Catholic Record,

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

VOL. 6.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

NO. 296

CLERICAL

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House.

foreseen:

James G. Blaine, the candidate for

of Western Pennsylvania in 1847. He

ing, but after pursuing that profession

for some time he married a lady from

Maine and removed to that state, where

he entered the ranks of journalism

becoming editor successively of the Port-

land Advertiser and Kennebec Journal.

1859 to 1862, being two years speaker of

the State House of Representatives.

Soon after he was elected to the House

of Representatives at Washington and

held his seat there till 1876, when he

was chosen to fill the vacancy in the National Senate caused by the retire-

ment of Mr. Morrill. He was twice

speaker of the House of Representatives,

and was the ablest parliamentarian in

that body. In 1876 he was a candidate

for the republican nomination for the

Presidency, and again in 1880, but the

combination of forces against him was

on both occasions too great to enable

him to succeed. When Mr. Garfield

became President he called the Maine

official position. During the last two

years he has been engaged on his work

ife of the republican nominee for the

Presidency are described as simple and

and to prophesy what he would accom

stated by himself:

man of genius:

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREET

Written for the Record Whitsuntide.

Lines composed on the occasion of the ceremony of Confirmation administered by His Lordship Right Rev. J. Walsh, D. D., in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, June 1st, 1884. Pentecost! we hall thy dawning! day of gladaess! feast of love!
Bearing to our hearts so sinful precious graces from above,
While the sun in golden splendor sheds o'er earth his radiant beams
From on high the Holy Spirit, o'er the Church His treasures streams
Joyously all nature quickens beneath Phoebus' powerful rays,
'Neath the Sun of Grace, glad voices raise on high their hymns of praise.

See the group of white-robed children at the altar railing kneel,
While the strains of joyous music from the swelling organ peal!
This glad morn has Jesus given to their souls their Heavenly Food
In the Eucharistic Banquet, His own Flesh and Precious Blood;
Now the Holy Spirit cometh, their young hearts to sanctify,
With His seven-fold gifts descending from the Father's Throne on high.

Consecrated hands are lifted, bows the silvery head in prayer
As the earthly Shepherd offers to the Holy Spirit's care
Each young heart, then marks the sacred sign upon each youthful brow,
Soldiers of the wounded Jesus, they must fight His battles now,
They must seek for heavenly treasures and despise the false world's dross,
They must combat ever nobly, 'neath the banner of the Cross. first embraced the profession of teach-

Angels bend in lowly homage as the sacred rite's conferred,
Lo! the Spirit-dove descendeth at the sound of mortal's word.
Enters each young heart to bless it, to console and sanctify,
Strength He brings and lofty courage from the ways of sin to fly,
Happy day! O may the brightness of thy sunshine ever stay
Like a beacon light to guide them through their toilsome earthly way!

PUPIL OF LORETTO.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

The great event of last week in the secular world was the nomination at Chicago by the republican convention of James G. Blaine, of Maine, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for President and Vice President respectively of the United States. The convention was the largest in point of numbers ever yet held in the neighboring republic, and its deliberations were followed with the closest interest by the public at large. The leading candidates before the convention were Messrs, Blaine, Arthur, Edmund and Logan, the two former being particularly strong. For a time it seemed as if neither of these gentlemen would receive the nomination, and that a "dark horse" would again come in the winner. But the followers of the Maine statesman stood so well and faithfully by their favorite that they were enabled to secure him the nomination on the fourth ballot. As a matter of interest and of record we give the result of each of the ballots held:

Edmunds93
Logan
Senator Sherman30
Lincoln4
General Sherman2
Hawley12
At the end of the second ballot it wa
found that Arthur had lost seven, Ed
mund seven, and Logan five and one
half, while Blaine had made a gain of
fourteen and one-half. The ballot stood
Blaine349
Arthur276
Edmunds85
Logan61
Sherman
Hawley
Gen. Sherman 2

FIRST BALLOT.

Edmunds

.....278

Lincoln The gains made by their standard bearer gave renewed hope and courage to the Blaine delegates. The friends of President Arthur made a vain attempt to stave off the inevitable by moving an adjournment, but the motion was rejected on a vote of 366 to 445. The third ballot resulted as follows:

Blaine37.	5
Arthur27	4
Edmunds 6	9
Logan, 5	3
John Sherman 2	5
Hawley 1	3
Lincoln	
Gen. Sherman	2
Pafare the fourth hallet was taken	

despatch was received from Gen, Logan which effectually decided the day. It read thus:

read thus:

'To S. M. Cullom, Chicago—Republicans of the States that must be relied upon to elect the President having so strongly shown preference for Blaine, I deem it my duty not to stand in the way

legislature and was a presidential elector for the Macrican lands, a principle he adopted from the platform of the American Irish Land League. For three reasons he will secure the support of the league and draw the bulk of the Irish army and made a most creditable record

of the people's choice, and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination. in the great civil contest, deserving early in the struggle the honor of promotion deared him to the masses of native Amerin the struggle the honor of promotion JOHN A. LOGAN. to the rank of Major-General. From The fourth ballot was then taken with a result, which, after the reading of Gen. Logan's telegram, might easily have been and in the latter year was elected sena-tor. In 1877 he was defeated by David Davis, but in 1879 was re-elected to fill the place of Gen. Oglesby. Gen. Logan, as well on account of his green and augurs, in the States." Blaine544 Arthur 207
Edmunds 41 Hawley..... as well on account of his war record as The nomination of Mr. Blaine was made unanimous. Gen. Logan was platform or declaration of principles then chosen as the republican candidate adopted by the convention deals with for Vice-President and his nomination likewise made unanimous. pronounces strongly in favor of protec-

the Presidency, was born at Indian Hill effective blow at alien landlordism: Farm, near West Brownsville, a little "The public lands are the heritage of town on the Monongahela river, Washthe people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings for actual settlers. We ington County, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of January, 1830. His father was small holdings for actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and will endeavour to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants." Ephraim L. Blaine and his mother Miss Maria Gillespie. The Gillespie family were all Catholics, and enjoyed a great reputation for mental strength and ability. Young Blaine had every advantage in the way of education, being at an early age provided with special instructors. He likewise attended a training school at Lancaster, Ohio, and was gradthe conditions of such grants." uated from the Washington University

tion and of labor reform, and deals an

On the Mormon question the convention was equally clear:

Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to enact such laws as will promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical progress of tical power of the so-called Mormor Church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the mili-tary if need be. He served in the state legislature from

On the subject of foreign relations the party puts itself on record in these

terms:

"The republican party favours a policy which shall keep the United States from entangling relations with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs, a policy which seeks place and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the western hemisphere."

Such are the main features of the declaration of principles on which the republican party relies for victory next autumn. The struggle will be bitter and perchance close. We will indulge in no predictions, as at this moment, in statesman to his Cabinet, making him the absence of democratic nominees, it Secretary of State. Since the death of is impossible to foresee what local and Garfield he has, however, held no personal issues may arise to add to the "History of the United States," just published. The habits and manner of pathy shown to his nomination by the graph publish despatches from Chicago summarized as follows:

unaffected. His religious views are "Among the principal causes which brought about Mr. Blaine's success were, "I have always been a member of the orough about Mr. Blaine's success were, first, his popularity among American anglophobists, and secondly, his greater popularity among the Irish Americans, His great strength among the Irish voters Presbyterian Church. I have never been a Catholic; but I would not make any public statement that I was not a Catho public statement that I was not a Catholic, because I would not be made to appear even in the slightest degree as reflecting upon the religion of my mother." is due mainly to his activity is due mainly to his activity while Republican leader in Congress during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869 in forcing Eng-land to recede from her claims of allegi-ance upon British-born subjects who had Mr. Blaine, says a contemporary, is many sided enough to be classed as a become naturalized as American citizens. This activity was developed in the case of Augustus Costello, who, with a "As an orator, a writer, a student of history, and a financier he has won renown. He has also a wide acquaintlarge number of Irish Americans, cluding Gen. Burke, was arrested in Ire-land and tried for utterances made in the ance with general literature. He is a United States, Costello was arrested while in Ireland in 1867 and placed on thorough man of the world, and is said to be completely master of the art of pleasing in a social way. As a conversa-tionalist he has few equals. With a keen appreciation of fun, he has a won-derful knack of telling a story so as to give it all the pith and piquancy of which it is capable. His private life is without reproach. Even his enemies have always conceded Mr. Blaine's great abilities, though they have regarded him as arbitrary and high-handed in his admin-istration of power. At the beginning of trial for a speech which he made in New York, while an American citizen, in 1865. The speech was construed as treasonable, and under the Act of 1848, which especially declared England's right to punish upon British soil Britishborn subjects for treasonable utterances or performances made upon foreign ter-ritory, Costello was sentenced to 16 years' penal servitude. His claims of years penal servitude. His claims of American citizenship were ignored upon the ground that there was nothing existing between the United States and Great Britain debarring Great Britain istration of power. At the beginning of his career it was his habit to make very short, crisp speeches, never speaking unless he really had something to say. It was this that attracted Lincoln's Great Britain departing Great Britain from claiming as a British subject any person born on British soil. Costello was removed to Millbank prison, where Blaine took up his case. Blaine organattention. That great President was almost the first to divine his future, Blaine took up his case. Blaine organized a Congressional agitation which resulted in the liberation of Costello and his colleagues, who possessed full Amer-ican naturalization, and in the treaty of "It is certainly a remarkable tribute to the wonderful personality of this man that without official position, or any of the other advantages usually possessed by leading candidates, he has been able to carry the Convention against such well-drilled forces as those of President 1870, in which Great Britain surrendered all claims of allegiance from British subjects who became naturalized as American citizens. Blaine is given by the Irish the full credit of extorting this treaty Arthur and the other possibilities of the from England, and of enabling Irishmen by free agitation to form American opinion as a factor in coercing England to deal John A. Logan, the republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was born justly with Ireland without subjecting themselves as formerly to arrest and punishment as traitors. Blaine also, it is believed, secured the incorporation in the Chicago platform of the dealers in the chicago platform of the chi Feb. 9, 1826, in Jackson county, Ill. He is of Irish parentage. He was lieutenant in the first Illinois regiment in the Mexican war. Admitted to the bar in 1852. form of the declaration in favour of legishe was the same year elected to the state lation prohibiting aliens from acquiring legislature and was a presidential elector

icans. The above statements, and others the close of the war till 1871 he sat in the national House of Representatives,

That Mr. Blaine will receive a large on account of his personal popularity, is Irish American vote is quite certain, and descent of the Divine Spirit on the Aposan exceptionally strong candidate. The that the next election will witness a very general dissociation of the masses of the Irish people in the United States all the burning questions of the day. It from the democracy, is one of the probabilities of the times.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.

We have to record with genuine feelings of regret the death, at an early age, of a good religious of the community of St. Joseph, at Mount Hope, in this city. The deceased lady, in the world Miss Egan, in religion Sister Mary Genevieve, had attained her twenty-fifth year. She was born in Galway, Ireland, and had spent five years of her life in the religious community, which, in her, has lost a most valued member. Two years and six months ago she make her profession, but has been for more than a year an invalid. A little before that time it became perceptible that the foul and relentless destroyer, consumption, had marked her for one of his victims. The deceased lady bore her illness with the fortitude and resignation becoming a child of St. Joseph. She saw her end approach without fear, for her life had been spent in the service of the Divine Master, in union with the Blessed Mother Mary and Holy Joseph. Her death occurred on the 5th irst. The funeral took place on the morning of Saturday, the 7th inst. At 8.30 High Mass was celebrated in the chapel at Mount Hope by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., assisted by Rev. Fathers Walsh and Coffey as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Immediately before the Absoute Mgr. Bruyere briefly and feelingly addressed those present on the reflections which the sad ceremony in which they that day took part should excite. He recalled to their minds in language pointed and impressive the certainty of death for all. We had but a short time to spend in this world, and that time we should pass in the practice of holiness, for a holy life, and a holy life only merited a happy death and a happy personal issues may arise to add to the complications and uncertainties of the struggle. Mr. Blaine's candidature will, however, be strengthened by the antipathy shown to his nomination by the English press. The Standard and Teleity, of poverty and obedience, all of which Jesus Christ confided to His Church which were virtues most precious in the sight of God. The sister, whose remains as a guardian of His holy Gospel." they were now about to consign to the

grave, had been characterized by the possession to a high degree of all the virtues of the religious state. She was patient, humble and obedient, and her life might be truly said to be a model to all who knew her. But they were bound to pray for her, that even the smallest stains of sin, if any such there were yet remaining on her soul, might be effaced therefrom. It was for this purpose they had celebrated and assisted at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Mgr. Bruyere drew some practical the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. conclusions from the ceremony of that Lyttleton, Limerick, Ireland, only sister morning as to the necessity of our being at all times prepared for death, and impressed upon his hearers the advisability of praying constantly for the grace of a

good and holy death. The remains of Sister Genevieve were then conveyed to St. Peter's cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed by the Rev. Father Walsh. Requiescat in

ST. MARY'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the semi-annual meeting of the above Society, held in the Christian Bros.' hall, Kingston, on Sunday, 1st inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing half year:

President—Rev. Bro. Michael
Vice-do—Louis Paladean (acclamation) Secretary—Frank Crimmens (re-elected)
Treasurer—Michael Fallon Committee-S. Lambert, Jas. Lambert and

J. Brennan.
The retiring officers are: Spiritual Director—Rev. P. A. Twohey President—Rev. Bro. Frederick Vice-do—Michael Fallon Treasurer—Edward Mullin Committee—W. Birmingham, C. Macar-

row, and Henry McGuire.
The clergy and Christian Bros. were elected honorary members. The Society is in a flourishing condition at present and bids fair to increase both in point of numbers and financial standing.
The committee of management are busily
preparing for the holding of the second
conference which will take place a few

His Grace Archbishop Lynch preached a most remarkable sermon in St. Michael's Cathedral, in Toronto, on the evening of Pentecost day, in which he vigorously dealt with some of the crying evils of the day. His Grace took for the subject of his discourse the mission of the Holy Ghost. And after speaking of the tles, commemorated on the day of Pentecost by Holy Church, he drew many practical conclusions of importance from the effects of that wondrous event. Why, asked His Grace, is it impossible to find Catholics looking round for a Church or religion to give them better guarantees for salvation than the Roman. They are sure they belong to Christ's Church, founded on Peter and on the other Apostles and their successors to the end of time. Those outside the Church were driven around by every wind of doctrine, their hearts and minds were not satisfied. hence they embrace the newest form of religion that flashes before them. Toronto, continued the Archbishop, is in many respects like the great city of Athens in

Greece: "Athens was once the most cultured and most highly civilized city in the world. Civilization was at its height there whilst Rome was barbarian, but that civilization was Pagan. There is no civilization outside the Gospel of Christ. The people of Athens created altars to every god, and lest there might be any god adored in other places of whom they knew nothing, they erected an altar to the unknown god. St. Paul, in the Areongous. reproached them paces of whom they knew nothing, they erected an altar to the unknown god. St. Paul, in the Areopagus, reproached them for adoring what they knew not. Well, Toronto is a highly cultivated city. It has many temples embodying various ideas of religion, all differing more or less. Christ prayed that His followers might be one, one in faith, one in baptism, yet the people are not satisfied with this unity. A new religion calling itself the army of the Lord starts up, and many people not satisfied with the Gospel that they learned during youth run after this new fashion improperly called religion. Can we imagine that Christ commissioned to preach His Gospel brazen-faced women and little girls with tambourines and scant dresses? Yet these people are said to have converted some very distinguished people of Toronto warry distinguished people of Yet these people are said to have converted some very distinguished people of Toronto—many distinguished for vice and others for their virtues. Beecher, publicly known to have discarded the Gospel as an inspired book and Christ as the true Redeemer of the world, gets a large house and a warm reception. People are longing for something new. They are not satisfied with their own religion. The foul-mouthed Ingersoll comes on, and he pronounces the adorable Son of God, our Redeemer, by whose

These are plain and wholesome truths that must have deeply impressed His Grace's hearers in St. Michael's. on Pentecost day. A more vigorous arraign ment of the irreligious spirit of the times could not have been made.

SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS.

Oa Friday morning, the 30th ult., a solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, for of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. The Rev. Father Twohey was celebrant, having Rev. Father McWilliams for deacon and Rev. Father Hartigan for sub-deacon. The Libera was sung by the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, of Belleville. The clergy present on the occasion were, Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, Rev. Fathers Twohey, McWilliams, McDonogh, Sprott, Fleming, MacDonald, MacDonell, Hartigan, Lynch and Higgins. The news of Bishop Cleary's bereavement excited a feeling of profound sorrow and sympathy as well in the city and diocese of Kingston as elsewhere. Rev. Father Twohey made the announcement of the sad event as soon as the news had reached

A Kingston paper informs us that on the day the sad intelligence arrived Father Twohey, before the May devo-Having asked the pious prayers of the congregation for the eternal repose of the soul of Mrs. Lyttleton, Father happiness of eternal life.

Twohey told the congregation that a solemn requiem mass would be offered up for the same intention at 8.30 on Friday morning the 30th. His Lordship has the sympathy of the entire congregation. Mrs. Lyttleton's death will delay His Lordship leaving Ireland till the 5th or perhaps the 12th of June.

In response to Father Twohev's invitation there was a large attendance of the Catholics at the requiem mass on the 30th ult., to join their prayers with those of the friends of the deceased lady in the old land, that the ever merciful God may grant her eternal rest. An Irish correspondent gives some interesting details concerning the holy death and solemn obsequies of the late Mrs. Lyttleton. The large attendance at the funeral testifies to the general regard in which she was deservedly held:

"It is," he says, "with deep regret I have to record the demise of this good and amiable lady, which took place on Wednesday night, the 14th of May, at her residence in this city after a brief illness. Her end was in harmony with her truly Christian and pious life. She passed away consoled by all the rites of our holy religion, and surrounded by those she held most dear on earth, amongst whom was her distinguished brother, Most Rev. was her distinguished brother, Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary (Bishop of Kingston, Canada). This morning, 10 a. m., office and High Mass were celebrated for her eternal repose in St. Michael's parish church. His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Butler, presided, and at his side was Most Rev. Dr. Cleary. The chanters were—Rev. J. O'Shea, St. Michael's, and Rev C. H. Conden, O. P., St. Saviour's, High Mass was celebrated by Rev C. Conway, Adm. St. Michael's, assisted by Rev D. Shanahan, deacon, and Rev F. Mortell, C. C., St. Mary's, sub-deacon. Besides the two bishops the clergy present in the two bishops the clergy present in the

c, St Mary's, sub-deacon. Besides the two bishops the clergy present in the choir were—
Rev C Conway, St Michael's; Dr Mechan, P P St Patrick's; Rev W Maloney, P P St Minchin's; Rev J Fitzgerald, P P St Mary's; Rev J M'Gory, St John's; Rev M Mooney, P P Cahir; Rev T Hannigan, P P Powerstown; Rev T M'Donnell, Clonmel, Rev. J Casey, C C do; Rev. E. Dunphy, Cahir; Rev. T Kelly, Sec Bishop Kingston; Very Rev. P V Kenny, O P St. Saviour's; Rev. C H Conden, O P do; Rev. T Hammers, ley, O P do; Rev. M O'Flaherty, O P do; Rev. J Daly O P Dublin; Very Rev. J Ryan O P Tralee; Very Rev. P Doheny O S A Limerick; Rev. J Hanrabam O S A do; Rev. W Dundon O S A do; Rev. Father Hanrahan O S A Dublin; Rev. Father Hanrahan O S A Dublin ; Rev. Father O'Keeffe S J Limerick; Rev. J O'Hanlon O S F do; Rev. E. O'Dwyer C C St. Michael's; Rev. T O'Shaughonessy, C C do; Rev. D Shannahan do; Rev. J O'Shea do; Rev. Father O'Grady C C St. Mary's and Rev-Mortell C C

do.

After the final absolution by the Bishop of Limerick, a procession of clergy, wearing scarfs and hatbands, was formed, and the remains, followed by a large crowd of citizens, were borne to St. Laurence's cemetery, the carriage bearing the two bishops immediately preceding the hearse. On arriving at the cemetery the Bishop of Kingston recited the final prayers in the mortuary chapel, and the body was consigned to its last resting

We repeat the expression of condolence tendered His Lordship in our last, and feel, we need not assure him, that nowhere have prayers more fervent been offered than in the diocese of Kingston for the happy repose of the soul of his deceased sister. It is such marks of Christian sympathy that assuage grief and afford true comfort in days of trial and sorrow.

TRINITY SUNDAY.

On Sunday last, in St. Peter's Cathe dral in this city, there were large congregations at all the masses. At high Mass Rev. Father Coffey preached on the subect of perseverance. He alluded to the expiration on that day of the time set apart for the fulfilment of the paschal communion and pointed out that the purpose of the Church in binding her children to the fulfilment of this duty was to guard them against relapse. They should, on their part, correspond to this purpose and to the graces they had received by partici-pation in the Eucharistic banquet. In the evening Mgr. Bruyere delivered a remarkably effective discourse. He began by briefiy and tersely summing up the main points of Father Coffey's discourse in the morning. He spoke of the importance of the fulfilment of the Easter duty, and showed the gravity of the responsibility. showed the gravity of the responsibility incurred by those who refused to obey the Church in this regard. He also spoke of tions in St. Mary's Cathedral, announced to the congregation that letters had been received from the Bishop announcing the death of his only sister. Mrs. the danger of deferring one's conversion ing the death of his only sister, Mrs.
Lyttleton, of Limerick. The melancholy event occurred at her home on the night of the 14th of May. His Lordship went to say good-bye to her before leaving for Kingston, but finding her ill remained with her and had thus the sad consolation of being by her side at the last.

Having asked the pious prayers of the

e Love of Our Lord. cloth....10 00 Cardinal cloth, red v. Father b, by F. X. y a Father mo, cloth, 25 t of Jesus, 100 mo, cloth

mmunion. d means of inicants, 12

f My First of Mary, 12 on, by Mgr, Commun-Sacrament, ne Catholic E. Glover, dments and phonsus **L**i-

R & CO ME ST.,

dead body? Did you expect a dead

half-a-dozen voices. "What could we with a dead body this hour of

night?"
"Dear me! dear me! I do not know

there he is knocking away at the door;

what will we do?'

The Mother Superior approached the

"Sir, what do you want here at this hour?" she asked, in a dignified tone of

"Will you open this door?" screamed the man outside. "Joe, wait; I'll help you take down the box."

you take down the box."

Down came the coffin. "Ugh, ugh!"
shivered Joe, and jumping a foot away.
"Spoony," ejaculated the man, and

"Spoony," ejaculated the man, and with one shove landed the heavy box into

the vestibule at the door.
"Open the door, I say," he screamed,

"or lave it battered down, for I won't ride another mile with this ghost behind

Slowly the key was put in the door,

The little porteress locked the door, and

witness the opening of this box."

The man became deathlike from fear;

shuddering, he answered:
"Not for my soal would I see the awful

thing—let me go!"

An ax was brought speedily and given

to the man; he was ordered to proceed. It was useless to refuse. The sooner done the better, and with one blow he made a

small opening in one end of the coffin. Suddenly his hand dropped, and he stared

at the nuns, exclaiming:
"It's the devil! let him alone—I saw

But even the devil could not be left

boxed is side the convent. Out he must

"Go on," replied the Mother, nerving herself to become an example of cour-

Another blow split the lid in two pieces,

The poor man leaned against the wall,

and rolled from side to side, scarcely able to articulate. Such bursts of merriment interrupted his attempt to tell his story,

that it was some time before he could re-late it in a manner to be well understood.

"I took the thing," said he, "to the Catholic Church in—Street—(a burst of laughter)—and when I told the sexton I

-there we waited, not opening our

church to read prayers over the body

but looking, like a wise man, first to see

where it came from, he turned to me, rather gruffly, I must say, and asked:

"'No, your reverence.'
"Well, this does not belong here; it is

"With this, he went out, but I heard

"Then I took it to the convent in-

their wits, telling them they must take

the corpse in anyhow, for I would not let it follow me all the way out to—— this dark night. Afraid of getting into trouble

with the police, I drove out here, as if the devil was after me, with that thing. He!

he! he!" (Pointing to the beaver.)
"How could you have made such a mis-

Lots of People

found in any other remedy for the same

body. If false, they cannot harm you

unless you are wanting in character; and

it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it

is the best Oil for horses I ever used.

Censure and criticism never hurt any-

take ?" inquired the Mother.

own city of New York?

class of diseases.

"'Can you read writing?"

H. Take it away.'

the nuns!

and I'm off,"

his tail !"

God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all, as we jostle each other, God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather.

to the heart: words are keener tha And mightier far for woe than for weal.

Were it not well, in this brief little journey, On over the isthmus, down into the tide, We give him a fish, instead of a serpent, Ere folding the hands to be and abide Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other; Look at the herds all at peace on the plain, Man, and man only, makes war on his

And laughs in his heart at his peril and shamed by the beasts that go down on the

Is it worth while that we battle to bumble Some poor fellow down in the dust; God pity us all: "Ime too soon will tumble All of us together, like leaves in a gust, Humbled, indeed, down into the dust. -Joaquin Miller.

A. BEAVER'S CONVENT ADVEN-

In the Convent of M—, not a hundred miles from New York City, the pious inmates were not long since aroused from their early rest by an unusual, unwelcome, and unexpected visitor. But we must be permitted to tell our story in our own way, and leave the curiosity of the reader respecting the guest for a short time unsatisfied, while we go back a little in our narrative.

One of the nurs, whose zeal and skill

in imparting knowledge is well known to many of our New Yorkers, exulted in the many of our New Yorkers, exulted in the proficiency of her class in Natural History, and with laudable pride displayed to visitors, who examined the convent with an idea of placing pupils at the academy, her cabinet of birds and curiosities illustrative of that branch of science. But there was still wanting in her collection a specimen of one of the most interesting of the class that build "houses without hands." That day Madame W——had endeavored to excite the admiration of her pupils for nature by her description of the wonderful nature by her description of the wonderful instinct of the beaver—the natural mason! His tail a perfect trowel! His work so artistic! His frame so adapted to his need! Still, the class listened, with glances toward one another that revealed an incredulity not flattering to the teacher. "Seeing will be believing," thought Madame W——. "A beaver I must have." But how to obtain one? Already her demand upon the treasurer for her class had exceeded her share, and a for her class had exceeded her snare, and a beaver would not be obtained without considerable trouble and expense. But the young ladies must see a beaver—it would be the finest specimen in the cabinet; indeed, now that the good nun had fixed her mind on the wish (for nuns are like all other good women), nothing she
had obtained heretofore seemed of any
value unless she could add a beaver.

After showing good cause why it should

After showing good cause why it should belong to the convent, the kind Mother Superior granted permission that a letter should be written to the convent in Canada, and an order given that a fine beaver be sent to M——, near New York at as little expense as possible.

Madame W——dreamed of the expected prize, and, with the enthusiasm of the naturalist, pictured to herself the wonder its presence would excite in the minds of her pupils, young and old.

her pupils, young and old.

Time passed, weeks came and went, and no tidings of the wary animal. Sometimes she thought it hopeless to look for its coming, and again she grew impatient, and declared she could have caught a wilderness of beavers herself in half the While she was losing patience and abus-

ing the tardiness of her sisters in the branch-house in Montreal, a busy scene might have solaced her heart had she been

In the middle of the school-room stood large box, in the centre of which was a black beaver, admirably stuffed and pre-

pared for transportation.

Several nuns, some in black vails and some in white, were around it, busily engaged in packing, in every crevice of space left, all the cast-off French books the institution could rake up, in order to supply the New York academy without the expense of express charge if sent in

any other way.

At last the box was ready; upon the cover was written "Madame W——, Convent of S. H., near New York."

One of the nuns wrote a note to the officer in charge of freight at the express office, and gave it to the man who was waiting for orders to remove the box from the convent.

The expressman, with help, lifted the box into his wagon; but its weight, which to him seemed extraordinary, excited his curiosity. When fairly out of sight of the convent, he slowly drew out the note from his pocket, and examined the

"I ought to know if I am taking fish or fowl to the market," thought he; I wonder it, just for the sake of knowing, wonder it, just for the sake of knowing, there would be a power of harm in my reading this bit of paper? Sure, what the express office can know, there is no harm in my knowing." Again he looked at the note: turned it around, and examined the writing from every point of view, and still he could not see why Mr. Lane, to whom it was addressed, would object to his knowing its contents. The note was carefully opened—he read in a

whisper:
"Will Mr. Lane please take particular care of this box? It contains the dead body of A. Beaver, which must be sent to the Convent of S. H. near New York,

without delay."
"Indeed! a dead body!" muttered the driver; "no wonder I could not lift it alone. Well, well! I'd like to know how the dead body of Mr. A. Beaver came to the convent, and why it must be sent to New York without delay, but that is

not my business."
The box was registered, "Dead Body of A. Beaver," and was placed with respect-ful care in the freight car, where it was

hinted that it must receive especial atten-tion till it reached its destination!

A few days after, a man from an ex-press-office stopped before the door of a Catholic church in New York city, and

in an undertone called around him two or three men, who were mixing lime at the time opposite a new building, to help him to carry into the church the body.

"Let it be buried decently," said the man to his comrades; "surely I can't go with it at this hour, five or six miles out of the city."

of the city."

The sexton of the church was busily

preparing for a festival the following day, and seeing the box brought into the aisle, inquired the meaning of the unexpected

arrival.

"You see," said the driver, "Mr. Beaver died suddenly with his friends, in Canada, and his cousins, the nuns, have sent him here, by express, to be buried decently; so just call a priest, and I'll feave you."

The box was laid at the head of the aisle near the altar, and the sexton whis-

pered to the man:
"Wait here till Father D—— blesse the corpse and sprinkles it with holy water."

Father D-- had just come in, greatly fatigued, from a number of sick calls, his patience not a little tried by the unreasonable demands of some of the invalids, who had sent for him before the doctor

who had sent for him before the doctor had been summoned.
However, hearing that a corpse was lying in the church waiting for interment, he put on his clerical robe, and, with a book in hand, entered the private door of the church leading to the sacristy.
"What is this "" inquired Father D——, with a could be a prearance.

rather gruffly, amazed at the appearance of the so-called coffin! "Can you read i' he asked, angrily, pointing to the name of

The sexton to whom he spoke, for the first time examined the address, and thoroughly mortified, answered:

"Yes, sir."
"Take this away." said Father D—— to and as slowly turned, while all but the porteress retreated a little distance back. The hall-lamp had been lighted. No sooner was the door opened than the long the astonished driver. "Do you not see it belongs to the convent?" belongs to the convent?"
"Six miles' ride to-night with a dead body? No, sir," replied the expressman. "I'll leave it in the street first."

box was thrust into the hall, occasioning by its entrance a chorus of shrieks from "Pil leave it in the street first."

"Take it to the convent," said the sexton; "they will keep it till morning."

Away drove the wagon to 17th Street, and the driver rang the bell violently. A timid-looking little Sister opened the

or.
"I have Mr. Beaver in the wagon, put the key in her pocket.

"Call in that boy," said the Mother Superior, "and remain yourself till this box is opened; you shall not leave till you I must leave him all night with you," said the man, determined to put a bold face on.

"Oh, no! we can't receive gentlemen here," answered Sister M.—, alarmed at the idea.
"He won't hurt you," was the reply.

"He has been dead these three days."
"Dead three days!"
"Yes, dead these three days; and the nuns in Canada boxed him, and sent him

by our express to you."

"Lord have mercy on his soul!" ejaculated Sister M——; "we can't take him here; you must take him away."

At this moment a matronly looking lady, in a long vail, and a rosary at her side, with a heavy silver cross suspended from a ribbon around her neck, made her appearance, and, in the most decided and

authoritative manner, ordered the intruder to leave the house, which, of course, he refused to do.

The express-book was then produced, and the order shown to the astonished

nuns.
"I know nothing of this man, nor will I receive the body here. I will call the police if you do not instantly leave the house," repeated Mother B——.
There was no remedy, to M—— he must and there stood the beaver!

A moment of wonder and amazement, and then such screams of laughter as could only equal the intense fear that a moment before had held them all in such breathless silence.

There was no remedy, to M—— ne must go; and the sooner the better, he made up his mind, was his only course.

Picking up an idle-looking boy, whose old clothes indicated want, if not worse, he promised him a ride, and ten cents at the end of it, if he would go with him to M——six miles away—for he did not like the idea of a solitary drive with his companion. who seemed to have no friends willing to

receive him.

It was late when they reached the grand had a dead body—(he! he! he!)—he
opened the door and carried it in, and laid
it in the aisle. Taking off our hats—(he!
he! he! pointing to the innocent beaver) portal of the Convent of S. H. The sisters had finished their devotions. The lights, one after another, had been extinguished, until the dim light in the hall, and the low taper in the Infirmary, was all that could be seen in the pile of buildings on the com-manding eminence. Ding, ding, ding! sounded the loud door-beil, and startled the Mother and the porteress; for it was not permitted by their rules to receive visitors at this hour, and rarely were they disturbed. Again it rang! The hand was evidently a nervous one, and the person in great haste to enter. With trembling n great haste to enter. fear, Sister B-, the porteress, took her dim lantern in her hand and went to the lower hall door. Just when she reached it, another pull at the wire made the

and echo through the silent corridors, and almost took away the little courage she had suumoned while praying to saints and angels to stand between her and harm. "Who is there?" inquired Sister B—, in a low tone, that could not have been heard had not the man outside put his ear close to the keyhole, impatient to hear the

close to the keyhole, impatient to hear the first footfall that approached the door. Now and then, while waiting, he was glancing round at the wagon he had just left, to see that all was quiet there and in safe keeping with the boy who held the rein. The youth was shivering with terror, and counting the seconds that the driver left him alone, had fixed his large awas upon the low helpind hum as if his eyes upon the box behind him, as if his gaze could pin it to the wagon.

"Who is there?" repeated Sister B—, stooping down to the keyhole of the

"It is here," answered a hoarse voice

"What is here ?" inquired Sister Ba little strengthened by curiosity.
"The body! the dead body!" replied

cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kid-ney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has more real virtue in a package than can be the voice outside. "The dead body!" reiterated Sister B—, dropping her lantern, and rest-ing both hands upon her knees, while bending down to the keyhole, and ventur-ing one more question before she meant to run away and leave the man to his fate.

"The dead body! What do you mean?"
"I mean I have brought the corpse, and you must take it in," he answered,

if true, they show a man his weak points and forewarn him against failure and "Oh, have mercy on us!" screamed trouble. Sister B—, and away she ran to call the Mother. By this time the conversa-M. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes:
"I have [used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
on horses for different diseases, and found tion had awakened half-a-dozen nuns, and, before she reached the stairs, they came stealing down, alarmed at what they knew

not.
"Mother! madame!" said Sister B--, "Mother! madame!" said Sister B——, Observe that the name "Dr. Thomas's scarcely able to articulate, "a man at the door says he has brought the corpse. What as there are imitations of it.

body?"
"A dead body! a corpse!" exclaimed

A representative of the Evening News called on Col. Robert G. Ingersoll at the Mansion House yesterday and had the

Mansion House yesterday and had the following talk:

"Have you read the 'Notes on Ingersoll,' by Rev. Father Lambert?"

"Several copies have been sent me, and I have read a few paragraphs—enough to see that the book amounts to nothing, that it is utterly devoid of anything worth

hour f" she asked, in a dignined tone of authority.

"I want nothing, but I'd like to get rid of this corpse I've been carrying around all the afternoon for you—and not for ten living men would I have come all this way with a dead body at my back, if anyone would have taken it from me."

"But, my good man, you must go away; we cannot take in dead bodies here—we know nothing of it."

know nothing of it."

"See here, now, none of your nonsense; this coffin is directed to you, and came by express to you; and open this door right off, or I'll batter it down."

"But, my good man—"

Whack, whack, whack, at the door, interrupted the sentence. The poor nuns fell on their knees and called for help. Whack, whack, whack!

"Will you open this door?" as you call them, has ever signified any desire to discuss with me that I know of

"No, I simply cent out the Catholic Church many members of the Catholic Church who are championed by these gentlemen and who consider the 'Notes' worthy of a reply. Would you meet any dignitary of the Catholic Church?"

claim that God is on their side-that wy its entrance a chorus of shrieks from the nuns!

"Pay me eighteen dollars express charge, and I'm off," said the man, relieved, as if a mountain-load had been taken from his force are the foundation of such a chest. Lambert is so anxious noticed by me. Of codoes not wish to be ac

does not wish to be accepted on the "I oppose the Catholic Church for the that I do the Protestant. same reason that I do the Protestant. Both are the enemies of progress; both certain ideas, have so little joy in this world and are yet frightened about the next. I want to do what I can to get fear out of the mind. The world is bad enough, anyway. Let us make all the joy we can."

FATHER CRONIE'S REPLY. lished in Buffalo, at the office of the Catholic Union, and the seventh edition is now going through the press, making 100,000 copies called for within a single With all due respect to the gifted infidel and his opinions, the News did not accept this answer as conclusive, or agree with Mr. Ingersoll when he says the "Notes" Mr. Ingersoil when he says the "Notes" are not worth answering. The "Notes" are considered by the intelligent public, Catholic and non-Catholic, to be worthy the mettle of an Ingersoil—and Ingersoil cannot escape that fact. This morning a representation of this representative of this paper called or Father Cronin, the accomplished editor of the Catholic Union, and secured the fol-

owing interview:—
"Did you hear Ingersoll?"

"No."
"Why, I thought you were a great ad-

worth more than the bane. as eloquent in the genuine acceptation of tne term. He is indeed flippant, pungent and sparkling. But true eloquence is that which convinces the intellect and persuades the will. Ingersoll, in his anti-Christian blasphemies, does neither.

has not written against Ingersoll for notoriety. His first "Notes" were printed in
a weekly paper published in a country
village, and he was only persuaded to
collect them in book form by the solicitation of friends. The reputation of his
work has grown so rapidly that it does
not need any new advertising from a
direct controversy with Colonel Ingersoll,
while the distinguished orator's fame as an
opponent of religion has steadily decreased
with the circulation of this and other
unanswered criticisms. The opinion is judging from the reports printed this morning? Has he any new arguments?" "I regard his talk last night as a rehash of the old baked meats of infidelity that

"He has declined to reply to Father Lambert's 'Notes,' and here are his reasons (the reporter showed a printed slip of the interview above): what do you think of his course ?

"In declining a reply to Father Lambert's now famous 'Notes on Ingersoll,' the little joker shows admirable prudence.

he will not want to; second, he cannot; third, he can pretend not to notice an obscure country pastor. Very well. Then let some of his disciples or admirers try to rehabilitate his smirched character. We

"When Ingersoll, therefore, said, 'I must "When Ingersoli, therefore, said, I must wait for an invitation,' he was simply telling another untruth, just as when he stated that he read only a few pages of the 'Notes.' That book he read and re-read panionship they find there, which they fleshed in his quivering heart. If he wants to know how the 'Notes' are regarded by the non-Catholic and secular press through-out the country, let him turn to their com-

"But don't you admire the Colonel's bravery and his well known sympathy

"Yes, Ingersoll is, par excellance, the orator of gush, and verbally at least, loves | in your household, and bring in mirth and to shed maudlin tears down his fat red cheeks. I believe he even wept for his sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy clients—the star-route thieves. As for his bravery, the present retreat of the brave Colonel reminds me of another retreat than mere pleasure. Whether they shall Colonel reminds me of another retreat made by him during his short but brilliant military career. The story is told by James Redpath, and told with evident by James Redpath, and told with evident that, with exertion and right means, a mather may have more control over the

THE BLASPHEMER.

THE "NOTES" NOT HEEDED-DECLINES TO RECOGNIZE FATHER LAMBERT—FATHER CRONIN REPLIES. Buffalo Evening News of Monday.

ordered to guard a ford with instructions to delay an advancing army of rebels just as long as possible, in order that our army might make certain counter movements. He held his position as long as he could do it, but the enemy came up in such overwhelming force that he had no course left but to give the order to retreat left but to give the order to retreat-every man as best he could to save him-self. It was devil take the hindermost.

self. It was devil take the hindermost. As Col. Ingersoll was galloping away with his men, as fast as their hoises could get over the ground, his horse stumbled in a lane and thre whim. Just as he fell several balls struck the logs near him, and on looking up he saw two or three Rebels raising their carbines at him. With characteristic quickness and presence of mind he shouted at the top of his voice:—'Hold on there. Don't make ———— fools of

answering."
"Will you consent to meet Father Lambert or Father Cronin of this city in de-"Neither of these gentlemen, or fathers

on there. Don't make — fools of yourselves; I've been doing nothing else for the last five minutes but wishing for

and loyal to principle as this hero, as easily persuaded to recognize the ______ Confederacy—how would the war

"The brave Colonel's ready wit has not

deserted him: it shielded him from the bullets of the rebels as it now shields him from the lance of Father Lambert."

"Ingersoll says of Father Lambert's book

structive criticism, which is right in Bob's

line, and the people who are reading it will soon begin to make up their minds

that the preacher of infidelity doesn't feel the ability to answer it if he keeps on try-

ing to ignore it."
The following pertinent remarks relative

made with reference to the gifted speaker's old lectures. The valiant Colonel has declined to

meet Father Lambert in open debate, on the shabby pretext that his merciless critic

What a poor excuse—especially for so

keen a logician as Col. Ingersoll is sup-posed to be! He at least ought to know that what is said, not who said it, is the

material point to consider.

Father Lambert's little book is pub-

Such an enormous issue as that must

give the "Notes" more actual power than Col. Ingersoil would be likely to meet in

"any representative" Catholic. He could not possibly belittle his own position by

not possibly belittle his own position by noticing those potent "Notes."

I hope that every one who listens to the eloquent infidel to-morrow night will buy a copy of Father Lambert's book. Its

price is but 50 cents in cloth binding and 25 cents in paper. It will cost 50 cents

to hear Ingersoll. The antidote surely is

The statement of Colonel Robert Inger-

professional atheist, in regard to

Buffalo Courier

does not answer because he is not able.

How to Save Boys.

discover does so much to repress the dis-turbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it, that their homes compete with pub-

ic places in attractiveness. Open your clinds by day, and light fires by night.

upon your tables. Have music and en-tertaining sports. Banish demons of dull-ness and apathy that have so long ruled

representative man of his

a good chance to recognize your -

Have you been authorized to act for "No, I simply echo the feeling of a great

of the Catholic Church?"
"I must wait for an invitation. I do
not think Father Lambert needs answering
in any way. He may be a good man, but
I know that the Catholic Church has no argument in favor of the supernatural, and for that reason I think no defender of that church worth meeting. Why should they wish to discuss with me? The

he is taking care of their church, and if this is so they need care nothing about me. If Mr. Lambert has answered me, that is enough.

The book will show for itself. No doubt he has the old arguments and really believes that he has succeeded in demolishing all there is of science and infidelity. My objection to the Catholic Church is that it is the enemy of intellectual liberty.

fill the present with fear and the future with flame. I do not hate Catholics or Protestants. I do not wage a war upon priests or ministers. It is not a personal matter. I am opposed to certain dogmas, certain ideas, and I attack them, not people. There is no reason for personal feeling. It is not a matter of like or dislike-but of logic. Hundreds of 'answers' have been published, and I have answered some of the best, but even those were not worth the time. There can be no answer to a fact, and no answer can help the old, absurd and cruel superstitions of the churches. I pity the poor people who

mirer of eloquence."
"So I am. But I don't regard Ingersoll

Father Lambert of Waterloo, made to a Courier reporter yesterday, is not merely discourteous but false. That gentleman has not written against Ingersoll for noto-"What do you think of his latest effort. lirected to Madame W ____, Convent S.

Christian controversialists have flung to the dogs long before Ingersoll vouchsafed him laugh outside, and thought him mighty hardened. He! he! his light to the world. Street, and there I scared them out of

unanswered criticisms. The opinion is gaining ground that the gallant Colonel

Indeed Father Lambert foretold this re-fusal when, at the close of his book, he "No mistake at all, ma'am ; here, look at "Of course we do not expect him to re ply to us, and for several reasons. First, he will not want to: second, he cannot:

my book, which please sign."
Sure enough it had been registered,
"Dead Body of A. Beaver, to be left at
Convent S. H., near New York City." Who can say that the story has not already gone abroad, with broad margins filled up, that dead bodies are left at conhold ourselves responsible to him, and to all the glib little whiffets of his shallow vents after dark-indeed, in the dead hours of night, and in the very face of our get bilious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, &c., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly

until he felt the author's merciless blade ments at the close of the book.

"On one occasion he (Ingersoll) was ence whatever.

CHURCH ETIQUETTE.

'COLOSSAL CHEEK" AND WANT OF POLITE-NESS ITS PRIME FACTORS

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

Have you ever noticed the number of wall-flowers that cluster in the back part of Catholic churches during Mass on Sunday, or impudently enter a pew paid for by some one else? It is hardly necessary for me to ask this question, because I feel satisfied your answer will be, "Yes." It has become so much like a rule with a certain class representing the rising generation, so accomplished in the purchase of a halt dozen cigars or a reserved seat in the theatre, that it can scarcely pass unobserved to any one. The adamantine "cheek" displayed by those individuals, and their weak excuses of financial inability are truly wonderful; and this acquirement and pretext is the result of a studied cultivation that, if applied to some of the better faculties, would be productive of better results than those attained by the cultivation of "cheek."

During the delivery of the sermon, how onfederacy.'

"He was taken prisoner. And as Mr. Redpath informs us further: 'He was not exchanged, I believe, but paroled and sent home. This ended his military career.'

"If all our soldiers had been as brave this here.

During the delivery of the sermon, how sneakingly some of them will slide into an unoccupied seat that they will, after seated, occupy with the same sang froid of the person across the aisle, who has paid for his. And these are of the rising generation, so accomplished in all that pertains to the art of money-making; experts in the art of cultivation of that colossal "cheek" approaching insolence; adepts in the art of infringing upon the rights of others who regard this obligation as self-imposed, and a necessity, and as such, viewed from that he has never felt any necessity of answering it. Well, there is no necessity. And there is no necessity that Robert should go about asking questions about God and Moses and immortality which he an obligatory point, must be faithfully discharged. But those representatives of this age of "Prince Alberts" and "toothpick" shoes do not regard this as an obliga-tion, but rather—to judge from their cannot answer. But while he is in the platform business Ingersoll would do well actions—as an imposition upon their blessed rights that can only be remedied o give a little attention to the "Notes on Ingersoll." It is an admirable bit of de-

by ignoring it.

It may be proper to remark right here that an investigation would prove that those young men who faithfully discharge this duty are synonyms for moral honesty and although this grade of honesty is and although this grade of nonesty is inconsistent with the acquisition of wealth, its practice gains for a man the implicit confidence of his fellow beings. Point out the man who faithfully discharges this duty, and I will show you a man who can be implicitly trusted. Exto Ingersoll's new (!) lecture in Buffalo, appeared in Sunday's Express. We thank Mr. Matthews for his kindly mention of Mr. Matthews for means and the father Lambert's "Notes":

Col. "Bob" Ingersoll is announced for a lecture at Music Hall to-morrow evening, and the performance is advertised as a criminal. If there should be some important mission to fill in the interest of a would the congregation appoint the congregation appoint to the congregation app church, would the congregation appoint any one of those individuals who hug the better work to do in Buffalo, new work more worthy of intellectual resources— than in delivering any new lecture. Let him answer some of the pungent "Notes on Ingersoll" which Father Lambert has

any one of those individuals who nug the
wall every Sunday during Mass? It
appears to me they would not.
However, in this connection I wish to
say that there is not that degree of courtesy extended to strangers in churches that there should be. tainly makes a very bad impression upon a stranger to be obliged to remain standing during the entire service, and tainly will give that church a wide berth afterwards. If this were confined alone to men, it would not be so bad, but in some churches they are selfish enough to compel ladies to stand while strong, hearty men occupy seats that common courtesy should induce them to yield in favor of a

woman.
Some years ago, at a certain church in
this State, Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell
was administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. The church was well filled, woman. and many were standing. Among those and many were standing. Among those who enjoyed this luxury was a woman, apparently but just after arising from a bed of illness, with an infant in her arms. The child was crying vigorously, because of the uncomfortable position in which it had to be held, while the poor mother, exhausted by weakness and the weight she bore in her arms, was compelled to sit where—on the floor; and she was sit where—on the floor; and she was kindly permitted to remain there from the time she sat down till services were

the above; and in this instance can it be termed discourtesy only? No; a man with a fragment of manhood in him would denounce it as unworthy of a savage Com-manche. A man will not lose anything by being courteous to strangers who may enter his church, and a stranger will not fail to appreciate the motives that induce such courtesy. FERGUS O'SHANE.

Burying A Trappist.

A correspondent visited the Trappist monastery at Gethsemane, Ky., recently Of the monks and their habits he says "When a monk dies no useless coffin incloses his breast, but, wrapped in his circular, with his cowl drawn over his head as in life, he is buried. Each grave is cov-ered with myrtle and has a black wooden cross bearing the name of the cell's dusty inmate. At the foot of each grave is a Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is disturbed by vague ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manifold ways. little stool, where the father who conducts you kneels to pray for the soul of the departed, At the end of the row is a new, open grave, which will receive the next body, and which constantly helps the father to 'remember death.' There are no qualifications for the Trappist order.

Any man who will obey the rules may stay seven years, giving his labor to the community and his thoughts to God, and, if he does not like it then, may withdraw. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that their homes are associated with the repression of natural instinct, you will be sure to throw them in the society that in some measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public houses at first for love of liquor—very ous works, among which is a Bible printed at Lyons in 1532." The abbey contains a fine library of religi-

Cant Phrases.

I think there is one habit worse than that of punning, says Wendell Holmes. It is the gradual substitution of cant or flash terms for words which truly characterize their objects. I have known several very genteel idiots whose whole vocabulary has deliquesced into some half-dozen expressions. All things led into one or two categories—fast or slow. Man's chief end was to be a brick. When Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the wall. Put books and newspapers the great calamities of life overtook their friends, these last were spoken of as being a good deal cut up. Nine-tenths of human existence were summed up in the single word bore. These expressions came to be the algebraic symbols of minds which have grown too weak or indolent to discriminate. They are the blank cheques of intellectual ruptcy; you may fill them with what ideas you like, it makes no difference, for there are no funds in the treasury upon destiny of her boy than any other influThe following sp Dr. Dearin, in the St. John, Newfo April 14th, on the Dr. Dearin said

JUNE 14, 1884.

THE LAND TE

pleasure in suppor petition. I take of ing done somethin nonor of bringing luring last session learned member for I may be permitt praise, and say the ast year I made or speeches upon The Government up, and it shows yes when the tro uch a report as the my hand; but at that the report some attention sho the premises on the Street; the partic tention last year. but should have to every part of the

and tenure. The able one, and has of information in ermis ion, Mr. S the report of the S tive Council and the important sul are in St. John uestion whether to Legislative into that since the clo the Legislature, th them, and much

The first step mittee was to les the leases under proving tenants their present agr For this purpo was prepared, diview, and these several parties or bearing. Replies large number of while on many of opinion that existing condition The matter ha considered as to recommendation

in the interests side property of ent derives a larg the usurped pos waters of the h doubted public lapsed by any a estimated value wn at \$2,120, of 20 years value The importar contemplation of the acquisition of tion on the subje requested to en committee have man an elabora subject, the res care, and marke

might not assum

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with the app Goldsmith's de of St. John' "Sweet Aubur plain, Where wealth ing swain There was 1

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ing little town morning; con each one was tion, little thi occur. In a l houses that m afternoon. I more than th had seats in so far as these believe that

their minds. strange coinci

THE LAND TENURE QUESTION.

The following speech was delivered by Dr. Dearin, in the House of Assembly, St. John, Newfoundland, on Monday, April 14th, on the "Land Tenure Ques-

Dr. Dearin said :- "I have very much pleasure in supporting the prayer of this petition. I take credit to myself for havng done something in connection with this very important subject, as I had the aonor of bringing it before the House luring last session. Like the hon. and learned member for St. Barbe, Mr. Boone. I may be permitted to use a little self praise, and say that I flatter myself that ast year I made a very eloquent speech or speeches upon this important subject. The Government have taken the matter ap, and it shows its importance in their yes when the trouble is taken to prepare uch a report as that which I now hold in my hand; but at the same time! consider that the report is not perfect, because some attention should have been given to the premises on the north side of Water Street; the particular subject of my contention last year. The Committee should not have confined itself to Water Street; but should have taken into consideration every part of the town interested in this and tenure. The report is a very valuable one, and has afforded me a great deal of information in its perusal. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will here read the report of the Select Committee:

"The Joint Committee of the Legislating Council and House of Assembly to

tive Council and House of Assembly to whom was referred the consideration of the important subject of the Land Tenure in St. John's with a view to the question whether they should be subjected to Legislative interference; beg to report that since the close of the last session of the Legislature, they have been engaged in the discharge of the duty entrusted to them, and much valuable information has been obtained as the result of their labours.

The first step decided on by the committee was to learn the exact nature of the leases under which the waterside premises were held, and the position of improving tenants at the termination of their present agreement. For this purpose a statement of queries

was prepared, directed to the object in view, and these were distributed to the several parties on whose cases they had a bearing. Replies were received from a large number of the parties addressed and while on many points they vary in their views, there is a general concurrence of opinion that some modification of existing conditions is much to be desired.

The matter has not yet been so fully considered as to admit of any specific recommendations, while suggestions have recommendations, while suggestions have been made as to whether the Colony might not assume the right to purchase, in the interests of the public, the water-side property of the town, which at present derives a large part of its value from the usurped possession of the adjoining waters of the harbor, that are the undoubted public domain and have not lapsed by any adverse possession. The estimated value of the water side is set wn at \$2,120,000 at the computation

of 20 years value. The important consideration of the harbor space had a prominent place in the contemplation of the committee, and, for the acquisition of the necessary informa-tion on the subject, the Government were requested to employ Captain Robinson's services on the desired enquiries. The committee have received from that gentleman an elaborate report on the whole subject, the result of great painstaking care, and marked ability, which will be a most valuable record for future reference,

and guidance. It shows how largely the waters of the Harbor have been encroached upon by the extension of breastworks and wharfs, and the absolute necessity of early measures to arrest the progress of this encroachment demands the prompt action of the Government. This report of Captain Robinson is herewith presented, and the com-mittee feel that in the work entrusted to

him, that gentleman has done a public service of much deserving.

The whole subject of the enquiries of the Committee is one which it would be a committee in the committee in the committee in the committee is one which it would be committee in the committee in unwise to deal with until it has been

considered by the Legislature. The Committee submit that much valuable data has been obtained by their labours, and that the Legislature will be information thus enabled from the acquired to appreciate the whole case and apply to it such a course of procedure as shall seem best adapted to the important

objects to be accomplished."

All the troubles and expense incurred in the preparation of this report are not to be thrown away without some results flowing from the committee's labours to meet the wishes of petitioners. It must be the intention of the Government to deal with the question. It is a very important question, one of the most important that could occupy the attention of the House. No petition that has ever come before us is of such vital importance to the people of St. John's as the present. The large number of signatures appended to it, num-bering over five hundred, fully testified to its importance. A petition so numer-ously and respectably signed ought not to be treated lightly at our hands. Few hon. to its importance. members present were eye witnesses of the scene on that memorable 9th of June, Those who were eve witnesses of that sad and melancholy event, and saw the town just before it, would be struck with the applicability of the words of Goldsmith's deserted village to the town of St. John's immediately before the

"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the Where wealth and plenty cheered the labor-

There was never a more active or thriving little town on this side of the Atlantic than the town of St. John's on that fatal morning; commerce was in full sway; each one was engaged in his daily avocation, little thinking of what was about to occur. In a little more than twelve hours the whole city was in ruins, fine dwelling houses that morning were in ruins in the afternoon. Ido not think that there are more than three of the present members had seats in the House at that time; but so far as these gentlemen are concern believe that the remembrance of that there what they are deprived of in their catastrophe can never be eradicated from their minds. I may remark that it was a strange coincidence that caused the city of the companies of their will read a short extract receipt of U. S. stamp.

Chicago to be destroyed, by the kicking over of a kerosene oil lamp by a cow, while in St. John's a like terrile calamity

resulted from the over boils of a glue-pot in a cabinet-maker's sho. This con-flagration which laid our town in ashes enabled the landlords to extract increased

view of that, the lessees now come before us and ask us to step in and interest our-

these leases were entered into, our people had no choice in the matter. I know of

one case in particular where the person was compelled to take the land through

be a very great injustice to compel that

man to surrender his premises or accept exorbitant terms from an absentee land-lord. At the time of the fire the houses

were wooden and the insurance was then

as high as five per cent., and in consequence of the high premiums demanded,

most of the buildings were not insured, and those that were, only partially so. Immediately after the calamitous event

as soon as the land was taken the first thing that had to be done was to clear

away the debris and erect wooden sheds, which, owing to the high price of labor

and material, came very expensive; these

in a year or two had to be sup-planted by the valuable stone and brick

erections which now adorn the city, and which stand as a demonstration of the

energy and perseverance of our people. But where, I would ask, are the men who

made these erections, our neighbors and

our friends? Passed away: the father, the

mother, the sister, the brother, the friend, the associate and neighbor. Gone, gone

to "where beyond these voices there is peace." I cannot picture to you, Mr. Speaker, the dear ties of our childbood

home. Early associations cannot be easily eradicated from our memory; these erec-

tions, where our tenderest and happiest

years were passed, every nook and corner and surroundings of those buildings, the

child when he has attained the years of manhood, looks back upon with fondness, a fondness bound up with associations that

can never die. For similar instances I need only refer you to your own country (Ireland). Mr. Speaker, our tenant ques-

tion here can never reach the appalling magnitude which characterizes the Irish

land grievances, but the principle is the same in both cases and the difference is only a question of degree. That question

has there, sir, been the cause of commotion for years, and its history has been written

to the ground, people turned out on the wayside to die, the infant child trying to

cannot be gainsaid, and a glance at the black list of your country will prove to a

demonstration the truth of the state ment I now make. The land ques-tion has been the means of depopu-

lating Ireland to the extent of two mil-

these teachings to practical results, and

ple; though last year a small commotion was raised in London and a league was established there, to which I immediately

called the attention of the public here in a letter over my own signature, so that similar steps should be taken by them. I

the United States and Canada, seeking

which I clipped from a paper this morning on this very subject.—
"Thirteen families, numbering 52 persons, are to leave the Island of Skye for North Carolins, in the United States. They are to be conveyed by steamer to Liverpool and thence to their destination in America. The landlord Macdonaid, has, in its issue of May 17th, has taken over the poor people's effects, and article on the strength of the Catholic enabled the landlords to extract increased rentals from their tenants. The people were coerced into submission to their taskmasters. There is no occasion for me to further dilate upon the coercion practiced by the landlords to compel the people to submit to whatever terms they—the landlords—choose to dictate. In a year or two the leases granted at that time will expire, and in view of that, the lessees now come before has taken over the poor people's effects at a valuation, and his factor adds £10 for crofters and £5 for cotters out of the Lord Mayor of London's fund. We read that the people are heart-broken at having to leave the native soil on which they have bestowed so much toil, and while hundreds of acres around them are practically waste under sheep and deer. It may be taken for granted that these whole clearances in selves in their behalf. They ask for an extension of their lease upon fair and equitable terms, and it is beyond doubt the duty of the Legislature to carry out the views of the petitioners. At the time Scotland will not escape the notice of the Irish landlord class, and that the pinch of hunger emigrations will embolden Lord Spencer and his Chief Secretary in their

cruel policy of evacuation.
"The Scottish landlord despots have evidently adopted the same policy of depopulation long since acted on by their Irish brethren. By this means they hope to settle the land question. For selfish purposes of their own they rob the counwas compelled to take the land through force of circumstances, or else leave the country. He made an erection upon the land which cost him £1,800 which is now as good as new. By the time his lease expires he will have paid a total of £2,600 in ground rent. The same parcel of land was purchased freehold with a wooden reaction or it for £200. Would it not try of its best elements of population. Better war or famine or pestilence than the ravages of landlordism. It is a curse and a blight upon any nation or people afflicted with its presence. And the government that sustains it, participating in its guilt, must share in its punishment." erection on it for £300. Would it not

its guilt, must share in its punishment."
Weall know (Mr. Speaker) the feeling common to the whole human race which makes a man's home dear to his heart. Though that home be on a rock it is by reason of the hallowed associations clustered around it, dear above all else to the man who calls it home; and, so here in St. John's, those houses that are to be affected by our decision on this question are dear to those decision on this question are dear to those who have spent their lives and reared their families in them, and also to their children who were cradled and reared to manhood under their roofs. I consider it would be an outrage on the part of the Government if it did not do all in its power to protect the rights of these people, to see that their wrongs were rectified and to accord to them a full measure of jus-tice. We, as subjects of the empire, justly glory in the British constitution and roids ourselves, in the right which it and pride ourselves in the right which it accords. Let us while we admire its grandeur profit by its teachings and model our legislation on this subject by a due regard to the spirit of right and equity which that constitution embodies. We have to guide us in arriving at a determination upon this question the precedent of our neighbors in Prince Edward's Island. I happened to be in that province during the time of the land agita vince during the time of the land agna-tion there some years ago. The people were then on the verge of civil rebellion and the troops had to be called out to preserve the peace. The result of that agitation was that the Government had to purchase out the land owners, and since then peace and prosperity have reigned predominent. The land tenure question has not so far called for much attention at the hands of legislators on this side of the Atlantic, and the reason of this is, I believe, that in the large cities of the United States houses have not been, as a rule, built by lessees, those who build there generally purchasing out the freehold, or the land owners make their in the tears and blood of her people, goading these people on to acts of desperation which reddened the hand and blackened the heart of the guilty party. The acts, the diabolical acts that have been committed under landed tyranny I am unable to speak of. Homes and domiciles levelled the beautiful and the second second the second own erections. The petitioners in the present instance simply ask at our hands fair play and justice. Will we give it to them? For my own part I feel assured that the Government will see that fair play is had and for this purpose will carry to a successful issue some such equitable policy as has been foreshadowed by the report of the select committee I now hold in my hand. I think that the most desirdraw nutriment from its dead mother's bosom, are heart-rending scenes for me to speak of; but they are historical facts, they purchase out the interests of the land-lords at twenty years valuation. The tenant could then be conceded the right of preemption, and allowed to pay off the amount by yearly instalment in twenty tenant could then be conceded the right of preemption, and allowed to pay off the amount by yearly instalment in twenty years with interest on the principle at a fair per centage. I do trust that some amicable settlement of this question will be arrived at and that everything in our power will be done that is likely to conduct the peace and happiness of the modern and the principle and the peace and happiness of the modern and the peace and happi The people have been driven from their homes and friends to the great American Union and the Canadian Do-minion. The hearts of the people have been blackened from suffering; but I hope a better day is dawning for that unhappy country. A better feeling appears to be abroad there. We all must admit that the present premier of England, Mr. power will be done that is likely to conduce to the peace and happiness of the people. Mr. Speaker, if I possessed the magician's wand I would put a voiced tongue into every stone in the city to raise their voices in advocacy of tenant rights in our capital. This great question, sir, must be based upon equity, equity, our guide and hope, should be as pure and upsulfied as the crystal stream or like one just they could but carry Church influence in the conductive feel ingsthey could but carry Church influence. Gladstone, has done wonders for Ireland, and when the present measures which are now before the British House of Commons for the amelioration of the people of Ireland become law that good feeling will be still further increased. Though we may unsullied as the crystal stream, or like one of those noble shrines of chiselled archithink that the tenants ask too much at our hands when they petition us to fix the rental and afford compensation for tecture that deck the shores of ancient Greece, or like the blushing bride arrayed in all her angelic beauty and perfection, the improvements they have done to the land, yet we are materially helped in the or like the noble warrior returning from his long campaigns with the trophies of a solution of the difficulty presented to us by the beneficent legislation of that great statesman, (Mr. Gladstone) towards Ire-land. He has opened the door on this momentous question, and has gone much hundred battles upon his brow, who will unfurl to the balmy breeze that sweeps o'er our fir-clad hills the glorious banner of freedom and liberty, and to this banner do I bow as to the God of my idolatry. further than we are asked to go here, and in fixing the rents in some cases has re-duced them a hundred per cent. This

(Great applause.) KEEP IN THE FASHION .- The Dia mond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

How to Cure a Cold.

duced them a hundred per cent. Inis done by British law should make us feel proud of living under the British Constitution. That constitution which the departed Hampden so nobly advocated centuries ago in the halls of the senate of his country. His teachings were not lost upon the posterity of Eagland, but when the day and hour arrived they brought these teachings to practical results, and Take some gentle opening medicine, bathe the feet in warm water, adding a raised a constitution the admiration and glory of the British Isles. If we turn our spoonful of mustard; remain indoors equalize the circulation with warm bath attention to England we will find things in a much happier state there: a con-tented people with happy homesteads, emigration on a very small scale, and this confined to a particular class of the peoand friction; drink warm ginger tea, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the most perfect and the safest cough cure that can

be procured. To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure Bloo all diseases arising from impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. Remarkable Restoration.
Mrs. A. O'Brien. 372 Exchange Street. similar steps should be taken by them. I regret that they did not move in this matter and have a petition before us at the opening of the House, so that we should have had full time to deliberate upon this weighty matter. Scotland is also troubled about this land tenure. In

Mrs. A. O'Brien, 372 Exchange Street, also troubled about this land tentre. In the Hebrides, whose history Boswell wrote, long, long ago, we see that the people are compelled to fly from their homes and friends to seek new homes and friends in Buffalo, was supposed to be dying with consumption and abandoned by her phy-sician. She suffered terribly and was reduced in flesh to ninety pounds. In this condition she resorted to Burdock Blood In this Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty-six. She will gladly answer enquiring sufferers on

The Philadelphia American, a careful periodical, has, in its issue of May 17th, an article on the strength of the Catholic Church in the United States. The writer insists that the number of Catholics in the country can not be judged from the pub-lished statistics, since these statistics, when

isned statistics, since these statistics, when correct, represent the whole mass of bap-tized Catholics, not the communicants: "They may be 'bad Catholics,' not even complying with the requirement of one confession and communion a year. But ecause they are baptized and are not formally excommunicated, they are held to belong to the Church. In point of fact, the Roman Catholic Church loses a great many members by the emigration from Europe to America. We have known both Irishmen and South Germans who never crossed the threshold of a church after they came to this country. In many cases their children become attendants at Protestant Sunday-schools, their parents remaining quite indifferent yet both parents and children would be counted as part of the Roman Catholic population, unless they connected them-selves formally with some Protestant

body."
It is true enough that the Church has lost many children by emigration from Catholic countries, and that the propor-tion lost through the influences of the public schools, mixed marriages, and the public schools, mixed marriages, and the general atmosphere of religious indiffer-ence in this country, is very large. It is not true, however, that the "nearly seven millions," given as the Catholic population of 1882, represent a very large number of "bad Catholics," or adult Catholics who have received baptism in infancy and neglected their religious duties since. The United States c ever reports considerably under-estimate the Catholic population. In an article on the Catholic Population of the article on the Catholic Population of the United States, written by Dr. John Gilmary Shea, in Sadlier's "Catholic Directory" for 1884, the reason is given. The census reports give only the seating capacity of Catholic churches, in most of which several Masses are said every Sunday, each Mass attended by a different congregation. It is evident, if a church be capable of holding one thousand persons, and yet is filled three times on Sunday, that the calculation of one thousand Catholics for that mission is just two-thirds below the real number. churches in the large cities are filled four, five, and even six times on Sunday.

This method does great injustice to

Catholics, while it gives a false air of numbers to Protestants. It is notorious that the Protestant churches are rarely entirely filled. Two services are held in each of them on Sunday, but they are attended by the same people, as a rule. Preachers like Messrs. Talmage and Beecher talk to large crowds at both services, but it requires great "drawing power" on the part of a "minister" to fill a Protestant church at the morning or evening service. The writer of the article in the American would have done well to familiarize him self with Dr. Shea's note in the "Catholic

self with Dr. Shea's note in the "Catholic Directory" before making such a sweeping assertion, particularly as his omission to do so makes a large part of his well-written editorial worthless.

Dr. Shea further says: "The population given in this work, as the estimates of the Most Rev. Archbishops and Right Rev. Bishops, are not mere guesses, as some seem inclined to hint; nor do they include all who by baptism are Catholic. include all who by baptism are Catholic but who no longer attend the worship or

frequent the sacraments."

The writer in the American seems into fields from which wise men would exclude it. But the Roman Catholics of America, and more especially the Irish element among them, are not of this

But surely, if the writer in the American had considered his article, he would have remembered that God is first and one's country second; Christians, if they call themselves such, would, at least, say this. If Cæsar conflict with God, God is to be served, not Cæsar. The Catholic Church is the repository of divine truth; in giving allegiance to her, we give it to God. All Catholies who are "practical" are Catholics first, and Americans afterwards. this, it does not follow that a Catholic loves his country less because he loves the Church more; or that he is ready to refuse what is due to Cæsar because he does his duty to God. The American finds comfort in the fact that the Parnell testimonial continued to increase after the famous letter of the Propaganda to the Bishops of Ireland. It is time the fact that the letter was not addressed to laymen at all, and that it had reference only to certain abuses at churches and chapel doors in Ireland, were thoroughly understood. No layman or priest was forbidden to con-

tribute to the fund. It does not follow that, because a man puts the crucifix above the stars and stripes, he can not be a good citizen. In fact, it follows that he is the better citizen What is called "priestcraft" is a bad thing ; but Puritanism and Calvinism gave us the only form of "priestcraft" known in this country. The artist who painted the singular frescoes in the dome of the Capital at Washington, paints

or the Capitor at washington, paints "priestcraft' fleeing before liberty in mythological guise. This "priestcraft' represents Puritanism, not Catholicity. Catholicismer taught, if they listen, to draw ithe line between God and Caesar, but to defraud neither. There is no need to fear that there will ever be a "Catholic Party" in this country, unless, indeed, tyranny were to take the place of

the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. It is just as probable that Catholic churches will be seized by the Government, after the manner that the property of the Propaganda has been seized by the Italian Government, as that the Catholics of the United States would form a "party."

Why should intelligent people worry themselves about such phantoms? There can be no better citizen than the practical Catholic—no citizen more patriotic,

cal Catholic—no citizen more patriotic, more devoted to his family, than he who seeks always to do the will of God. It is very kind of the American to avert Pro-testant fears of Popery by telling Protes-tants that Catholics are not nearly so numerous or so devoted to the Church as they are said to be. How grateful we ought to be for this !-

"There is a very simple and easy way to counteract this tendency to independence of feeling and action among Roman Catholies. It is by prescribing them as utterly sectarian, as priest-ridden enemi-ies of liberty and toleration. Whatever tends to intensify their esprit de corps, iso-late them from contact with Americans generally, and make them a people apart from the other citizens of their native or adopted country, can not but tend also to increase the force of narrowly sectarian feelings among them. It is this that will increase the influence of extremists who wish to rally the whole Roman Catholic population for a crusade on the public schools. It is this that will help petty demagogues to appeal to Roman Cathodemagogues to appeal to Roman Catho-lics to vote for candidates of their own party. It is this, and this alone, that may make our Roman Catholic population a

danger to the country."

Whether ignorant or malicious people proscribe Catholics as enemies of liberty or not these things are sure: they will never be the first to drag religion into politics, nor will they, following their spiritual guides, approve of Godless edu-

ECHOES FROM THE HEART.

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

A worthy priest of Geneva had one day A worthy priest of Geneva had one day clambered up to a miserable abode of pov-erty and sorrow. Having accomplished his mission of mercy, he descended—and so absorbed was he in the happiness of having imparted comfort, that he lost his way in the house. But no, I err, it was God, I think, who had permitted the mistake. He unexpectedly entered a magnificent parlor, where a number of artists were partaking of a sumptuous feast, Upon recognizing Abbe Mermillod, (today the illustrious Bishop banished from Geneva), every one smiled, and he was asked if he had come to hear confessions. The young priest was silent for a moment and then said :

"Bear this in mind, gentlemen, if some day your heart is crushed with remorse or suffering, the only alternative left you, unless you be cowards, is confession or suicide

All had listened attentively to these last words. And, as the minister of God was about to retire, a young actress, who had hitherto withdrawn from notice, moved towards him with the manifest in-

tention of following him.

"Ah!" exclaimed her companions,
"whither are you going? Have you any
idea of making your confession."

"Why not?" she replied, "wherefore
should you care?"

And she want out with the Albe

And she went out with the Abbe. And she went out with the Abbe.

They were scarcely alone when this young person, falling at his knees, frantically seized his hand, saying: "God Himself has sent you to me, father: I do not know whether you have read it in my heart, but,

till a little while ago, I had firmly resolved to take my life this very night.

I have not been to confession for seven years. Left an orphan and destitute of all means, I joined a theaof all means, I joined a theatrical company and God knows how much I have suffered. I relied on an affection that I believed sincere, and I have been basely betrayed! Hissed yesterday on the stage, I felt the bitterness of humiliation added to that of treachery. Orphaned, hissed, and betrayed, I had determined to put an end to my wretched existence, and to-night, after the farewell dinner, I was going to cast myself in the lake. Your words, your alternative of confession or suicide, have been to me a gleam of light.

Pity my misery."

Alas! how many sad suffering souls among us to-day! Souls that have lost all hope in this world and still refuse to trust in a life to come.

They bewail the coldness of heaven; they complain of human conventionalists.

they complain of human conventionali ties, social prejudices, barrenness of minds, penury of hearts. Life here below which they had fancied a beautiful golden dream, haunts them like the spectral shade of inglorious, uncrowned martyr-dom. They deplore that no one understands their misery, and that none can alleviate their infinite desolation. Ah! who will ever heal the bleeding wounds of the heart, or soothe its immortal sorrows? You have neglected the cross, denied and cursed it-and it is that cross that crushes and annihilates you. Pleasure has been your only law, and now the burning mantle of misfortune is wrapped around you like the tunic of

Life does not belong to us, and we do not shape it according to us, and we do not shape it according to our whims and dissolute affections. It hath been written that the universe will contend against fools, and the word of the Lord is verified in you, embodied in your existence, giving forth to the world a terrible lesson. You had placed all your happiness and all your hopes in the creatures of this world, and already these creatures rise against you, evade your eager grasp, tear themselves from your love, leaving you to the dreary solitude of your soul. Will years bring

calm and happiness?

Alas, the fleeting days of pleasure and illusion are passed; the roses of spring are faded; the wreaths of the feast are already withered on your furrowed brows. Old age, at best, is sad to all; but oh! how dark and gloomy will it be to you!

What soothing recollection will your

faded memory evoke, what hope will strengthen your feeble steps tottering towards the grave? Reminiscences of pleasure afford little solace when darkness around us. Virtue dreams of her sacri-"Catholic Party" in this country, unless, indeed, tyranny were to take the place of liberty, and attempt to deprive them of liberty, and attempt to deprive them of were your sacrifices? Where are your cured."

recollections of virtue? What have you done for heaven? The grave is so cold and still that few can think of it without a shudder and eternity is so awful and so dark.

No, no, it is impossible for you to be

No, no, it is impossible for you to be happy.

A modern poet said: The malady of this age is hopelessness:—men have no future. And a great physician asserts that two-thirds of the men of the present day die of grief. 'Tis easily proved! Sorrow above, sorrow below, sorrow to the right, sorrow to the left and overhead a leaden heaven. It is enough to drive one mad. God has chastised you because you have defiled His image within you: because

defiled His image within you; because you have refused to recognize that He is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Ah return to Him ere it be too late. - Baltimore Mirror.

AMERICAN SANCTUARIES.

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN INDIANA.

One of the first surprises to an Ameri can Catholic pilgrim in Catholic Europe is to see so many indulgenced altars, so many indulgenced shrines, so many places of pilgrimage to which are at-tached unnumbered and priceless privileges and graces. On returning to America, however, the surprise is continued by finding that the very privil tinued by inding that the very privi-eges and graces attached to these shrines have been conferred upon their fax sim-iles in America! especially the Holy House of Loretto and the Portiuncula at before "going abroad," but seldom is the full meaning taken in. All over our United States are scattered these duplicates of venerated and indulgenced shrines, and if they fail to draw pilgrims is in the Old World, it is from the fact that we seldom realize the treasures in the hands of the Church, or realize how prodigal she has been of these treasures. Few people can visit the Holy Land, or follow the actual Via Crucis trodden by the Man of Sorrows and His Mother; but we all share in the merits of those who can do this every time we "make the Stations." To bring all this home to Catholics in America, is to take us one step nearer to having shrines of our own; and who can say that our United States of America will not, in one of the generations or centuries to come, have both?

This train of thought was suggested by hearing that a fac-simile of the Portiun-cula of St. Francis of Assisi, which has stood many years on the domains of the Order of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Ind., has been reproduced on the grounds of the Sisters of the Holy Cross grounds of the Sisters of the Holy Cross at St. Mary's, one mile distant, to which are attached the same indulgences as to that at Notre Dame, and as at Assisi; while we all know how exquisitely the Holy House of Loreto stands on the edge of the grove overlooking the river St. Joseph at this same St. Mary's, thus proving itself a veritable sanctuary of Mary ever Virgin, and of her devoted

servant, the seraph of Assisi.
Putting all these facts together, what wonder that the new edition of the "Golden Wreath for the Month of Mary," sent forth from this sanctuary, should bear special marks of the growth of the devotion of the Mother of God in the United State II. ted States! It is one of the charms of this unpretending little book that it claims the Blessed Virgin for our country, and pledges our national traditions to suspiedges our national transform to such tain her honor. On page twenty-nine is an "example," drawn from the army records of the late war, which no Ameri-can Catholic can read without tears of gratitude; then, from page 186 onward, there is one jubilant song attesting the present and future honor of Mary, Virgin and Mother, in the United States of America; while to this we may add another praise in favor of this little book of devotion, that it is the first to add to its printed Litany of Loreto the invocation: "Queen of the Most Holy

Rosary."
Among the modern authors quoted a Among the modern authors quoted as having promoted the devotion to the Mother of God, are not only Father Faber, and the Bishop of Salford, England, and Dr. Dixon, Primate of all Ireland, but Archbishop Spalding and Dr. Brownson, of our own land, the "Land of Mary Immaculate." On the wall of the Sanctuary of the Duomo of Orvieto are twenty-eight pictures, representing the twenty-eight pictures, representing the Life of Jesus and Mary, interwoven, as they are, in a way never to be separated. Below these pictures are depicted the twelve prophets and the twelve apostles, and below these, just above the wooden stalls of the choir, is a line of forty half figures, representing those Fathers and Doctors of the Church who have given sweet and honorable titles to the Mother of God.

Taking this as a precedent, who knows that future ages will not see, in some sanctuary of Mary in the United States, the venerable heads of those American Docors who have borne such witness to Mary, and to the virtue and merit of the nonors paid to her? It is the bringing these matters to ourselves, to our own day, our own churches, our own sanctu-aries, which is to make the devotion to Mary—or any other devotion—a living devotion, a fruit-bearing devotion; not a borrowed one from across the sea, nor a barren stock from the fair orchards of other lands. The verdure of May, the beauty of her enamelled meadows, the joy of her blossoming orchards, is all around us; and with the May carols, we long to have the songs in Mary's praise resound ing through our groves, and dying away in delicious distances over our hills. Blessed will be the eyes and the ears of those who see and hear all this in the future; but blessed, also, will be those who, in this our cold and barren generation, plant one seed or nurse one vine of promise in honor of Mary, "Queen of the Most Holy Rosary."—Euza Allen Starr, in N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N. Y., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one applica-tion also removed the pain from a sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed-so much so that she could not

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RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00 pree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Temples, \$12.50 Payable in every case in laing rates made known on appli oved by the Bishop of London, and nended by the Bishops of Ottawa, on, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-ergymen throughout the Dominion. correspondence addressed to the Pub-will seed to prompt attention.

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Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884. BISHOP WALSH IN THE HURON DISTRICT.

The county of Huron is one of the largest, wealthiest and most populous in the Province of Ontario. On the north it is bounded by the county of Bruce, on the east by Perth and Wellington, while its western limits are laved by the waters of the great Lake Huron. The county consists of sixteen fertile and populous townships, with a Catholic population of seven thousand. If to this we add the Catholic population of Hibbert in the county of Perth, but properly belonging to the Huron tract, we have a total Catho lic population in this fine district of fully eight thousand. There are six regularly constituted parishes in the county of Huron, with Hibbert included.

At the extreme north there is Ashfield, of which the Rev. Father Beausang is pastor, then Wawanosh with the Rev. Fathe John O'Connor; Goderich, Rev. Father Watters; Seaforth, Rev. Father O'Shea; and Irishtown, Very Rev. Dean Murphy. Blessed with so devoted a priesthood, the Catholics of Huron are of the most zealous and devoted character, and never are so happy as when welcoming to their midst the chief pastor of the diocese. For some time they had been looking with eagerness and anxious interest to His Lordship's visitation amongst them, and resolved to give him, as is their wont, a right loyal and Catholic reception.

left Stratford for Goderich. He was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, and Rev. Father Tiernan of London. At Goderich His Lordship met with a hearty welcome from Rev. Father Watters and his good people. Though Father Watters only got word that very evening of the exact time of His Lordship's arrival, he succeeded in gathering a large number of his parishioners, who, as soon as the bishop stepped from the train knelt reverentially to receive his blessing. They then formed themselves into a pro cession and proceeded with the bishop and clergy to the pastoral residence. His Lordship was much moved by this manifestation of regard on the part of the good Catholics of Goderich. Father Watters is to be heartily congratulated on the imposing and impressive character of the demonstration he was enabled in sp short demonstration he was enabled in so short a time to organize. On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, and Rev. Fathers Watters and Tiernan, proceeded to Ashfield, a parish about sixteen miles north of Goderich. The township of Ashfield has a Catholic population of about eleven hundred souls, Father Beausang being, as we have said. pastor of this mission. The drive through the beautiful country that girds Lake Huron proved delightful and invigorating. The great lake sparkled and revelled in the sunlight, its blue surface and its restless wavelets presenting the spectacle of happiest mirth and most joyous merriment. The fields were their richest robes of green and the forest resounded with the melody of the birds. No more beautiful time could have been chosen by His Lordship for his visitation of the parishes in the Huron district—for no month is more beautiful in this western peninsula than leafy and luxuriant June, the month which inspired the beau-

The June is here, the blushing month of

With roses garlanded and lilies crowned; And in her train o'er daisied meads the Trip joyous, while sweet odors breathe And field, and brake, and grove are all

With merry call, glad note, and sylvan song; Like fairy bell soft tinkling laughs the rill, And zephyr whispers low the flow'r.

As wine thy kisses warm; and 'neath thy

spell
I throb and thirst—thou glory of the year—
For green and basking mead and bosky dell,
And glassy bosom of the woodland mere;
And mossy banks deep hidden in the grove
With violets sprinkled, and the arbored That blooming hedges fringe—and there to

And fondly dream that I was young again

Or, by the margin of some sylvan stream That willows screen, 'mid plumy fern to And mark the minnows 'neath the lilies gleam,

gleam, And slow in silv'ry squadron glisten by; And watch the wild bee 'mid the flow'rets

stray.
And flitting birds asport in mimic strife,
And fancy in the glorious summer day
That back to me bad come the June of life!

About 9.30 His Lordship and accompanying priests arrived at Ashfield, when without delay, was commenced the examination in Christian Doctrine of the candidates for confirmation. They were found thoroughly prepared. His Lordship then very impressively addressed them on the nature of the sacrament they were about nature of the sacrament they were about to receive. By its reception they were to become soldiers of Christ, and as soldiers of Christ they should be characterized by fidelity, courage and fortitude. They had fidelity, courage and fortitude. They had a difficult battle to wage, but by the graces imparted in confirmation they would be dressed him. What little of good he had

enabled to wage it successfully. High Mass commenced at 10.30, Rev. Father Tiernan acting as celebrant. After Mass His Lordahip again spoke, dwelling this time very forcibly on the reciprocal duties of parents and children. He warned parents that they held their children in trust, and that for these children they would be obliged to account with all exactitude and rigor. He urged on children to be obedient and respectful to their parents, that God might bless them with length of days and a happy eternity. Confirmation was administered to one hundred and seventeen persons.

days and a happy eternity. Confirmation was administered to one hundred and seventeen persons.

In the evening the Bishop, with his attendant clergy, drove at the invitation of its kind pastor to Wawanosh, where they spent the night. His Lordship complimented Father O'Connor on the many improvements made since he had last been there, especially the construction of a fine new presbytery and the renovation of the church. On Thursday morning His Lordship returned to Goderich where confirmation was administered next day. On Friday morning, the 6th, the children preparing for confirmation marched in procession from the convent to the church, the bishop and assisting priests walking likewise in procession from the pastoral residence to the church. Arrived at the church His Lordship at once began the examination in catechism of the confirmandi. They were found thoroughly in examination in cateenism of the confirmandi, They were found thoroughly instructed. High Mass coram pontifice was then commenced by Rev. Father Tiernan. His Lordship was assisted at the throne by Rev. Dr. Kilroy and Father O'Connor. Rev. Dr. Kilroy and Father O'Connor.
The other clergy present were Father
Father Beausang, Boubat, Watters and
Lotz. After Mass His Lordship, in a
splendidly sustained and exhaustive sernon of nearly an hour's duration, spoke if the sacrament of confirmation and the graces it imparts to the human soul. He eloquently depicted the nature of the combat in which we have to participate in order to obtain heaven. He exhorted them to beg of the Holy Spirit to infuse that day into their souls all His graces but specially that of ffortitude that they might be true followers of the Divine Master. The attention of the congregation pages illumed. graces it imparts to the human soul. He followers of the Divine Master. The attention of the congregation never flagged throughout this masterly sermon which produced a most profound impression. At its close the Bishop gave confirmation to seventy-five persons. A most pleasing incident followed, the children who had incident followed, the children who had received confirmation approaching the altar railing, presented to His Lordship through one of their number, an address of kindest greeting and warmest affection. At the close of the address another of the children presented his Lordship with an exquisite bouquet in which was artfully hidden an offering of \$25 in gold to the cathedral fund. His Lordship was deeply touched at this mark of filial affection. He said that the little ones of his diocese were his jewels and his riches, that he loved them deeply because of their innocence and their fairness in the holy sight of God. Upon them too depended the future of the church in this country. Therefore it was that they enlisted all his solicitude. Their offering to his cathedral was of the richest character. It was the effering of young and innocent hearts—hearts On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., His Lordship

of the richest character. It was the oldering of young and innocent hearts—hearts precious in the sight of God and dear to their bishop as their spiritual father.

After the address of the children Mr. Campion, barrister, presented the following from the laity of the parish:
The Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop

of London: —
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP: -MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:—
You have come to visit us in the discharge of your heavenly mission in this beautiful month of June, and our lovely town has put on its garb of beauty as if to join with us, your devoted and loyal people, in paying you that tribute of profound respect to, which the distinguished author of "Thoughts on the Sacred Heart" is so emineatly entitled.

The same Divine authority. My Lord,

The same Divine authority, My Lord, ("Go Teach all Nations") which sent St. Patrick to "Dear Old Ireland," the home of our fathers, from whom we received our imperishable faith, has sent Your Lordship here and nobly have you filled your exalted position, as can be seen in the growth, spiritually and temporally, of our Holy Faith in the Diocese of London.

The unwearied zeal and great admin

istrative ability which you have shown in your truly apostolic career, the bril-liant talent and extensive learning which have distinguished you as a preacher and writer, and the heroic disinterestedness and contempt for the things of this world which have uniformly marked your career, have all combined to render your character beloved and revered by all who know you, and by none more than your faithful people of this mission. Kneeling at the feet of Your Lordship, we, with the full confidence of children in a good father, beg to inform you (knowing it will help to lift the cross from off your shoulders) of our spiritual welfare. We are a united and singularly blessed congre-gation. Our noble pastor, Father Watters. and his zealous assistant, Father Lotz, be lieve with St. Chrysostom, who says "When Christ comes to judge the living and the dead, the pastor must give an account, as it were, by name for every individual confided to his care." Acting or this belief, they labor unceasingly for our

spiritual good. Our little ones have the priceless bles sing of a sound Catholic education from the saintly nuns whose angelic example will we trust, be seen in their lives and follow them through life as a shield against the snares and deceits of a sinful, unchrist ian

In conclusion we most earnestly beseech Almighty God, who hath given to your Lordship such rare gifts, so to direct and govern all your undertakings that they nay invariably conduce to the glory of dod and the advancement of His holy re-

That your fervid eloquence may lon esound through your majestic cathedral which is a living monument of your great zeal, is the united prayer of your Goderich,

people, who now crave your blessing,
Signed on behalf of the congregation,
B. L. Doyle, J. S. McDougall, E. Campion, P. O'Dea, Jas. Boyle, I. F. Cassady,
P. Carroll, B. McCormac, D. Curry.
His Lordship made a very feeling reply. It was a great pleasure for him to be with the people of Goderich and their good

accomplished was done through God's blessing and the co-operation of his faithful clergy and people in all his purposes for the advancement of holy religion. He exhorted them to continue faithful Catholics, to preserve that loyalty and devotion to their pastors of which they had just given such strong proof. He would always treasure grateful memories of his visit on that occasion to the town and parish of Goderich.

His Lordship left Goderich on Friday evening, the 6th, for Irishtown, where he met with a most hearty reception. On Sunday morning, the 8th, he administered Confirmation to no fewer than two hundred and fifty children in the parish church of that large and important mission. These children were well and carefully prepared. His Lordship spoke most earnestly and effectively on the subject of confirmation. He pointed out the necessity of the most careful preparation for the reception of so great a sacrament and very clearly laid down the obligations its reception entailed. He exhorted them to employ the graces of that sacrament with all care and diligence and watchfulness. At High Mass the sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford. The sermon was based on the gospel of the day and proved a very able and effective The sermon was based on the gospel of the day and proved a very able and effective discourse. On Monday evening, the 9th, His Lordship left Irishtown for Seaforth, where he met with a most enthusiastic rewhere he met with a most enthusiastic reception. The whole town may be said to have turned out in His Lordship's honor. We can find no terms adequate to convey our congratulations to Father O'Shea on the success of the reception tendered by his people to the Bishop. The Bishop of London may well feel proud of the wholesouled devotedness of his people and of the high regard in which he is held by non-Catholics of every class.

On Sunday evening His Lordon-Catholics of every class.

On Sunday evening His Lord-hip confirmed one hundred and

twenty-eight persons, all of whom were found to have enjoyed the benefit of the most careful preparation at the hands of the zealous pastor, Rev. Father O'Shea. His Lordship again delivered one of his His Lordship again delivered one of his feeling and impressive discourses to the candidates for confirmation, and again after Mass addressed the congregation at some length urging them to the due fulfilsome length urging them to the due fulfilment of their Christian duties, pointing out specially the obligations of parents in regard of their families. He spoke particularly of the evil effects of wicked association, and of bad reading. From these evils it was the bounden duty of parents to guard their children. His Lordship returned to London on Tuesday evening. During his visitation in the Huron district, about six hundred children were confirmed. His Lordship must feel gratified with the evidences everywhere offered during his His Lordship must feel gratified with the evidences everywhere offered during his travels of the solid growth of religion in the diocese of London. Where a few years ago but one or two priests had charge of an entire county, there are now many flourishing missions. In a word, Holy Church thrives and flourishes in this favored land as it does in none other. The protecting hand of God in the growth of religion in this country is so manifest as to strike every beholder, whether he be Catholic or even infidel. whether he be Catholic or even infidel. In fifteen years there has been a veritable tion in the diocese of London What further happy changes for the better may we not, in the next fifteen years, most reasonably expect?

IS THIS EQUALITY?

In an exchange we read, but without surprise, a paragraph informing us that although the people of Ireland are mostly Roman Catholic, those who rule Ireland are nearly all Protestants—as in Dublin the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Chancellor, Chief Secretary, Under Secretary, two assistant Secretaries, Chief, and Secretary of the Local Government Board, the three Commissioners of Public Works, the General.

Yet it is a sad fact that whereas the population of Ireland is in the proportion of three to one in comparison with all Protestant bodies combined, Jews and Infidels thrown with them, the appointments to office have been made with the view of keeping alive the official if not political ascendancy of one sect, numbering little over half a million. When the Catholic relief bill of 1829 became the ponderous Parkhill, who brings to the posilaw of the land, it was thought that Protes- tion more concentrated brainlessness than tant ascendancy had ceased. But cease it | could be found anywhere outside of an did not, for Catholics continued to be as | Orange Lodge. systematically excluded from office as if their exclusion were prescribed by law. Again when the Irish Church disestablish- life member of the Grand Lodge. If ment act received the royal assent, it was brazen arrogance, blackest bigotry loudly and confidently proclaimed that at and deepest hatred constitute qualificalast the Catholic majority would be placed | tions for the life membership, then Bro on a footing of perfect equality with the Clemow deserves the honor. Protestant minority. Not so, however, yet, however, to learn that these are A few Catholics having, by betraying the necessary qualifications for a senatorship. confidence of their countrymen, been raised into place, the government imagined that Catholic Ireland should be loud in expressions of gratitude. As a matter of fact the officials to whom the administration of affairs in Ireland is entrusted are as a body almost as thoroughly Protestant | tion, Catholic and Protestant. as they were at any time before the emancipation. Every government, whether Whig or Tory, seems to have but one purpose in view in dealing with Ireland, that one-sidedness, hence exclusion of Catholics, discontent, bitterness and agitation.

- Among the latest conversions to the William Hainau, who, having abjured Lutheranism, has been received into the Catholic Church

THE ORANGE GRAND LODGE OF

Pray do not, reader, be startled. We

will say it over again and say it slowly. The Orange Grand Lodge of British North America and the Royal Black Chapter of the Knights of Ireland, were last week in session in this city. Why this city was chosen for the purpose, we know not. The citizens of London, judge ing from the calmness with which the took in the "grands," "deputy grands and other mighty men and true, do not seem to have been impressed with any thing like a conviction that the city was honored by the holding here of the meeting. The members of the Grand Lodge and the Knights of the Royal Black Chapter may, however, have thought otherwise. As far as our view goes on the point, we can safely say that most of those few whom we heard expressing an opinion on the subject felt very much amused at the circumstance. The place selected for the meeting was the Foresters Hall, from the window of which was suspended a sort of banner that might have admirably served the purpose of a night costume for Sitting Ball or the mighty Piapet. Who designed this prodigy of heraldic skill? Some say Dr. Oronhyatekha. Others deny this honor to the great medicine man of the Iroquois, and claim it for the weighty Parkhill, or the venerable Clemow. We do not, however, propose to enter into the controversy. To the brethren belong the precious emblem, let them hide it, let them fold it, let them furl it, let them treasure it as they will One special feature of the meeting was the almost total absence of Irish names from the list of delegates. And the Orange body claims, we believe, to be to a great extent an Irish organization. Oronhyatekha is certainly not Irish, nor is Van Ingen, nor Magnus, nor MacFarlane, nor Clemow, nor Westover. Other names such as Merrick, Parkhill, Johnson, Thompson and White, though certainly not of Irish origin, may, whenever owned by a native of Ireland, be easily traced to some influx of the plundering pauperism of Britain at some period of Elizabethan Cromwellian or Williamite misrule. The daily press informs us that in his report the Grand Secretary referred at length to the incorporation question, and to the efforts put forth by the association to obtain the simple privilege of legally holding its own property, and of providing for the relief of the widows and orphans of de ceased brethren. This worthy official ex pressed regret at the determined opposition of the Hon. Edward Blake to the measure, and urged that the brethren should now, as citizens and as Orangemen, stand manfully side by side, and support no party, no creed, no government that will not pledge themselves to support the fundamental principles of the constitution.

Of what constitution does the Gran Secretary speak? The constitution of the Orange body or the constitution of the Dominion? If he mean the latter we may tell him that all parties and all creeds support the fundamental principles of the constitution except the Orangemen themselves who have sought to ride rough shod over such trifling obstacles as acts of parliament and municipal charters.

The Grand Secretary concluded Assistant Commissioner of Valuation, the report by throwing a sop to Bro. Clarke, Director of the Geological Survey, the urging the brethren to support the organ Chairman of the Prisons Board, the head of the order, the Orange Sentinel. of the inland revenue, the Comptroller of Reference was of course also made to the stamps, the Postmaster and the Registrar | Newfoundland feast of blood, inaugurated under Orange auspices, and condemnation lavishly pronounced on the imperial authorities for their dismissal of Lord Rossmore from the Irish magistracy. These concluding references were, w learn, received with loud manifestations of approval. One of the noticeable results of the meeting was the ousting of the flippant Merrick from the Grand Mastership and the election thereto of the

Our friend Bro. Clemow, of Ottawa, now seeking senatorial honors, was made Bro. Clemow's appointment to the Upper Chamber, notwithstanding the reported recommendation of the Grand Lodge, would, as we have already said and now repeat, be an outrage on decency and an insult to the best elements of our popula-Royal Black Chapter of the Knights of Ireland held a "Grand Chapel" in Sherwood Hall. The Chapter is called Black. for what reason we know not. There f maintaining and strengthening its Pro- are not, we believe, any colored gentleof our Afric-Canadians walk to the and immortal memory." The list of and Dolman, and Garlick and Perkins true faith is that of Count Frederick and Brassington, all, of course, Anglo-Saxons of Irish extraction.

the City Hotel at which there was a great deal of poor speaking, some cheering, not a little bad music and a slight display of Kentish fire.

Respect for Mr. Bowell's late family orrow prevents all reference at this moment, in the terms it deserves, to his office under the Crown, a meeting of a lemn the government of Britain, to which it professes so much loyalty, for its admintration of Irish affairs. We close by observing that when, in a city so overwhelmingly Protestant as London, the meetings we have alluded to excite such little interest and enthusiasm, Orangeism must surely have lost much of its pristine vitality and not a small share of ts influence for evil.

RUSSIA AND THE PAPACY. The Russian emperor partially brought o a sense of duty by the terrible events that have for the last few years distracted his unhappy country, consented some time ago to enter into negociations with the Holy See and to recall the exiled Catholic prelates. This was a step in the right direction, but not quite far enough, or the Sovereign, however well intentioned, is badly served by the officials charged with the execution of his will. It is now learned that many of these, setting at nought the decrees of the imperial administration, employ all manner of menace and of violence to lead Catholic people into schism, and suffer thousands of exiles in Siberia, among whom are many hundreds of Polish priests, to die of hunger and cold. This sad news, says la Semaine Religieuse of Montreal, comes through the annual report of the Ocuvre des preties on Siberie. The author is Count Landislas Plata, a Polish refugee in Switzerland since the time of the persecution. He writes his memoir with the most poignant grief, and his profound compassion for his unfortunate co-religionists and fellow-countrymen makes an earnest appeal to the charity of Catholic earnest appear to the charity of canonic France, a charity which, notwithstanding the evils of the times, finds means to send succor to every portion of the world. Very little trust is, in our opinion, to be put in any concession made the Church in Poland by the Czar. Corruption, mal-ad-

empire. And the despotism exercised by the thousands of imperial officials is something beyond description. We fear that Russia will, like other nations distinguished by relentless persecution of the Church, be deluged in blood before Catholicism will enjoy full freedom of

WHAT THE LAND LEAGUE DID.

The Land League, in the days of its vig-

ministration and executive weakness are now the order of the day throughout his

orous assertion of the right of the tenantry to be delivered from the tyranny and injustice of landlordism, was condemned not only by Ireland's natural foes, but even by many unworthy sons of Ireland herself. In fact, the denunciations then heaped on Mr. Parnell and his noble band of followers by Irishmen themselves, verified the saying that of Ireland Irishmen are the worst and most virulent enemies. The League and the farmers of Ireland were denounced as Communists and Nihilists—enemies of God and of society. the people he represents and nothing more. In fact the rights of property were so The property itself purchased by the strongly insisted upon by the representa- tenants, should be ample security without tives of the beggarly and fragmentary Protestant landlordism of Ireland, and by the hypocritical, place-hunting, selfish and small-hearted spokesmen of the starved and ragged "Cawtholicism" of the Castle, that from their standpoint, the tenant had no rights which the landlord was bound to respect. The people of Ireland, however, thought otherwise, and their representatives in Parliament obtained from the government a land act, which, however imperfect, was a partial acknowledgment of the rectitude of the position taken by the League. The Act has, since its enforcement, proved to the world that the landlords of Ireland had been extorting from their tenants to a degree never really apprehended, at least in this country. We hear nothing now of communism or of the rights of property in the face of the ub-commissioners appointed under the ict. We have before us a return that has struck us most forcibly-that of the werse than others of the breed throughout Ireland. The return informs us that "on May 8th, R. Reeves, Chairman of the Clare sub-Commissioners, sitting in Ennis On Maj. Lynch's estate-Connor Clune, from £34 to £32 10s. On Capt. G. O'testant garrison. Hence injustice, hence men forming part of it, though not a few Callaghan's estate—Bridget Holland, from £7 to £5 10s.; William Small from £38 to as a class banned and proscribed, hence also "Boyne Water" and drink to the "pious £35; Michael Hartigan, from £20 14s to £16 10s.; Alice Vaughan, £44 to £32. members gives us such names as Weston On Lieut. Col. McAdam's estate-W. Smith, from £9 to £6. On Thos. Arthur's estate-Patrick Sweeney, from £10 14s.

ford O'Brien's estate-Patrick King from £56 15s to £20. On Maj. Gore's estate-James Madden, from £60 to £40.

These are figures that call for earnest perusal, and offer food for serious and profitable reflection. It is by them proven that after patient enquiry on the part of action in attending, while holding high gentlemen friend ly to landlord claims, extortion and injustice of the rankest body that has had the audacity to con- character have been brought home to the landowners. What the figures above given prove of Clare similar figures have proven and will yet prove, of other counties. Who then will deny that Ireland has not been benefited by the land league, and by the honest, manly and vigorous agitation it upheld during the whole period of its existence? Who now can deny that Mr. Parnell's leadership has been crowned with success? Who assert that the Irish people were doing anything but wrong in refusing to sustain him till he wins for them their full measure of right and the concession of equality with all other

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

On Thursday morning, the 19th inst., will take place the blessing of the bell purchased by the Alumni of Assumption College for the spirelet of that fine institution. The ceremony of the blessing of the bell, which will take place at the college at 10 a.m., will be preceded by an ordination to be held the same morning at seven. The celebration of St. Basil's day, which falls on the 14th inst, has also been appointed for the 19th. It will thus be seen that it is intended to make of that a truly red letter day in the annals of the college. We wish the college faculty. the Alumni and students of Assumption a most happy and enjoyable celebration.

THE POLICY OF VILIFICATION.

The anti-Irish press on both sides of the Atlantic is ever busy in assaults on Mr. Parnell. These assaults are, however, based on grounds so very flimsy that they carry with them their own refutation. One of the latest attacks on the Irish leader lately appeared in the London correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. We read it in a dispatch to the Toronto Mail. dated the 1st inst.

The Tribune correspondent very sententiously declares that the new Irish land bill introduced by Mr. Trevelyan is in substance a generous measure by which the Irish peasantry will be enabled to become absolute owners of their farms by paying yearly for forty years a sum less than what they now pay for rent, the Government undertaking to advance a hundred millions for this purpose. Then he adds that Mr. Parnell reserves his decision, but it is understood that he intends to oppose it on the pretext that the county cess is made liable as security for these advances, but really because a bill of that scope takes the land question out of his hands as a lever for further agita-

We do not for a moment question the soundness of the principle underlying Mr. Trevelyan's bill, but we do strongly affirm that were Mr. Parnell to take the stand attributed to him by the Tribune correspondent he would be doing his duty to the county cers, for any advance made by the Government. But apart from this view does any one really believe that but for Mr. Parnell's earnest and unremitting services on behalf of Ireland's tenantry, Mr. Trevelyan had introduced any such measure as by him now submitted to the British Parliament? Till the land agitation was begun no one heard even a whisper of any purpose on the part of the government to amend the land system of Ireland. It was taken for granted that the Irish tenantry being poor and at times famine-stricken, were utterly powerless, and insisted upon that the landlords of Ireland were the very

incarnation of justice, mildness and mercy. The press, daily and periodical, teemed with the productions of venal, mercenary or interested writers all advocating the figures brought to light by decisions of the maintenance of the status quo in the relations between landlord and tenant. The platform rung with denunciations of Mr. Parnell and his followers. Revolution County of Clare, whose landlords are no and communism were in the mouths of landlord autocrat and craven-hearted flunkey. But the people of Ireland stood by their leader, and by the just presentation and calm maintenance of their case Court-house, announced the following won the assistance and sympathy of the reductions of rent:-On Lord Leconsfield's world. Let not the Tribune correspondestate-Rent of Mr. Tryan from £46 to ent imagine that even were the land ques-£37; J. Kinavane, from £38 to £32 10s. tion fully settled, agitation in Ireland On Dr. Pollock's estate-Rody Hayes, from had ceased. Nothing could be further £11 to £7; Martin Moroney, from £29 to from the truth. Ireland cannot rest con-£22; John Slattery, from £26 to £14 10s. | tent without legislative independence, and until legislative independence is achieved Mr. Parnell will remain at the head of the party he has so wisely and so successfully led during the past few years. Never did he stand higher in the regard and in the affections of the people whose interests he so well serves as at this very moment.

The wife of the famous Sioux chief Saxons of Irish extraction.

The meetings of the Grand Lodge and the Black Chapter closed with a feed at 15s; John Rougan, £7 16s to £4 5s. Staf
Saxons of Irish extraction.

The meetings of the Grand Lodge and the Black Chapter closed with a feed at 15s; John Rougan, £7 16s to £4 5s. Staf
Saxons of Irish extraction.

Crow King died just one month after her husband. She was attended in her last illness by the zealous Indian missionary Father Claude, O. S. B.

ments. These populati tional reverence for a st of government, know many changes of admin stitutional system is su With this reverence for taste for the exercise conferred on them by th surprising that the Be the victims of radical mi are thoroughly organiz secret associations, of w of influence are mem their trusted agents, no large centres of populat in every town and vil propagating their views not openly, under subt and grossest hypocrisy. radicals, enemies of the oughly organized, and b and complete, even if tion, have succeeded in predominance in Belgit body, on the other ha well organized, but in wofully behind the rad system, combination a forces. We have often now declare, that what gium, in France, in It on the continent, is tha tion of the Catholic be given to the foundatio ous associations, to the of political organization associations are excelle their purposes and their olics do well to sustain not be persuaded that associations they do the face of such bitter, agg less foes as menace the at this moment. Som quired. Political orga tion of forces, selection and the inculcation as of discipline in the want which, until supp Catholic majorities at principled minorities. of Belgium the masses profoundly and earne the large towns there s tinged with Liberal views, and not a few in communists and infid are not as one to ten of that kingdom, given the latter are once pro The atheistic gover has followed up its question of education

JUNE 14. 1884.

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efforts to pervert th have set their hear mary education of They would, if they in the cradle, to I him up in hatred But we have hop a noble Catholic lar devoted and religi

BELGIAN RADICALISM.

The radicalism that now rules supreme in Belgium owes much of its strength and influence to Catholic indifference and anathy. The radicals form but a miserable fraction of the total Belgian population, but by dint of aggressiveness and the power of organization they succeeded in obtaining control of the chambers, and then, of course, of the national administration. There are no more earnest Catholics in the world than the Belgians, but like the other peoples of continental Europe, having a limited perception of the scope of constitutional government, and having little or no regard for its forms and requirements. These populations have a traditional reverence for a strong, settled form of government, knowing none of the many changes of administration the constitutional system is sure to necessitate With this reverence for stability and distaste for the exercise of the privileges conferred on them by this system, it is not surprising that the Belgians are to day the victims of radical misrule. The radicals are thoroughly organized by means of secret associations, of which all their men of influence are members. They have their trusted agents, not only in all the large centres of population and trade, but to testify to their first pastor the feelings in every town and village in the land. propagating their views, where they dare not openly, under subterfuge, mendacity from Hamilton on Saturday and was made heartily welcome by Father and grossest hypocrisy. In a word, the radicals, enemies of the church, are thoroughly organized, and by means of skilful and complete, even if complex organization, have succeeded in acquiring political predominance in Belgium. The Catholic body, on the other hand, is religiously well organized, but in a political sense wofully behind the radicals in respect of system, combination and control of its forces. We have often declared, and we now declare, that what is required in Belgium, in France, in Italy and elsewhere on the continent, is that the entire attention of the Catholic body should not be given to the foundation of purely religious associations, to the complete neglect of political organization. These religious associations are excellent in their aims, their purposes and their results, and Catholics do well to sustain them, but we cannot be persuaded that in sustaining these associations they do their full duty in the face of such bitter, aggressive and relentless foes as menace the Church in Europe at this moment. Something more is required. Political organization, combination of forces, selection of reliable leaders and the inculcation as well as maintenance of discipline in the ranks, constitute a want which, until supplied, will leave the Catholic majorities at the mercy of unprincipled minorities. In the kingdom of Belgium the masses of the people are profoundly and earnestly Catholic. In the large towns there are of course many tinged with Liberal and communistic views, and not a few infidels, but Liberals, communists and infidels all combined are not as one to ten with the Catholics of that kingdom, given the condition that the latter are once properly organized.

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The atheistic government of Belgium has followed up its legislation on the question of education, whose pernicious effects are too well known, by a measure obliging students for the priesthood to perform military service. This action of the government has led to the establishtutes for students called to the ecclesias tical life. The creation of this fund should be followed up by energetic work in the way of organizing the Catholic electorate and binding every Catholic voter to cast his ballot against any and all candidates who give not an explicit pledge of voting for the repeal of the obnoxious measure. Catholic Belgium must indeed bestir herself. The government of the country is now in the hands of men slaves to the dictates of secret societies, all busy in disseminating the seeds of atheism. L'Etudiant, a journal enjoying a large circulation in the liberal universities, says that the atheist was till very lately quite rare, and made no stir, contenting himself with a simple expression of opinion without the least effort at proselytism. But times have since changed, and society is in a fair way to accomplish a surprising evolution. Atheism overwhelms the University. It is particularly in the faculties of sciences and medicine, and in the special schools, that atheism flourishes, professors and pupils all embracing and professing its theories. In fact, says that journal, out of five thousand University students in Belgium, supposing the Catholic University to be altogether Theist, there are two thousand atheists. L'Etudiant closes by showing the consequences of this deplorable state of affairs, which must result in the propagation of evil tenets throughout the country to a most alarming degree.

It is now quite plain why the radical faction in Belgium, so successful in their efforts to pervert the University students, have set their hearts on making the primary education of the country godless. They would, if they could, seize the child in the cradle, to pledge him and bring him up in hatred and hostility to God. But we have hope for Belgium. It is a noble Catholic land, peopled by a brave, devoted and religious race. Individuals

may amongst its fine population forget their duties, but Belgium will not cease to be Catholic. That historic land has already endured bitter persecution for the faith. Its Catholicity is its highest title to historic renown. For the crimes of its present rulers it may be cruelly punished, but out of the punishment will it come purified, regenerated, redeemed from the thraldom of its present curse, the atheistic liberalism of the day.

BISHOP CARBERY IN BRANTFORD.

Sunday last was a memorable day for the Catholics of Brantford. The fact that His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery, bishop of Hamilton, had fixed on that day for his first official visit to their city, had excited amongst all classes of people in Brantford the deepest feeling of interest. All highly appreciated the mark of favor shown their city by His Lordship's appointment to make them his first official visit. No where in the diocese of Hamilton was the news of Dr. Carbery's appointment received with more genuine pleasure and satisfaction than in Brantford. His visit therefore on Sunday last was gladly seized upon by the good Catholies of that youthful and prosperous city, of devotedness and loyalty animating them Lennon. On Sunday morning at 7 a. m., began the examination of the children who had been prepared for first com-munion and confirmation. They were one hundred and fifty in number, seven being for the institute for the blind The examination lasting for four hours wa very searching and thorough but proved the children to have had the advantage of the most careful preparation. At HighMass, which commenced at 11 o'clock, His Lordship delivered a discourse remarkable for its fervid eloquence. To the Hamilton Times we are indebted for a summary of this splendid effort.

The Bishop before beginning the services and the services of the summary of the services of the summary of the services of the services

mon, expressed his gratification at the manner in which the candidates for the sacraments had been enlightened in Christian doctrine. He explained the duties of a bishop in looking after the spiritual interests of his priests and people, and said if the parishioners had any complaints to make he was ready to hear them. He then preached a sermon from the 15th chapter of St. Luke—the parable of the Good Shepherd. He alluded to the public teachings of our Lord and the great crowds which His words of wisdom attracted, among whom were the publicans, sinners and Pharisees. The publicans were detested by the multitude for the severity of the manner in which they dis-charged their odious duties. The sinners were the outcasts of society, who neglected to comply with any of God's holy laws. The Pharisees were a sect who gloried in their own deeds and their outward observance of the law and despised the poor sinners. He spoke in glowing terms of the kind and loving heart of our Saviour, His earnest desire for the conversion of sinners. He alluded to the loving care manifested by our Lord in the parable of the Good Shepherd; the joy that prevails among the angels in heaven on the re-pentant sinner coming back to the fold. entant sinner coming back to the fold.

His Lordship earnestly exhorted the congregation, if any were among them who neglected to comply with the precepts of the Church, to repent of their past misspent lives and they would be admitted in the fold once more by the Good Shepherd, our Heavenly Father. The sermon was delivered in that impressive and pleasing manner so peculiar to sive and pleasing manner so peculiar to

Dr. Carbery.

The musical portion of the service was composed of some of Hamilton's best musicians. During the offertory Miss musicans. During the offertory Miss Marie C. Strong sang an Ave Marie in beautiful style, her rich, deep contraito voice reverberating through the church with grand effect, every note being clear and distinct.

After mass an address of welcome was presented to his lordship on behalf of the Catholics of Brantford which elicited from Dr. Carbery a graceful and feeling

from Dr. Carbery a graceful and feeling reply. In the afternoon, addresses were presented by the Young Ladies' Sodality, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and C. M. B. A. Society.

At Vespers in the evening the church was again crowded. Vicar General Dowling delivered an eloquent discourse on the text, "Peace be to you, as the Father both sort me. Lales send you." (John xx.) the text, "Peace be to you, as the Father hath sent me, I also send you." (John xx. 21). The musical service was, as in the morning, of a very high order. The Times assures us that Miss Strong's beautiful voice in "O Salutaris" astonished those who heard her for the first time. That Mrs. Martin-Murphy fully sustained her reputation as Hamilton's leading soprano, and that a duet. "O Mother. soprano, and that a duet, "O Mother Guide His Footsteps," by herself and Mr. Fred Filgiano was given in a manner which excelled anything ever heard in St. Basil's before, Mr. Filgiano's grand basso blending harmoniously with Mrs. Mur-

phy's soprano.
From the Times report we also learn that at the conclusion, Rev. Father Len-non returned thanks to His Lordship for the honor conferred on the parish by selecting Brantford as the first place in his diocese outside of Hamilton to administer the rite of confirmation; to the priests— Vicar-General Dowling, Very Rev. Chan-cellor Keough and Rev. Father Cleary for their presence; to the Hamilton musi-cians for their great services on the occa-sion, and to all who assisted. The rev. father was in his happiest mood.

When the congregation was leaving the church the orchestra played the "Marche aux Flambeaux," which caused the people outside and inside the church to pause to admire. Professor O'Brien presided at the organ with his usual ability. Mr. F. L. Cherrier was leader of the choir, and Mr. W. Peel wielded the baton with good effect. The ladies and gentlemen from

cess is principally attributed to Mr. T. B. Wavell, who was instrumental in getting together the talented musical company. The train, with five carloads of excursionists, returned to Hamilton at about 11 o'clock, all well pleased with having spent an agreeable day.

an agreeable day.

We beg to tender our most hearty congratulations to the pastor and people of Brantford on the splendid reception tendered by them to the most Rev. Dr. Carbery, and on the successful issue with which the celebration was in all respects crowned.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

The N. Y. Sun does the public very reat service when it holds up O'Donovan Rossa to the ridicule of Ireland and of America. As the Sun points out, O'Donovan Rossa is prompt to assume the paternity of the dynamite explosions in London. But while admitting that there must be a formidable gang of miscreants embarked in this detestable and cowardly business, the N. Y. journal holds that it is only common justice to O'Donovan Rossa to discredit the idea that he is scoundrel enough to buy dynamite with the money that he obtains from his misguided fellow-countrymen. Whiskey is, the Sun affirms, too dear for any nonsense of that kind, and while it may suit Jeremiah's purpose to pose as the most pernicious and rascally enemy of the cause in which all true Irishmen here and abroad have embarked their sympathies, he cannot persuade any one in his senses that he has ever struck a blow in the whole matter. The fact that the London dynamiters have baffled the police force is, according to the Sun, proof enough that they have had nothing to do with him. Under his guidance, that paper says, they would long since have been serving life sentences in English jails. The British press, on the other hand, attributes great importance to Rossa, crediting him with the leadership of the dynamite conspiracy. This very fact is ample proof of the success of the real conspirators in eluding detection. Hearty anathemas are, says a cable despatch from London, heaped upon the head of O'Donovan Rossa, who is believed here to be an active dynamite conspirator, and not the self-seeking, harmless braggart the United States officials declare him to be. Some London journals go so far as to insist upon Rossa's arrest by the American government. These papers maintain that Rossa's own boastings are equivalent to a confession of his complicity in the London explosions. They claim that his arrest and extradition to England would be only an act of international comity which England has a right to expect from the United States, and that a perfectly legal precedent is furnished by the arrest in London of the German socialist, Johann Most, and his colleagues of Die Freiheit. There is not, however, the slightest ground for belief that Rossa will be extradited. Britain is the last nation in the world that should advance such a claim on the ground of international comity. Her savage attitude at the time of the Mason-Slidell difficulty, in the darkest hour of America's great civil struggle, is not forgotten, nor should it be. Then England was the country where were fitted out vessels of war to prey upon American commerce during that same internecine contest. Furthermore, Britain is the land which specially fine. The Mass was Haydn's No. 2, and the musical portion was exceedingly grand. The orchestra consisted of 30 members and the chorus 27, tection, and at times encouragement in pursuit of their infamous schemes. America has at all times shown, in our estimation, a laudable readiness to do her duty by friendly states, but in the fulfil-

> to be bullied or coerced. There is an unfortunate disposition among the masses in England to revenge the crimes of individual Irishmen upon Ireland itself. Wife-beating and other brutal practices are very common in England, but no Irishman thinks of calling the English a nation of wife-beatcalling the English a nation of wife-beaters. There are a few Irish dynamiters,
> and Englishmen resolve to hold the whole
> Irish people guilty of their misdeeds, and
> visit their displeasure on them accordingly. The late explosions put the Franchise Bill in danger, and were a general
> election to take place while public opinion is under the influence of the antiIrish feeling engendered by the late explosions, candidates with any feeling of
> liberality towards Ireland had a poor chance of success. The more dynamite outrages occur the better for the reac-tionary Tories of the Stafford Northcote stripe. A ministry as anti-Irish as any that held office in the days of William of Orange or the first Georges would probably be the outcome of an appeal to the people at this moment. The folly and crime of a few Irishmen, arousing the pre-judice of the masses of the English nation, may, it is plain to see, inflict irreparable evils on the country they profess to serve, and which, by their misdeeds, they dishonor.

Down to a very recent date ancient tab-lets might be seen in the porches of ven-erable churches in the Old World, bearing the following significant question and answer: "What are the evil effects of talking in church? In the first place, it talking in church? In the first place, it robs God of His glory, displeases the Angels and Saints, and deprives souls in purgatory of relief; in the second place, it stifles devotion in the worshipper, lessens the advantages of prayer, and even prevents its being heard; in the third place, it displiftes our neighbor, and displace it displiftes our neighbor, and displace it displiftes our neighbor, and displace it displiftes our neighbor.

Ave Maria.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

There was a time, and not long ago,

when Prince Bismarck appeared to be

the very idol of the German nation. That time has now, however, passed, and no man is to-day more unpopular with the masses of his countrymen than Bismarck. A late cable dispatch informs us of a tremendous sensation caused in Berlin by a public insult offered a few days ago to the Prince at Friedrichsruhe. It appears that Prince Bismarck had, with his family and suite, started from his summer residence to take a train for Berlin to attend the dinner in honor of the Empress of Russia, and had stopped at a hotel on the way. As soon as it became known in the town that the Chancellor was in the hotel, a crowd, composed almost entirely of workingmen, assembled in front of the building. Some one leading off with the cry "Down with Bismarck," the crowd responded with ieers and insulting shouts which were continued for some time. The Prince. who was seated at a window in the hotel where he could witness, without being seen himself, the whole hostile demonstration, became, according to the dispatch, livid with rage, and ordered his servants to summon the local police and assist them in dispersing the rioters. The appearance of the servants on the street in Bismarck's livery increased the tumult, and it was not without difficulty that the authorities succeeded in quiet ing the crowd, and the Prince resumed his journey without further interference. Bismarck is reported to have felt the outrage keenly, bewailing for several hours the ingratitude of the people. If Bismarck really thinks that the German people are under any obligations of gratitude to him he is very much mistaken. No public man in this century has inflicted such positive injury on the masses as the late German Chancellor. His policy, foreign and domestic, has been a fruitful source of evils of the very gravest character. The legislation inspired by him has been of the most retrogressive and thoroughly repressive character. He has not in his whole career identified himself with any measure of popular reform, but offered the sternest opposition, both in season and out of season, to all such measures when proposed by others. Hence the disfavor with which he is regarded by the people upon whom he might have conferred such lasting benefits, but has inflicted the gravest wrongs.

BRAVO LIMERICK !

lespatch that the Limerick Corporation has decided by a large majority not to pay to government the £2000 demanded on account of the extra police quartered on its good people. The members of the corporation prefer incarceration to the payment of such an unjust demand. The corporation of Limerick merits not only the gratitude but the hearty endorsation. in the noble stand it has taken, of the entire Irish nation. The demand of the government is nothing but a base attempt to extort from the taxpavers of the city of the violated treaty \$10,000. The extra police were, as pointed out by a contemporary, forced on the people of Limerick. The municipal authorities never conveyed any desire to the Castle that these men were required in the interests of peace or public order. And the condition of Limerick during their stay very clearly proved that their presence was a strong incentive to disturbance. It was to punish the patriotic people of the venerable city ment of that duty cannot and ought not on the Shannon that the Castle authorities despatched the extra police to their midst, to prey upon, intimidate and outrage them. The crime of Limerick is that it is true to the cause of national independence. Wherefore do the Castle minions seek by extortion and by insult to do her wrong. The corporation of Limerick has, however, shown that it will not with impunity suffer such wrong to be inflicted on their constituents. That body has also set a grand example to the other corporations of Ireland, many of which have suffered themselves to be robbed and despoiled as the castle now seeks to rob and despoil Limerick. We concur in the view expressed by a contemporary that self-defence as well as self-respect, "should example set them by Limerick. The effect of such resistance will be of incalculable value, inspiring, as it will, the Irish people with a determination to doggedly resist every encroachment on the part of Dublin Castle. . . . Such incidents as bernians, held at Cleveland, were submitted the refusal of the Limerick corporation to pay an iniquitous police tax are significant, enport, Iowa, but formerly of St. Mary's, showing as they do that the Jrish people are not yet cowed. This is certainly encouraging, as it gives good reason for hop-

ing that Ireland's cause is not yet dead." Not only is Ireland's cause not dead, but never was it more hopeful than at this moment. Never, in our estimation, was there more cohesion, unanimity and real strength in the national ranks than at the present day. The Irish people are alive to their interests. They follow brave and fearless standard-bearers, all giving undivided allegiance to a noble leader Nerved encouraged and strength. but never was it more hopeful than at

ened by the sympathy of the world, they These children are to be placed out maincannot, under such leadership as they now enjoy, fail to achieve that upon which all Irish hearts are set, legislative independ-

THE COMMUNE STILL LIVING. The spirit of the Commune is not yet dead. The municipal government of Paris having fallen into the hands of extreme radicals, these latter have determined on ruling the metropolis without regard to governmental interference, but for the purpose of controlling the republic itself through the gigantic influence of its capital city. This was the aim of the commune, and as the majority of the municipal council of Paris are communists and socialists of the most pronounced character, they seek now, under cover of law, to achieve that which the Commune fourteen years ago failed to achieve by the sword. Instead of then eradicating completely and casting into the fire the evil growth of communism, the government of France has nurtured and watered the bad plant till it is now again a gigantic tree casting its dark shadow over every quarter of the chief city of the republic. In proof of the growth and influence of communism in the French capital, we need but refer to enough to retuse to bring in a verdict to the information supplied by the Paris correspondent of the London Tablet. This writer declares that the late question of providing a place of lodging for the Prefect of the Seine proves unmistakeably the intention of the municipality to erect itself into a government above the government. The Hotel de Ville, says the Tablet correspondent, has always been the natural and appointed residence of the Prefect, and the moment it was completed, it was thought of course that he would move there from the Tuilleries, where he had been temporarily lodged. But the municipality advanced various pleas to keep him out of the Hotel de Ville, first that the building was not dry, then not furnished, then something else, until now they have given the real reason, which is that they do not want to let the Prefect in there at all. Their intention is to keep their fine new palatial pile for a new Prefect of their own making, who shall be called Maire de Paris, and who, with his legislative body of municipal councillors, will govern the Parliament and the republic. This is a very correct statement of the purpose and intent of the municipal council of Paris. It is as communistic as the provisional government which ruled Paris in the dark spring-tide of 1871. The French government had then We learn with pleasure from a cable a magnificent opportunity of crushing out the vile spirit of communism. But the opportunity was lost. Instead of dealing vigorously with the criminal wretches who plotted and carried into

effect the deeds of blood which had disgraced the French metropolis, they were permitted by government to escape with a castigation very disproportionate to the enormous crimes of which they had rendered themselves guilty. Many escaped punishment entirely. And even those driven into exile were at the demand of the radicals at home recalled in a few years after their banishment, Since 1877 every demand put forward by the radicals of the metropolis has been acceeded to by the government of the republic with an alacrity reflecting little credit on the administrative power and executive strength of that institution. If some steps be not taken at once in the matter of checking the course of the municipal council of Paris, the republic will soon find itself confronted by the dread foe of communism revived. A purely communistic administration might be somewhat more cruel, but could not be more unjust than the present republican government of France. There are evidently hard days in store for that government.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- We were made by a typographical error to state in our last issue that the ladies' retreat at the Sacred Heart would begin on July 20th. It begins, as stated in the notice, on the 13th, and closes on the 20th of that month.

- We were much pleased last week to see our esteemed friend, Mrs. Brown, of Kingston, in this city. This respected lady, who had been on a visit to her relamake the Irish corporations imitate the tives in London Township, has returned to the limestone city, we are glad to say, much improved in health.

- We are happy to perceive that the resolutions recently adopted at the national convention of the Ancient Order of Hithrough Mr. O. P. McQuirk, now of Dav-Ont. Mr. McQuirk was chairman of the Committee on resolutions.

- We will in next issue give a full report of the annual meeting and banguet of the Alumni Association of the College of Ottawa, as also of the solemn

effect. The ladies and gentlemen from Hamilton who took part each and all performed their parts well. The great suc-

ly in the Diocese of Kingston. Mr. Taylor, banker of this city, who crossed the ocean with them, speaks in the highest terms of the appearance and demeanor of the children.

THE PARKHILL LUMINARY AGAIN.

The man of Parkhill in his last issue makes an effort to be abusive. Our readers may form an idea of the mental calibre and lofty sentiments of this journalistic leviathan when they peruse the following precious extract :

"Ah, yes, our most Catholic friend, if you had us in Lower Canada you would no doubt soon teach us to be as servile to the Priesthood as your article proves you to be. If, however, Father Connolly has no confidence in Upper Canadian juries, why did he demand a jury at all, or, why did he not appeal to the judges to have the verdict set aside. Perhaps, also, there is no confidence to be placed in Upper is no confidence to be placed in Upper Canadian judges. Perhaps he, like a cer-tain distinguished politician, has 'no con-fidence in the breed.'"

But this is not all. The following, no doubt, suggested itself to the gigantic intellect of Mr. Wallace Graham as a veritable master-stroke :

"In its later issue," declares this shining light, "the CATHOLIC RECORD publishes the names of the jurymen who were base suit a Catholic Priest. Does the RECORD propose to have them boycotted, after the manner of its editor's disreputable countrymen? Is there to be dynamite? or shall we have another Vigilance Committee, after the fashion of Biddulph and Father Connolly?"

It may satisfy our Parkhill friend to be assured that there is no intention of wasting dynamite on himself or on the enlightened twelve. The article is too precious and costly to be applied to any such pur-We prefer to see men of that ilk pose. perish slowly but surely by the corroding influence of their own putrefaction rather than by the swift agency of an explosive. The Gazette man closes by administering to himself the following choice morsel of consolation :

"With the Roman Catholic people and clergy we are on the very best of terms; and we could have no trouble in obtaining from the local priesthood and people of the R. C. Church the strongest of testimony as to the uniform fairness and liberality of our treatment of Roman Catholic Priests and people."

Very happy, indeed, are we to hear this statement, but we should like to see! the testimony produced. "Fairness and liberality" must have a peculiar signification in Parkhill.

With the Parkhill Gazette we have now, for the present at least, done. We will not disturb the editor in his well-carned summer repose which he announces in the issue before us after the following unique fashion :

"The editor of the Gazette has gone to Tennessee for a few weeks' sojourn. We do not propose to charge our subscribers anything extra for the improvement in the editorial management during our absence from home.' We hope Mr. Wallace Graham will be

rewarded for his consideration towards the patrons of the Parkhill Gazette.

Ave Maria.

A remarkable difference has been shown in the later years of the lamented Long-fellow and those of George Bancroft, the author of a well-known history of America, and for many years American Minis-ter at Berlin. Longfellow for some time before his death carefully expunged from his writings everything betraying preju-dice to the Catholic religion; Bancroft, on the other hand, in the revised edition of the other hand, in the revised edition of his history, now being issued, is clipping or expunging whatever was favorable to Catholics in the earlier edition. Any one who had read the work from beginning to end, before the revision, could scarcely think it possible that one and the same hand had penned the earlier and the later volumes. It is true that variables are not as a condition of the carrier and the later volumes. true that prejudice cropped out here and there throughout the work, but many pages bore testimony to the noble deeds done by Catholics in this country, while the later volumes seem to have been written under the influence of a satanic hatred of everything Catholic—seem to be written with a pen steeped in gall and wormwood. Mr. Bancroft's residence at Berlin, hobnobbing with Bissnarck, Falk, and the rest of the anti-Catholic worthies and the rest of the anti-Catholic worthies there during the heat and excitement and bad feeling caused by the Kulturkampf and the May Laws, has had the effect of poisoning his mind and souring his dis-position against Catholics, and as the wearer of a badge of nobility from the Prussian monarch the historian no doubt considers it his duty to show gratitude in his own way for the honor (?) conferred upon him by the enemies of the Church. We hope that Catholies intending to pur-chase Bancroft's history will take care to get the earlier edition and give the revision wide berth. It bears upon its face the mark of Cain. Boston Pilot.

Stop the press! Here is some awful

news by cable from "London, May 15.—The Princess Louise, of Battenburg, is suffering from a very severe sprain, caused by jumping over a coal scuttle.

consecution.

Stop it again! Here are further harrowing details:—

"The story has been told in court circles

A large and influential National League

meeting was held at the Fourmile House, Roscommon, on May 11. After subscrip-tions for the O'Kelly testimonial had been

received, the committee of the local branch of the National League retired to

a house for the transaction of business. Two policemen demanded admission, but were refused by a unanimous vote of the

A Modern Martyr.

A recent writer in one of the religious

pale. She knew that the fierce dog which the owner of the chateau should have kept

hained had freed himself. There was

chained had freed himself. There was still time enough; she could easily reach a place of safety. Ah, but the children! she will not leave them. She gathers them about her hurriedly and perhaps gains a few yards toward the house. It is too late. The huge creature is in sight, bounding towards them with red eyes and foaming mouth—mad. What did she do? There was but one thing for a Sister of Good Help to do. With one grand sweep

ren. I wish you could hear the story as we heard it, in tremulous, broken Eng-lish, from her who herself nursed Sister

Simplice during the month of agony through which she lived. Just before her death she turned to those by her bed and said: "I am so glad—I—could do it. I would do it, it—again—again."

A DECIDED ANSWER.

Mobile Register. One more story in connection with Mis

people who considered it a heinous offense.

On this account it was that bets ran high

one summer at Saratoga among W——'s friends, that the lovely blush which man-tled her cheeks was of nature's own be-

him a peachy cheek so temptingly near that

precatingly chafed it.
"Now look at the handkerchief," she

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the eginning of an article, in an elegant, in

resting manner,
"Then run it into some advertisement

Did She Die ?

way all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Ho

ers the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"

ising it."-THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

papers, Religious and secular, is

ll as he gently

his heart stoo

There died in Bishop street, Dublin, on May 5, Matthew Rourke, at the honorable old age of 92 years. Old Rourke was the last survivor of the "force" of watchmen employed by the authorities to

watchmen employed by the authorities to "guard" the streets of Dublin.

A quarryman, named Michael McGinn, from Ticknock, who, with a couple of pounds of blasting powder in his possession, had lost his way and was found in the Dublin Castle Yard, on May 12, was sentenced by Mr. Byrne, one of the police magistrates, to three months' imprisonment

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the National League, in Dublin,

mittee of the National League, in Dublin, on May 14, several speakers urged the necessity of attending closely to the coming revision of Parliamentary voters, as a general election would probably take place in Autumn, as "the Mahdi was digging the grave of Gladstone's Ministry."

The proselytizing kidnappers are busy at their bad work again in Dublin.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on May 12, council applied for a writ of habeas corpus against Mrs. Smyly and Mrs. Robinson, well known ladies in Dublin, and Michael Mannion, to bring up three children, aged 15, 13, 9 years, who are alleged to have been kidnapped by the agents of the Irish Church Mission Society, carried away from a Catholic Iustitution, and detained in a Protestant Home. The and detained in a Protestant Home. The application was made by the father, a Catholic, who said he entrusted the children to the care of a priest. The judge considered the affidavits were quite insufficient, as far as the two ladies were concerned. He consequently refused an order against them, but granted one against Mr. Mannion.

Mr. A. J. Kettle, who was so prominently connected with the Land League, has lately given striking proof of the genuiness of his sympathy with the laboring class. He has raised the wages of all the laborers in his own employment, without even being asked to do so. His farm even being asked to do so. His larm hands are now enjoying an increase of 10 per cent., and the men following his horses have got an increase of 15 per cent.

of eviction took place on the property of Hon. George Bryan, formerly called George Bellew, of Jenkinstown, Kilkenny. Mr. John Weldon, of Ballymacan, holding 60 acres, and Mr. Thomas Dunne, holding 12 acres, in the parish of Grangegeeth, were both evicted on May 12. in the case improvements, and the late rent was deci-dedly too high for such land. Great dedly too high for such land. Great sympathy is felt for him all through the

ounty.

Evictions have recently taken place also Evictions have recently taken place also on the property of Mr. Keough (Sessional Crown Prosecutor for the county Meath), at Ratoath. The names of the unhappy tenants evicted are Laurence Lynam, Sr., and Laurence Lynam, Jr. The latter had living with him a younger brother, and two cousins, of tender age, whose parents were also the victims of the "crowbar beingde" as they were sometime since evic brigade," as they were, sometime since, evic-ted by the same landlord. Their father exists at present on public charity, and the mother closed her eyes in death in the Workhouse, shortly after the eviction, with a broken heart.

Cork. The Cork Examiner says:—"For the past two days two bailiffs have been in charge of the mansion of Lord Headley, at Fossa, near Killarney, in execution of a decree for some £3,000 obtained by an English gentleman. Mr. Jeremiah O'Connor, auctioneer, Killarney, has made an inventory of the household furniture and other effects in order to prepage a catalogue for sale. The furniture

pare a catalogue for sale. The furniture comprises various historical and family relics and heirlooms.

The youngsters were laying out on the jiboom, when they both slipped and fell into the water, where they remained struggling, until their cries attracted the attention of a companion, about ten years of age, named Patrick Connell, son of the foreman cooper of the island. Young Connell, when he beheld the dangerous situation of his friends, with great presence of mind, and without the least hesitation, slipped into a small boat, and picked up the brothers one after another. At the time of the accident there were no adults near the place.

Limerick.

The National League meeting announced to be held at Abbeyfeale, on May 11, having been suppressed by the Lord Lieutenant, a large force of police under the command of two R. M's. was despatched into the town. Some 4,000 persons assembled at the appointed place of meeting, but the Riot Act having been read the people quietly dispersed. police also prevented a private meeting of the local committee being held, and a the local committee being held, and a question, it was stated, will be asked in the House of Commons, as to the legality

the House of Commons, as to the legality of their so doing.

A large quantity of illicit whiskey was seized by the police on May 11th, in an uninhabited house in Abbeyfeale. No arrests were made, but it is stated to be the intention of the Excise authorities to prosecute the owner of the house.

On May 10th, a novel eviction was carried out by the Sub Sheriff of the county of Limerick. The tenant is Mr. George Smith, a prominent Protestant citizen and National Leaguer, and the landlord, Mr. Blacker Ponsonby. The agent is Mr. Samuel Murray Hussey. Mr. Smith recently purchased the interest of a man named Roche for £1,200. The landlord refused to accept Mr. The landlord refused to accept Mr. Smith as a tenant, it is alleged, because of the stand he made against Lord Clarina during the Land League. The Sub-Sheriff formally evicted Mr. Smith's representative on the farm, although Mr. Dundon, solicitor, tendered in sovereigns, the rent due on the holding. The case is likely to come before the Land Courts.

Tipperary.
The warmth of Ireland's affection for Michael Davitt was shown in a striking manner, on May 11, when he visited Tipperary, for the purpose of attending a demonstration to be held at Drangan. He travelled from Dublin, accompanied

by Mr. Mayne, M. P., and, from the time he crossed the borders of the Premier County, his progression was more a triumphal march than anything else. The people flocked in thousands to the various stations to welcome him. Banners were everywhere visible, arches of evergreens spanned the roadways, and the members of the national bands of the county must have felt rather tired after their exertions in honor of the visitor. At their exertions in honor of the visitor. At Thurles, Mr. Davitt remained for an hour, as guest of his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel. Scenes of extraordinary enthusi-asm were witnessed at Fethard, Moy-carkey, and Drangan, as the people in their thousands went to greet Mr. Davitt. At Fethard, in reply to an address of welcome, Mr. Davitt expressed his regret that the idea that he was leaving Ireland permanently had been entertained for an instant. The demonstration was one of remarkably large proportions. There remarkably large proportions. There was scarcely a district in the county unrepresented in the immense multitude which greeted Mr. Davitt, Mr. Mayne, M. P., and Mr. Healy, M. P., the last of whom reached Drangan a short time before the meeting began. Mr. Davitt's speech dealt entirely with the land and labor questions.

The Very Rev. Roger Power, P. P., Tramore, brother of the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, died, on May 11, at the parochial house, Tramore, in the 70th year of his age. He was one of five brothers, all of whom were devoted to the service of God in the Sanctuary. The present Bishop of Water-ford is now the only one surviving, though

he was the eldest of all.

Edmund O'Shea, Cappoquin, and his mother, who is a bed-ridden invalid, were recently evicted by Mr. Benjamin Deans, agent to Sir Richard Keane. The case agent to Sir Richard Realis. The case appears to be one of unusual ruthlessness; for, after the poor people's little effects had been flung out on the road, the bailiffs hesitated at such an act of cruelty as removing a woman in such a plight as poor O'Shea's mother was. They remonpoor O'Snea's mother was. They remonstrated with the agent, and after much difficulty persuaded him to grant her a respite. But this was only for a few days. On the day appointed, he came again and carried out his purpose sternly. The poor woman was taken out on a sheet, the bearers of which could not restrain their tears over the pitiable task they were called upon to perform. The act is likely to haste, the poor woman's death, as she has since been dangerously ill.

On May 13th, there was an enthusiastic National League demonstration in Newry. The occasion was the re-opening of the National Hall, in Castle street. As the patriotic inhabitants of the sturdy Northern town have been prevented from hold-ing open-air meetings they took advantage of the opportunity to display their zeal in Ireland's cause. Resolutions were adopted expressing implicit confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party, declaring for a native Parliament and pledging those present to the best of their ability to support, encourage, and reinvigorate Irish manufacturers in all their branches. The announcement that some distinguished member of the Irish some distinguished member of the Irish Parliamentary Party will be put forward to contest the borough at the general election was received by the meeting with much satisfaction.

Galway On May 11, at Kiltulla, an enthusiastic demonstration was witnessed in connection with the visit of the Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, to the parishes of Kiltulla and Kilimoredaly, relative to the erection of a school at

Kiltulla. It appears that for some time past the school, which is in a dilapidated state, and unfit for use, was discentinued, arising from circumstances connected with the Land League agitation. The Bishop comprises various historical and comprises various historical and relics and heirlooms.

On May 12, two brothers named Christopher and John O'Grady, aged nine and seven years respectively, were playing sailors on alugger near Haulbowline Island. The youngsters were laying out on the when they both slipped and fell discourse. In the course of his observations he referred to the action he took lately in reference to the selection of with regard to the poor-law guardians. With regard to the selection of individual candidates, he did not interfere—the voters were sufficiently liscriminating and intelligent to select those whom they knew to be in sympathy with the feelings and wants of the poor. Immediately after Mass the people col-lected outside the church, and gave him a grand reception. He was presented with an address from the people of the parishes of Kiltuila and Killimoredaly, welcoming him most cordially, and expressing their devotion and regard. He repeated his conviction that it was a burning reproach to their rulers, as well as to the manhood

of the Irish race at home and abroad, that the cycles of mendicancy had not since terminated. The system of State-aided emigration should be sternly resisted.

They should all help on the migration scheme flow in course of formation. The radical remedy was, of course, contained in the power to manage their own affairs.

It is now generally understood that the Rev. Issac Nelson, who was elected Mem-ber of Parliament for Mayo at the general election, is in feeble mental condition. This was brought out in a recent debate in Parliament, on an amendment to the Franchise Bill offered by Mr. Anderson, a Scotch member, which provided that whe a member becomes insane or feeble-minded his seat should be declared vacant. One of the members from Glasgow is in much the same mental condition as the Rev. Mr. Nelson. It can be said in charity to the lat-

ter that while in the full possession of his faculties he was an active Irish National-

ist, in spite of many potent influences to

Mayo.

"How thankfur we should be medicine."

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—The Parents. the contrary.

The Ballina Western People, of May 17, says:—"Evictions are still the order of the day. On Wednesday and Thursday last families were evicted in the neighbor hood of Ballyhaunts. Yesterday on Lord Dillon's estate, several evictions were threat-ened and, we understand, carried out. Sir ened and, we understand, carried out. Sir Roger Palmer's name appears also in the list of exterminating landlords, several families on his estate being threatened with evic-tion, on the 19th, at Derryhilla. On the same day a family of the name of Reilly expect to be cast on the road-side, at the instance of those in charge of the "Jones' Minors" estate. Next week promises to be a memorable one in Erris. "My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used
Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering
from a disease declared incurable"
"And we are so glad that he used your
Bitters." A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

ONLY ONE FAULT.

I was riding through a country town in Vermont, when I noticed a concourse of people in the church-yard, evidently encir-

There will be evictions on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. These "death sentences," as Mr. Gladstone accurately termed them, are daily executed, and the sooner they cease the better for both the evictors and the country. The continued drain from Ireland of its lifeblood is at present appalling in its magnitude. Let some step be made to preserve our country from the ruin which will inevitably follow the tracks of the sheriff and his men. ling an open grave. It was a warm day, and I drew rein un der some trees to allow the horse to rest. Presently a villager came toward me and I

"There is a funeral to-day." "Yes-Stephen. He was one of the largest-hearted men I ever knew. We all owed something to Stephen."
Then he added in a tone of regret: "He

had but one fault."

The light fell in pencil rays through the trees. I sat enjoying the refreshing cool-

The man resumed the subject: "He had great abilities, Stephen had. We sent him to the legislature three times. They thought of nominating him for Governor. But," he added softly, "Stephen had one committee, upon which they beat an ig-nominious retreat. A large number of new members were enrolled.

I did not answer. I was tired and watched the people slowly disperse, leav-ing the sexton to his solitary work. "A very generous man Stephen was.
Always visited the sick—he was feeling— A recent writer in one of the reinghold journals tells the following story of Sister Simplice, a nun of the Order of Bon Secours: Five years ago she had in charge the little children of a gentleman near Paris. She was walking with them in the garden, when a sound in the shrubbery near by caused her to start and turnuals. She knew that the fierce dog which when anyone was in trouble. The old people liked him. Even the children followed him in the streets."

"A good man indeed," said I.

"Yes, he had only one fault."

"What was that?" I asked. "Intemperance?"

ance ?" sist it at last. He got behind and had to sell the farm. His wife died on account of it, kind of disappointed. His children out having the right bringing up turned out badly. He had to leave politics. We had to set him aside from the church, and his habits brought on paralysis, and we had to take him to the poor house. He died there, only forty-five. None of his children were at the funeral. Poor man,

he had only one fault." The ship had only one leak, but it went "Only one fault."

There was but one thing for a Sister of Good Help to do. With one grand sweep she thrusts the children behind her, and crying aloud for aid, but never yielding an inch, faces the brute without a quiver. He springs upon her; her little white hands are entwined in his long hair, while the savage, cruel jaws open and close victiously. Perhaps the children cried; perhaps you could hear nothing but the fierce, mad snarl of the dog as he bit, and the cries of the poor little Sister now growing very weak, but she would not let go her hold, for there were the children. I wish you could hear the story as The temple had only one decaying pil-lar, but it went. "Only one fault."

Home gone, wife lost, family ruined, honor forfeited, social and religious privileges abandoned, broken health, poverty and the poor-house.

One fault—only one.

Blanker Than Blank Verse.

"Here is a poem, which you may pub "Here is a poem, which you may publish in your paper," said a young man with eyes in a fine frenzy rolling as he entered the editorial door. "I dashed it off rapidly, in an idle moment, and you will find it in a rough state, as it were. You can make such corrections as you think necessary."

necessary."

"Ah, much obliged," said the editor, "I will give you a check for it at once."

"You are very kind," said the contributor; "I will be delighted."

"There you are," said the editor, handing him the check."

Sallie W-I must relate. I will preface ing him the check.
"Many thanks," exclaimed the young man, "I will bring you some other by remarking that rouging thirty years ago
was more uncommon than it has since become, and that there were straight laced

poems."
When he got to the door he suddenly

paused, then came back.
"Excuse me," he said. "But you forgot to fill up the check. You have not written the date, nor the amount, nor have you signed your name."
"Oh!" said the editor, "that is

right. You see I have given you a check in its rough state, as it were. You can make such corrections as you think necessary."-People's Paper.

Miniature Trees.

tled her cheeks was of nature's own bestowing. To end the controversy, which was becoming exciting, one gallant gentleman, less timid than the rest, proposed to ask the beauty for a proof that would settle the dispute. Rash man! In an unfortunate moment, and, perhaps, trembling at his own temerity, he said: "Miss W——, do you paint?" and how much more freely he must have breathed when, instead of the box on the ear he half expected to receive, the siren said-sweetly: "Bring me a glass of water, and you shall see." The water was brought, and she handed him a spotless cambric handkerchief. "Now dip that in the water and rub it on here," she proceeded, presenting him a peachy cheek so temptingly near that The dwarf trees of China are the great curiosities of forestry. Every child knows how the Chinese cramp their women's feet by bandaging them when they are infants, and thus render it impossible for them to walk. It is, however, wonil to see miniature oaks, chestnuts pines, and cedars growing in flower pots, O years old and yet not a foot high Now look at the handkerchief," she sad, somewhat sternly. It was as spotless as before. "Are you satisfied?" she demanded, more sternly yet. "Yes," quavered he, "I am satisfied." "And so am I!" said the insulted beauty, as she dashed the water in his face. friend of mine, who is an invalid and confined to his room, has been, during several years past, amusing himself, among other matters, with the cultiva-tion of dwarf trees, and he has succeeded admirably. He takes a young plant, cuts off its tap-root, and places it in a basin in which there is good soil kept well watered. If it grows too rapidly he digs down and shortens in several roots. Every year the leaves grow smaller, and the little dwarf trees make interesting pets, just as some people raise canary that we avoid all such,
"And simply call attention to the merits
of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as birds, and others, squirrels,

Misdirected Mail Matter.

ossible,
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves
heir value that they will never use any-People in general have but a faint con ception of the enormous amount of mis-directed mail matter which passes through the mails annually. In the Boston office ing else."
"The Remedy so favorably noticed in all last year there were 49,000 letters wrongly addressed, and in all these cases the pro-per addresses were ascertained and the letters forwarded to their destination, and yet the people wonder why their let-ters are delayed, although it is owing to "Having a large sale, and is supplanting There is no denying the virtues of the "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have snown great shrewdness
"And ability
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Bid She Die? their own carelessness. Of course the post-office officials are not responsible, but many people fail to see where the trouble lies. In further evidence of the want of care on the part of the public, it is stated that the number of letters sent to the dead letter office during the last year was "She lingered and suffered along, pining nearly 4,500,000, or an average of 14,500 per day. These letters contained no less than \$40,000 in cash, and checks to the amount of \$1,500,000.-Ex "How thankful we should be for that

Saved From the Scalpel.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshaw, con-tracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicans attending; all other treatment having failed, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried and speedily effected a cure. It is the unfailing remedy for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use.

Danger in the Air.

The recent strange planetary move-ments and electrical phenomena have developed the fact that the earth is passing through a dangerous period when atmospheric influence will seriously affect human health. Fortify the weakened system with that grand tonic regulator, Burdock Blood Bitters, and avoid malarial blood poisons.

HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY

The following books, in paper covers, will be sent to any address on receipt of price, by writing Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.:

General History of the Christian Church, from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven, by Sig. Pastorini.

25 cents. The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation,

The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir Jonah Barrington. 25 cents. The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 15 cents.
Legends of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Church. 25 cents.
Life of St. Joseph. Translated from "The Mystical City of God." 25 cents.
The Invasion, a great Irish Historical Tale, by Gerald Griffin. 25 cents.
Canvassing, a tale of Irish life, by John Banim. 15 cents.
Bessy Conway, or the Irish Girl in America, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents.

ica, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents. Winifred, Countess of Nithsdale, a tale of the Jacobite Wars, by Lady Dacre. 25 cents.
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Tales of Irish Life, by Wm. Carleton.

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Fardorough the Miser, or the convicts of

Lisnamona, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cts.
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by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents.
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The adventures of a Protestant in Search of a Religion, by Iota. 25 cents. The Jesuits, by Paul Feval. 25 cents. Heroines of Charity. Preface by Aubrey De Vere. 25 cents. life of St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and Prince of Geneva, by Robt. Ormsby.

15 cents. Love, or Self-sacrifice, by Lady Fullerton.

Love, or Self-sacrince, by Lady Fullerton.
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The Story of the War in La Vendee, by George T. Hill. 25 cents.
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by Cardinal Newman. 25 cents. Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count De Montalambert. 25 cents. Father de Lisle, or Tyburn and its Vic tims in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

15 cents. Life of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. 25 cents. Duties of Young Men, to which is added

Selections from Lacordaire's Letters to Young Men. 15 cents. Catholic Christian Instructed in the Sacraments, Sacrifices, Ceremonies and Observances of the Church, by the

Most Rev. Dr. Challoner. 25 cents.
Life of Father Mathew, by the Nun of
Kenmare. 15 cents.
Father Connell, a Tale, by Michael and

John Banim. 25 cents.
Clough Fionr, or the Stone of Destiny,
by Michael and John Banim. 15 cents.
The bit o' Writin,' by Michael and John Banim. 25 cents. The Conformists, by John Banim. 15 cts. The Boyne Water, by Michael and John

Banim. 25 cents.

The Denounced, or the Last Baron of Crana, by John Banim. 15 cents.

The Ghost Hunter and his Family, by Michael and John Banim. 25 cents.

The Mayor of Windgap, by Michael and Laba Panim 15 cents. John Banim. 15 cents. Peter of the Castle, by Michael and John

Banim. 15 cents.
The Collegians, or the College Bawn, a Tale of Garryowen, by Gerald Griffin,

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The Castle of Roussollon, or Quercy in the 16th Century, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents:

Maureen Dhu, the admiral's Daughter, a Maureen Dhu, the admiral's Daugater, a
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Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents.
Lady Amabel, or the Recluse of Byland
Forest, by Miss E. M. Stewart. 15 cts.

The Bridegroom of Barna, a Tale of Tipperary. 15 cents.
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The King and Cloister, or Legends of the Dissolution, by Miss E. M. Stewart.

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JUNE 14, 1884

A REPRESENTATIV

A few days ago we fi tleman from the rural

ENT.

he observed, as he b from his brow. "Did, the Legislature?" "Y I'm not a member, but hum up there all the bill?' "Not exactly.
Otsego County to take Otsego County to take our member. He was high head, and if I'd longer he'd have been State. What d'ye thi "He wouldn't speak t got there! Think of there we rated him a sent him down to Alba none of us could leave none of us could leave to cut me colder'n v you think?" "Rather But I lowered his n heard how he was pran putting on airs and m run our county, and a gether and wrote him seem to do him any go together again and the to put on the curryc did?" "Didn't I? He dozen bills affecting of mashed out all but t himself out for six or s got here he was suppo moving to amend and mighty soon let him such chaff passed for He tried to bulldoze n he found that his con

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what I told him, and "You bet he anything more about plain his vote on the to re-commit the mus won't be no place for This is the place, eh up then and take the

The Oldes

Three commercial t West of England inn had a hearty supper to the three found som ting their respective but one of them at dispute by proposing the "oldest name" an free, the expenses other two. This promptly accepted, linscribed "Richard trumped with "Adam 3, a portly veteran eye, laid down his onfidence of a great decisive movement chuckle, "I don't m

this 'un, gents." At the name was "Mr.

The straits to

The Statue

have attracted the a who see hitherto un of usefulness in the erty." The vendo written to Mr. \$25,000 if a placard nostrum may be affi statue for one year. may be done about occur to every one cine man here poi the committee's from the dread of l statue, or pawn it, o order to get th man who offers the sion merely to put card at the feet of therefore, much me space to be disposed can be clapped ove come the liver pad cluster the toothacl the eye washes, &c flesh is heir to wil dies in appropriate until "Liberty" l Tilden fully equi idential campaign. to be raised in this

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A REPRESENTATIVE CONSTITU-ENT.

Lent.

A few days ago we fell in with a gentleman from the rural districts on his way to the Union Depot. He had about sixty pounds of baggage on his shoulder, and was looking for the ticket-office for the purpose of securing a ticket. He was a right up and down man, and was ever ready to enter into conversation. "Just come down from the Legislature," he observed, as he brushed the sweat from his brow. "Did, eh? Been up to the Legislature?" "You bet I have. I'm not a member, but I made things hum up there all the same." "Had a bill?" "Not exactly. I come down from Otsego County to take the kinks out of our member. He was sailing in with a high head, and if I'd waited ten days longer he'd have been bossing the whole State. What d'ye think?" "I dunno." "He wouldn't speak to me when I first got there! Think of that. Up home there we rated him about No. 4, and sent him down to Albany, more because none of us could leave, and he wanted to cut me colder'n wedge! What do you think?" "Rather mean." "You bet. But I lowered his nose a bit. We'd heard how he was prancing around and putting on airs and making out that he But I lowered his nose a bit. We'd heard how he was prancing around and putting on airs and making out that he run our county, and a few of us got together and wrote him a letter. It didn't seem to do him any good, and so we got together again and they sent me down to put on the currycomb." "And you did?" "Didn't I? He'd put in about a deem hills affecting our county, and I dozen bills affecting our county, and I mashed out all but two. He had laid dozen bills affecting our county, and I mashed out all but two. He had laid himself out for six or seven speeches and I mashed all but one. The first day I got here he was supporting motions and moving to amend and strike out, but I mighty soon let him understand that no such chaff passed for oratory with us. He tried to bulldoze me at first, but when he found that his constituency had got after him he calmed down. He'd been fooling with the game law, and had got mixed up with a dog-tax bill, and a sawlog law, and a bill about inland fishing, and I don't know what else. I took him out in the lobby of the Capitol, and says I:—'Now, boy, you squat! Your constituents demand that you calm right down. We don't want no Cicero in ours, and we won't have it. We sent you down here to do a little quiet work, and not to pranee around and imagine you've got Patrick Henry's hat on. We are a humble people, taking kindly to log-houses and johnny-cake, and we don't go a cent on big words and long flourishes.' That's what I told him, and he calmed." "Did, ch'?" "You be the did! And if we hear anything more about his rising to extending the risk of the risk of the risk of the grave, and wenks of the door of the grave, and return again to their homes. The third, whom he oftenest forgot in life, is his works of benevolence; these alone accompany him to the thore of the moving to amend and strike out, but I mighty soon let him understand that no such chaff passed for oratory with us. He tried to bulldoze me at first, but when he found that his constituency had got after him he calmed down. He'd been fooling with the game law, and had got mixed up with a dog-tax bill, and a sawlog law, and a bill about inland fishing, and I don't know what else. I took him out in the lobby of the Capitol, and says I:—Now, boy, you squat! Your constituents demand that you calm right down. We don't want no Cicero in ours, and we won't have it. We sent you down here to do a little quiet work, and not to prance around and imagine you've got Patrick Henry's hat on. We are a humble people, taking kindly to log-houses and johnny-cake, and we don't go a cent on big words and long flourishes.' That's what I told him, and he calmed." "Did, eh ?" "You bet he did! And if we hear anything more about his rising to explain his vote on the dog tax, of moving to re-commit the muskrat bill, our county won't he no place for him to return to. won't be no place for him to return to. This is the place, eh? Well, I'll fodder up then and take the train for home."

-Ex.

The Oldest Name.

Three commercial travellers meeting at a West of England inn one winter evening had a hearty supper together. Supper over, the three found some difficulty in allotting their respective shares of the till; but one of them at length cut short the dispute by proposing that whosever had the "oldest name" among them should go free, the expenses being halved by the other two. This amendment being promptly accepted, No. 1 produced a card inscribed "Richard Eve," which No. 2 trumped with "Adam Brown." Then No. 3, a portly veteran with a humorous grey West of England inn one winter evening 3, a portly veteran with a humorous grey eye, laid down his card with the quiet confidence of a great general making a decisive movement and remarked with a chuckle, "I don't much think you'll beat this 'un, gents." And he was right, for the name was "Mr. B. Ginning."

The Statue "Liberty."

The straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the Bartholdi length ward, the control of the straits to which the straits the strain the strai have attracted the attention of capitalists who see hitherto unsuspected possibilities of usefulness in the great figure of "Liberty." The vendor of a patent medicine has written to Mr. Evarts offering to pay \$25,000 if a placard with the name of his s25,000 if a placard with the name of his nostrum may be affixed to the completed statue for one year. It is not known what may be done about this offer, but it must occur to every one that the patent medicine man here points the way out of all the committee's difficulties, and frees it from the dread of having to mortgage the statue, or pawn it, or put it up in a lottery, in order to get the pedestal built. The man who offers the \$25,000 wants permission merely to put a simple one line placard at the feet of the statue. There is, therefore, much more valuable advertising space to be disposed of. Chest protectors can be clapped over the breast, lower will come the liver pads, around the head will cluster the toothache cures, the hair tonics, the eye-washes, &c., while all the ills that flesh is heir to will find advertised remedies in appropriate and convenient places flesh is heir to will find advertised remedies in appropriate and convenient places until "Liberty" looks like some heroic Tilden fully equipped for the next Presidential campaign. Enough money ought to be raised in this manner to build half a dozen pedestals, and whatever the French might think of such a proceeding, they can scarcely think worse of us in the matter than they now do. matter than they now do.

A Celebrated Case.

The remarkable case of W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, who suffered from disease of the liver and kidneys so badly that all hope of recovery was abandoned. He remained ten and thirteen days without action of the bowels. Four bottles of Burlack Plack Bitters restored him perfect dock Blood Bitters restored him perfect health, which he had not known for twenty years before.

Resolve not to be poor. Whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness. It certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable and others extremely difficult—Dr. Johnson.

A Fact.
There are oils white, and oils black,

There are oils white, and oils olack,
Put up in bottles short and tall,
But Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for pain,
Is the very best oil of all.
It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, sprains, bruises, contracted cords,
sore throat, frost bites, burns and all soreness of the flesh. It is for external and internal use.

Domestic Duties.

A mother has no right to bring up a A mother has no right to bring up a daughter without teaching her how to keep house; and if she has an intelligent regard for her daughter's happiness, will not do it. By knowing how to keep house, we do not mean merely knowing how books should be arranged on a centre table, and how to tell servants what is wanted to be done. We mean how to get a breakfast, a dinner, a supper; how to make a bed; how to sweep a room; how to do the thousand and one different things which are requisite to keep a things which are requisite to keep a house in order and to make it pleasant. A person who does not know how to do a thing well, does not know how to have it done well. No number of servants makes done well. No number of servants makes up for the want of knowledge in a mistress. Not one woman in a thousand knows how to make bread as good as it can be made. And sour tempers, scoldings, dyspepsia, with its indescribable horrors, and even death itself, not unfrequently result from bad cooking. Mothers, whatever else you may teach your daughters do not neglect to instruct them in all the mysteries of housekeeping. So shall you rut them in the way ing. So shall you gut them in the way of good husbands and happy homes.

Three Friends.

Trust no friend if you have not proved him; they are oftener found at the banqueting table than at the door of the prison. A man had three friends; two of them he loved greatly; to the third he was indifferent, although this one was the most honored and sincere. He works of benevolence; these alor accompany him to the throne of the Judge; they go before, speak in li defense, and find mercy and favor him.

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Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y. 1 bottle) cured me when I wass oll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wi

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Have you Malaria? "Kidney-Wort has done better than any medy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt

Are you Bilious?
Wort has done me more good than any
dy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon Are you tormented with Piles?

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r-Wort cured me, after I was given up ysicians and I had suffered thirty years.' Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Mair Ladies, are you suffering?
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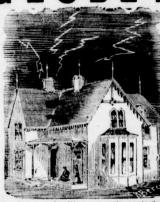
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Northersyes.

Northgraves.

The following are the names of the Deputies appointed by the Grand Presi-

For Province of Ontario_A. Forster, Berlin; D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; James Quillinan, Niagara Falls; Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Wingham; H. W. Deare, Amherstburg; John O'Meara, Peterboro; Dr. Buckley, Prescott; and Rev. J. J. Gehl, St. Clements.

Gehi, St. Clements.

For Province of Quebec.—F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, for the French speaking people; and T. J. Finn, Montreal, for the English speaking people. Mr. Campeau is also empowered to work up Branches among the French people in the eastern cart of Ontario. part of Ontario.

We expect to have a branch organized

at Almonte in a few days, medical certi-ficates of a sufficient number of applicants to start with having been approved.

Rev. G. R. Northgraves is interesting himself in working up a branch at God erich; the rev. deputy is sure to succeed, as failure to him is out of the question. as failure to him is out of the question.
Deputies O'Connor and Deare are also at work with their usual energy, and our eastern deputies will certainly not be behind. Who will organize the first

Deputies will please consider the notice of their appointment which ap-peared in our official organs, as sufficient Commission from our grand presi-

There are now 8400 members in the C. M. B. Association, of whom about 579 pay 65 cts. at each assessment, 916 pay 80 cts., 1,475 pay \$1.00; 3,120 pay \$1,10; 615 pay 1.20; 623 pay \$1.30; 587 pay \$1.45, and 485 pay \$1.65.

FROM CHATHAM On Tuesday night the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association hall in the Separate School building was crowded. Enthusiasm in an Irishman's heart is quickly aroused by song, and the directors of the affair appreciating the emotional nature of a large part of the audience, supplied good music and song for the occasion. Notwithstanding that the evening was warm, the interest was kept up unabated throughout, each of the performers receiving hearty encores on almost every appearance. Although the caste of programme was limited, the repertoire of each individual thereon seemed to be

almost inexhaustible. Rev. Father William occupied the chair, presiding with ineffable good humor and grace. After preliminary remarks on the object of the entertainment and adaptability of music to express the emotions of the human heart, its place in history and frelevating influence, with sundry observations suitable to the occasion, he called upon the Misses
Katy and Theresa Houston, of St.
Thomas. These young ladies were
warmly welcomed, and were asked to
sing many times, their reception by a sing many times, their reception by a Chatham audience being a most flattering one. Although not possessing mineral vocal powers, their voices harmonized beautifully, and their singing was sweet and captivating. They sang popular airs, and taking Irish melodies, and were recalled at every appearance, until the young ladies in question must have grown weary in responding to an insetigrown weary in responding to an insati-able audience. Master Charles Butler, a boy of about nine years, fairly captivated the audience in his Irish songs, which he gave with the gusto of a finished comedian, and was not less for isned comedian, and was not less for-tunate in being encored, to which Master Butler was quite willing and prepared to respond. Misses Mary and Fanny Beer-horst favored the audience with a num-ber of solos and duetts, the nature of their selections being more sentimental than those reterred to, but not less appreciated on that account. These young ladies met the fate of all the rest in being obliged to "repeat," so that a very short programme was lengthened into a comparatively long one. The other features of the programme were a short speech by C. J. O'Neill, Esq., LL. B., and readings by Mr. Killachy, Principal of the Separate school, both gentlemen acquitting themselves worthy of themselves. After a most enjoyable evening's entertainment, in which mirth and music were predominant, the audience sang "God Save the Queen," and dispersed. Father William expressed himself Father William expressed himself highly gratified with the success of the concert, and remarked that the next time the C. M. B. A. gave one they would hold it in the Opera House.—Chatham

Prescott, June 5th, 1884. Received from John Gibson, Rec. Sec. of Branch No. 16, C. M. B. A., the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, being in full of the Beneficiary due me from the C. M. B. Association, on the death of my late

husband, James McCartin, Margaret McCartin. John Masterson, P. P., Ed. Vaughan, James P. Halpin, witnesses.

Mr. James Briody, sr., of London East, is fully restored to health after a severe illness. We were very much pleased to meet our old friend once more, and trust he will be spared for many years

A pleasant little story is told of the mag-nificent new church of the Oratorians at Brompton. The late Duke of Norfolk contributed £20,000 towards the building; They informed him that they had no nee of it at the time, whereupon the Duke said he would borrow it from them at five per cent. Since then he has regularly paid them the interest, namely, £1,000 annually.—Cork Examiner.

DIOCESE OF ST. PAUL.

DEATH OF MRS. J. D. MORRIS. Wells, Minn., May 7.—This community is shrouded in grief at the death of the wife of Mr. J. D. Morris, hardware merchant. In the early winter she was attacked with a cold, and then a cough, forerunners of the dire consumption, and after three months' confinement to her bed, fortified by the rights of the Catholic Church, she caimly and in full resignation passed away. Mrs. Morris was the daughter of the Rev. S. M. Childs, of the Bantist denomination, and was born in daughter of the Rev. S. M. Childs, of the Baptist denomination, and was born in Ohio. She was won over to the old faith by the preaching and teaching of the Rev. Father T. Venn, who has made so many converts, and placed so many crosses, symbols of the means of salvation, here and there in towns and prairie in southern Minnesota. It was but lately that the church in which her remains were honored, and her blameless and exemplary life extolled, was dedicated to the service of God. She had much to do in building that church, and indeed when the Rev. Father Venn spoke over the remains and commended the beauty of her life, he said that to the deceased, more than to any one circumstance or person, the any one circumstance or person, the Catholics of Wells were indebted for a Catholics of Wells were indebted for a church. In a most feeling manner he portrayed the life and Christian example of her who passed in and out in the community with the innocence of a child, and who gave up life with the resignation of a martyr. The funeral consisted of the whole community. The railway shops were closed for the occasion, and farmers came from far distances to attest their sorrow at the death. Each person their sorrow at the death. Each person seemed to express in features as well as in words the keen grief at the irreparable loss to the five motherless children and to the home which she had made so cheerful and happy. The Rev. Father Venn spoke of the Christian mother with the utmost admiration, and when he pictured her pure life and its value in the community as an example, swarthy mechanics and sun-burnt farmers as well as tender women shed tears of sorrow and sympathy
—sympathy with all that is good and
elevating. It was the saddest day that
Wells has seen. The beautiful custom of
the Catholic Church will be observed far and near when persons hear of the death of Mary Calixta, and they will say, "May the Lord have mercy on her soul."

WEDDING BELLS AND ORANGE

A CATHOLIC.

June 3rd, 1884, will long be remembered June 3rd, 1884, will long be remembered in Maidstone. The sun shone out from a cloudless sky, the birds were warbling their matin hymns, and all the world seemed glad. It was Tuesday morning, and one of those interesting ceremonies which generally cause a flutter among the fair say was to take place in the the fair sex was to take place in the Catholic Church there. Relatives and friends came from Detroit, Bothwell, friends came from Detroit, Bothwell, Chatham and other places, and from an early hour the streets presented an animated appearance. At ten o'clock St. Patrick's church was crowded to the doors, the occasion being the marriage of D. C. McKeon, brother of Rev. Fr. McKeon of Bothwell, and Miss Mary Moran, niece of Rev. Fr. Tiernan, of London. A few minutes later the church bells rang out their glad welcome, as the bridal procession walked up the carpeted aisle to the sounds of Patrizi's march, played by the organ and an excellent orchestra. The bride was richly dressed in prunecolore d silk en train and looped with orange blossoms. The traditional veil and floral wreath completed her bridal

and floral wreath completed her bridal outfit. Miss Nellie McKeon, first bridesmaid, was dressed in ashes-of-roses col ored ottoman silk and wore a gray silk head dress and garnet tips. The other bridesmaids, Misses McClosky and McIntyre, were arrayed in white tarlatan, lace overdress and Langtry caps. The grooms-

son and Dixon acting as deacon, sub-deacon and master of ceremonies. Miss Collins presided at the organ with accep-tance and the singing of Mrs. Tiernan and Miss McKeon, accompanied by the or-chestra, was much admired.

At the residence of the bride's father a

sumptuous dejeuner was served to the assembled guests, and after the usual toasts on such pleasant occasions, a grand promenade concert was given by the Comber orchestra in an adjoining hall. The bride was made the recipient of a large number of valuable presents. The afternoon was spent in various innocent amusements, and at 7 p. m. the happy couple were escorted to the C. S. R. station by the Comber cornet band and a large number of friends, and left for Bay City and Chicago, amid a perfect shower of rice and old slippers.

THE PROPAGANDA.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the pro vince of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have forwar-ded the following petition to Earl Gran-ville, through the Governor-General of To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in

Council:

"The humble petition of the Roman
Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of Nova
Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,
in the Dominion of Canada, most humbly

showeth. 1. "That your petitioners, the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, and those under their spiritual charge, have an interest in the financial affairs of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, at Rome, whose revenues are held and administered in trust for them and million

of Roman Catholics throughout the or Roman Cathones throughout the world;

2. "That the Congregation is not a Religious Order in the Church, and consequently does not fall under the law suppressin religious orders, passed by the Italian Government; it is a department of Church Congregation of the state of the s

3. "That by the threatened action of the Italian Government to convert, by forced sale, its property into Italian bonds, the finances of that Congregation, created independently of the Italian Government, and held in trust, in part, for the benefit of your Majesty's petitioners, would be greatly reduced, its administration dis-

greatly reduced, its administration dis-organized, and its power for good crippled, organized, and its power for good crippied, to the detriment of your Majesty's petitioners. Wherefore we humbly pray your Majesty may be graciously pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to protect our interests in the funds of that Congregation now threatened with serious diminutions.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray, + CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, Abp. of Halifax

+ JOHN CAMERON, Bishop of Arichat, + JAMES ROGERS, Bishop of Chatham N. B.

† JOHN SWEENY, Bishop of St. John, N. B. + PETER M'INTYRE, Bishop of Charlotte-town, P. E. I."

SENATOR VEST ON THE JESUITS.

Brooklyn Catholic Examiner. At this time, when it is the fashion with certain class of fool writers to cry down the Jesuits and to associate them with movements to overthrow the liberties of this Republic, it is refreshing to hear an honest Protestant speak up in their

In the debate on the Indian Appropria-tion Bill last week, the brilliant Senator from Missouri did this in a manner that must have galled some of the Puritans on both sides of the Chamber. Senator Vest has travelled through all the Indian coun-try for the purpose of studying their contry for the purpose of studying their condition, consequently was conversant with the subject of which he spoke.

In the course of the debate Senator

Vest said : Now, as to education, in all my wanderings in Montana last summer I saw but one ray of light on the subject of Indian education. I am a Protestant—born one, educated one, expect to die one—but I say now that the system adopted by the Jesuits is the only practicable system for the education of the Indians and the only one that has resulted in anything at all. When the Senator from Massachu the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs—said the other day that the reason of the success of the Jesuits more than any other sect with the Indians was that they devoted their whole lives to the work, he struck the key note of the entire

Take a Jesuit and what does he do He is a semi-military preacher. He belongs to the company of Jesus. He owns nothing but the robe upon his back. If he receives an order from the mander of the company at the dead hour of night to arise and go to Asia, he goes without a question. He is a number, he is not a man.

What is the result? To-day the Flathead Indians are a hundred per cent, advanced over any other Indians in point of civilization—at least in Montana.

Fifty years ago the Jesuits went among them, and to-day you see the result. *

* * * We had a school examination there lasting through two days. I undertake to say now that never in the States was there a better examination than I heard at that mission of children of the same ages with those that I saw there. The girls were taught needlesaw there. The girls were taught needle-work; they were taught to sew and to teach; they were taught music; they were taught to keep house. The young men were taught to work upon the farm, to herd cattle, to be blacksmiths, and car-penters and millwrights. The Jesuits have the key to the whole problem. They have learned it by actual experience, and the result is shown to-day.

Again, in reply to some statements made by Senator Dawes, Mr. Vest said: I do not speak with any sort of denominational prejudice in favor of Jesuits; I The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Father McKeon, surrounded by a large number of priests and altar boys.

Mass was sung by Rev. Fr. Molphy, of Ingersoll, Fathers Cummins, Hodgekinson and Dixon acting as deacon, subdeacon and masters. was taught to abhor the whole sect; I was will find me a single tribe of Indians on the plains, blanket Indians—that approxi-mate in civilization to the Flat-heads who have been under the control of the Jesuits for fifty years, I will abandon my entire theory on this subject. I say that out of the eleven tribes that I saw—and I say this as a Protestant—where they had had Protestant missionaries they had not made a single, solitary advance toward civiliza-tion—not one; and yet among the Flatheads, where there where two Jesuit mis sions, you find farms, you find civilization, you find Christianity, you find the relation of husband and wife and of father and child scrupulously observed. I say that one ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory at any time, and this I saw and

> Bravo, Mr. Vest! but what will our Protestant contemporaries say ?



LOCAL NOTICES.

FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to Edy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

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JUNE 16, 1884

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The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 18th day of July next. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board.

A. M. SMART,

Acting Manager.

WHITE SULPHUR BATHS.

Dunnett's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, Dundas street, London, will be opened on Flursday morning, May 15. The baths have been thoroughly cleansed and refitted. JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor, 16 DUNDAS STREET, CITY.

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CON VAT OF THE ICRD HEART,

LONDON, ONT.

The Annual Retreat for Ladles will begin the evening of July 14th, and end on Sunday morning, July 20th. Tickets of invitation may be obtained by applying to the Mother Superior, sacred Heart, London, Ont. Ladles who wish rooms at the Convent during Retreat must apply before July 10th. MARKET REPORT. OTTAWA.
Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 45 to 46c. Peas, 70c; Spring wheat, 1 (0 to \$1 15; Fall wheat, 1 00 to \$1 10; Scotch, \$1 20. Beans, 1 25 to \$1 50. DIARY PRODUCE—Butter in palls, fresh 15c to 17c; tabs, 14 to 15c; prints, 20 to 22c. Cheese, 12 to 16c. Eggs, 13 to 15c per doz. POULTRY—Fowls per pair, 1 00 to 1 25.Geese, 80 to \$1 00 each. Turkeys, 1 75 to 2 50 each. Pork—Hogs dressed, 8 50 to 8 75; mess in barrels, 21 00 to 2 00; Saited Bacon, 19 to 11c. per pound; Young Pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each; MISCEILANEOUS—Hay, 9 (0 to 11 00 per ton Straw 4 (0 to 5 00 per ton. Potatoes 50 to 60c.

Straw 4 (0 to 5 00 per ton. Potatoes 30 to over bag.

SEEDS—Barley, 80c. Peas, 30 to 1 00. Alsike, choice, 22; late Vermont, 17c. West clover, 15c Timothy, 22c. Oats, 50c. White Belgian carrots, 40; Intermediate red do, 75c. Swedish turnips, 25c; mangel worzel, 35c. long red do, 20c; yellow globe do 20c. Onlons. red, 1 20 per lb; do yellow, 1 50. Flour No. 1, 5 7, 50 60. Oatmeal, 475 per barrel; Provender 1 40 per hundred. Bran, 90c per hundred. Shorts, 1 30. per hundred.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 175 to 1 85; Delhl, # 100 lbs.

130. per nunarea.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 175 to 185; Deihl, # 100 lbs.
175 to 182; Treadwell, 175 to 182; Clawson,
175 to 182; Treadwell, 175 to 182; Clawson,
155 to 182; Treadwell, 175 to 182; Clawson,
155 to 182; Treadwell, 175 to 182; Clawson,
150 to 183; Red, 160 to 185. Oats, 15 to 117,
Corn, 140 to 309. Barley, 110 to 120. Peas,
130 to 150. Rye, 110 to 115. Beans, per.
ush, 150 to 200. Flour—Pastry, per cwt,
300 to 325 Family, 275 to 300. Oatmeal Fine,
240 to 260; Granulated, 260 to 275. Cornmeal, 200 to 250. Shorts, ton, 1600 to 200.
Bran, 120 to 1400. Hay, 800 to 1000. Straw,
per load, 200 to 160. Butter—pound rolls, 16,
to 18c; crock, 14 to 16c; tubs, 12 to 16c. Eggs
retail, 15 to 15c. Cheese, 1b, 14 to 15c. Lard,
12 to 14c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 100 to
260. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks,
per pair, 70 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 90 to
110. Apples, per bag, 75 to 125. Onions, per
unshel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt,
850 to 900. Beef, per cwt, 800 to 10 60. Mutton, per bl, 11 to 12c. Lamb, per lb, 11 to 12c.
Hops, per 160 lbs, 60 to 00c. Wood, per cord,
500 to 550. MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipter 11,000 bbis. Quotations

Hops, per 100 lbs, 00 to 00c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 550.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts 11,000 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 35 to \$5 40; extra \$5 00 10 \$5 11; superfine, \$4 00 to \$4 10; spring extra, \$4 50 to \$5 60; superfine, \$4 00 to \$4 10; strong bakers, \$5 00 to \$5 50; fine, \$3 50 to \$3 60; middlings, \$3 40 to \$3 45; pollards, \$3 00 to \$3 25; Ontario bags, \$2 00 to \$2 50; city bags, \$2 50 to \$2 90 GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 12 to 115; Can. red winter, 112 to 115; No. 2 spring, 110 to 115. Corn, 70 to 71c. Pens, 91 to 93c. Oats, 39 to 40c. Rye, 67 to 72c. Barley, 55 to 65c. PROVISIONS—Butter, cre mery, 25 to 26c; Eastern Townships, 18 to 21c; B. & M. 17 to 26c; Western, 14 to 17c. Cheese, 13 to 14c. Pork, 29 00 to \$2100. Lard, 11 to 12c. Baeon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 14c.

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Montreal: V

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other clergy Baptie and Dr. Grant, lic Schools Curran, M. McGillivray M. P.P., J. A song o companime lents with addresses viency. The Dr. Tabar addressed h Vriendt in English, an the text MAY IT PLE

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