

# The Catholic Record.

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

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**O'BRIEN AND KILBRIDE.**

THE DUBLIN EDITOR ADDRESSES THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.  
Detroit Free Press.

Albany, May 26.—The Speaker's gavel fell for the last time in Assembly chamber at 12.10 p. m., but just as the audience and members were leaving the chamber the Speaker remounted the rostrum and announced that Editor Wm. O'Brien was in the room, and extended to him an invitation to mount the platform beside him. The chamber at this time was nearly filled with spectators, many of whom were ladies, and a large proportion of whom had followed Editor O'Brien on his tour through the city into the Capitol. A passage way was soon formed in the center aisle, through which Mr. O'Brien passed.

The famous editor, who appeared to be in good health and spirits, was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. O'Brien made a ten minutes' speech, in which he referred to the universal hospitality which he had been accorded everywhere in America, and encouraged every where he experienced when he found himself under the glorious stars and stripes at Cape Vincent and to the great honor now accorded him by the Legislature of New York. The Irish cause, he declared, would ever go on. Nothing could daunt its promoters; they had the greatest leader in history and the greatest living Englishman for their advocates and promoters of the Irish cause, even Parnell and Gladstone themselves.

Speaker Husted referred to the fact that seven years ago he had the honor to present Mr. Parnell in the chamber, and that two years ago, while he (Mr. Husted) was abroad Mr. Parnell confirmed the very statement which Mr. O'Brien had just made; that American sympathy was most grateful to them.

Mr. O'Brien then retired from the Chamber amid hearty applause, and the large audience quietly dispersed.

**O'BRIEN WELCOMED BACK TO MONTREAL.**  
Montreal, May 26.—When the train bearing Editor O'Brien steamed into Bonaventure station to-night there was in waiting an immense concourse of people, who took the horses and amid the ringing of "God Save Ireland," the carriage was drawn to St. Lawrence Hall, from the balcony of which O'Brien made a speech.

"We have," said he, "since we saw you last, traversed the Dominion of Canada from one end to the other without asking anybody's leave. (Immense cheering.) Even in Toronto (loud groaning), where they refused us in the open air in spite of the fact that we returned to this good old City of Montreal to tell you that our mission, through the blessing of Divine Providence and through the generous sympathy of the Canadian people, has succeeded far beyond our wildest anticipation. (Loud applause.) I have accompanied my task in spite of discouragement and danger, and in spite of the misdeeds of a man who would not believe that I took only proper means to put an end to the murderous despotism of the heartless evictor Landowne. (Loud cheers.) Landowne (groans) may be tried for awhile in the praise of men who go to stifle our voices in our blood. (Groans.) He made a speech at Toronto the other night, in which he did not seem for a moment to be alive to the fact that a moment later attempt had been made upon our lives in his interest (groans for Landowne), and that the grossest outrages had been perpetrated on liberty of speech in Canada. (A voice, "Down with him," and groans.) He treated these attempts at murder and that attempt at suppression of free speech as matters of jocosity and levity. But he cannot cloak his misdeeds any longer. He is now known, and to say that he is known is the heaviest sentence of condemnation that could be pronounced against him. (Loud applause.) Several other speeches were made.

**MR BLAKE OBJECTED.**  
Ottawa, May 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Loyals had prepared a motion in order to commit Parliament to the indorsement of the Governor General's welcome home from the west. Immediately after the routine business had been disposed of Mr. Small, of Toronto, moved that the House take a recess at 4.40 till 8 o'clock in order to give members an opportunity to take part in the reception to the Governor General. The Speaker having said "Carried," "Lost," Mr. Blake, leader of the opposition, said: "I understand that the motion can-

not be put without the consent of the House. The Speaker—"If anybody takes objection the motion cannot be put." Mr. Blake—"I take it." The Ministerialists received this with jeers, but it was sufficient to kill the motion. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet Lord Landowne, Tupper asking the opposition not to object.

**A Grand Demonstration in Montreal.**  
TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.  
Montreal Herald, May 25.

One of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Canada was the general expression of those who saw the monster display made last evening in honor of William O'Brien, Father of the plan of campaign, and Denis Kilbride the evicted tenant farmer of Luggacurran, and that that expression was true could not be doubted by those who witnessed the long line of lighted torches each carried by a stalwart Irishman or French-Canadian, moving along the streets like a living line of fire, while numerous bands played the inspiring music of Erin. There is one thing to be said in regard to last night's demonstration, and that is that the fair fame of liberty-loving Montreal stands this morning free from the stain that disgraces Toronto and other Western towns where a mob trampled on the freedom of a stranger visiting our shores, and struck a blow at the liberty of free speech. Not one word, not a hiss or groan that could be construed as an insult towards Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride or their cause was heard for the four hours that the demonstration lasted, while the presence of even one policeman was rendered unnecessary and honorably Montreal will stand proudly forward among the cities of our great Dominion, as the bulwark of liberty of the subject and freedom of speech.

**THE PROCESSION.**  
Shortly after seven o'clock last night the processionists assembled on the Champ de Mars, and at a quarter after eight they marched off in the following order:—

Four Mounted Marabais,  
Irish Jaunting Car,  
Harmony Band,  
Young Irishmen's L. & S. Society,  
Irish Catholic Benefit Society,  
Musical Union Band,  
St. Bridget's A. & S. Society,  
St. Patrick's Young Men's Society,  
Six Brothers' Band,  
St. Ann's Young Men's Society,  
St. Ann's A. & S. Society,  
Citizens, non-members of Societies,  
The City Band,  
St. Patrick's Society,  
Irish National League,  
The Shamrock Lacrosse Club as Escort.

The number of torch bearers in the procession, which was over a mile in length, was large, and those who witnessed it pass given points say that there could not have been many fewer than two thousand torch bearers. The procession passed down Notre Dame street to Palace D'Armes Square to St. James street. At the St. Lawrence Hall a carriage drawn by four white horses stood, and after the first battalion of the procession passed, Messrs. O'Brien, Kilbride, Cloran and D. Barry entered and took up a place in the line immediately preceding St. Patrick's Society. There came two carriages containing the members of the Ottawa delegation, Messrs. C. McCarron, State delegate, and J. O'Flaherty, of the National League of Quebec, and then carriages with the representatives of the American, French and English press.

**THE ROUTE.**  
The route was down St. James to McGill to Notre Dame to McCord, Ottawa, Colborne, William, Inspector, Notre Dame to Chabillez Square. The route of the procession was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags and transparencies, the best displays being made by M'dme. D. Laurin, M. Arand, M. Nolan, Tremblay & Lalonde, H. Gilchen, J. P. Nugent, Ronayne Bros., Brennan, M. Hughes, Metayer, Larin and Gallery Bros. Griffith was fairly able, and huge bonfires blazed at almost every corner. So brilliant, in fact, was the illumination that a fire alarm was sent in from box 47 by some person who saw the reflection. All the processionists were well supplied with fire works, while colored fires burned along the route, and made a very beautiful effect. At St. Ann's school a platform was erected, on which stood Brother Arnold and his pupils, and as the procession passed the scholars sang "God Save Ireland." St. Ann's Hall was beautifully illumined with appropriate mottoes and transparencies.

**CHABILLEZ SQUARE.**  
Was never in the history of Montreal filled by a larger gathering. It was one dense mass of packed humanity, and at a low computation there could not have been less than 15,000 present, while the cheering was immense as the carriage containing Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride forced its way through the dense mass. As the carriage containing the Representatives of the French press and the Herald Representatives followed, hearty cheers were given them and an enthusiastic one for the Herald. The balcony in front of Larin's hotel was soon reached and from that point the sea of upturned faces was simply bewildering, so closely were the people packed.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, president of the Local Branch of the I. N. L. introduced the guests of the evening. He regretted that the only thing they had to deplore was that the square was too small to hold all who wished to do honor to their visitors. The immense assembly of people of all classes and creeds was an eloquent answer to the Landowne demonstration in Ottawa on the day previous. He particularly thanked the French-Canadian citizens for having so nobly stepped forward to vindicate the right of free speech in Canada, as personified in William O'Brien.

**MR. O'BRIEN.**  
On coming forward he received most enthusiastically, when quiet had been restored, Mr. O'Brien said:—"French Canadians and Irish Canadians of Montreal (Cheers) Lord Landowne

(hoisting and groaning) in Ottawa yesterday comforted himself with the thought that our invasion of Canada was over. I wish he were here to-night (a voice) I wish he were here; if it were only to contrast this marvelous ocean of faces that surround me here to-night with the sterile enthusiasm of officials in Ottawa. He was late to-night he would recognize that his troubles in Canada are not over, but are only beginning. (Loud Cheers.) If he could pass through these streets to-night and see the marvelous enthusiasm of the tens of thousands of the citizens of Montreal, he would recognize that a spirit has been aroused in Canada to-day (a voice) By O'Brien—loud cheers)—a spirit that will haunt him until the hour of his departure from Canada (another voice) "the same as did his old father" and that that spirit is one which all the yells of all the Orangemen of Toronto and Kingston cannot subdue. (Cheers.) Even in the parliament of the Canadian Dominion, yesterday, things did not go quite so smoothly for Lord Landowne (you may thank Blake for that) (Cheers). I challenge Lord Landowne to step outside his little Orange preserve in the Province of Ontario. (Cheers.) I challenge him to come here to the principal city of the Canadian Dominion, or any where else from end to end of this Dominion, and to obtain one single spontaneous and honest demonstration of popular sympathy and popular approval. (Loud cheers.) There may be many in Canada who are not prepared openly to hoot him, owing to their respect for the Queen (cheers), but I assert here to-night with the utmost confidence that there is not a man in Canada, whatever his race and whatever his creed, who reverences freedom, justice and truth, but who believes in the inhumanity that we have accused him of and that his guilt is deepened by the methods that have been resorted to defend him, to stifle the cries of the poor tenants of Luggacurran in our blood. (Cheers.) I say here to-night that, although Landowne has made several ghastly attempts to laugh off the facts of the last few weeks in Canada, I believe his levity has not improved his position in the eyes of the Canadian people. (Loud cheers.) There is something besides heartless jokes called for from him just now.

**NO LAUGHING MATTER.**  
For Lord Landowne, as he will find out, if he has not found it out already. It is not a laughing matter for the poor five hundred homeless people in Luggacurran, whose sufferings are on his head. (Hisses.) It is no laughing matter for the Canadian people to have freedom of speech trampled down by bands of assassins using Lord Landowne's name and fighting Lord Landowne's cause. (Hisses.) It would have been better for Landowne's honor if he had spoken out like a man in this matter, and if he had shown something of the feelings of a Christian and of a man in reference to proceedings which have shocked the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) Lord Landowne's friends have done the Irish people in Canada a great service, they have joined them together as they never were before. (Cheers.) And I tell you that the day you are banded together on have the power, the numbers and the strength to lead the van in this Canadian land. They have not only united the Irish people, they have attracted to us the sympathy of every freedom-loving man, no matter whether of English, Scotch or any other extraction, and, above all, they have solidified the compact between us.

**THE IRISH AND FRENCH.**  
populations (vociferous cheering), the French, whose Celtic blood beats in sympathy with our own, and whose mother land of France is allied with Ireland by a thousand fond and glorious memories. (Cheers.) The alliance, which is typified here to-night between the Irish and the French Canadians is a result for which alone I would most willingly brave again the missiles of a Toronto mob. (Loud cheers.) I pray God that that alliance between the two races cemented here to-night may grow and may prosper, and that it will bear fruits and traces which will go far down into the future history of this great land of Canada. (Cheers.) You have accomplished a great and noble work for Ireland, and in helping us you have helped us to deliver Canada from that miserable gang, that wretched, cruel and incorrigible gang of Toronto Orangemen who have preyed for many a day—like a hideous nightmare—on that fair Province of Ontario. (Hooting.) I thank you one, twice, five hundred times for this glorious demonstration to-night. (Cries, you are welcome.) I thank you for that message of joy and sympathy which this grand gathering to-night will send to the heart of Charles Stewart Parnell (great cheering) and of William Ewart Gladstone (renewed cheering). I leave you to deal with Lord Landowne, so long as he remains on Canadian soil; when he will come back to Ireland (a voice) "Take him with you," loud cheers)—I confess that as a matter of choice I would prefer an honest trailing companion (loud laughter and cheers); at the same time, if you will give him a helping hand, to rid you of him, I will be very glad to get over my repugnance to his company (cheers and laughter.) We will go back with a fresh hope and a fresh vigor to carry on upon Irish soil our fight against Landowne and against every rick renter that follows in his cruel footsteps, and with your help, and God's help, we will never fail, and will never falter in that fight until we shall have freed our land from the curse of landlordism, nor until the Irish people, like the Canadian people, will be the masters of and the rulers of their own land a nation happy, great and free."

At the close of Mr. O'Brien's address, as it died throughout the whole of its delivery, the enthusiasm was immense, and not one discordant note could be heard.

Mr. Cloran then read the following telegram, which were received with loud applause:—From the TORONTO BRANCH OF THE I. N. L. "The Toronto Branch joins you in honoring the great and distinguished Irishman at present in your midst. May your demonstration fittingly close the noble hearted mission begun in justice at Luggacurran, and ending to-day in victory at Montreal! My God bless William O'Brien." (Signed), CARRILL, Secretary.

**FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
"The Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, in regular meeting, send you resolution as follows: Whereas, we are in hearty sympathy with the object of your visit to Canada, where we believed freedom of speech existed to the fullest extent, and whereas this right has been denied to you in Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton, and in exercising this right, your life was endangered. Therefore be it resolved that we express to you our appreciation of your heroic courage and faith in the triumph of the cause which you so ably advocate by tongue and pen, and that we sincerely trust your mission to Canada will greatly promote the arrival of Home Rule (Sgd) F. McCafferty, President, T. O'Brien, Secretary.

After an eloquent address by Mr. Kilbride, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. "Resolved that this great meeting of Canadian citizens of all races and creeds, express our abhorrence of the brutal and murderous conduct of Lord Landowne's defenders and our indignation that Lord Landowne has not seen fit to utter a single word of reprobation of these atrocious and stirring addresses, from the Canadian citizens of all races and creeds, who have renewed our condemnation of his inhuman treatment of his Irish tenants."

Mr. O'Brien then came forward, and addressing the French citizens, thanked them in their own tongue, for their sympathy for the Irish cause. At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's French address, Mr. Dennis Barry stepped forward and made one of his usually eloquent and stirring addresses, being followed by Mr. Carroll Ryan and Dr. Rodler in French. Mr. Barry then read the "Instrument of Luggacurran," after which the meeting closed with cheers for Messrs. O'Brien, Kilbride, Parnell, Gladstone, Irish Home Rule and the singing of God Save Ireland. Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride were then escorted to their hotel by the Young Irishmen's L. & S. Society, headed by the Harmony Band.

**THE BANQUET.**  
At midnight upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the St. Lawrence Hall, tendered to Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride "by Canadian friends of free speech and justice." Mr. H. J. Cloran presided, having on his right Messrs. W. O'Brien, D. Barry, Alderman O'Connell and the presidents of the various societies; and on his left Messrs. Kilbride, J. P. Whelan, Mr. Starrs, President of the Ottawa League. The vice chairs were ably filled by Messrs. Carroll Ryan and J. Clarke. The banquet was an unqualified success, and after the capital menu had been discussed the following toast list was gone through:—"Our Guests," "Ireland a Nation," "Canada our Country," "The Ladies" and "The Press." Eloquent and feeling addresses of thanks were made by Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride, while many other gentlemen delivered brief speeches. The gathering broke up at an early hour this morning and thus ended a most brilliant and enthusiastic demonstration.

**A PLEASING INCIDENT.**

While Mr. Wm. O'Brien was in Hamilton he was waited upon by a deputation from Ingersoll and presented with the following address and a purse of over \$100 by Rev. Father Molphy:

Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada, May 23, '87.  
At a meeting of the members of the congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll, the Rev. J. P. Molphy was appointed Chairman, and Mr. John S. Smith, Secretary. It was then moved by Mr. James Brady and seconded by Mr. John O'Callaghan, that whereas, we have learned with indignation that the opponents to self-government or Home Rule in Ireland have attempted in Toronto and Kingston to prevent the grievances of the Irish tenantry from being made known to the Canadian public; and whereas, in order to carry their point, they have endeavored to deprive Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., of free speech, and have further deliberately attempted to murder him for his fearless and outspoken exposure of the heartless treatment to which the tenants of Lord Landowne have been subjected; it is resolved, First, that this congregation views with the highest admiration the undaunted courage of the eloquent and patriotic member of Parliament for Northeast Cork, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in placing before the Canadian public a correct account of Lord Landowne's efforts to head the movement of depopulating Ireland by cruelty towards his tenantry, and we reprobate the cowardly and bloodthirsty spirit manifested by those who, under the thin disguise of a fictitious loyalty, endeavor under cover of the darkness of night to murder the advocate of Ireland's rights and the denouncer of her wrongs.

Secondly, That we tender Mr. Wm. O'Brien our heartfelt sympathy on account of the injuries he received from the last night's attacks of Toronto and Kingston ruffians.

Thirdly, That as Canadian citizens we desire to place on record our reprobation of the cruelties inflicted by Lord Landowne upon his tenantry at Luggacurran.

Fourthly, That in testimony of our sympathy for the oppressed tenants of Ireland we request Mr. Wm. O'Brien to receive the accompanying sum of money subscribed by members of this congregation to assist in relieving the sufferings of the evicted tenantry of Ireland, which have been subjected by tyrannical landlords. JOHN S. SMITH, Secretary.

**A CONTRAST.**

Editor of the Ottawa Citizen.

"The title give us, To see ourselves as others see us."

Sir,—The Irish are pictured as an ignorant, lawless, crime-loving people, while the loyal and patriotic Unionists are portrayed as an enlightened, law-abiding, justice loving people. "By their deeds shall ye know them."—"Every tree is known by its fruit." There came last summer to this city from Belfast men whose sweet moral portraits it is unnecessary to paint. Their mission was known—to revile, slander and vilify the Irish race and everything which in life and death they hold dear and sacred. Their arraignment, it was well known, was a tissue of the blackest and foulest calumnies. With this knowledge and these antecedents they took in this city on their mission. They delivered themselves of their venomous tirades. They had their orgies, they surfeited in their saturnalia, and gratified the palates of their enlighten'd listeners, and they departed. The place of their orgies was sacred as a temple devoted to a holy and ennobling purpose. Neither on their arrival nor their departure, on their going in or out, were they hissed nor hooted, nor the scenes of their orgies in any way molested. There were for this treatment two reasons, one of principle and the other of fact. The one of principle is the sacredness of the freedom of speech, that of fact, that the visitors were beneath contempt.

A gentleman visited this city yesterday in every attribute which constitutes elevation of soul and purity of heart, as superior to Kane or his comrades as the electric lamp, which illumines by night our streets, is superior in brilliancy and illuminating power to a "farting dip." He cannot enter his hotel without being hooted and hissed by ruffians in broadcloth of the great Anglo Saxon race of high standing in the Civil Service. He cannot with safety leave his hotel without an escort, and wherever he turns nothing meets his gaze or salutes his ears but the execrations of these scoundrels. The cowardly ruffians do not enter the lecture room, but they make up for their shouting and yelling outside. They march up and down the streets with black flags flying, typical of what? Of murder. They stone priests on their peaceful journey home, and pursue them, uninterfered with, to their very doors. They surround the dining hall, and yell, and hoot, and sing "God Save the Queen." The gentleman and his companion, to-day on their lawful way cannot leave their hotel for the train without being hissed and insulted, not by rough, but by such staid, sober, matured citizens as Mr. Hodgson, builder and architect. Is there no law to punish such ruffianism? If not we need a "Crimes Act" badly. Yet the city press will not a word to say in deprecation of these outrages.

Hear how the editor of the Journal commends Chief McVeety. "Chief of Police McVeety is to be congratulated on the high carnival for about half an hour, between 11 and 12 o'clock, singing all the patriotic songs they could think of and varying the proceedings with cheers for Lord Landowne and groans for O'Brien. Remembering the banquet in progress, the crowd moved round to the main street side, opposite the dining hall, and the Chief of Police, who had been on the spot all the time, informed the crowd that they had better go home. They took his advice, though some appeared very reluctant."

"This reminds one of the scenes in the Belfast riots and treatment of the rioters last year. Does anyone believe that if that mob of broadcloth gentry were a gathering of Irish 'Papists,' hooting Kane and Smith, that they would have been treated so gingerly? Would they not, and very properly, be occupying cells in the police quarters instead of being told after listening to them for hours, 'Finally the Chief of Police, who had been on the spot all the time, informed the crowd that they had better go home.'"

In view of this statement I think that it is due to the people that an inquiry by the Police Commissioners be made into the case, and I demand such inquiry.

Had the perpetrators of these outrages been poor, ignorant, misguided men, I would pass them over in pity and ask forgiveness for them, for they knew not what they did.

Your obedient servant,  
J. L. P. O'HANLY.

Ottawa, 20th May, 1887.

**PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.**

A cable dispatch to the Detroit Free Press says that there is a growing feeling throughout the country in favor of home rule, and even many of the most ardent Tories are beginning to admit that the Irish party has not had fair play. Mr. Chamberlain, who, whatever else may be said about him, is certainly one of the most wide-awake politicians of the day, declared the other day that unless the Tories made greater efforts to organize their Unionist allies, they would be defeated. There is already a strong difference of opinion between them and Lord Hartington's followers as to certain clauses of the bill, and it is quite possible that when the "change of value" paragraph is finally voted upon that the Liberal-Unionists will side with the Gladstonians in opposition to it. In that case they would,

to say the very least, be on the verge of defeat. When Parliament meets again on Wednesday next after the recess the opposition to the bill will be far more seriously organized and of a more concentrated nature, but whether the measure is finally carried or not, I do not believe that the debate thereon will be prolonged beyond the end of the session.

Both Gladstone and Parnell, the latter of whom has now entirely recovered from his illness, will be in their places on Wednesday next to lead their followers in the Parliamentary fray.

Written for the Record.

**WILDE, OH HOW WILD!**

Wild by nature and wild by name Without stinging of remorse, or blush of shame, With smiting veers with the scorpion's rod Of fire brand tongue, in the house of God With impious appeal to the "Master," wild Whose name and whose temple are thus profaned.

To sanction bloodshed and rioting wild; Such stood in the pulpit, the Rev. Wilde. The first Du Moulin, in Pagan France, Led the weak King Louis to death's grim gulf. On the guillotine—his wild appeal Urging frantic mobs, with cries a la Bastille To burst the gates in, and let the blood out With savage rush and demoniac shout. But he was a milk-dop, a seething child, Compared with Du Moulin, the friend of Wilde.

For with hands uplifted and lips peeled, Were they both so horribly wild. On Du Moulin, erect in the Queen's broad park Against an atrocious lie and plotting dard, Against one whose record is "honour bright" Whose words or whose deeds never shamed the light. But Wilde in the house of God, besought With passionate zeal, high to frenzy, wrought.

By shout and gesture and uncouth white His pious hearers to bludgeon O'Brien— That mobbing and stoning are treatment For the poor man's friend, and Erin's child, Whose mission of mercy so worked upon Wilde. Infuriate, savage, intemperate Wilde. So the lesson was heeded, the wind was blown, And the fierce mob's wrath to white heat was blown. Not the Master's voice—but Satan's yell, Not Peace from Rev. Wilde—but rage from hell Prevailed in passions let loose that night, When the pale moon in horror hid her light From the crime of thousands rushing against one.

Too weak to name, unarmed, alone, Who, whatever his sin, would not harm a child, But is now the victim of zealots like Wilde The blam'd, mendacious, forever lost, Wilde. St. Thomas, May 25th, 1887. W. F.

**THE CROWBAR BRIGADE.**

Dublin, May 27.—Evictions are being carried on at Bodyke attended by exciting scenes. To-day a fight occurred and the police charged the people with batons. The sheriff in command was seized with epilepsy. A truce was had at once and was used by the people to strengthen their defenses. The persons to be evicted are all barricaded in the houses and have plenty of friends along to assist in resisting the police. It is believed that severe fighting and even bloodshed is inevitable.

**ORILLIA SEPARATE SCHOOL.**  
The following is an extract from the report of Inspector Donovan regarding the above named school. It will be seen that this school continues to hold a place second to none in Ontario. It speaks well indeed for the good pastor, Rev. Father Campbell, and his faithful Catholic congregation. The principal of the school is Miss L. Owens, having for her assistant Miss J. O'Connor. The number of pupils on the roll is 176, while the number present on day of inspection was 144. Ten pupils were sent to the High School during the year. There are two departments, regularly classified, and under an excellent system of discipline. There is, however, too much work for the present staff, and an additional teacher is necessary. The proficiency in the different classes is as follows: SENIOR DEPT.—Reading 13, spelling 2, writing 2.3, arithmetic 14, drawing 2.3, geography 1, grammar 13, composition, including language lessons 2, history 1, English literature 1-2, Christian doctrine 1-2. JUNIOR DEPT.—Reading 13, spelling 2, writing 2.3, arithmetic 2, composition 2, English literature 2, object lessons 3, Christian doctrine 1. The school building is of brick and is in good condition. There are two class rooms, airy and lighted. The school grounds well fenced and shaded. The several other requisites to a good school are reported in excellent condition. A library for the children is also connected with the school.

If we do not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others will not be able to injure us.—La Rochefoucauld. There is no earthly fulfillment into which that dark shadow, Regret, does not enter. What is slander? A verdict of "guilty" pronounced in the absence of the accused, with closed doors, without defence or appeal, by an interested and prejudiced judge.—Abbe Roux.







JUNE 4, 1887.

put in the way of temptations greater than those which ever before afflicted it. A reign, so-called, of liberty, equality and fraternity, was established to the detriment of the religious influences which had made France a truly great because a solidly Christian nation. Far be it from us to defend or palliate the anomalies or abuses of the old French monarchical regime. These anomalies and abuses were not because, but in spite of Christianity. The most powerful of the Bourbon monarchs had, by weakening the hands of the Church in French public affairs, and continuously and systematically violating the spirit of the old French constitution, prepared the way for the uprising of '89 and the inauguration of that reign of revolt against morality that has under the present republic taken such definite, even if hideous, shape. When God is denied and morality mocked there must be an appalling increase of crime. We have that in France. Not in France alone, however, is it visible. In every country where the influence of Catholic morality is not widely felt, there is a constant increase of crime. Human nature, abandoned to its weaknesses and evil propensities, must fall under the dominion of those temptations of which the Star so sorrowfully speaks. That dominion, instead of relaxing year by year, tightens its grasp on the multitude. History is at hand to prove that a civilization without God is impossible. It may be glittering in its splendor, but it soon dies of its own corruption. There was a constant increase of crime amongst the Romans of old, till at length the empire tottered to its fall. From the very same causes which led to Rome's fall, must the unchristian civilization of modern times ignominiously perish.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Two persons only were arrested for taking part in the recent riot. They were, of course, discharged. We predicted last week that very few arrests would be made, and that no one would be convicted. Our prediction, it would seem, has proved true. The rioters and those who administer the law, from the mayor down to the policemen, are birds of a feather. Just at this time the following item from an Irish paper will be of special interest to Canadians: "Lord Dufferin, in reply to a memorial for a reduction of rents on his Irish estates, says that before leaving Ireland he offered to all leaseholders to break their leases and have their rents reduced on friendly conference with his agents. Nearly all accepted the proposal, and have paid their rents up to November last. Should they have another unfavorable season he will be prepared to favorably consider an abatement in rents next November."

IT IS A strange fact that the Jubilee Coercion Act is about to be applied to Ireland at a time when the country was never so free from crime. The Quarter Sessions for the county Fermanagh were opened at Enniskillen on May 2nd. There were no Crown cases for the county, and Judge Nelligan, the County Court Judge, one of the Cowper Commission, received a pair of white gloves. This is the fifth pair of white gloves Judge Nelligan has received; and commenting on the fact, he congratulated the grand jury on the entire absence of crime or disorder in the county, as well as everywhere else he had gone through the country.

TWO VIEWS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

The N. Y. Sun takes one view of the O'Brien mission to Canada and its results, and the Toronto Mail quite a different one. The Sun holds that the brutal treatment of Mr. Wm. O'Brien by the Orange-men of Ontario has disgraced Lord Lansdowne and so deeply shaken the confidence of all fair-minded Canadians, that the British government, if not smitten with the madness which precedes disaster, would hasten to recall its representative. Alluding to the action of the Orange faction in Toronto, the Sun adds: "That is the kind of sympathy which the generous defenders of a rack-rented peasantry can look for in Toronto: that is what the vaunted right of public meeting and free speech amounts to in Canada under the supremacy of the British Crown. The Sun places a just estimate on the claims made that the police and military authorities of Toronto did anything like their duty in striving to procure for Mr. O'Brien freedom of speech and immunity from outrage. The great New York journal then proceeds to a terrible arraignment of Lord Lansdowne, of which this is the sum and substance: "Neither Lord Lansdowne nor any of the newspapers arrayed upon his side have seriously attempted to justify the outrageous proceedings at Lugganstown which Mr. O'Brien has denounced. The Irish patriot has challenged the Viceroy or any of his advocates to face him on the platform in debate. Their only answer has been to practically deprive him of the fundamental rights of public meeting and free speech in the only section of Canada where they dared thus to affront the traditions of justice and the instincts of fair play."

A VERY COARSE person, signing himself "Loyalist," has written from Peterboro' a sort of cobbler communication to the Mail in reply to a letter, which, he states, recently appeared in the CATHOLIC RECORD from the pen of Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan, of Toronto, having reference to Mr. O'Brien's visit. At the close of his letter he writes: "Indeed, viewed in any light, Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan's communication to the CATHOLIC RECORD is a stupid Celtic blunder. What description of blunder will 'Loyalist' admit he has committed when we inform him that Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan never wrote any such letter, nor did any such letter appear in the CATHOLIC RECORD."

The Detroit Free Press thus refers to the Toronto preacher who has of late made himself so notorious: "Dr. Wild is a Toronto preacher. He urged his parishioners to mob 'Billy' O'Brien, as the polite Doctor called the Irish editor. His words were: 'On the night when Billy O'Brien comes, see that he keeps his place, and if he exceeds here, then mob him, I say, and I will be there to help you.' His place, according to the Chief of Police at Toronto, was in the hotel, and as he did not keep it, but went out on the street, as he would do in a civilized city, they mobbed him accordingly, and doubtless Dr. Wild was as good as his word and was among the gang. It is not likely that the police will do anything with the riotous Doctor, but as Toronto has a first rate lunatic asylum at the west end, it is rather a pity the wild Doctor should be allowed to go around loose inciting his terrible congregation to riot and bloodshed. We read in Scripture about the Wild ass of the desert, but had no idea he was located in Toronto."

The Mail takes, of course, the side of outrage, brutality and disorder in the interests of Irish landlordism represented by Lansdowne, whom it terms "the most popular man in Canada to-day." The real spirit of the Toronto coercionist crops out in the following lines: "Mr. O'Brien has left behind him a legacy of discord and bad blood, the effects of which, we greatly fear, Irish Catholics will feel for many a day in their business and social relations with the rest of the people." If this is not intimidation and intimidation with a vengeance, we know not what the term means. Here is boycotting in its most offensive, not to say brutal form. The Irish Catholics of Toronto have long had experience of the Toronto Orange and ultra-Protestant boycott. The Mail has, of course, a good word for the Toronto and Kingston rioters, boldly declaring that Mr. O'Brien cannot be allowed to throw the whole responsibility on the citizens of these places and that "at least an equal measure of it attaches to his own willfulness and obstinacy." Of such is the kingdom of the Canadian coercionist.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

What Catholics Have Done for Science, with sketches of the great Catholic Scientists, by Rev. Martin S. Brennan, A. M., Rector of the Church of St. Thomas of Aquin, St. Louis, Missouri. New York: Benziger Bros. School edition, \$1 00; Premium, \$1 25. The Way of the Transgressor. No. 1 of Angelus Library. Detroit, Mich.: The Angelus Publishing Co. Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, and to the Blessed Virgin Mary, for every day in the month, by St. Alphonsus Lequiere. New York: Benziger Bros. Mailed on receipt of price, 85c.

M. J. O'NEIL.—Will this gentleman be good enough to write to this office and state what post office he receives his paper, that we may be able to give him credit.

highest form of graduation, and virtually in all departments of music—may be obtained from first-class teachers at rates within the reach of the general public. Mr. Edward Fisher, so well known as conductor of the Toronto Choral Society, Vice-President and founder of the Royal Canadian Society of Musicians, etc., has succeeded in organizing a largely capitalized joint stock company to establish the TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, to go into operation in September next. Among the very large board of directors of the Company are such eminent men as Chancellor Boyd and Geo. A. Cox, of Peterborough; Vice-Presidents: A. M. Osby, Treasurer; Hon. S. H. Blake, W. B. McMurrich, James MacLennan, C. C. D. A. O'Sullivan, etc.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME AT CUSHEN-DALL.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE. On Sunday, May 29th, His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by all the priests of the city and Father Spratt, of Wolfe Island, proceeded to Cushendall, to bless and lay the corner stone of the new Church of the Most Holy Name of Jesus. A train of eleven cars, all full of passengers, conveyed the Catholics of Kingston to the ground at 3:30 o'clock, whilst a lumbering team, converging from all directions, bore an additional multitude of eager spectators. The Bishop, having vested in his Pontifical robes and wearing mitre and bearing in his hand the crozier, proceeded with the solemn ceremony, by placing the altar slab hereafter to be. Here himself and the clergy recited the prescribed prayers and then moved in procession around the edifice, first interiofly and then exteriorly, preceded by the cross bearer and acolytes, and sprinkled the foundations and the walls built with blessed water, chanting all the while the psalms ordered for the occasion. He then formally blessed and laid the corner stone, a massive block, finely chiselled on all its sides. His Lordship addressed the spectators from the platform, telling them of the honor that is given to God by building in His name a temple for divine worship. It is to be a house of prayer and praise, a home for the heart, a place of sacrifice in which the clean oblation of the new testament, which is "offered from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same" throughout all ages and nations, shall be henceforth and for many centuries presented to Him by His own priest, the Son, the great High Priest of the Order of Melchisedech, through the ministry of the visible priest acting in His name and by His communicated power. It will be a centre of sacramental agency, where the children of Adam shall be regenerated in the life of Christ by Baptism, and shall be fed with the word of life giving faith and the nourishment of the Eucharistic Bread, and purified in the tribunal of Penance. The other sacraments of grace shall likewise be administered here in due time. The definite character of sacredness of this building shall be derived from the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ in the tabernacle upon its altar, where He shall be seated on a throne of love and mercy, not upon a throne of wrath and judgment as in the Propitiatory of the Jewish temple, but in truth and substance and in His own very person, the God-Man, Son of the Eternal Father and of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Here His human eyes shall be open to look benignly upon reverent and devout worshippers; and His human ears shall hear the spoken word of prayer and even the secret aspirations of humble souls; and His human Heart, the source of all charity and pity and bounty towards the children of Redemption, shall be moved to pour out upon them the fire which He "came to cast upon the earth" and the graces needed by all for their sanctification and salvation. The Bishop referred to the esoteric materials and means for preparing the building of the Jewish temple, and quoted the words addressed by him to all the assembly of Israel for the quickening of their zeal in supplying gold and silver and all requisites for the erection and adornment of the house of God: "The work is great," said he, "for a house is prepared, not for many, but for God." This exhortation to our Christian temple then to the Jewish; because it will be in the strictest sense the house and home of God, our Lord Jesus Christ. Though small in material dimensions, its glory shall surpass that of Solomon's temple, because "the desired of all nations shall come," and by His presence will fill it with glory according to His promise. The erection of a decent dwelling for our Divine Saviour on this spot, said the Bishop, is not only a work of Christian honor towards God, but is a necessary reparation of positive diabolism. He had been in many countries in which religion flourished or decayed in greater or less degree; but he had not ever or anywhere seen so mean and contemptible and utterly unworthy a house for the oblation of the great Christian sacrifice as that rotten little wooden structure over the way, wherein the people of this district hitherto congregated to worship their Creator on the Sabbath. He could not express to them how much he was shocked at the sight of it the day he first came here after his arrival in Canada. Surely it was time to put an end to this disgrace upon our holy religion, and upon the parish of Kingston, of which this district forms a part. The new Church, although not very large, shall be constructed on lines of architectural beauty, and on deep and wide foundations, whereon its walls of solid, massive masonry shall rest securely from century to century for a thousand years. In this solid and permanent fashion of architecture, His Lordship said he is building all the churches that are now in course of erection throughout his diocese. They shall be perpetual monuments of our faith and religious spirit and undying hope in this age. He exhorted all to contribute generously towards this grand

work since the congregation of Cushendall are of themselves unable to accomplish it. They have subscribed generously to their means, and have cheerfully contributed their labor in the quarry and sand pits, and in the drafting of all materials to this ground. And yet the total expense will more than double the full measure of their resources. The cash on hand when they began to dig the foundations was \$2,200 00, of which \$1,200 00 has been already expended, leaving at present a balance of about \$1,000 00. On the other hand the amount of the contracts is \$5,652 00, exclusive of the charges of architect and clerk of works. Consequently they have yet to provide nearly \$3,500 00, and for this they must mainly depend upon the generosity and charity of their friends. The people of Cushendall will certainly do their whole best, and the Bishop has no doubt that very many kind and religious people in Kingston and elsewhere will come to their assistance. He pursued his exhortation by reference to the miracle worked by Jesus Christ in favor of the servant of the Roman Centurion, "who was sick and ready to die," as related in St. Luke, vii. ch. The centurion sent a deputation consisting of the assistants of the Jews to beg of Jesus to come and heal his servant. "And when they came to Jesus, they besought him earnestly, saying to Him: 'He is worthy that thou shouldst do this for him; for he loveth our nation and he hath built us a synagogue.'" This petition, and the two-fold reason alleged in urging the Saviour to exert His omnipotence in favor of the centurion's beloved boy, effectually moved the compassionate Heart of the man-God, who instantly, and without stirring from the spot whereon he stood, healed the dying youth that lay upon his bed of fever far away in the heart of the city. The bishop applied this in forcible language to his present purpose, saying, that whereas, from a pure motive of religion towards God and of friendliness towards the congregation of Cushendall district, contribute to the erection for them, not of a synagogue or religious meeting house, but of a temple of adorable sacrifice, and a dwelling place of divine Majesty, shall undoubtedly reap the reward of Christ's compassion in their spiritual and temporal necessities. If the Pagan Centurion, who though he represented Imperial Rome's domination over the Jews, and the oppression of their Nation's liberties, nevertheless loved the people as his fellow-men, and employed his worldly means to build for them a house of prayer, succeeded in obtaining his extraordinary request for miraculous intervention in his domestic troubles, much more may we confide in the goodness and generosity of our Saviour, and be assured of his manifold rewards in return for our help to build a house and home for his own very self, and for the propagation of His true faith; the pure worship of his heavenly father, and the sanctification of souls through the purifying and saving agency of His sacraments of grace. A collection was then taken up, which amounted to the handsome sum of \$394 44, in which is included a donation of \$100 from the Bishop, who also promised to give another \$100 at the dedication of the new Church next Autumn.

ORDINATION CEREMONY.

On the 21st inst. St. Mary's Church, Berlin, was the scene of a very impressive ceremony. On this occasion Mr. F. A. B. Laforet, who has been a much-esteemed student in St. Jerome's College, Berlin, during the last five years, was ordained priest by His Lordship Bishop-Janssens, of Natchez, Miss. The procession being formed at the college, it proceeded in the following order to the church, which is in the immediate vicinity of the college:—A large array of acolytes, bearing tapers and dressed in various colored cossacks and surplices; many priests; His Lordship and the rector followed; the rest of the students taking up the rear, altogether presenting an imposing appearance that could not fail to impress the beholder with the solemnity of the occasion. Upon reaching the church it was found to be well filled with a large congregation, composed of Catholics and Protestants, between whom the greatest harmony prevails in this locality. His Lordship at once proceeded with the ceremony of ordination, the impressive nature of which is too well known to all who witnessed it to need a description here. The priests present on this occasion were Very Rev. Father Hendricks, Detroit; Father Forster, New Germany; Father Gahl, St. Clemons; and the faculty of the college, consisting of Very Rev. L. Funcken, D. D., C. R.; Theo. Spetz, D. D., C. R.; Wm. Kleopfer, D. D., C. R.; J. Schweitzer, A. B., C. R.; Father Weiler, Ph. D.; and J. Halter, A. B. His Lordship was assisted by Fathers Weiler and Halter, the young priest being assisted by Father Schweitzer; Father Kleopfer, master of ceremonies. The service of the sanctuary was performed by the students of the college. The choir, under the efficient leadership of Dr. Spetz, rendered Bolman's Mass in F in capital style, reflecting just credit on the organist and singers and adding greatly to the edification and solemnity of the service. At the close of the ceremony Bishop Janssens, who is a fluent speaker, delivered an eloquent sermon on the dignity and responsibility of the priesthood under the Liturgical law, and stated in a very lucid manner how these were enhanced under the present Christian dispensation. He also referred to the duty of the laity towards those who abandoned all earthly pursuits, "who left all" to engage in the service of the Master and labor for the salvation of souls. The people were visibly affected during the ceremony and the delivery of the sermon, none more so than Mr. Laforet, whom we shall now call Father Laforet. When His Lordship took his departure from the church the people eagerly surrounded the railing to acknowledge the young priest's dignity by kissing his anointed hands and to receive his blessing, and most affectionately was the latter bestowed on them. A scene of great rejoicing took place

at the college on the return of the clergy and students, where all was done and provided by the housekeeper to make the occasion a happy one. Father Laforet celebrated his first solemn High Mass on Sunday, which was attended by a large congregation. On this, as on the preceding day, the young priest was escorted to the church by a large number of acolytes and girls beautifully dressed in white, with blue sashes. At the Sunday service the assistant priest of the young celebrant was Dr. Kleopfer, with Fathers Schweitzer and Weiler as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The Very Rev. L. Funcken, D. D., preached the sermon, which was quite an exhaustive discourse, and to which it is impossible to do justice within the limitation of this article; though an effort will be made to present a few of its features. The rev. speaker first explained how Christ established His church upon earth, in which there should be a body of men to continue to the end of time His great work of teaching all truth; directing the actions of the faithful in the way of justice, and of sanctifying souls by the sacrifice of the New Testament and the sacraments. He deduced therefrom the exalted dignity of the priest and the onerous duties connected with his holy office. He then addressed the newly ordained priest, telling him that he was not called upon to preach his own wisdom and philosophy, but the revealed truths of Christ, and that consequently diligent and constant study in the foundations of the sacraments was necessary. He was called upon to warn and reprove in season and out of season, not according to his fancies and humors, but according to the rules and principles laid down by Christ and his Apostles; hence it devolved on him to make himself still further acquainted with these rules and principles. But the accomplishment of this is difficult, or rather impossible, without the grace of God, and God gives us grace only when asked; therefore, prayer, and particular meditation prayer should be his daily spiritual food and drink, to strengthen him in his arduous and incessant labors. But that his teaching and exhortations might have their full effect, he must give them weight by the example of a holy life; otherwise he himself would become a reproach, while preaching truth and salvation to others. Indeed, any one who heard Father Funcken preach need not be told the instructive nature of his discourses and the earnestness of the rector.

DEDICATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, DUNNVILLE.

The interesting ceremony of the dedication of this beautiful church was performed on Ascension Thursday by the Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by the Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G., the Rev. P. Cosgrove, administrator St. Patrick's, Hamilton, Rev. J. Kelly, Caledonia, Rev. J. E. Cronin, Dunville. The ceremonies commenced at 10.30, after which High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G. The St. Basil's church choir, under the able direction of Professor Zinger, rendered Farmer's Mass in B flat with grand effect. After the Gospel the Rev. Father Cosgrove preached an appropriate and effective sermon, taking for his text "This day salvation has come to Israel." The congregation listened with rapt attention to the edifying words of the preacher. At the end of Mass the Bishop gave the solemn blessing with the usual indulgence. The church was commenced under the administration of the Rev. J. Kelly, by design by Mr. Robert Cloney, the foundation or corner-stone was blessed and laid on July 14, 1886, by the Right Rev. Dr. Carbery. The style of architecture is Italian. The building consists of a nave, seventy feet long by thirty five wide, with chancel eighteen feet deep by twenty-one feet wide, having on south side a beautiful Lady chapel and on the north side a commodious sacristy. The chancel arch is ornamented with pilasters surmounted by a rich classic moulding. The Lady Chapel and entrance to sacristy have a similar finish. The ceiling is covered with rich mouldings. Over the entrance is a good sized gallery calculated to accommodate over one hundred persons and exquisitely finished in the front. A high altar, the gift of Father Carbery to the church, is a splendid specimen of classic design, which adds a grace and beauty to the entire structure. It consists of the altar proper with super-altar and tabernacle. The reredos presents a large open, with circular top for picture of "Crucifixion." It is supported by two Corinthian pilasters, with richly carved capitals supporting a frieze and entablature. "Gloria in excelsis Deo," and in the pediment of entablature is a dove, emblem of the Holy Ghost, surrounded by rays, and the entire altar is surmounted by floriated cross.

The altar is painted in a flat white, with the carvings and enrichments richly gilded. The work was executed by Oukikahn of Hamilton, and reflects great credit on the skill and taste of his artificer. The pews, designed by R. Cloney, were made by Messrs. Bennett of London, and finished in their usual careful manner. The organ used on the occasion is a double bank pedal built by Doherty & Co., Clinton, Ont., and is on trial in the church. The entire appearance of the interior of this church has a finished and pleasing effect. The front of the church has a large circular window with smaller ones at each side and a great door for principal entrance. On the south angle of front is a beautiful campanile rising to the height of sixty feet. In this campanile or tower is another entrance to the church for winter use; it also contains a staircase to the gallery. The sides of the Church are pierced with windows filled with ornamental glass; between these windows are buttresses which give an air of strength and massiveness to the structure. The greatest credit is due to the accomplished architect, Robert Cloney, who has thus given a solid proof of his high culture and good taste and produced a monumental work for the good Catholics of the Dunville Mission. The entire cost is about seven thousand dollars, and there still remains a debt of about three thousand five hundred dollars on the building. The building was taken up by Father Cronin last September when he got charge of the mission. The care and watchfulness he bestowed on the work is now amply rewarded by having one of the most beautiful churches of the size in the province of Ontario to minister to the spiritual wants of his faithful and devoted people. We wish him and his people many happy years to enjoy the fruit of his white and care. We trust a sympathizing community will enable him to liquidate the heavy debt in a short time.

COMMENDATORY.

Halifax, N. S., May 13th, 1887. THOMAS COFFEY, Esq.,—Dear Sir, I take much pleasure in renewing my subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD, and embrace the opportunity of expressing my hearty approval of the manner in which the paper is conducted. I admire above all the thorough Catholic spirit that animates it throughout. The editor shows his intention to make it true to its name—a Catholic Record—not only of present but past events—the relation of which cannot but foster a true Catholic spirit among its readers young and old. It has merited the approval of bishops and clergy generally, who are the best judges of what constitutes a Catholic paper, and among those of the laity who admit the necessity of such a paper—and it is to be regretted there are many who do not—appreciate and enjoy it. It is, however, largely circulated. Your circulation can never be as large as I would wish. I will remove to Boston soon, when I will send you my street address. WILLIAM GAUL.

FROM LA SALETTE.

The following is the Honor Roll for S. S. No. 8, Windham, for the month of April. Fourth class—Nellie Dertinger, Mary A. Burke, James Morris and Fred Ussery. Third class—Thos. McElhone, Lily Ussery, George Becker and Jessie Morris. Second class, sr.—Carrie Billow, George Sowder, James McElhone and Murty Par-till. Second class, jr.—Nellie Casey, Maggie McElhone, Maggie Burke and Moeie Casey. Second Part, First book—John Morris, Joe Bridgeman and Charlie McElhone. First Part First Book—Joe McConally and James Casey. The names are in order of merit. KATH A. McDONALD, Teacher.



FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES BY THE PARISH PASTORS.

A CLERICAL DEMAGOGUE.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth Avenue, New York City.

SUNDAY WITHIN OCTAVE OF THE ASCENSION.

"While they looked on, He was raised up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight."—Acts 1, 9.

Last Thursday was the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord. It will be useful for us to go back in thought to that time which the Church is now commemorating.

I doubt very much, my dear brethren, whether it is within our power to enter into the feelings of the Apostles on the day on which our Lord finally left them.

Well, if we have made this mistake in the past, it is not too late to rectify it. "Behold, I set before you the way of life and the way of death." Choose even yet which pleases you.

AN EMINENT OXFORD DON TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT HIS CONVERSION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood purifying roots, combined with Iodine of Potassium and Iron.

ADVERTISER, MAY 24.

We publish elsewhere one of the harangues delivered by the reverend demagogue of Bond Street Church, Toronto.

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MONTEAL, AND A RIOT ENSUED.

Did any one in this Province deny Gavazzi's right to free speech on the ground that he was a foreigner? Are we to look at the jurisdiction conferred by the political constitution before we can decide what questions can be lawfully discussed?

When did Englishmen restrain themselves by any such rule? Thirty years ago a prominent Austrian statesman visited England. He had done the English wrong, yet the men in Barclay's employ ran him through the streets of London, and he barely escaped their violence.

We have said that Dr. Wild is singularly ignorant of the whole subject. What he says of the law shows that he knows nothing about it. When he says the Irish Land Act fixed the annual rental of land at \$200 an acre he states what is not true.

Horford's Acid Phosphate GIVES SATISFACTION. DR. S. NICHOLS, Bellows Falls, Vt., says: "I have used it and it gives good satisfaction."

WATER PROBABILITIES. It is probable that in the breaking up of winter we shall have much damp sloppy weather, when rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and other painful complaints will prevail.

Domestic Economy. As a matter of economy it will pay every household to keep a box of Yellow Oil on hand for accidents and emergencies, in case of pain a handy relief, and for wounds, burns, bruises and injuries.

WATER PROBABILITIES. It is probable that in the breaking up of winter we shall have much damp sloppy weather, when rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and other painful complaints will prevail.



Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, soundness of constitution will be established.

DR. PIERCE'S PELETERS - Anti-Bilious and Cathartic. A mild, yet powerful.

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BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. A. M. SMART, Cashier.

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M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON DENTISTS, OFFICE, 100 COLLEGE STREET, LONDON, ONT.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The regular meetings of the London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Street, London, Ontario.

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