathedral, there were present, in addition to those already mentioned above, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford; Father Campbell, of Orilla, brother of Mother Ignatius, and Fathers Boubat, of Ingersoll, and Brennan, of St. Marys. After Mass an entertainment was given by the orphan children, which was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. The numerous presents were appropriate and costly, and proves abundantly that Mother Iquatius holds a warm place in the affections of a large number of friends in the city and else where. We wish to extend to her in common with her many well-wishers, our most sincere congratulations, and sincerely hope that her life may be prolonged to enjoy a seller," explaining to the doctor that golden celebration in the service of Christ's poor orphans.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

LATEST advices from Ireland bring us the intelligence that John Dillon has been arrested and confined in Kilmainham jail. Everybody has been laughing at the Government and its coercion act, and we suppose something must be done to ward the opprobrium which has been falling so hot and heavy on its shoulders.

THE Presbytery which met in St. Louis last week abolished four Presbyterian parishes in and near St. Louis, for the reason that they had become so numerically small and so financially insignificant, that they were not worth preaching to any more. The same might be said of many other sections of the country. People become tired of the cold and heartless forms of Presbyterianism, and break away from it in search of a more inviting Christian fold.

THE archbishop of Canterbury recentty pitched into the Boers in a which even astonished some of the British troops. The fashion of treat ing the enemies of a particular nation as if they must also be the deadly enemies of the eternal Power in Heaven is not sufficiently absurd it would appear, to be renounced In the case of the Boers the

JAMES REDPATH, in an interview archy, is that the Bill should stipu- with a Chicago Inter-Ocean reporter late for the granting of perpetuity of a few days ago, contradicted many tenure as well to future as to present of the assertions made by Captain Boycott in New York. He says that Boycott was one of the most brutal and foul mouthed agents in western act of leaseholders and tenants in Ireland, who compelled his tenants arrears, and advise the further limito stand bareheaded while he passed, tation of the landlord's power to and never addressed a poor woman without an oath. Redpath agrees with Boycott that Ireland needs emigration, but says that it should be emigration of landlords.

THE English journals and the Irish landlord organs fear the effect of university education on the young men of Ireland, and warn the government the danger. There is most certainly danger. An educated Irish people has been always a dread to the ascendancy class, and the penal laws would again be put in force were the matter placed in its hands. But what about the old cry of the priests keeping the people in ignorance? Has a priest's voice raised against this university educa tion? No. indeed. Far from it. "The gallant six hundred" of Downing street are afraid of educated Irish-

Boston has an Italian colony about 1,300 strong. There are few wealthy Italians there, but a large majority of them possess the comforts, and many of them the luxuries of life. In small houses, located on narrow streets and alleys, rich Brussels carpets and costly walnut furniture may be found. Paintings and engravings adorn the walls, and tasteful articles of bijouterie abound. Their moral character also is good. Their church is regularly attended by over 300 families, while the police declare them to be the most orderly class of the city's population.

THERE is an ecclesiastical body composed of colored people, and known as the Consolidated Baptist this concern in Washington a vote was passed to the effect that it could

with the handling of money. A re solution was passed warning the public against sending funds to this Board, and saying, "This body will not be responsible for any financial transactions of said Board." The Board is located in Brooklyn, and there is a general inquiry as to the effect of the atmosphere of the church militant in that city on Boards and their financial operations.

It is well known, says the Pall Mall Gazette, to those who take an interest in Chinese missions, that one method adopted by Protestant missionaries to propagate their faith is the sale of religious books and tracts. In some parts of China this seems to have led to misconception seriously detrimental to the laudable purpose which these missionaries have in view. Dr. Mellendorff, who has just published some papers on his recent journeys inChina, tells us that while at Hs'ung-hsien, about forty-five miles south of Pekin, he happened to be talking to a pleasant old man, when he found bimself surrounded by a crowd of Chinese, some of whom began to ask the usual list of questions. At last one youth asked laughing, what books had he for sale The old man told the youth to hold impertinence for this was no "book this was the name given to the missionaries from their carrying on a trade in tracts, etc., and that the population had very little respect for them. In the north of China at least. Dr. Mollendorff states, many of the missionaries are fairly educated Americans, who have taken the thing up purely as a business for lack of anything more lucrative. Frequently in his travels he had to disabuse the people of the notion that he was a missionary, when he found that they treated him with much more

courtesy than before.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Loewenstein,

has addressed the following appeal to the Catholics of Germany :- "The memorable events of the pontificate of Pius IX., of holy memory, and still more the anguish and tribulation of the church, have in these days brought to Rome an innumerable concourse of the faithful and of pil grims, to pray at the tombs of the A postles for strength and consolation, and to manifest at the feet of the wellbeloved father of the faithful their attachment and unshaken fidelity to the church and the Holy See. The situation is the same, and our duties are by consequence the same. We see the revolution, the secret societies, and governments blindly attacking the church and her institutions A most sacred obligation requires us to range ourselves round the church, and to address continual prayers to the Father Eternal. We have there the most efficacious means of obtaining victory and peace. To this effect our holy Father has published a universal jubilee offering to the faithful the celestial treasures of the church. the army. Catholics, the duty of showing to the holy father our gratitude for the inessant and charitable efforts his holiness makes to restore a religious peace ir. Germany. An assembly of Catholics, gathered from all parts of the Empire, in sitting at Mayence, has decided for the reasons set forth to organize a pilgrimage to Rome, and have desired me to invite the co-operation of the Catholics of Germany. We will therefore undertake this pilgrimage, that we may express to Pope Leo XIII. our obedience, our devotion, and our love for the Apostolic See, that we may pray at the tombs of the Apostles, and ask all the martyrs to assist us in the struggles and tribulations of these days. The pilgrimage will set out after the opening of the jubilee-probably towards the end of the month of April. Let the participation be very considerable. We enter into it for he honor of God, the safety of our souls, and the obtaining of peace for our holy mother the church.

On the 6th of last February, a large crowd was gathered together in the Cathedral of Jaffna, Ceylon, to witness an imposing ceremony. For a long time past the city of Jaffna counts amongst its principal officials a Catholic Indian of the highest merit, belonging to one of the upper castes. The devotedness of this good man to the Catholics cause has never failed, and now, at the age of seventytwo years, his conscience can bear him witness that he has never lost an opportunity to spread the influence of the true Church amongst his countrymen. The English Government itself had bestowed on him a large silver medal in acknowledgment of his merit, and His Holiness Pius IX., had sent him a cross of gold as a testimony of his satisfaction. Mgr. Bonjeau has obtained from the Holy Father Leo XIII., a still more signal honor for this faithful son of the Church, and on the 6th of February, he invested Sir Modliar Saverimuttu Modr with the insignia of a Chevalier of St. Gregory the Great. Convention. At a recent meeting of After the Holy Sacrifice had been Onered up by the Vicar Apostolic, the Pontifical brief was read in Latin by the Rev. Father Reissan V. C. burst into a fit of laughter, and did not offered up by the Vicar Apostolic, the no longer trust its Executive Board the Rev. Father Boisseau, V. G., in finish her confession that day. - Quic.

English by the Rev. Father Sandrasagra, and in the native language by the Rev. Father Aloysius. The venerable Modliar, who had been placed in the choir near the episcopal throne, came forward then, knelt before the Bishop, and read the profession of faith of Pius IX. After the gold cross had been placed on his breast, the Bishop addressed him a few appropriate and touching words. Then the hymn, "God bless the Pope," was sung, followed by the Magnificat. The procession, preceded by a small, richly caparisoned elephant, the symbol of royalty, wended its way to the episcopal palace, where the usual congratulations were uttered.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Emile de Girardin, the eminent French

Sir Stafford Northcote will be appointed leader of the Tory party. British war vessels at Malta are ordered

to Tunis to protect British subjects. The British evacuation of Southern Afghanistan was completed on Wednesday. General Louis Von Benedek, Austrian commanner in the war of 1866, died at

Gratz vesterday. The German Government has discovered a plot of the revolutionists to assassinate Prince Bismarck.

The French garrison at Kef has received

the submission of the adjacent tribes and dismissed them to their homes. Lord Beaconsfield's will is most interest

ing, and discloses the possession of many documents from the Queen.

A council of Spanish ministers has decided to send a man-of-war to Tunis to protect the Spaniards. Greece has decided not to reply to the

last note of the Powers. The powers will conclude that silence gives consent. During a storm at Louisville, Kv., on Thursday afternoon, four school boysag 12 to 14, playing at ball, were killed by

lightning. It is said that the Oaths' Bill to be shortly introduced in the English House of Com-mons will leave to the persons objecting to take the oath full liberty to affirm.

The steamship Republic from Liverpool, with 865 passengers, is detained at quaran-tine at New York, a case of smallpox being discovered aboard. Several actions have been begun at Louis

ville, against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for violation of the Sunday law in running certain trains and employing men One workman was killed and two others perhaps fatally injured at Hell Gate, N. Y.

on Thursday by the premature explosion of a blast in the submarine galleries at Flood Rock. John Gothard, colored, aged 58, the murderer of his employer, Joseph Woods, in December last, was hanged at Townsentown Md., on Friday morning. He died without

A St. Petersburg letter affirms that the complicity of the Jrand Duke Nicholas in the plots of the Nihilists has been made clear, and he has been sentenced, by a decree of the Emperor, to imprisonment for

On Easter revolutionary proclamations from the "Land and Liberty" party were found enclosed in Easter eggs and distrib-uted in the streets of Moscow. The pro-clamation urges the peasantry to seize the lands and refuse to pay taxes or serve in

A fishing party consisting of Postmaste Snook, Dr. Decker, Charles Woods and Morey Axtil left Mount Clemens, Mich., last Thursday for a day's fishing and have not been heard from since. Two steam yachts were sent in search of them, but as yet nothing has been heard and in all probability the party met a watery grave.

The flood recently carried away a bridge daily traversed by many school children and factory operatives at Elgin, Ill., and the Council ordered a temporary ferry. The ferry boat was merely a small scov rigged to a wire cable, and the boat to-day was overloaded. The cable broke and the boat capsized. There were about thirty men and children aboard. Sixteen are known to have been saved, and ten are missing, of whom four are known to be drowned. There is intense excitement and hundreds are dragging the river.

A HIGH CHURCH CONFESSION.

A young lady in New York society, th daughter of a once celebrated editor now dead, is very high church; she keeps all the fasts and vigils, and does ecclesiastic embroidery. She attends St. Alban's Church and subscribes to the confession and candles with a zest. All the same her first experience at confession was so good a story that she told it herself—she had the true humorist's intention and told it where it would be most appreciated, that is to say at the convent she had been educated and in which her sister became a convert. One day she intimated to her pastor which high English Churchman is called Father--, that she would be happier if her load of sin were removed, and he expressed himself willing to hear her. She knelt, clasped her hands and bowed

"Father, I have been guilty of-" "Excuse me, my dear," said the father's wife, "but I left my work basket in your study"—and the good lady got her basket and left the room.

"Father, I accuse myself of-" "I am so sorry, papa," said the clergy-man's wife, putting her head in at the door "but I can't find my seissors. I must have left them here; so sorry to

disturb you."
"Father, I have been guilty--" again began the penitent. Again the clergyman's wife opened the door.

"Really, my dear," said the Father, "can't you leave us alone for a few moment-?"

"I only want to say one word, Gabrielle, when you get through, that I want you to come up stairs and see my baby boy, he's the fattest little fellow

HAMILTON LE

Mission in St. Joseph's-Ve Results Father Mathe Society-Annual Electic Library and Reading Ro cert and Lecture at Poets and Poetry o crowded house, a good and an eloquent Lect Notes - Strike of the Mo Taverns-Wentworth I Mission in st. Jos The Mission conducted d week in the St. Joseph's (Go by the Redemptorist, Fat

assisted by the pastor, Fat was brought to a close on S Both rev. gentlemen labo fatigable zeal to make the ful, and the result was the the beginning the exercise attended, yet by the time rived the religious sentime ishioners had been aroused the congregation had par benefits of the mission. O gratifying results were que the crowded attendance at exercises, and especially i approaching in a body. In the body in a body. course in the German langexplanatory of the princip practice is necessary to a gious life. Throughout the the zeal nor eloquence of man, nor the interest of ever flagged. The exerevening were highly inbegan with the recitation
of the Blessed Virgin, folquent and lengthy disd Glories of Mary," by F
to which a densely crowde
with deep attention the
that the cross which had ever flagged. The exer placed in position was blobe kept as a memento of contains the motto Retta your soul) as if to remin the great end of his exist virgin was performed ceremonies. This was a moment. The thrilling priest, the hushed demer gregation, the brilliant handsomely decorated altar, could not have failed beholder with a sense and reverence. The exc and reverence. The exc solemu Benediction by R and at which besides I and Bergmann, Fathers Ginn also assisted. Th mirably, but the most ex stirring part of the musi congregation, risi in clearly rounde harmonic chorus, in the the ever inspiring anti-we praise thy Name." The annual meeting

> hall, corner of King at There was a full attend bers. The business co presentation of report fficers. The former society is now in a modition than at any othe A committee of the formed for the purpose reported the following elected to their respec-ensuing year, viz: Mr. ensuing year, viz: Mr. President: Mr. John

was held on Thursday

President; Mr. John President; Mr. Thos. Secretary: Mr. M. O' Secretary; Mr. John I Mr. F. Smith, Marshal Steward. Committee Messrs. W. Ling, F. F. T. Clohecy and A. Fr ings were brought to words of practical advichaplain, Rev. J. S. O' The Father Mathew ton is capable of doin of ways. At its regula after the conclusion of literary and musical which the members chief performers is alr entertainment

amusement to the raiso tend to develope a tastes. His Lordship very kindly gives to t bers an extensive libra united libraries of tand St. Vincent de l and St. Vincent de affording abundant r sible, for the acquisitio useful knowledge. 'a reading room well's papers and periodical be seen that the Fath seen that the Fath tion is an admirable ing many sources of pleasure, capable of ranks, any young m improvement. THE WATERDOWN last Thursday eveni

church of that village The hall was preciative audience, ous parts of the surr tracted chiefly by th fame of the lecture Dowling. The musi gramme was perio credit to the ability themselves. These of Mrs. D. McGreg Sullivan and Ryck O'Brien, organist, Walsh and McNich might have been as treat. The subject, Ireland," is a very co was nevertheless has mate skill. The pat the pathos of Griffi of Goldsmith, nev-measure of justice t and when the van illustrated by appro strengthened by the the eloquent lecture

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HE WEEK. he eminent French

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CH CONFESSION.

New York society, the New York society, the celebrated editor now church; she keeps all s, and does ecclesiastic attends St. Alban's ibes to the confession a zest. All the same at confession was so he told it herself—she conjst's intention and norist's intention and ould be most appreciat the convent where educated er became a coninglish Churchman that she would be hapsin were removed, and lef willing to hear her. her hands and bowed

been guilty of—"
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ny work basket in your
ood lady got her basket

myself of--" papa," said the clergy ig her head in at the find my scissors. I dem here; so sorry to

been guilty--" again enitent. Again the pened the door. ar," said the Father, us alone for a few

ch for "Gabrielle," she

say one word, Gabrielle, ough, that I want you and see my baby boy, le fellow -" laughter, and did not

audience were universal. Father Lillis and the Waterdown people have reason to congratulate themselves on the happy re-sults that in every way attended their Mission in St. Joseph's—Very Successful Results—Father Mathew Temperance entertainment.

BUSINESS NOTES.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Society-Annual Election of Off

Library and Reading Room—The Con-cert and Lecture at Waterdown— "Poets and Poetry of Ireland"—A

crowded house, a good performance,

and an eloquent Lecture Business

Notes - Strike of the Moulders - Coffee

Taverns-Wentworth Items Miscel-

Mission in st. Joseph's.

The Mission conducted during the past week in the St. Joseph's (German) Church, by the Redemptorist, Father Hoelscher, assisted by the pastor, Father Bergmann, was brought to a close on Sunday evening. Both rev. gentlemen labored with indefatigable zeal to make the mission successful and the result was that although in

ful, and the result was that although in the beginning the exercises were sparsely attended, yet by the time the end had ar-rived the religious sentiments of the par-ishioners had been aroused, and as a whole

the congregation had participated in the benefits of the mission. On Sunday these gratifying results were quite manifest in the crowded attendance at the masses and

exercises, and especially in the numbers who received Holy Communion—the men

who received Holy Communion—the men approaching in a body. The sermons delivered by Father Hoelscher were of course in the German language, and were explanatory of the principal duties whose practice is necessary to a moral and religious life. Throughout the course neither the zeal nor eloquence of the rev. gentleman, nor the interest of his exhortations, ever flagged. The exercises on Sunday apprincy were highly interesting. They

contains the motto Retta deine Seele (save

gregation, the brilliant appearance of the handsomely decorated Blessed Virgin's altar, could not have failed to strike every

beholder with a sense of religious awe and reverence. The exercises closed with solemu Benediction by Rev. J. S. O'Leary,

and at which besides Fathers Hoelsche

and Bergmann, Fathers Slaven and Mc-Ginn also assisted. The choir sang ad-

mirably, but the most expressive and soul-stirring part of the music was heard when

sang in clearly rounded tones with full harmonic chorus, in the German language, the ever inspiring anthem: "Holy God, we praise thy Name."

FATHER MATHEW SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Association

was held on Thursday evening in their hall, corner of King and James streets. There was a full attendance of the mem-bers. The business consisted chiefly of presentation of reports and election of officers. The former showed that the

society is now in a more prosperous condition than at any other period of its existence.

A committee of the whole having been

reported the following named members

President : Mr. John McGauvran, Vice

President; Mr. John McJauvran, Vice-President; Mr. Thos. Kelly, Recording Secretary: Mr. M. O'Connor, Financial-Secretary; Mr. John Browne, Treasurer; Mr. F. Smith, Marshal; Mr. C. Thompson,

Steward. Committee of Management, Messrs. W. Ling, F. Fagan, Jas. Sullivan, T. Clohecy and A. Fralinger. Proceed-ings were brought to a close with a few

ings were brought to a close with a few words of practical advice by the energetic

chaplain, Rev. J. S. O'Leary.
The Father Mathew Society of Hamilton is capable of doing good in a variety

after the conclusion of routine business, a literary and musical entertainment, of

chief performers is almost invariably held.

These entertainments besides affording

amusement to the members generally, also tend to develope and cultivate literary tastes. His Lordship Bishop Crinnon very kindly gives to the use of the members an extensive library, composed of the united libraries of the Catholic literary and St. Vincent de Paul Societies, thus affording abundant means, easily accessing abundant means, easily accessing

affording abundant means, easily accessible, for the acquisition of entertaining and useful knowledge. The society has also a reading room well supplied with leading papers and periodicals. From this it will be seen that the Father Mathew Association is a particular in the property of the property of

tion is an admirable institution, possessing many sources of profit and true pleasure, capable of attracting within its

pleasure, capable of attracting within its ranks, any young man desirous of self-

THE WATERDOWN ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment held in Waterdown, last Thursday evening, in aid of the

church of that village, was a complete suc-

cess. The hall was crowded with an appreciative audience, assembled from vari

improvement.

At its regular monthly meetings

the members themselves are the

to the members generally

ected to their respective offices for the suing year, viz: Mr. J. W. O'Halloran,

formed for the purpose of electing

ensuing year, viz:

congregation, rising in a body, in clearly rounded tones with full

BUSINESS NOTES.

The master and journeyman tailors of the city have come to a mutual agreement apparently satisfactory to both.

According to the recent returns of the city assessors, the total value of real and personal property is nearly sixteen million dollars, an increase of about half a million over that of last year.

The Inland Revenue returns for April shew an increase of fifteen hundred

shew an increase of fifteen hundred dollars over the corresponding month of

On Wednesday the moulders who for several days past have been on strike, were informed that some of the employers had decided to grant the 10 per cent. advance, which had been demanded.

Dundas had the greatest majority in the county against the Scott Act—the vote standing in the ratio of four to one. Waterdown, the premier village of Wentworth boasts two enterprising corwentworth boasts two enterprising coir-respondents to neighboring journals: "Lantern" and "Lighthouse." The project of running a branch railway line from Guelph through North Went-worth to Waterdown is again being dis-

The Royal, St. Nicholas, and one or two other leading hotels have been refused licenses. No doubt, from obvious reasons the refusal is but temporary—a mild re-

proof for past offences.

The establishment of Coffee Taverns is The establishment of Coffee Taverns is seriously proposed by some leading citizens of Hamilton. Meetings have been held to discuss it, and it is likely that the matter will be tested. The object is to attract the youth from the saloons. The bill-of-fare will consist of coffee and other refreshments (without liquor), billiards and literature. The Times advises the promoters to keep out of such taverns both lady-uniters and ministers, but it does not fully give the reasons for so doing. A timber merchant, one day last week, lost a wallet containing \$6,370, on Stuart

ever flagged. The exercises on Sunday evening were highly interesting. They began with the recitation of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, followed by an eloquent and lengthy discourse on the "Glories of Mary," by Father Hoelscher, to which a densely crowded church listened with deep attention throughout. After that the cross which had been previously placed in position was blessed. This is to be kept as a memento of the mission and contains the motto Retta deine Seele (save lost a wallet containing \$6,370, on Stuart street. It was found by Mr. A. Roach, the well-known hotel-keeper (at the G. W. R. station), who gladdened the heart contains the motto Retta dema Seeke (save your soul) as if to remind the observer of the great end of his existence. The dedication of the congregation to the Blessed Virgin was performed with the usual ceremonies. This was a very impressive moment. The thrilling words of the priest, the hushed demeanor of the congregation the brilliant appropriate of the of the anxious owner by its prompt re-storation. Mr. Roach generously refused a reward of a hundred dollars offered him for his honesty.

The total liabilities of the city, as per

Auditors' report, amount to two and a half millions

Mr. James Hayde, formerly a prominent member of the printing profession in Hamilton, and now one of the principal grain imspectors of Illinois, greeted many of his old friends in this city last CLANCABILL.

QUEBEC LETTER.

On Friday night the great Hall of Lava University was crowded by a cultured and refined audience of ladies and gentlemen, called together by special invitation, to celebrate in a fitting manner the 259th an niversary of the birth of MONSEIGNEUR DE LAVAL DE MONTMOR-

first Bishop of Quebec, and one of the most august and distinguished prelates that ever lived. The gathering was a that ever lived. The gathering was a very brilliant one, comprising many of our leading citizens, in every walk of life. The exercises were under the immediate patronage of His Grace Archbishop Tasch ereau, who was accompanied by Vicar-General Legare, and Rector Methot, of the University, Vicar-General Hamel, Rev. Mr. Auclair, Rev. Mr. Roussel, Rev. 1 Blais, Rev. Mr. Paquet, and others. On the main floor of Promotion Hall, the gentlemen were seated, and the large gallery was thrown open to the ladies. Over the dais was hung a portrait of Monsigneur

Laval. The programme was most interesting, and it was faithfully carried out to the

It was as follows. Ouverture, musique de......A. Sullivan xecutee par la Fanjare des Eleves du Petit

executee par la Fanjare des Eleves du Petit Seminaire.

paroles de l' Honorable Judge Routhier.

Chan e par les Eleves du Petit Seminaire avec accc mpagnement d'orchestre.

Ouverture de Zampa, musique de. Heroid executee par le Septuor Haydn de Quebec 4 Malbrough; fantaiste chorale . L. de Rille Choeur sans accompagnement, chante par la Societe Orpheonique du Petit Seminaire 5. Discours de circonstance, par Prendergast, A. B., Etudiant en Droit a l'Universite Laval.

6. Silver bells, musique de Shaw

Etudiant en Droit a l'Universite Lavai.
6 Silver bells, musique de Shaw
xecute par la Fanfare des Eleves du Petit
Seminaire de Quebec.
7. L'ile enchantee, musique de Zumsteg
execute par le Septuor Haydn de Quebec
8 Les batteurs de ble L de Rille

chantee par les Eleves du Petit Semir avec accompagnement d'orchestre

THE DISCOURS DE CIRCONSTANCE speech of the occasion was delivered b or speech of the occasion was delivered by Mr. James Pendergast, A. B., who favored his hearers with a carefully prepared address on the life, career and teachings of Bishop Laval. He dwelt in an especial manner on the permanency of the Roman Catholic religion, and the lessons to be learned from it. He spoke with much fervor of the trials and difficulties which best the agent higher during his career in beset the great bishop during his career in New France, and showed how much he owed to his indefatigable energy, zeal, Christian impulse and administrative capapreciative audience, assembled from van-ous parts of the surrounding country, at-tracted chiefly by the object, and by the fame of the lecturer, Very Rev. T. J. Dowling. The musical part of the pro-gramme was performed with intense pleasure to the audience, and with great credit to the ability of the musicians themselves. These consisted principally of Mrs. McGregory Misses Graham. city, for the success which he afterwards The institutions he founded, the splendid name he left behind him and which was destined to endure for all time, his force of character, patriotic ardor and nobility of soul and purpose were all fittingly and glowingly presented. Coming down to our times the speaker referred affectionately to the Seminary, the out-come of Bishop Laval's early labors—and the splendid Hall of learning which bears his name, and which year after year scale out. of character, patriotic ardor and nobility themselves. Indee consisted misses Graham, of Mrs. D. McGregor, Misses Graham, Sullivan and Ryckman, Prof. D. J. O'Brien, organist, and Messrs. M. J. Walsh and McNichol. The lecture, as name, and which year after year sends Walsh and McNichol. The fecture, as might have been anticipated, was a rich treat. The subject, "Poets and Poetry of Ireland," is a very comprehensive one, but was nevertheless handled with consumscholars and learned men to take their places in the world as clergymen, lawyers, doctors, professors, legislators, &c. He made a point in speaking of the zeal which the clergy take always in matters of education, and their untiring activity in made a point in sp the clergy take mate skill. The patriotic strains of Moore, the pathos of Griffin, and the versatility its promotion and furtherance. In pre-senting this fact he also alluded to the of Goldsmith, never received a greater and when the various sentiments were illustrated by appropriate quotations, and the eloquent lecturer, the feelings of delight and admiration experienced by the measure of justice than on this occasion;

tion last night did much to impress this fact upon his hearers. His action as a speaker is graceful, and his manner on the platform was very pleasing. During the delivery of his effort, which we have only referred to in a general way, he was frequently applauded. Mr. Prendergast is a credit to the University.

MOTHER MARY OF THE INCARNATION.

On Saturday, the 20th the anniversary of the demise of the Venerable Mother Mary of the linearnation will as usual, be

Mary of the Incarnation will, as usual, be commemorated in the chapel of the Ursuline Convent. As if presaging what was to ultimately come to pass the *Te Deum* and not the *Libera* has been chanted on each recurring anniversary since her death.
Mother Mary was a few years since declared Venerable.

of Prince Edward Island, who has been here for some days left for his home on Friday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon learning of the death of Monsig-nor Cazeau, the Chapter of Aquin in Italy had a solemn service sung for the repose of his soul in the Cathedral, of which the de-

his soul in the Cathedral, of which the deceased was an honorary canon.

Mr. Michael Alleyn, Q. C., has been appointed judge of the Superior Court of this province. His appointment is a popular one with all classes and parties.

The local legislature opened on Thursday. There is a larger number of private bills on the paper; there is not likely to be much legislation proposed by the government. An important measure of their's is one proposing to lengthen the duras one proposing to lengthen the dura-tion of Parliament. I regret to announce the decease of Mr. P. H. Henchey, of this city, nephew of the Alderman for St. Louis Ward. Mr.

Henchey was a young man of promise, and had been married, and in business on is own account for some thing less than a vear. St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian) was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The new organ was completely

Upon arriving in town, on Thursday, Mr. E. Gagnon, M. P. P., manager of L'Blecteur, was arrested by High Constable Bissonnette, of Montreal, at the instance of Mr. L. A. Senecal, manager of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, on a criminal information for libel. Mr. Gagnon appeared before Judge Chauveau and gave ball to appear in Montreal to answer the Arthury The alleged libel. charge on the 7th May. The alleged libel consists in the publication of an article speaking of the administration of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway as a cave of forty

The City Council having resolved to re-adopt the system of collecting the dues through employees on the Finlay and through employees on the Finlay and Champlain markets, have also re-appointed Mr. Michael Foy, as clerk of the former. The appointment is immensely popular. Mr. Gastongray was appointed clerk of the latter market after a hard fight.

The house of Mr. r. Bergeron, Inverness, was destroyed by fire on the 20th instant, with great part of its contents. The loss exceeds \$1,000. No insurance. What at one time threatened to be a

What at one time threatened to be a serious fire, broke out in Scott street, in

the first prize of £200 at the Art Union. A promenade concert and social was given by the literary committee and other members of the St. Paatrick's Literary Institute on Wednesday night, in their hall. All outsiders—ladies and gentlemen-who gave their assistance at the concerts and readings, and on St. Patrick's night were present as guests. Supper and refreshments were furnished in Mr. Williams' best style, and everything went

off in the happiest manner.

Mrs. O'Neil, a boarder at St. Bridgets' Asylum, died last week and was interred, after a solemn Mass in St. Patrick's, on

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mrs. Sherwood Callaghan, of San Fran-Mrs. Sherwood Canagian, of an Alarica cisco, was received into the Church by Mgr. Gadd, in the chapel of the English College, Rome, on the eve of St. Joseph's day and was confirmed on the following morning by the Bishop of Salford. The Protestants of Barnesville, Virginia,

have invited Bishop Keane to preach to them a series of sermons explanatory of Catholic doctrines and practices. The Bis-hop will comply with their request on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, when he will discourse in the chapel of the Catholic colony located at that place.

Abbe Liszt, the celebrated pianist and composer, will celebrate his seventieth birth day on the 22nd of October next. birth-day on the 22nd of October next.

The Mannergesung Verein of Oednsburg,
Hungary, suggests, in commemoration of
the occasion, the erection of a memorial to
Liszt at Oednsburg, the cradle of his famLiszt received Minor Orders in the year
1859, hence his title Abbe. The Boers used to be a very intoleran

The Boers used to be a very intolerant set, and, their views with regard to the Catholic Church being strictly based upon the identification of the Pope with Anti-christ, Catholics used to be under strict penal disqualifications during the Boer penal disquameators utiling the bor-rule. It is to be hoped that, as toleration has prevailed lately under British rule, and as the Orange Free State also has abolished its penal legislation, there is now an end of the old abuse. L'Anne Dominicaine for February con-

tains this announcement which shows that the Dominican Order, though out of favor in France is graciously rewarded in the East -" The Government of the Republic consents to give to the Dominicans of Mosul (in Asiatic Turkey), as an exceptional mark of satisfaction and to perpetuate in the minds of the people the remem-

house with an appropriate inscription."
In thanking M. de Saint-Hilaire for this gift, occasion was taken to say that, although the mission still felt keenly the consequences of the famine, it would not cease to oppose the English propaganda which, fertile in resources, was endeavoring to establish its influence in the East to the detriment of France. The French Dominicans in Mosul are both religious Dominicans in Mosul are both religious and patriotic.

KINGSTON CHRISTIAN BROTHERS'

Visit of the Bishop—An Excellent Address—His Lordship's Reply.

Yesterday afternoon Bishop Cleary made his long promised visit to the Christian Brother's School. At 3 o'clock he left the palace, accompanied by Vicar-General Farrelly, Belleville; Fathers Twobey, Hogan, Higgins, O'Brien, Fleming, Kelly, (his secretary); Andrews. He was met at the main entrance by Bro. Halward, Director of the school, and conducted up the carneted aisle to the dais. ducted up the carpeted aisle to the dais upon one end of which were already ated the members of the Separate School seated the members of the Separade School Board, and Mr. R. M. Horsey, Chairman of the Public School Board. On his ar-rival at and during the passage of his Lordship to the seat assigned to him the entire audience stood, and the pupils of the school, accompanied on the organ by Prof. Des Rochers, sang in chorus come, Vivat! Vivat! !"

APPEARANCE OF THE ROOM.

The appearance of the room must have struck the Bishop quite pleasantly. The decorations were certainly most attractive. Before and near to him stood two small walnut centre tables bearing ornamental glass vases filled with a collection of choice flowers, which gave out a delicious per-fume. The walls were hung with flags fume. The walls were hung with flags, relieved with flowers and wreaths of evergreens, while from the ceiling there depended bunting of various kinds and colours. There was a profuse display of drawings and paintings—pencil, crayon, water colour and oil—all the creditable water colour and oil—all the creditable handiwork of the pupils, some, indeed, exhibiting a skill and a finish scarcely to be expected from youthful amateurs. A photograph of the Bishop to the left was hung amid a cluster of flowers and every and a harp stood prominently on greens, and a harp stood prominently on a stand almost beneath it. To the right as tand almost beneath it. To the light an image of the Blessed Virgin, resting upon a bracket, was surrounded with flow-ers and other tasteful dressing. At the back of the stage were three banners, upon two of which were painted the pictures o "St. Patrick" and "Erin Weeps Forsaken." There was also a number of mottoes, in conspicuous places, including "A Cordial Welcome to our Beloved Bishop," "God bless our Pastor and Father," "Jungar-Welcome to our Beloved Bishop," "God bless our Pastor and Father," "Dungar-van's Loss is Kingston's Gain," "Your Presence Rejoices the Hearts of your Children," "May you Find in Kingston a Happy Home." At the back of the hall, and over the punils were the world "Cond

and over the pupils were the words "Cead Mille Failthe."

Mille Faithe."

A TOUCHING GREETING.

After the opening chorus two neatly attired boys, Felix Cavanagh, aged about 5, and Thomas O'Brien, about 7, advanced

PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT.
The appended programme was then fully carried out, the only interruption being that which occurred when Mr Henry Henderson was introduced to take a photograph of the room, and especially those who were seated on the platform:

those who were seated on the platform:
Conversational"The Young Moralist."
A toundier, J. Halligan, J. Mulholland,
Chorus "Little Drops of Water."
Pupils from Primary Class, aged from 6 to 8.
Recitation "Follow Me."
Solo. "Erin Weeps Forsaken."
Henry Loftus.
Educational "The Grammar Lesson."
Lorus "The Grammar Lesson."
Chorus "Here we Stand."
By the Pupils.

All these pieces, spoken and sung, were

nicely rendered.

PRESENTING THE ADDRESS The great feature of the occasion, ever, was the reading of an address to his lordship by Master William Curningham. It was artistically penned upon parchment, having a handsome gold border, entwined with fuschia and shamrock leaves. The whole is surmounted by an illuminated cross, to the right and left two angels supoorting scrolls, upon which are written Caed Mille Failthe." Immediately beneath is a representation of the earth encircled by a snake in a dving state—a figure of original sin and the world's re-demption. Under this is the Episcopal coat of arms; to the right a cross, anchor coat of arms; to the right a cross, anchor and heart, emblematical of faith, hope and charty; to the left the Ontario coat of arms and a harp. In scroll work is the introduction, "Address of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers to the Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, D. D., Bishop of Kingston," The address itself was to

Right Reverend and Dear Bishop:-Among the numerous manifestations of cordial welcome which you are daily re-ceiving, we, the pupils of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, beg leave to mingle our hearty congratulations on your appointment to the important Diocese of Kingston, as well as on your safe arrival in our midst. Our joyons feelings on this happy occasion cannot be adequately expressed by our feeble utterances, and we regret our inability to select such appro-priate terms as would fully testify the sentiments of delight and happiness which fill our hearts on beholding the successor of our late beloved Bishop Right Reverend

Dr. O'Brien.

Long before your coming amongst us my Lord, your name and worth sounded forth throughout the length and breadth of our vast Dominion, whilst the voices of thousands, by happy anticipation, joyfully proclaimed you the next occupant of the Kingston See. Therefore, as your deeds in dear old Ireland have sped their way on the wings of the wires and arrived before you, 'tis no wonder that your name has al-ready become dear and familiar to us all.

Yes, to-day we rejoice and feel happy in the presence of our newly-appointed Prelate, knowing, my Lord, how greatly you endeared yourself to the many youths whom your enlightened zeal and liety guided in the paths of virtue and science in the celebrated college over which you so long and ably presided. Coming as you do from "The Isle of Saints and Scholars," you will be pleased to learn that religion are here likewise united to form the charare here likewise united to form the charare here likewise united to form the char-acter of our education. You will also be pleased to learn that we ardently adhere to the faith of "Ireland's Glorious Apostle," that we dearly love the fair land of our

that we dearly love the fair land of our Pathers, and deeply sympathize with the sorely afflicted children of Erin.

Now from the bottom of our hearts we bid your Lordship a cordial "Cead Mille Failthe" to our Canadian shores, hoping you will find your new home, with its varying climate, favorable to your health, and that you may here enjoy, among a zealous clergy and devoted people, many years of happiness and success.

years of happiness and success.
Whilst tendering you our warmest thanks for your kind visit to our school, which, we trust, you will do us the honor of frequently reperting, we humbly beg your Lordship's blessing, and affectionately subscribe ourselves

visit to the school on his arrival in the city, and in postponing until this date his coming amongst them with more circumstance to see the pupils and enjoy the boys' exhibition of their talents in the various departments. The Brothers very considerately reflected that a Bishop coming to a new city, especially after a long period of interregnum, should have necessarily devolving upon him a great many things volving upon him a great many things which required early attention, hence the postponement of his visit to the school until now, and perhaps it was as well, because now the boys appeared in the joyousness of their Easter relaxations. Now he said it with sincerity that he was greatly pleased it with sincerity that he was greatly pleased in coming to the school, because he desired to express to the Brothers here, who devoted their lives to the education of the children, to the parents of the boys, and all present, his ardent desire to co-operate in every legitimate way in the mental im-provement of the young attending this school (Applause.) He desired to man-ifest his interest in them, and he pledged his word that he would, as he had been rens word that he would, as he had quested in the address, visit them frequently, take part in the proceedings of the classes, and cheerfully aim at lifting up the boys' minds and aspirations to a higher character of education. (Applause.) Had he never been connected with sys-tems of education his office as Bishop of Kingston would have imposed upon him the task of earnest and assiduous effort to culture the boys' minds and hearts in this city, because without education life was a ourden, society was injured, evil progressed and virtue decayed. True education he and virtue decayed. True education he held to be the moulding of our minds and it was, five houses were destroyed and, certainly, had the wind been west, a much larger conflagration would have been the result.

His Grace the Archbishop will ordain several priests in St. Roch's Church on the 22nd May.

First communion will be held in the Basilica on the 18th May, in St. John's Church, on the 12th, and in St. Roch's on the 19th.

Dr. Edwin Turcot has been appointed associate Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Laval University.

Mr. G. B. Hall, of this city, has received the first prize of £200 at the Art Union.

A promenate of Early work of the strain of the feelings in all the duties and virtues of

of his neighbor or society. But, it rengon is the guiding spirit of education, impressing its high principles and pure motives over the thoughts of the mind and the affections of the heart, in the darkness of night as well as under the superness of hight as wen be didn't the superison of men's eyes by day, the young man grows up with a sense of responsibility, in the exercise of every species of knowledge acquired by him he will regard his mental gifts as endowments from his Creator to be employed for the ends of life, not merely individual, but domestic also and social, giving the glory of all to God who brought him glory of all to God who brought him into this world, as one amongst his fel-low men, a member of society. Religion, without scientific and literary educa-tion, will leave a man dull all his life in regard of secular persuits; science with-out religion will sharpen the mind as an instrument, leaving to the uncontrolled passions of fallen nature to direct it in evil courses. If he (the bishop) was com-pelled to make choice between the two, ne would select religion without science rather than science without religion.

(Applause.) But happily they had not been reduced to this alternative in the Dominion of Canada. Here they had a combination of both. The Catholic Church had said from the beginning, Church had said from the beginning, and would say to the end, "I will not allow my children, so far as in me lies, to be trained as intellectual machinery, without preparation of their minds to read God on the earth which they tread, in the air which they breathe, in the in the air which they breathe, in the rivers and seas, the stars of the night and sunshine of the day, God within them, God around them, God in life, God in death, God in time and God in eternity." He would always take a deep interest in these schools, therefore, as Bishop of Kingston, having charge from God of the precious souls of those youths, and in regard of all that tends to enlighten them,

to develop the faculties of their souls, elevate and refene them. His purpose was to aid them, to encourage the Brothers in their glorious work, and con-Brothers in their gloricas work, and contribute in forming this generation of boys into good high-spirited men and useful members of society. He hoped they would raise themselves socially by their public virtue, and become ornaments to this community and to the church which baptized them. This way high days but it did not recovered him. was his duty, but it did not require of him the stern demand of duty to ensure his careful attention, for it was second nature to him to be interested in children and to feel a pleasure in dealing with them and entering into their ways and feelings. From childhood he had passed to school, from school to the college, thence to the position of a professor, and subsequently to the presidency of a collegiate institution, feet to run to its relief; and it has pockets so that until quite recently, five years ago, as well, into wh he had lived entirely in the midst of boys for its answers.

and make them love him. (Applause.)
The Christian Brothers were especially
dear to him, for the reason that from
childhood he has formed the closest relachildhood he has formed the closest rela-tions with them. These relations had always been preserved. In their difficulties they had sometimes had recourse to him as to a friend, and he trusted that they always felt that he deserved their confdence. He had assisted in the erection for them of a residence in Waterford, perhaps the most splendid of its kind in all Ireland, and when removed to Dun-garven he took an equal interest in the Christian Brothers of that town who laboured to elevate the boys' minds to train them in the knowledge of this world Whilst tendering you our warmest thanks for your kind visit to our school, which, we trust, you will do us the honor of frequently repeating, we humbly beg your Lordship's blessing, and affectionately subscribe ourselves

Your dutiful and loving children in Christ,
THE PUPILS OF THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

His Lordship, in the first place, expressed his thanks to the Brothers of the community for being content with his informal visit to the school on his arrival in the city, and in postponing until this date his comimportance to that of the ministry, a work which God is pledged to reward with the which God is pledged to reward with the highest prizes in the future, and which bears with it its own reward even in this life in the consciousness of being agents of public usefulness conferring the invaluable benefit of education upon youth, than which there is no better gift. They sacri-fice the produces for the benefit of others. which there is no better gitt. They sacrifice themselves for the benefit of others, they deny themselves comforts which their fellow men legitimately enjoy, they endanger their health by close confinement in the unwholesome air of the school room, they alternately work and pray, and their legitimates are hely day took to the cultivation. they alternately work and pray, and their lives are wholly devoted to the cultivation of youth that they may become good men on earth and glorious citizens of that kingdom where God reigns with the angels and the just made perfect. So long as he should be Bishop of Kingston—be the number of his years many or few—he would co-operate with the Christian Brothers, and he hoped to see the boys before thers, and he hoped to see the boys before him grow up to be splendid fellows, taking their proper place in society, strong in heart, lively in the faith, worthy of the school which trained them and the church which reared them, a comfort to their parents, and a credit to society, to their bishop and clergy. Before resuming his seat he said he accepted the attendance of so large and respectable a body of citizens as an evidence that the services of the Christian Brothers were appreciated by the people of Kingston, and an indication of the encouragement to which they were entitled in the pursuit of their onerous labor. In fine, he warmly thanked the boys of the school for their handsome address, which he would preserve, and he also thanked Brother Halward and his community for having invited him to the school and given him the delightful enjoyment of this day.—Kingston Whig,

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WITH THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

Signor Fabrini, the eminent Catholic Signor Fabrini, the emment cannone tenor, who arrived in New York on Friday, on board the inman steamer, the City of Chester, in giving a short account of his voyage across from Liverpool writes: "The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, the newly appointed Irish Bishop of Kingston Canada, joined us at Queenstown. Shortly after leaveng the coast of Ireland we experienced a very rough sea, which had the effect, of very materially diminishing the umber of those present at dinner in the saloon. Dr. Cleary, who is accompanied saloon. by two Irish priests, is a most charming man, and a great favorite on board, even amongst our Protestant fellow-passengers. On Sunday he appeared attired in his On Sunday he appeared attired in this purple dress, and wearing his gold chain and cross, quite a novel sight at sea. The captain had invited his lordship to give a short service for the benefit of the five hundred emigrants in the forecastle. Of course I accompanied his Lordship, and as it was blowing too hard and too rough to have service on deck, down the hold we went. The place was crowded to excess, and as the good Bishop knelt down amongst his little temporary flock, the impression the short service left upon my mind was more than I can describe. We had morning and other appropriate prayers, and as the hundreds of voices commingled in the responses amid the ceaseless rear of the wild waters without, which rear of the wild waters without, which ever and anon would strike the mighty steamer until she trembled again, the faith of the people was manifested in all its edafying grandeur. A tempor ry altar—if I may call it such—had been constructed by the crection of two large barrels covered with the Union Jack. Leaning against this, Dr. Clerry delivered

Leaning against this, Dr. Creeky against address.

His lordship is a very fluent speaker, and his beautiful address was listened to with the greatest attention. The subject of the Ea-hop's discourse was the Ten Commandments, the strict, observance of which has lordship enjoined when they were far away from all they held deartheir country and their friends. He upon his hearers the most faithful He urged oon his hearers the most faithful services their masters in the new world, that they might elevate the new work, that they might elevate the neelves to a proud position, and become an honor to themselves and a credit to the country they were leaving fast behind. His lordship's discourse, it may easily be imagined, was not delivered without considerable difficulty as the vessel was rolling foarfully culty, as the vessel was rolling fearfully their the whole time, the sea occasionally com-orna- ing in among the congregation. The strong right arm of one of the crewsturdy son of the sea—was a willing and useful support to his lordship during his sermon, and at its conclusion the emigrants on their knoes opened out a path for his lordship to depart. I spent hours together with his lordship, who has presented me with a beautiful rosary.

> Prayer is not all mouth; it has ears to as well, into which we often have to look

Elmira, N. Y., April 21st, 1881. EDITOR CATHOLIC UNION: DEAR SIE:

I am one of a party lately engaged in a warm debate as to which part of Ireland has produced the greatest men. We agreed to refer the matter to you and abide by your decision: and I accordingly hope you will find it convenient to let us hear from you on this subject, at an early day either in private letter to the undersigned or through the columns of the UNION.

The above is a verbatim copy of a note which has been personally addressed to the Editor of this journal. We merely suppress the name of the writer thinking that be may not like its publication in this connection.

Now, with all due respect for our cor-Now, with all due respect for our cor-respondent, we beg leave to plainly tell him and those in whose name he writes, that we regard with utter loathing and contempt all such discussions as well as the sentiments that lead thereto. The idea of confining the mental, moral or physical excellence of any country to a particular geographical locality, as we map out reservations for hunted Indians, is so low and narrow-minded, that even map out reservations for hunted Indians, is so low and narrow-minded, that even the rudest clannish nature need only ex-ercise a little sober reflection to blush thereat in veriest shame. And yet a coarse and vulgar prejudice would per-petuate this vile spirit among the children of Ireland—Ireland, just one half the size of the state of Georgia, three-fifths that of Illinois and only one-fifth of Ca'ifornia.

Is it not about time that all true Irishten frowned down this low and offensive ttleness? "What part of Ireland did you come from ?" is a question we have made it a rule never to ask; nor shall we answer it, unless there are especial reasons. This wretched sectionalism of province This wretched sectionalism of province against province, county against county, and even parish against parish hae, for centuries, done the work of the alien enemy, with the manifest motive to "divide and conquer." And we must record with regret that this mischief-making propensity crossed from the old world to the new: and unfortunately found favoring nutriment here in the building of raid roads and canals and in concomitant groggeries, wherein—to the great joy of congeries, wherein—to the great joy of congeries, wherein—to the great joy of con-tractors—this fell spirit was fostered and

Unhappily, this business has lasted too ng, and we now call on all true Irishmen to use their influence in crushing out forevermore this rude, ignorant, vile spirit of clannishness. John Mitchel was from the North, his bosom friends Davis and Meagher, were from the South. Robert Emmett was from the East, and the glorious octogenarian patriot-prelate, John McHale, is from the West. They knew no geographical boundaries, but constantly worked in unison for poor Irebenceforth pool their preferences for North and South, for East and West, in

the interests of their common country?

May he who would seek to perpetuate those geographical distinctions and thus rend the seamless green garment of Erin, forevermore be accursed in the heart of every sincere lover of his country.

This is our reply to the note printed above. Thus do we decide that discussion.

—Buffalo Union.

that Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath. Davey (Liberal) moved in amendment that in case any member desires to take the oath the House would

John Bright defended Bradlaugh's right to take the oath on the ground of Brad-laugh's statement that the oath would be binding on his conscience.

Bradlaugh gave the House his word that an oath would be binding on his con-Gladstone asserted that the House had

no right to inflict disability on a member it was admitted, had no legal dis-

Bradlaugh again advanced and the Speaker asked him to withdraw. Brad-Speaker asked him to withdraw. Bradlangh declined, on the ground that the resolution was illegal. The Speaker asked for instructions, and Northeote asked Gladstone whether he intended to move to carry out the resolution. Gladstone declined, saying that he could not take the function out of the hands of the manipority.

Northcote said that considering Gladstone had abdicated his functions as leader, he moved that Bradlaugh withdraw.
Gladstone insisted it was not his place to move in the matter.

Bright advised Bradlaugh to retire, but Bradlaugh declined. The Speaker di-rected him to withdraw. He refused, and the Sergeant-at-Arms removed him to the Bar. The Speaker asked for fresh instruc-tions, and Northcote said he would not shrink from moving the committal of Bradlaugh, but the Government encour-

aged his conduct.
Gladstone repudiated this assertion.
The House then adjourned.

LANDLORDISM IN SCOTLAND.

It is not Ireland alone that is cursed with the blight of landlordism. In many places in the Highlands of Scotland the condition of the peasants is, if possible, worse than in the sister country. Mod-

farms; other Scotch nobles have cleared hundreds of square miles to make room for deer. A few months ago we were told the sad story of the eviction of the Crofters who had lived all their lives on land recently bought by Mr. Pirie, of Aberdeen. Professor Blackie, pleading the cause of the Highlanders, recently urged that a stringent Land Bill to prevent eviction was as much needed in the Highlands of Scotland as Ireland itself. When legislators persistently refuse to redress the most grievous of wrongs we cannot be surprised if at last the sufferers endeavor to right themselves. Hard political economists of the worst school may attempt to justify the depopulation of whole districts, but the popular voice will be in agreement with Sismondi, who says:

"What will become of the State if the proprietor of a province imagines that his interest is in opposition to that of its inhabitants, and that it suits him to replace men with sheep and cattle? It was not for this end that territorial proprietary for she as been reproduced in the chapels of St. Many the Virgin and Ignatious, but the reproducing has occasioned no alarm. The excitement has died away, and the good "fathers" seem to be going about doing their work in a quiet, unsensational way, while the Church at large, apparently, is as strong "What will become of the State if the proprietor of a province imagines that his interest is in opposition to that of its inhabitants, and that it suits him to replace men with sheep and cattle? It was not for this end that territorial proprietary was established or was guaranteed by the law. Nations acknowledged it in the persuasion that it would be useful to those who had nothing, as well as to those who had something; but society is shaken when the rights of property are put in opposition to national right."—National Adversals.

THE BISHOP OF MEATH ON THE COMING LAND BILL.

The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, has addressed a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese on the Land question. Referring to the coming Land Bill of Mr. Gladstone, he says:—"I am not me averation of the of Mr. Gladstone, he says:—"I am not very sanguine in my expectation of the bill—at any rate when it shall have passed the Lords. The hereditary legislators will, I fear, never surrender the monopoly in the land which they have usurped for centuries past—at least till it becomes quite plain to them that they have lost the power of holding it any longer. It is, however, now quite manifest to all the world, except perhaps to themselves, that they hold that power no longer. We, however, can afford calmly to wait. We are therefore prepared to receive with gratitude fore prepared to receive with gratitude any settlement of the question which will any settlement of the question which will substantially secure to us our just rights; we will never be satisfied with less. Nothing short of a full and comprehensive measure of justice will ever satisfy the tenant farmers of Ireland, or put an end to the Land League agitation. The people of Ireland are now keenly alive to the important fact that if they are loyal and true to themselves, and that they set their faces against any form of violence and crime, they have the power to compel the landlords to surrender all their just rights in their entirety. If the tenant farmers refuse to pay more than a just rept for their farms, and that no one takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted for the nenpayment of unjust and exorbitant rent, then our cause is practi-cally gained. The landlords may, no doubt, wreak their vengeance on a few doubt, wreak their vengeance on a few whom they may regard as the leaders of the movement; but the patriotism and generosity of their countrymen will compensate them abundantly for their losses, and superabundantly reward them for the essential and important services they have rendered to the country at this critical period of its history. You know but too well, and perhaps to your cost, that there are bad landlords in Meath and worse still in Westmeath, and perhaps also in other counties of the diocese. We are, BRADLAUGH VOTED OUT.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening Bradlaugh advanced to the Speaker's table to be sworn. Northcote objected, and the Speaker requested Bradlaugh to withdraw, and Bradlaugh with a few good landlords, too, some of the best medicines they have ever used; it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the honest industrious people of an entire district. But we have, thank God, landlords, too, some of these, like the Earl of Fingall, belonging to our the control of the best medicines they have ever used; it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes; "I was few good landlords, too, some of these. laugh to withdraw, and Bradlaugh withdrew to below the bar. Northcote moved that Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the Earl of Fingall, belonging to our that Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the cath. Davey (Liberal) moved in lumney, are Protestants, and some among the very best are Tories of the highest amendment that in case any member desires to take the oath the House would not, on the ground of extraneous information, offer an impediment thereto.

Labouchere (advanced Liberal) seconded the amendment, and said the object of Northcote's motion was to stir up the smouldering element of religious bigotry.

Labo Right defended Bradlaugh's right and with the same assure you I entertain up the smouldering element of religious bigotry. no unfriendly feeling for any landlord living. I freely admit that there are in-dividual landlords who are highly honour ble exceptions to the class to which they belong." In the course of his essay Dr. Nulty says:—"If the public good de-manded the summary dismissal of land-lords from an important position of trust, which as a class they have so grievously abused, and, on the other hand, that they qualification.

Northcote's motion was adopted by 208 to 175, amid tremendous cheers from the Consequences.

have been compensated for the real and fictitious property which, it is assumed, they possess in their hands, the justice of such a course could not for a moment be such a course could not for a moment be d the Brad-the re-could be found who would advocate the

settlement of the question. EASTER RITUALISM.

The Intense Interest Felt Therein a Few Years Ago Dying Out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15. - The Led. ger's New York correspondent says:
Novelties or sensations in this mercurial community do not wear very long. The fact is equally true of religious or ecclesiastical affairs as of politics or anything the corresponding to the corresponding else. It is not many years ago that the whole Episcopalian community was ex-cited over the ritualistic ceremonies at St. Albans, especially at Mastertide, when the ceremonies and practices there were made to conform as closely as human ingenuity can make them to the Roman Catholic practice. The anxiety to witness these services on the part of all classes of the community who take an interest in such condition of the peasants is, if possible, worse than in the sister country. Modern rights of property against the ancient right of the cultivator have been enforced there with a wicked and merciless severity, which has been almost unexampled in the history of modern nations. It is only half a century ago the Sutherland family depopulated almost a whole county—fitten through the property of the state of the substantial transfer of the substantial things was such as to make it nigh impo

quiet, unsensational way, while the Church at large, apparently, is as strong and harmonious as before.

enquired a man of his neighbor; "I have not a weak back," retorted he, "you mis-understand me," remarked his friend; "but understand me," remarked ms Friend; "out if you ever have a weak back try Burdock's Blood Bitters. It cures all debility arising from disordered Kidreys, Liver or Blood, and is the best purifying Tonic in the world. All medicine dealers supply Sample Bottles at 10 Cents. Regular Size

A REAL NECESSITY.—No house should be without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. There is no pre-paration offered to suffering humanity that paration offered to suffering numanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the dector for his inches her her her her health. doctor for his joke, but he is not pleased with it, as ...

—Harrisburgh patriot. ed with it, as it cost him a good patient.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT? A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few pre-parations of medicines which have with-stood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre. P. Q, writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Barl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, F. Q., writes—"I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a public benefit.'

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. -Ask for Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wraper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown on the bottle, and Takeno other. Sold by all medicine dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a perfect pana ea curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain and soreness; Rheuma-tism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney complaints, Burns, Frost Bites, and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all

Meetings.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday evening, 13th inst., at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present. D. Risoan, President.

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

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French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
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wax-nowers, etc., are taught free of charge
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ley. Derchest'r Station daily each way Byron (Monday, Weinesday and Friday) Crumlin and Evelyn (Tues-day and Friday) Amiens Bowood Collatream, Amiens Bowood Collatream, Hyde Park Try, Thr. vs. St. y Arva. Elginfield, Masen-ville Bryanston, Devires (Wed-nesday and Saturday Ettrick, Telfer, Vanneck Locan .. 2 00 7 00

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Post Cardat United Kingdom, 5 and Fritain and Ireland Britain India, Newfoundland, and the United States. The Contrains the Post Annual Bank.—Deposits will be received at this office of Savings Bank account received from 2 a.m. to 4 p.m. Office hours from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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In diseases of the pul-

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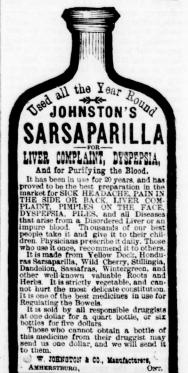
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WM. TOBIN.



St. Martin of Tours. The wintry wind blows cold and keen, The leafless woods among, And to escape the death of its cruel bro The herds to shelter throng.

And stiff in ice the swift brook lay, Nestled the bare in snow; The raven shriek'd o'er the ionely road Where no foot of man might go.

Three riders, all of blithesome cheer, Spurr'd through the wind and sleet; They rode in the warmth of youthful ble And their horses were good and fleet And they had ridden o'er icy brook, And over snowy wold, Until they came to the portal high Of Amiens city old.

"Ah! horsemen gay, and horsemen goo This winter wind is bleak; Oh, noble horsemen, look on me, A man both old and weak. "Grief was, in sooth, my father's name My mother's it was Need; Then for the love of Him above, Do me some small almsdeed!"

The first rider he looked not down; The second, he rode by; But the third rein'd up his gallant stee As he came the beggar nigh.

"Oh, had I alms in gold," he said,
"So I would give it free;
But for the love of Him above,
That I have, take to thee," Then forth he drew his keen sword bia His mantle shore in twain, And he gave the half with a loving wil And rode on his way again.

At Martin's rein the beggar ran, With thanks and blessings loud, But some with scorn, eyed the mantle As they passed the city crowd.

That night as Martin wearied lay In slumber deep and sweet; A beam more bright than sunny light, His closed eyes did greet. The Heavens high, the Heavens wide

Opened in vision clear; ▲nd dazzling bands of Angels there Unto his gaze appear. All the bright Hosts of Heaven above Our Saviour Christ he knew, And him thought around His Form I He a rent mantle threw.

And then mid all the songs of Heaven He seemed to hear a voice, 'This unto Me hath a heathen given! Behold it, and rejoice'" Martin the precious words hath heard He heard them and was glad: And the heathen was turned to a Ch

And the heathen was turned to saint; Such guerdon almsgiving had. Now to God and to St. Martin, Let us devoutly pray, And may each and all such a saintly Find at the Judgment Day. Rlustrated Catholic American. M.

THE POPE ON THE OBSERVA

Rome, March 21st. - Yesterday m the Pope granted audience to the C Society for the Observance of Sund Religious Festivals, and, in reply to dress read to him, delivered a discou the want of respect prevailing as the authorities for this day. As other things he said:—
"In the shadow of a great liberty very difficult indeed to distingui-days consecrated to the Lord from

destined to work. The shops and destined to work. The shops and are opened: manual labor, publ private, is protracted to a late It seems as if the proposals of the it to wipe out from the earth the Lor had revived. As the observance willed by God from the first origin of so is it demanded by the absolute ence of the creature on the C And this law, which so admirably re to the honor of God, regards not of dividuals, but the peoples and the r who are debtors to Divine Provide who are debtors to Divine Frovine their well-being. Through that fa dency, which prevails to-day, of man away from God and of org the nations without the idea of Go owing that the Lord's day is bei It is said that thus it is intended to industries and to procure pro Foolish and false words. It is instead, to take from the people t solations of religion; it is desi weaken the sentiment of faith; an call down upon their heads the m mendous chastisements of God, irritated. That which renders sti deplorable such an excess is that pens in the midst of the Catholic upon which God has shed His be in Rome, the centre of Catholicity

that we cannot, without sorrow, the faithful of the whole world, in finding motives of edification, find of scandal. Our grief becomes still since We, being reduced to this st it impossible to repair the evil and dicate the outraged honor of God. The Pope then recommends the olic associations to use every e one associations to use every bring a remedy to this crying evi indeed too true that the aspect on Sundays is shocking to the Christianity. Paris seems to be the adopted by the new Governme

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the need of returning to the observe the days sacred to the Lord. Her

public works proceed with more on this than on other days. TIMELY REFLECTIONS

If our Catholic youth would on for a few moments on the sanctity churches, in which our Divine Lord churches, in which our Divine Lor present on the altar, and try to their faith in his holy presence Blessed Eucharist, they would suredly permit no distracting the occupy their minds, neither would guilty of any unbecoming levity presence of their Lord, who has a delights are to be with the christy. It is deeply to be regree men." It is deeply to be regre quite a large number of our Catho quite a large number of our Catno are, perhaps unconsciously, guilty faults in church, particularly d holy sacrifice of the Mass. They forget that this sacrifice is the san of Mount Calvary, offered in manner without the shedding of b thus they frequently scandalize thus they frequently scandalize Catholic brethren who sometimes our august ceremonies, and thus actions appear to deny their taith the scribes and Pharisees cry or will not have this man to reign away with him! crucify him! that the Buddhists when enter temples prostrate themselves in lowly adoration and would perr selves to be severely scourged— killed—before they would mov until their blind adoration was c and, that over, they would retire greatest modesty and recollect Mohammedans also are said to

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THE POPE ON THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

Rome, March 21st.—Yesterday morning the Pope granted audience to the Catholic Society for the Observance of Sunday and Religious Festivals, and, in reply to an address read to him, delivered a discourse on

the want of respect prevailing amongst the authorities for this day. Amongst other things he said:—
"In the shadow of a great liberty, it is very difficult indeed to distinguish the days consecrated to the Lord from those distinguish to work. The shops and stores destined to work. The shops and stores are opened: manual labor, public and private, is protracted to a late hour. It seems as if the proposals of the impious to wipe out from the earth the Lord's day to whe out from the earth the Lord says had revived. As the observance was willed by God from the first origin of man, so is it demanded by the absolute depend-ence of the creature on the Creator. And this law, which so admirably responds to the honor of God, regards not only in-dividuals, but the peoples and the nations, who are debtors to Divine Providence for BURNS who are debtors to Drivine Providence to their well-being. Through that fatal ten-dency, which prevails to-day, of leading man away from God and of organizing the nations without the idea of God, is it owing that the Lord's day is being lost. It is said that thus it is intended to promote industries and to procure prosperity. Foolish and false words. It is sought instead, to take from the people the cor-solations of religion; it is desired to weaken the sentiment of faith; and they weaken the sentiment of faith; and they call down upon their heads the most tremendous chastisements of God, justly irritated. That which renders still more deplorable such an excess is that it happens in the midst of the Catholic nations upon which God has shed His benefits,—in Rome, the centre of Catholicity, at the year time when anti-Catholic nations feel very time when anti-Catholic nations feel the need of returning to the observance of the days sacred to the Lord. Hence it is that we cannot, without sorrow, see that the faithful of the whole world, instead of finding motives of edification, find motives of scandal. Our grief becomes still deeper, since We, being reduced to this state, find

it impossible to repair the evil and to vin-dicate the outraged honor of God." The Pope then recommends these Cath-The Pope then recommends these Catholic associations to use every effort to bring a remedy to this crying evil. It is indeed too true that the aspect of Rome on Sundays is shocking to the ideas of Christianity. Paris seems to be the model adopted by the new Government, and public works proceed with more thereby public works proceed with more energy on this than on other days.

TIMELY REFLECTIONS.

If our Catholic youth would only reflect for a few moments on the sanctity of our churches, in which our Divine Lord is really churches, in which our Divine Lord is really present on the altar, and try to exercise their faith in his holy presence in the Blessed Eucharist, they would most assuredly permit no distracting thought to occupy their minds, neither would they be guilty of any unbecoming levity in the presence of their Lord, who has said: "My delights are to be with the children of men." It is deeply to be regretted that quite a large number of our Catholic youth are, perhaps unconsciously, guilty of grave quite a large number of our Cathone youth are, perhaps unconsciously, guilty of grave faults in church, particularly during the holy sacrifice of the Mass. They seem to forget that this sacrifice is the same as that of Mount Calvary, offered in a mystic manner without the shedding of blood; and thus they frequently scandalize our non-Catholic brethren who sometimes as ist at Catholic brethren who sometimes as ist at our august ceremonies, and thus by their actions appear to deny their faith; or with the scribes and Pharisees cry out: "We will not have this man to reign over us; away with him! crucify him!" We read that the Buddhists when entering their temples prostrate themselves in the most lowly adoration and would permit themselves to be severely scourged—nay, even killed—before they would nove a limb until their blind adoration was completed, and, that over, they would retire with the and, that over, they would retire with the greatest modesty and recollection. The Mohammedans also are said to be most

careful to act reverently in their mosques. Let, then, our youth, before entering the church to assist at the august sacrifice of the Mara, dismiss all distracting thoughts from their minds and most carefully guard their senses, keeping their attention fixed on the priest, and uniting their intention with his, and thus they will not only give edification but will draw down upon themselves many graces and blessings.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

THE CLEAN NEWSPAPERS.

There is a growing feeling in every healthy community against the journals who make it their special object to minister to perverted taste by seeking out and serving up in a seductive form disgusting scandals and licentious revelations. There is good reason to believe that the clean newspaper is more highly prized to-day than it was four or five years ago. It is also safe to predict that, as people in all ranks of life, who wish to protect their own at least from contamination, become more conscious of the pernicious influence own at least from contamination, become more conscious of the permicious influence of the certain class of journals, called "enterprising" because they are ambitious to serve up dirty scandals, they will be careful to see that the journals they permit to be read in the family circle are of the class that never forget the proprieties of life. Already men and women of refinement that never forget the proprieties of life. Already men and women of refinement and healthy morals have had their attention called to the pernicious influence of bad literature, and have made commendable efforts to counteract the same by causing the sound literature to be published and sold at popular prices. These efforts are working a silent but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to-day than at any previous time. ally read to-day than at any previous time. The sickly sentimental story paper, and wild ranger and pirate story book, are slowly yielding the field to worthier claimants. To the praise of the decent newspapers it may be said, that where it newspapers it may be said, that where it has a place in the family and has been read for years by young and old, it has developed such a healthy tone and such a discriminating taste that the literature of the slums has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of such families is increasing in the land, and as they increase the journa that devotes itself to sickening revolutions of impropriety will be convenient. velations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters solely among those classes that practice vice or crime, or are ambitious to learn to follow such ways.— Boston Herald.

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Of the Choicest FARMING and TIMBERED Lands in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

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Destined to be the best wheat-producing region in the world. These lands are situated in the counties of Chippewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft and Marquette, and embrace many thousands of acres of the best agricultural lands in the State of Michigan.

Among those in the counties of Chippewa and Mackinae are tracts of what are known as the "burnt or cleared" lands. These lands offer many advantages over the prairie lands of the West, as the timber lands adjoining insure a supply of fuel at little cost. The soil being a rich clay loam of great depth. The timber remaining upon the land being generally sufficient for the settler's use in building and fencing.

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Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

rered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

The lands more immediately on the line of the Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette Railroad, from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette, are more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good agricultrual lands, leaving splendid farms when the timber is temoved.

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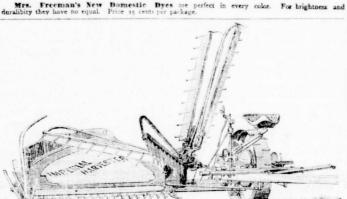
W. O. STRONG, Land Commissioner, 39Newberry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6 per cent., according to the security offered principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money wil consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. B. LEYS,

THE HOME

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres.

Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on most favorable terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without

JOHN FOY, ESQ JAMES MASON, MANAGER.

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent. on Bank and Loan Company Stocks, and on Bonds and Debentures, without com-mission or expense. EDW E. HARGREAVES

York Street, London.

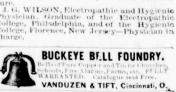
AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Subscribed, -\$600 000. Paid Up, -- \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000. Total Assets, - \$720,000. Money loaned on Real Estate at lowe ites of interest. Mortgages and Municip ebentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for oans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED
om 24 Queen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St.,
the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going,
hich has lately been fitted up expressly for
e purpose of a Medical Institute for the
cathent of Nerwous a Chronic Diseases;
'the various Natural Remedial Agents,
'z-Electricity, in its Various Modificaons, Electric Baths, Moliere and Turkish
ths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Comand Oxygen and Hygiene.
Specialties in the following:—Diseases
the Chest, Catarch, Deafness, Parnlysis,
oinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseas of the Kidneys, Tumors and Ulcers, Skin
scauses, Female Complaints, Indigestion,
umbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,
curaigla, Eryspelas, General Debility, and
the various Deformities of the Body, together
ith diseases of the Eye and Ear, are alt
eated with uniform success, by the natural
medial agents—the only rational mode of
ire.
J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienio



417 Richmond Street,

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC MUSICAL

WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST

INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

AGENTS Wanted. Big Pay. Light Work. Constant employment. No Capital Required. JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal, Quebec. 739

MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF

IN THE CITY.

FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY

To Farmers, Mechanics and Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Hunt's Block, Bichmond street
second door south of King, west side.

It is said that our fashionable Saratoga Beau Brimmell had fifty suits of apparel, and neckties innumerable. He managed to get through, or rather into, all these costumes at least once during the past season. If that man had dealt at Robert Wallace's clothing establishment such a variety would not have been necessary. One of his nobby Scotch tweed suits will last a long time, and always looks nice and fresh. He leads the trade in stylish outfits, and keeps the largest stock of fine suitings in the city.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 27.—An extraordinary sensation was caused at the Land League meeting yesterday by Dillon's speech on eviction. He mentioned a circumstance where a priest warned forty police duat if they attempted an eviction half a dozen would be shot by men inside the house with loaded rifles. The police withdrew. Dillon stated that if eviction was carried out on a large scale in Tipperary, the police must be prepared for lighting.

police must be prepared for fighting.

At a meeting of the Dublin corporation on Monday, a vote of condolence for the death of Beaconsfield was lost.

A caretaker named Leyden, on a farm near Clitton, Galway, was shot dead on Monday by nine ruffians who surrounded his board.

his house. His son was severely wounded.
A coroner's jury at Boyle has returned
a vendict of wilful murder against constable Armstrong, killed by the mob, also against Constable McNaughton, Donnelly, against Constable McNaughton, Donnelly, and Broder, and a verdict of manslaaghter against Constable Hayes for shooting two

ing been taken in hand by the Govern-ment, cannot be allowed to drop again until an amelioration has been effected, and the great majority appear to think that their condition is so bad it cannot be that their condition is so bad it cannot be altered unless in the direction of improvement. The people evicted are dragging out a precarious existance on the roadside in temporary huts or sheltered beneath the roofs of neighbors, waiting doggedly for the coming of a day which will restore their holdings. Occasionally a disgraceful scene breaks the monotony of this attitude of watching and waiting. Bailiffs quanted of watching and waiting. Bailiffs, guarded by the military, steal up to the farm house, and in an hour or two all that is left may e seen in four ruined walls and a desolate mily huddled together on the roadside. family huddled together on the roadside. The tide of emigration has already reached alarming figures. The emormous receipts of the Land League Executive Committee from America is attracting increased attention. At the last meeting it was announced that the unprecedented sum of £60,000 was received during the week previous, principally from America. The sums from the local branches in Ireland have fallen almost to nothing.

Parnell will not speak on the Land Bill in the House of Commons until the final

in Committee, but will not oppose the second reading or move any amendment. look for ultimate main improvements in rested. second reading or move any amendment.

The action of the Tories is confused in regard to the Land Bill in consequence of the attitude of the Ulster Tories, who are pledged to support tenant right and cannot oppose the second reading. The resolu-tion adopted at the Tory meeting on Wedtion adopted at the Tory meeting on Wed-nesday will therefore prove fruitless, and the report is generally credited that it will be abandoned. The Bill will be modified in Committee, but its fate depends on the of the Agricultural Commission. Should the views of these two prevail, the Irish members will support the second reading almost unanimously. The Irish party have just resolved to try and make the Bill retrospective regarding arrears, and will warmly oppose the emigration clauses which are, however, likely to be retained owing to the strong opinion entertained in England on the necessity of emigration. The Government now expects to carry the Bill without serious opposition except

A boy named Farrell was shot and dangerously wounded at Dublin on Sunday, for giving information leading to the dis-covery of arms in a house where he was employed. The man doing the shooting was arrested. It is supposed that it was the work of Fenians. The city of Dublin has been proclaimed under the Arms Act. It is stated that Dillon will be arrested.

against Constable MeNaughton, Donnelly, and Broder, and a verdict of manslaaghter against Constable Hayes for shooting two men at Clogher.

At a Land League meeting at Dublin, on Tuesday, Dillon warned the Government that wholesale evictions would not be effected without armed resistance. An appeal would be made to suspend processes for a year, and if evictions were enforced armed resistance would be offered, and all bloodshed would be on the head of Gladstone and Forster.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that if Dillon in his speech on evictions is right, there is very little chance of the Land after reviewing the numerous important The Pall Mall Gazette says that if Dillon in his speech on evictions is right, there is very little chance of the Land Bill getting through Parliament in time to prevent the occurrence of painful and disastrons events in Hreland. It would have been better to bear for a time with the evils against which coercion was introded the prevent which the coercion was introded the provide the provide the coercion was introduced by the Bishops, that the course will be the coercion was introduced by the Bishops, that the coercion was introduced by the Bishops and the Bishops and the Bishops are provided by the Bishops and the Bishops are provided by the Bishops are provided by the Bishops and the Bishops are provided by the Bishops and the Bishops are provided by the Bishops are provided by the Bishops and the Bishops are provided by the Bishops are provided by the Bishops and the Bishops are provided by the Bishops are prov

The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. John Bright attended the fishmongers' banquet on Wednesday night. Mr. Bright, is lightest attempt at popular demonstration on the arrival of Dillon at Dublin.

RUSSIA.

London, April 29.—An attempt to evict tenants at Newpallas to-day was frustrated. Five hundred military and stoned the sheriff and assistants. The police charged the mob several times, but the bailiff's life being threatened he refused to point out the houses of defaulting tenants. It is stated two hundred that the resonance of the arrival of Dillon at Dublin.

RUSSIA.

London, April 29.—An attempt to exaggerate the gravity of the situation in Russia at the present moment. Never the bailiff's life being threatened he refused to point out the houses of defaulting tenants. It is stated two hundred that the resonance was not the loading to police and the capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. Denying the dogna of Purgatory, as being od many of the congregation. Denying the dogna of Purgatory, as being od many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. Denying the dogna of Purgatory, as being od many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. Denying the dogna of Purgatory, as being of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck as good many of the congregation. The capital — "One observation must have struck as good many of the congregation. The capital — "One obs the bailiff's life being threatened he refused to point out the houses of defaulting tenants. It is stated two hundred persons in the mob were armed with revolvers. Another attempt to evict tenants will be made shortly.

Dublin, April 29.—A man named Joyce was arrested to-day on board a steamer which was leaving Galway for America, on the charge of complicity in the murder of Leyden, the caretaker.

Some idea may be formed of the hold which the land agitation has taken of the minds of the farmers when it is stated that the spring agricultural operations which ought to have been almost completed have not been commenced throughout vasts tracts of country. This is especially the case in the southwest, where the greatest uncertainty and confusion prevail. The attention of the people is absorbed in sheriff's sales and evictions, to which they gather in thousands from a distance. The tenants in arrears will be in a worse condition to meet the landlords' claims when they gather their deficient crops. All the Land Bills the Government could pass in twenty years would not make up for heir fate, has paralyzed the worn-out energies of the small farmers. They have awakening from the death-like slumber of centuries. The spring time of national life is dawning, but the future depends the winter that they cannot return with satisfaction to their legitimate occupations. Everyone agrees in describing the attitude of the peasants are awakening from the decision. The spring time of national life is dawning, but the future depends mainly on the decision that must shortly be taken. Meantime the Emperor lives in retirement at Gethschina and sees no one but Prince Varouttoff Dahakoff. The people speak in official circles of moral abdication, and shake their heads when they speak of the future. It may be however, that ere long we manife. however, that ere long we shall have a manifesto of some sort and an indication of the policy to be pursued. At present there is none, and Russia is without government.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Serious disturbances, originating in the superstition of the peasantry regarding the Jewish Passover rites, have occurred at Elizabeth-

Passover rites, have occurred at Elizabethgad, in the Government of Khoison. The
mob destroyed the Synagogue. Many of
the rioters were killed by the troops
which were summoned to repress the riot.
Paris, April 27.—A St. Petersburg letter affirms that the complicity of the
Grand Duke Nicholas in the plots of the
Nihilists has been made clear, and he has
been sentenced, by a decree of the Emperor, to imprisonment for life.
St. Petersburg, April 27.—The Emperor

in the House of Commons until the final stage of the second reading. He will then it diea's the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is therefore to the clauses in the Land of the course he proposes to adopt it is the course he proposes

ments to the Land Bill. They recom-mended perpetuity of tenure to future tenants, and deprecate the exclusion from the benefits of lease-holders and tenants in arrears, and recommendate.

When found he was in a very low condition. His recovery is doubtful. Drink was the cause of it.

Mr. Scragg, caretaker of the Exhibition Grounds arrears, and recommend the further limita-tion of landlords' power to object to an House of Lords. Many peers have a fixed determination to reject it. Salisbury is understood to be prepared for this course, but Lord Cairns and the Duke of Richmond are not. Cairns is a lawyer and an Ulster man, while Richmond was President of the Agricultural Commission. Should be a comprehensive scheme for the purchase and reclamation of waste for the purchase and purchase a lands, arterial drainage, and liberal advances to tenants for improvements.

John Creedon and Cornelius Creedon, brothers, and John O'Sullivan, law clerk. have been arrested at Mill street, county

Cork, under the Coercion Act.

At a meeting of Home Rulers on Wednesday, a strong opinion was expressed in favor of making an energetic attempt to render the administrative clauses of the Land Bill more specific and clear. The Whigs have decided not to oppose the second reading of the Land Bill, but to propose amendments in committee. The division will be mainly to allow the Conservatives to place their opinions on record.

TUNIS.

ied on Sunday.

Mr. Frank O'Callaghan, formerly of this city, and brother of Mr. T. E. O'Callaghan, was lately married to the daughter of Mr. Mayes, a prominent citizen of Guelph. Frank received the hearty congratulations of his many friends in this city, who all in it wishing himself and his bride every prosperity in the future.

Police Constable Calderwood got angry at Mr. Those Tracey and arrested him for being drunk and disorderly and with resisting and using threatening language.

TUNIS.

purifying stage, is purgatory all the same. Catholics call it Purgatory, meaning by the term a place where souls are purged or purified. The Metropolitan admits a purifying place—which is equally as much as ever the Church of Rome believed

or as the scriptures teach.

In the morning according to the same apper the Most Reverend the Metropolitan carried his magnificent silver crozier—the gift of the Anglican clergy of Canada—at the services during the day. It is in the shape of a large cross, and the Rev. Sub-Dean Alexander also were a leaving the day that is take alexander where the same control of the state of the same control of the same cont beautiful white stole, elegantly worked in gold embroidery, at the morning ser-vice—for the first time.—Chatham, N. B,

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. James Oliver, an old and much respected citizen, died last Tuesday, aged 73

A new Loan Company has been started in this city, called "The Equitable Savings and Loan Company." It makes a good

start and has a strong Board of Directors. A company has been formed in this city with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of lighting the city with the electric light.

Mr. Purtell, one of the parties arrested for complicity in the Biddulph tragedy, was married last Thursday to a young

Detective Harvey Washington Babcock was nearly killed on Wednesday last whilst splitting wood, by the axe getting caught in a clothes line.

The case of Mr. Malcolm Kent, manager of the London Loan Company, for detaining a letter not belonging to him, has

The vital statistics for April are: Births, 35; Marriages, 10; deaths, 19. For London East—Births, 11; deaths, 6; no mar-

Two bass horns, two altos, one cornet, two excelsior clarionets, a bass clarionet, a slide trombow and a bass drum have been ordered in England for the 7th Fusilleer Band of this city. We are pleased to hear that Mr. B.C. McCann, of this city, has just passed his second intermediate examination at Os-

good Hall, Toronto, in a highly creditable

The Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland.

The Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland sent to Glad-tone resolutions conveying their views as to the amendments to the Land Bill. They recoming the recoming by cutting his throat with a razor. When found he was in a very low condition. His recovery is Mr. Scragg, caretaker of the Exhibition Grounds, one day last week found the

dead body of an infant in one of the stalls, where it had evidently lain all winter. A coroner's inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of wil-ful murder against some person or persons unknown.

The many friends of Mr. George Moore-head, who for a number of years was pro-prietor of a large furniture works, will re-gret to hear of his death, which occurred in Cincinnati last Thursday. The re-mains were brought to this city and bur-ied on Sunday. ied on Sunday.

sisting and using threatening language. At the police court it was proved that Mr.

TUNIS.

Tunis, April 27.—The excitement among the natives is spreading, even to the Tripolitan tribes. The Bey has ondered the Governors of Kef and Beja to surrender to the French under protest.

Paris, April 27.—Gen. Ritter dislodged the Kroumirs from the positions at Damebelle and Hadba yesterday, driving them back towards the Ouedjendn Valley. Gen. Vincenden reached the summits of the hills on the right of this valley, and took up a position on the plateau, after several engagements with the Kroumirs in whose ranks several Tunisian cavalry and infantry were observed. The French lost two killed and fifteen wounded. The fort on Tobaraca is only occupied by marines. The weather prevented the landing of a column opposite the island.

Paris, April 27.—Gen. Logerot telegraphs from Kef that the Governor surrendered his place at the last moment, when everything had been prepared for an assault. Logerot continues his march through the Medjerda Valley, leaving a garrison at Kef. Telegraph communication between Tunis and Algeria has been restored. One thousand five hundred French troops have been left at Tabarca, with orders to fortify the Island against attack.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

have been better to bear for a time with
the evils against which coercion was intended than provoke the worst evils that
now confront us, and for which coercion
is showing itself to be no remedy.

A party of men sent to serve writs on
Lord Guillamon's estate were attacked by
a mob of men and women. The subagent of the proprietor and the bailiff
were stripped naked, and the writs torn
up. The police threatened to fire on the
mob, the latter cautioned them not to do
so or the whole party would be murdered.
Subsequently thriteen persons were arrested. During the investigation of their
cases, a troop of hussars were stoned by
the mob. The people were charged and
dispered by the troops. No new writs
have been prepared for
thought the was not on the
train. Dillon's speech at Tipperary on
the whole party would be murdered.
Subsequently thriteen persons were arrested. During the investigation of their
cases, a troop of hussars were stoned by
the mob. The people were charged and
dispered by the troops. No new writs
have been served.

The Duke of Argyll, in an article in the
Nimeteenth Century, opposes the Land
Bill, and objects to the occupancy clauses.
The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. John
Bright attended the fishmongers' banques
on Wednesday night. Mr. Beight, in
speckieve to the tose and the Land Bill
and objects to the occupancy clause.
The marquis of Hartington and Mr. John
speckieve to the tose and the Land Bill
and continued to the most of the server of the server of the law for giving possession of
an assault. Logerot continues his march
through the Medieval Valleys, leaving a
aristant at the Ms. Head ad Mseria has been prepared for
an assault. Logerot continues his march
through the Medie relevant and an Algeria has been restored. One thousand five hundred French
through the Medieval Valleys, leaving a
agarist which lated the brains and hoped the everything had been prepared for
an assault. Logerot continues his march
through the Medie relevant has been restored. One thousand against attack.
WHAT'S

his residence near that town, aged 78 years.

One thrill of sorrow, one sigh of love is worth more than all the eloquent prayers that human tongue ever gave utterance to. Habits, once formed, are as inflexible as bolts of steel and bars of iron. They are ither benefactors or tyrants—all depends

on the direction they take. Gunn & Co's. tannery, located at Ports mouth, near Kingston, was burned on Tuesday night. Insured for \$14,000 in Northern, Royal Canadian and Phœuix.

A few evenings since, the house of Mr. McDermid, who lives on the Lake Shore, about three miles from Sarnia, was destroyed by fire. The property was insured. Stewart Babcock, aged 8, was drawn into the cogs of Jerry & Joy's saw mill, Napanee, on Thursday, and was torn to

Mr. George Allovay, nephrov of Mr. Geo. Lee, McGillivray, dropped dead at Mr. Geo. Sellar's farm, 4th con., McGillivray, last Sunday. Deceased is an Indian Territory soldier, aged fifty, and was on the

A young man named Henry Ridley was arrested for stealing money from the till of Dodd Bros., grocers, or Friday last.

A new Loan Company has been started in this city, called "The Equitable Savings" legs taken off below the knee. A most despicable trick was served on

Mr. Keane, general news agent at Stratford, on Wednesday last. He stepped in the postoffice and laid his pocketbook down, leaving it for a few minutes. When he re-turned he found the contents, \$135, abstracted.

A thirteen-year-old son of Wm. McKibon, a farmer living a mile and a half west of Langton, Ont., was instantly killed vesterday morning by a large saw log falling upon him while playing with a younger brother in the bush on his father's farm.

Mr. Hugh McLean, of the Custom House, was fatally injured at the Hull station of the Q. M. O. & O. R. on Thursday. While performing his duties he attempted to crawl under a freight train, which moved on, taking off his right foot and breaking his left leg in several places. He died shortly after.

St. Thomas, May 2.—At about eleven o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the C.S.R. freight house here which was totally destroyed. The building, which is over 150 feet in length, contained a quantity of goods, which were also consumed. The loss is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The fire was caused by sparks from an engine. by sparks from an engine.

There is a difference between happiness

THE LAND BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Monday
the debate on the Land Bill was resumed.

Lord Elcho (Liberal Conservative)
moved that the leading provisions of the
Land Bill are economically unsound, unjust and impolitie.

Parnell regretted that the Government
had interfered with Dillon while on the
way to the House of Commons.

way to the House of Commons.

The Speaker ruled Parnell's remarks irrelevant, and the debate was then ad-Parnell moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of speaking on the complaint against Dillon's arrest.

Important to Housekeepers.

On looking through Green's immense stock, housekeepers will find it well assorted in all the staple lines required by them, and at prices as low as any in the city. He is showing a splendid line in bleached and unbleached table linens, napkins, D'Oylies, linen towels, sheetings and pillow cottons, at remarkably low prices. The largest and cheapest stock of lace curtains in London can be found at Green's, comprising all the can be found at Green's, comprising all the latest and the very newest designs in these goods. Parties requiring lace curtains should not fail to see Green's stock. Just received, one case of colored satins, comprising all the leading shades, and are well worth \$1.25cts. per yard. Green is selling these at 75cts. per yard. They are the cheapest goods in London. Be sure and good heart of the sure

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, Ont., May 2.

There was nothing much on the market this morning, and pieces maintained the same position as on Saturday.

1	GRAIN	
1	Wheat, Spring	\$1 82 to 1 90
	" Deihl, 100 lbs.	1 80 to 1 90
- 1	" Tredwell	1 80 to 1 87
: 1	" Clawson "	1 80 to 1 87
	" Rea "	1 82 to 1 90
	Oats "	1 10 to 1 20
:	Corn "	0 95 to 1 00
- 1	Peas "	0 90 to 1 20
,	Beans "	0 00 to 0 00
- 1	Barley "	1 13 to 1 60
: 1	Rve "	0 80 to 1 00
- 1	Buckwheat "	0 00 to 0 00
-	Clover Seed "	4 00 to 4 25
,	Timothy Seed "	2 50 to 3 00
8	FLOUR AND FEED.	
	Fall Wheat Flour per cwt.	3 25 to 3 50
1	Spring Flour"	3 00 to 8 50
	Mixed Flour "	0 00 to 0 00
. 1	Oatmeal, Fine "	2 50 to 2 00
t	Cranulated 6	2 75 to 3 75
e	Graham Flour	2 75 to 8 00
	Cornneal	1 50 to 2 60
,	Shorts P ton	14 00 to 18 70
e	Bran	12 00 to 14 60
S	Hay "	8 80 to 11 00
	PRODUCE.	0 00 10 11 00
a	Eggs, retail	0 12 to 0 12
t	" basket	
90	Butter per 1b	
	" crock	
,	" tubs	
5,	Cheese # lb	0 12 to 014
	Lard	
š,	Maple Sugar	0 12 to 0 19
n	MISCELLANEOUS,	0 12 00 0 12
	Potatoes & pag	0.80 to 0.90
e	Apples, & bag	0.40 to 0.50
g	Onions, & phl	
	furkeys, each	
g	Chickens, & pair	. 0 50 to 0 60
ē,	Ducks each	. 0 35 to 0 50
n	Dressed Hogs	6 50 to 7 25
-	Beef, & qtr	. 5 00 to 7 25
G	Mutton in	. 0 08 to 0 09
3.	Wool	0 95 to 0 97
	Wool	. 0 20 10 0 27

London Oil Market.

London Stock Market. Canadian
Dominion
English Loan
Financial A. of Ontario
Financial A. of Pref Huron & Erie London Loan
 Ontario
 132
 134

 B Royal Standard
 110
 110

 Superior
 117
 119

 Ontario Investment Ass'n
 125
 126

 London Gas
 1
 1

 Loudon Life
 50
 80

 Street Railway
 8

 Southern Counties
 111
 113

Toronto Markets (Car Lots).

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 15: No. 2, \$1 15 \$13: No. 3, \$1 09 to \$1 10; No. 3, \$1 09 to \$1 10. Spring, No. 1, 900 to \$1 20; No. 2, \$117 to \$0 00; No. 3, \$110 \$1 12.

000 to 81 29; No. 2, \$117 to 89 00; No. 3, \$111 o \$1 20; No. 3, \$411 o \$1 20; No. 3, \$411 o \$1 20; No. 3, 70c to 72c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 76c to 60c; No. 2, 75c to 75c.

OAT—No. 1, 39c to 40c; No. 2, 75c to 75c.

OAT—No. 1, 39c to 40c; No. 2, 60c.

CORN—59c to 60c.

FLOUR—superior, \$495 to \$500; extra, \$485 o \$490; fancy, \$9 00 to \$9 00; strong bakers, 5 10 to \$5 20; spring extra, \$4 80 to \$4 90; aperfine, \$0 00 to \$0 00; fine, \$9 00 to \$0 00.

BRAN—14 25 to 1450.

GRASS SEED—Clover, \$4 30 to \$4 50; timohy, \$2 80 to \$3 00.

uy, \$2 80 to \$3 00. HOGS-\$6 00 to \$0 00. BUTTER-Choice. 17c to 00c; rolls, 14c to 16c RYE-00c to 00c. WHEAT-Spring, \$0 00 to \$0 00; fall, \$1 10 to

MEAL—Oatmeal, \$4.35 to \$4.50; cornmeal, PORK—\$20 00 to \$20 50.

REMARKS—Market seems flattened out in enquiry heard and nothing moving. Flou and wheat however are held firmly, with m symptoms of pressing sales. Oats are offer ing freely at 40c. Barley, dull. Butter very dull and weak, Eggs, more abundant and easier at 12c to 13c. Liverpool Markets.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO.

HARDWARE.

REID'S HARDWARE LOWEST PRICES FOR

BARBWIRE

only the TWO BARB. It is the best, at JAS. REID & CO., 116 N. S. Dundas Stree

EATON'S Dress making department now open, enterance from Show Room. Miss McGee, from Toronto, manager. Five first-class

dress makers and 3 apprenties wanted at

J. EATON & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of in-MACMAHON, BOULTBEE, DICKSON AND JEFFERY Barristers, &c., London.

PRIZE MEDAL SEEDS! MCBROOM & WOODWARD, The Prize Medal Seedsmen!

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VOL. 3.

CLERIC WE lave

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at ention to th

of the trade. N. WILSO

ECCLESIASTICAL (Sunday, 15—Fourth Sunday Isidor, of Agricol, Confe Monday, 16—St. Ubaid, Bish Semt-Double. Tuesday, 17—St. Jehn N Double. Double.

Double.

Wednesday, 18 – St. Ven
Double
Thursday, 19–St. Peter Corl
Confessor, Double.
Friday, 20–St. Bernard S
Semi-Double.
Saturday, 21 – St. Felix,
Double.

The Month of

Sweet are the fields in the large rare the flowers there easter has washed the worl Baptizing it with God's le Blue are the Heavens and v. The hills and vales have ca Early at morn and at even,

What would be fields and fi And maidens singing gay Heard 'mid the sweet May If the maidens did not pr To their Mother and in her The clear mirror of purity

CATHOLIC I

THE Catholic Publicat York, will issue, in a few tion of poems by Kathe entitled "On the Sunrise troduction by Rev. P. Cr way's name is already fa of Catholic literature in now upon her entrance authorship, she will he wishes of many apprece Buffalo Union.

IF Lord Beaconsfield di cumstance seems to have to the Jewish Minister o land-street Synagogue. his address last Sabbath that Lord Beaconsfield w pite his Judaism, but beca although not practically Jewish Faith. Although herent of the Jewish fait raeli was in all other es of the Jewish race, pro ality. It was not his not a professing memb community by his fathe differences with the men gogue which he attende

JOHN MURDOCH, edi lander, lectured in Spring 21s', giving what good j as the best exposition w given there of the "Lau by request, he lectured, evening, the 26th, on Poetry and Music of the doch is with his broad bringing other nationali ment. He lectured in Non May 2, and will lectu day he can give to that At Hartford the Highla in his native garb, has reception, and it is exp engaged to lecture Connecticut also. Und ministered thus, the Ir has expanded into a "l tion," and is fast become question as well; and the upon people in which knowledge that the Iris to be the saviors of the at home and abroad.—.

HAVE you ever be House of Commons du the oath by newly-e Parliament? You have congratulate yourself. upon what ought to be could not be. If eve Almighty were taken i indifferent and atrocio of Parliament after.
The impression which
farce has upon a look
Christian can be left. Yet representatives in tian Parliament of o nothing of the matter.
it that such a row sho
over Mr. Bradlaugh's
oath? Now that the ruled good, this rema the modern Englishm tention to take any a which he does not belie attaches no importan Christianity is coming however, a natural r license and "Reformat

THE devil himself jection to the touch the infidels of France