

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 6.

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 garments than any Western House.

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 hail thy dawning! day of gladness! feast of love! Bearing to our hearts so sinful precious graces from above.

See the group of white-robed children at the altar kneeling knee.

Consecrated hands are lifted, bows the silver head in prayer.

Angels bend in lowly homage as the sacred rite's conferred.

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.

Blaine 3524
Edmunds 278
Logan 634

At the end of the second ballot, it was found that Arthur had lost seven, Edmund seven, and Logan five and one-half, while Blaine had made a gain of fourteen and one-half.

The gains made by their standard bearer gave renewed hope and courage to the Blaine delegates.

Before the fourth ballot was taken a despatch was received from Gen. Logan which effectually decided the day.

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

of the people's choice, and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

The fourth ballot was then taken with a result, which, after the reading of Gen. Logan's telegram, might easily have been foreseen:

Blaine 544
Arthur 207
Edmunds 41
Hawley 15
Lincoln 2

The nomination of Mr. Blaine was made unanimous. Gen. Logan was then chosen as the republican candidate for Vice-President and his nomination likewise made unanimous.

James G. Blaine, the candidate for the Presidency, was born at India Hill Farm, near West Brownsville, a little town on the Monongahela river, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of January, 1830.

He first embraced the profession of teaching, 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.

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 power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the military if need be.

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 perceptive close.

Among the principal causes which brought about Mr. Blaine's success were, first, his popularity among American Anglophobists, and secondly, his greater popularity among the Irish-Americans.

As an orator, a writer, a student of history, and a financier he has won renown. He has also a wide acquaintance with general literature.

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 Arthur and the other possibilities of the field.

John A. Logan, the republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was born Feb. 9, 1825, in Jackson county, Ill. He is of Irish parentage.

In the great civil contest, deserving early in the struggle the honor of promotion to the rank of Major-General. From the close of the war till 1871 he sat in the national House of Representatives, and in the latter year was elected senator.

Blaine's Panama canal policy has endeared him to the masses of native Americans. The above statements, and others of similar import, are making a deep impression here, and Englishmen are disposed to believe that Blaine's candidacy represents a sort of Irish ascendancy in American politics.

That Mr. Blaine will receive a large Irish American vote is quite certain, and that the next election will witness a very general dissociation of the masses of the Irish people in the United States 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.

"Athens was once the most cultured and most highly civilized city in the world. Civilization was at its height there while Rome was barbarian, but that civilization was Pagan.

These are plain and wholesome truths that must have deeply impressed His Grace's hearers in St. Michael's, on Pentecost day.

SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS. On Friday morning, the 30th ult., a solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Lyttleton, Limerick, Ireland, only sister of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston.

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:

Spiritual Director—Rev. I. Fleming
President—Rev. Bro. Michael
Vice-do—Louis Paladeau (acclamation)
Secretary—Frank Crimmins (re-elected)
Treasurer—Michael Fallon

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 weeks hence.

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 Twohey'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.

"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.

After the final absolution by the Bishop of Limerick, a procession of clergy, wearing scarfs and handbags, 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.

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.

On Sunday last, in St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, there were large congregations at all the masses. At high Mass Rev. Father Coffey preached on the subject of perseverance.

On Friday morning, the 30th ult., a solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Lyttleton, Limerick, Ireland, only sister of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston.

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:

Spiritual Director—Rev. I. Fleming
President—Rev. Bro. Michael
Vice-do—Louis Paladeau (acclamation)
Secretary—Frank Crimmins (re-elected)
Treasurer—Michael Fallon

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 weeks hence.

After the final absolution by the Bishop of Limerick, a procession of clergy, wearing scarfs and handbags, 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.

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.

On Sunday last, in St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, there were large congregations at all the masses. At high Mass Rev. Father Coffey preached on the subject of perseverance.

On Friday morning, the 30th ult., a solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Lyttleton, Limerick, Ireland, only sister of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston.

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:

Spiritual Director—Rev. I. Fleming
President—Rev. Bro. Michael
Vice-do—Louis Paladeau (acclamation)
Secretary—Frank Crimmins (re-elected)
Treasurer—Michael Fallon

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 weeks hence.

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 weeks hence.

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 weeks hence.

After the final absolution by the Bishop of Limerick, a procession of clergy, wearing scarfs and handbags, 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.

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.

On Sunday last, in St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, there were large congregations at all the masses. At high Mass Rev. Father Coffey preached on the subject of perseverance.

On Friday morning, the 30th ult., a solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Lyttleton, Limerick, Ireland, only sister of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston.

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:

Spiritual Director—Rev. I. Fleming
President—Rev. Bro. Michael
Vice-do—Louis Paladeau (acclamation)
Secretary—Frank Crimmins (re-elected)
Treasurer—Michael Fallon

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 weeks hence.

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 weeks hence.

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 weeks hence.

Is it Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother, bearing his load on the rough road of life? Is it worth while that we bear at each other, in blackness of heart, that we woe to the better? God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

A. BEAVER'S CONVENT ADVENTURE.

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, unexpected, and unexpected visitor.

One of the nuns, whose zeal and skill in imparting knowledge is well known to many of our New Yorkers, excited 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.

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 a 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.

Time passed, weeks came and went, and no tidings of the way animal. Sometimes she thought it hopeless to look for its coming, and again she grew impatient, and declared she could have caught a wildness of beavers herself in half the time.

While she was losing patience and abusing the hardness of her sisters in the branch-house in Montreal, a busy scene might have soiled her heart had she been favored with a view of it.

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

Several nuns, some in black veils 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.

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."

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 leave you."

"The box was laid at the head of the aisle near the altar, and the sexton whispered to the man: 'Wait here till Father D. blesses the corpse and sprinkles it with holy water.'"

Father D. had just come in, greatly fatigued, from a number of sick at his patients, not a little tried by the unreasonable demands of some of the invalids, 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., rather gruffly, amazed at the appearance of the so-called coffin. "Can you read?" he asked, angrily, pointing to the name of Madame W. on the inside.

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 the astonished driver. "Do you not see it belongs to the convent?"

dead body? Did you expect a dead body?" "A dead body? a corpse!" exclaimed half-a-dozen voices. "What could we do with a dead body this hour of the night?"

"Dear me! dear me! I do not know; there he is knocking away at the door; what will he do?" "The Mother Superior approached the door, 'sir, what do you want here at this hour?" she asked, in a dignified 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 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." "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 sexton. The poor nuns fell on their knees and called for help. What was the matter?"

"Will you open this door?" screamed the man outside. "Joe, wait; I'll help you take down the box." "Down came the coffin. 'Ugh, ugh,' shivered Joe, and jumping a foot away.

"Spoon," ejaculated the man, and with one shove he rolled the heavy box into the vestibule at the door.

"Open the door, I say," he screamed, "or I'll have it battered down for I won't ride another mile with this ghost behind me!"

Slowly the key was put in the door, and as slowly turned, while all but the portress retreated a little distance back. The hall-lamp had been lighted. No sooner was the door opened than the long box was thrust into the hall, occasioning by its entrance a chorus of shrieks from the nuns!

The little portress locked the door, and 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 witness the opening of this box."

THE BLASPHEMER.

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

A representative of the Evening News called on Col. Robert G. Ingersoll at 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 answering."

"Will you consent to meet Father Lambert or Father Cronin of this city in debate?" "Neither of these gentlemen, or fathers as you call them, has ever signified any desire to discuss with me that I know of. Have you been authorized to act for them?"

"No, I simply echo the feeling of a great many members of the Catholic Church who are championed by these gentlemen, and who consider the 'Notes' worthy of a reply. Will you meet any dignitary 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 him. The Catholic Church has no argument in favor of the supernatural, and of that church worth meeting. Why should they wish to discuss with me? They claim that God is on their side—that it is taking care of them, and that 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 intellectuality objection to the Catholic Church is that pretends to hold the keys of heaven and hell. Such claims cannot be supported by argument. Ignorance, authority, and force are the foundation of such doctrines. I do not wish to be noticed by me. Of course, he does not wish to be advertised."

"I oppose the Catholic Church for the same reason that I do the Protestant. Both are the enemies of progress; both fill the present with fear and the future with gloom. 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. I fight the power of like or dislike. I fight the power of 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 church. I fight the poor people who are frightened about the next. I want to do what I can to get fear out of the mind. The world is big enough, anyway. Let us make all the joy we can."

FATHER CROBIN'S REPLY. 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" are not worth answering. The "Notes" are considered by the intelligent public, Catholic and non-Catholic, to be worthy of a representative of this paper called on Father Cronin, the accomplished editor of the Catholic Union, and secured the following interview: "Did you hear Ingersoll's?"

"No." "Why, I thought you were a great admirer of eloquence." "So I am. But I don't regard Ingersoll as eloquent in the genuine acceptance of the 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 blasphemous, does neither."

"What do you think of his latest effort, judging from the reports printed this morning?" "He has no new arguments." "I regard his talk last night as a rehearsal of the old beaten methods of infidelity that the dog long before Ingersoll vouchsafed his light to the world."

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—every man as best he could to save himself.

Col. Ingersoll was galloping away with his men, as fast as their horses could get over the ground, his horse stumbled in a lane and threw him. 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 any fools of yourselves; I've been doing nothing else for the last five minutes but wishing for a good chance to recognize your confederacy."

"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 and loyal to principle as this hero, so easily ready to recognize the confederacy—how would the war have ended!'"

"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." Buffalo Telegraph.

"Ingersoll says of Father Lambert's book 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 cannot answer. But while he is in the platform of business Ingersoll would do well to give a little attention to the 'Notes on Ingersoll.' It is an admirable bit of destructive 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 trying to ignore it."

The following pertinent remarks relative to Ingersoll's new (?) lecture in Buffalo, appeared in Sunday's Express. We thank Mr. Matthews for his kindly mention of Father Lambert's 'Notes.' "Bob" Ingersoll is announced for a lecture at Music Hall to-morrow evening, and the performance is advertised as a 'new lecture.' Now, the notorious infidel can find better work to do in Buffalo, new work more worthy of intellectual resources—in delivering any new lecture. Let him answer some of the pungent 'Notes on Ingersoll' which Father Lambert has made with reference to the gifted speaker's old lectures.

The valiant Colonel has declined to meet Father Lambert in open debate, on the pretext that his merciless critic is not a representative man of his Church." What a poor excuse—especially for so keen a logician as Col. Ingersoll is supposed 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 published in Buffalo, at the office of the Catholic Union, and the seventh edition is now going through the press, making 10,000 copies called for within a single year. Such an enormous issue as that must give the 'Notes' more actual power than Col. Ingersoll would be likely to meet in 'any representative' Catholic. He could not possibly belittle his own position by not taking notice of 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 worth more than the dose.

Buffalo Courier. The statement of Colonel Robert Ingersoll, professional atheist, in regard to Father Lambert of Waterloo, made to a Courier reporter yesterday, is not merely discourteous but false. That gentleman 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.

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 irrepresible desires to touch life in manifold ways. 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 few people like the taste of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they discover does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it, that their homes compete with public places in attractiveness. Open your blinds by day, and light fires by night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the wall. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining sports. Banish demons of dullness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass honorably and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions depends upon you. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boy than any other influence whatever.

CHURCH ETIQUETTE.

"COLOSSAL CHECK" AND WANT OF POLITENESS ITS PRIME FACTORS.

Catholic Columbian. Have you ever noticed the number of half-dozens 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 half dozen cigars or a reserved seat in a theatre, that it can scarcely pass unobserved to any one. The adamant 'check' displayed by those individuals, and their weak excuses of financial inability are truly wonderful; and this acquirement and pretense is the result of a studied cultivation of that colossal 'check.' 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 sudeo as a 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 'check' approaching insolence; adepts in the art of inflicting upon the rights of others who regard this obligation as imposed, and a necessity, and as such, viewed from an obligatory point, must be faithfully discharged. But those representatives of this age of 'Prince Alberts' and 'tooth-pick' shoes do not regard this as an obligation, but rather—as a judge from their actions—as an obligation upon their blessed rights that can only be remedied 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 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. Examine the defalcations and embezzlements and you will not find him as the criminal. If there should be some important mission to fill in the interest of a church, would the congregation appoint any one of those individuals who hug the wall every Sunday during Mass? It appears to me that the degree of courtesy extended to strangers in Catholic churches that there should be. It certainly makes a very bad impression upon a stranger to be obliged to remain standing during the entire service, and he certainly 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, 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 kindly permitted to remain there from the time she sat down till services were over.

There is not one iota of exaggeration in 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 Comanche. A man will not lose anything by being courteous to strangers who may enter his church, while a stranger will not fail to appreciate the motives that induce such courtesy. FERGUS O'SHAUNE. SIDNEY, O.

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 cardinal, with his cowl drawn over his head, he is buried. Each grave is covered with a wooden cross bearing the name of the cell's dusty inmate. At the foot of each grave is a 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 receives the next 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 he does not like it then, may withdraw. The abbey contains a fine library of religious works, among which is a Bible printed at Lyons in 1522."

Caut 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—'ad orem.' Man's chief end was to be a brack. When the great calamities of life overtook their friends, these last were spoken of as being a good deal out of it. Nine-tenths of human existence were summed up in the single word 'how.' These expressions came to be the only words which the absolute necessities of the mind which have grown too weak or indolent to discriminate. They are the blank cheques of intellectual bankruptcy; you may fill them with what ideas you like, it makes no difference, for there are no funds in the treasury upon which they were drawn.

THE LAND TENANT.

The following speech was delivered by Dr. Dearn, in the St. John, New York, April 14th, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Board of Health.

Dr. Dearn said that he had pleasure in supporting the Board of Health. I take it that something is being done something very important in the way of bringing about a better state of affairs in this city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

The Government has been very successful in its efforts to improve the health of the city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its efforts to improve the health of the city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its efforts to improve the health of the city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its efforts to improve the health of the city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its efforts to improve the health of the city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its efforts to improve the health of the city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its efforts to improve the health of the city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its efforts to improve the health of the city. I have been permitted to say that last year I made a number of speeches upon this subject, and it shows that the Board of Health is doing something to the credit of the city.

THE LAND TENURE QUESTION.

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

Dr. Dearn said:—"I have very much pleasure in supporting the prayer of this petition. I take credit to myself for having done something in connection with this very important subject, as I had the honor of bringing it before the House during 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 last year I made a very clever speech on this subject upon this important subject. The Government have taken the matter up, and it shows its importance in their eyes, when the trouble is taken to prepare such a report as that which I now hold in my hand; but at the same time I 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 land 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 Legislative 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 been made as to whether the Colony might not assume the right to purchase, in the interests of the public, the waterside property of the town, which at present derives a large part of its value from the improved position of the waterside property 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 down 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 information 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 committee 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 unwise to deal with until it has been maturely considered by the Legislature.

The Committee submit that much valuable data has been obtained by their labours, and that the Legislature will be enabled from the information thus 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, numbering over five hundred, fully testified to its importance. A petition so numerous and respectfully signed ought not to be treated lightly at our hands. Few hon. members present were eye witnesses of the scene on that memorable 9th of June, 1846. Those who were eye 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 fire,—

"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,
Where wealth and plenty cheered the laboring swain.

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 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, fire dwelling houses that morning were in ruins in the afternoon. I do 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 concerned, I believe that the remembrance of that catastrophe can never be eradicated from their minds. I may remark that it was a strange coincidence that caused the city of

Chicago to be destroyed, by the kicking over of a kerosene oil lamp by a cow, while in St. John's a like terrible calamity resulted from the over boiling of a glue-pot in a cabinet-maker's shop. This conflagration which laid our town in ashes 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 us and ask us to step in and interest ourselves 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 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 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 £2,400 in ground rent. The same parcel of land was purchased freehold with a wooden erection on it for £200. Would it not be a very great injustice to compel that man to surrender his premises or accept exorbitant terms from an absentee landlord. 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 supplanted 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 childhood home. Early associations cannot be easily eradicated from our memory; these erections, 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 question 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, then, sir, been the cause of commotion for years, and its history has been written 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 landlord tyranny I am unable to speak of. Homes and homelands levelled to the ground, people turned out on the wayside to die, the infant child trying to draw nutriment from its dead mother's bosom, are heart-rending scenes for me to speak of; but they are historical facts, they cannot be gainsaid, and a glance at the black list of your country will prove to me a demonstration of the truth of the statement I now make. The land question has been the means of depopulating Ireland to the extent of two millions. The people have been driven from their homes and friends to the great American Union and the Canadian Dominion. The hearts of the people have been blackened from suffering, and 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. 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 that land become law that good feeling will be still further increased. Though we may think that the tenants ask too much at our hands when they petition us to fix the rental and afford compensation for the improvements they have done to the land, yet we are materially helped in the solution of the difficulty presented to us by the beneficent legislation of that great statesman, (Mr. Gladstone) who has opened the door on this momentous question, and has gone much further than we are asked to go here, and in fixing the rents in some cases has reduced them a hundred per cent. This 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 England, but when the day and hour arrived they brought these teachings to practical results, and raised a constitution the admiration and glory of the British Isles. If we turn our attention to England we will find things in a much happier state there: a contented people with happy homesteads, emigration on a very small scale, and this confined to a particular class of the people; 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 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 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 the United States and Canada, seeking there what they are deprived of in their native land,—the free holdings of their homesteads. I will read a short extract

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 Carolina, in the United States. They are to be conveyed by steamer to Liverpool and thence to their destination in America. The landlord Macdonald, has taken over the poor people's effects at a valuation, and his factor adds £10 for crofters and £5 for cottagers 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 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 eviction.

"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 country of its best elements of population. Better was it for 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."

We all know (Mr. Speaker) the feeling which makes a man's home dear to his heart. Though that the hallows of 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 who have spent their lives and reared their families in them, and also to their children who were cradled and reared to them 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 justice. We, as subjects of the empire, justly glory in the British constitution and pride ourselves in the right which it accorded to us, while we admire its grandeur and 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, happened to be in that same place during the time of the land agitation 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 undisturbed. The land 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, I believe, that in the large cities of the United States houses have not been, as a rule, built by lessees, those who build generally purchasing out the freehold, or the land owners make their 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, and secure in my mind. I think that the most desirable plan for the Government would be to purchase out the interests of the landlords 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 years with interest on the principle at a fair per centage. I do trust that some such plan for the Government would be arrived at and that everything in our 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, which is based upon equity, equity, equity and guide and hope, should be pure and unspiced as the crystal stream, or like one of those noble shrines of classical architecture that deck the shores of ancient Greece, or like the blushing bride arrayed in all her angelic beauty and perfection, or like the noble warrior returning from his long campaigns with his trophies of Ireland. It is this noble shrine, who will unfurl to the balmy breeze that sweeps over our fire-branded hills the glorious banner of freedom and liberty, and to this banner do I bow as to the God of my idolatry. (Great applause.)

"KEEP IN THE FASHION.—The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress, and you will look like new. They are warranted. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

How to Cure a Cold. Take some gentle opening medicine, bathe the feet in warm water, adding a spoonful of mustard; remain indoors; equalize the circulation with warm bath and friction; drink warm ginger tea, and take Haysard'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 Blood, such as Pimples, Blisters, 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, 312 Exchange Street, Buffalo, was supposed to be dying with consumption and abandoned by her physician. She suffered terribly and was reduced in flesh to ninety pounds. In this condition she resorted to Burdock Blood Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty-six. She will gladly answer enquiring sufferers on receipt of U. S. stamp.

THE STRENGTH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York Freeman's Journal.

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 published statistics, since these statistics, when correct, represent the whole mass of baptized Catholics, not the communicants: "They may be 'bad Catholics,' not even complying with the requirement of one confession and communion a year. But because 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 themselves formally with some Protestant body."

It is true enough that the Church has lost many children by emigration from Catholic countries, and that the proportion lost through the influence of the public schools, mixed marriages, and the general atmosphere of religious indifference 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 ever since. The United States census reports considerably under-estimate the Catholic population. In an 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 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 less than the real number. Some of the 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 minister of God-like Messers. 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 himself 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 Catholics, but who no longer attend the worship or frequent the sacraments."

The writer in the American seems to have the intention of dissipating any fears that the non-Catholic part of the population may have of the future prevalence of a Catholic party in politics. To this end, he reduces the number of Catholics so far as possible. Further, he assures the non-Catholic public that Catholics who are Catholics first and Americans afterwards are very rare. He says: "The English nobleman who said in Parliament: 'Call me an Englishman if you please, but call me first of all a Catholic,' was a sectarian of a very dangerous type. If all Roman Catholics were like him, if they cared for little else than their Church, certainly would regard them as a dangerous element in any free State. With such feelings they could but carry Church influence 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 type."

It is not 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 Cesar conflict with God, God is to be served, not Cesar. The Catholic Church is the repository of divine truth; in giving allegiance to her, we give it to God. All Catholics who are "practical" Catholics, loves his country less because he loves the Church more; or that he is ready to refuse what is due to Cesar because he does his duty to God. The American finds comfort in the fact that the Parnell testimonial continued to increase after the famous trial. It is 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 contribute to the fund.

It does not follow that because a man strikes, he can not be a good citizen. In fact, it follows that he is the better citizen for it. 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 Capitol at Washington, paints "priestcraft" feeling before liberty in mythological guise. This "priestcraft" represents Puritanism, not Catholicity. Catholics are taught, if they listen, to draw the line between God and Cesar, but to defend 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 liberty, and attempt to deprive them 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 Papacy 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, 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 Protestant fears of Popery by telling Protestants 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 Catholics. It is by prescribing them as utterly sectarian, as priest-ridden enemies of liberty and toleration. Whatever tends to intensify their esprit de corps, isolate 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 Catholics 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 education.

ECHOES FROM THE HEART.

FROM THE FRENCH OF ABBE J. COURVOISIER—BY THYRA.

A worthy priest of Geneva had one day clambered up to a miserable abode of poverty and sorrow. Having accomplished his mission of mercy, he descended—and so absorbed was he in the happiness of having given 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, (to-day 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 intention of following him. "Ah!" exclaimed her companions, "whether are you going? Have you any idea of making your confession?" "Why not?" she replied, "wherefore should you care?"

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 make 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 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. My misery!"

"Alas! how many sad suffering souls among us! 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 conventionalities, social prejudices, barrenness of minds, penury of hearts. Life here below which they had fancied a beautiful golden dream, bannts them like the spectral shadows of a forgotten martyrdom. 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 Centaur."

Life does not belong 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 us, 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 be; 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 is around us. Virtue dreams of her sacrifices, her devotedness, her glorious awakening to immortality; but you—what were your sacrifices? Where are your

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 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. "This 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 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 American Catholic pilgrim in Catholic Europe is to see so many indulgenced altars, so many indulgenced shrines, so many places of pilgrimage to which are attached unnumbered and priceless privileges and graces. On returning to America, however, the surprise is continued by finding that the very privileges and graces attached to these shrines have been conferred upon their *fac similes* in America! especially the Holy House of Loreto and the Portiuncula at Assisi. All this may have been known 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 as 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 the Man of Sorrows and His Mother, 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 Portiuncula 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 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 Week" 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 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 sustain her honor. On page twenty-nine is an "example," drawn from the army records of the late war, which no American 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 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 "Queen of Mary Immaculate," the wall of the Sanctuary of the Duomo of Orvieto are 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 wicket-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 Doctors who have borne such witness to Mary, and to the virtue and merit of the honors paid to her? It is the bringing these matters to ourselves, to our own day, our own churches, our own sanctuaries, 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 eras, we long to have the songs in Mary's praise resounding 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."—Luiza Allen Starr, in N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

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

The Catholic Record
Published Weekly at 48 Richmond Street,
London, Ontario.

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.

At the extreme north there is Ashfield,
of which the Rev. Father Beausang is
pastor, then Wawanosh with the Rev. Father
John O'Connor, Goderich, Rev. Father
Watters; Seaforth, Rev. Father O'Shea;

On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., His Lordship
left Stratford for Goderich. He was
accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of
Stratford, and Rev. Father Tiernan of
London.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., His Lordship,
accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, and Rev.
Father Watters and Tiernan, proceeded to
Ashfield, a parish about sixteen miles
north of Goderich.

The June is here, the blushing month of
flowers,
With roses garlanded and lilies crowned;

As we kneel in prayer, and bow our heads
in adoration,
And in her train our daisied meads
The hours

Our little ones have the priceless blessing
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
snarls and deceptions of a sinful, unchristian
world.

That your fervid eloquence may long
resound 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,
patrons on behalf of the congregation,
B. L. Doyle, J. S. McDougall, E. Campion,
P. O'Dea, Jas. Boyle, I. F. Cassidy,
P. Carroll, B. McCormac, D. Curry.

It was a great pleasure for him to be with
the people of Goderich and their good
pastors. He thanked them cordially for
the kind terms in which they had ad-
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 Lordship 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.

In the evening the Bishop, with his
attendant clergy, drove at the invitation
of his kind pastor to Wawanosh, where
they spent the night. His Lordship com-
plimented 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 confirma-
tion was administered next day. On
Friday morning, the 6th, the children pre-
paring for confirmation marched in pro-
cession from the convent to the church,
the bishop and assisting priests walking
likewise in procession from the pastoral
residence to the church. Arriving at the
church His Lordship at once began the
examination in catechism of the confir-
mandi. They were found thoroughly in-
structed. High Mass was then celebrated
and commenced by Rev. Father Tiernan. His
Lordship was assisted at the throne by
Rev. Dr. Kilroy and Father O'Connor.
The other clergy present were Father
Father Beausang, Boubat, Watters and
Lutz. After Mass His Lordship, in a
splendidly sustained and exhaustive ser-
mon of nearly an hour's duration, spoke
of the sacrament of confirmation and the
grace 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
fortitude that they might be true
followers of the Divine Master. The
attendant 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
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 inno-
cence and their fairness in the holy spirit
of God. Upon them too depended the fu-
ture of the church in this country. There-
fore it was that they enlisted all his solici-
tude. Their offering to his cathedral was
of the richest character. It was the offer-
ing of young and innocent hearts—beats
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 follow-
ing from the lady of the parish:
The Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop
of London.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:—
You have come to visit us in the dis-
charge 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 pro-
found respect to which the distinguished
author of "Thoughts on the Sacred Heart"
is so eminently entitled.

The same Divine authority, My Lord,
("Go Teach all Nations") which sent you
to "Dear Old Ireland," the home of
our fathers, from whom we received
our imperishable faith, has sent you
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 adminis-
trative 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 Lutz, be-
lieve with St. Chrysostom, who says,
"When Christ comes to judge the living
and the dead, the pastor must give an ac-
count, as it were, by name for every in-
dividual confided to his care." Acting on
this belief, they labor unceasingly for our
spiritual good.

Our little ones have the priceless blessing
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
snarls and deceptions of a sinful, unchristian
world.

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
may invariably conduce to the glory of
God and the advancement of His holy
religion.

That your fervid eloquence may long
resound 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,
patrons on behalf of the congregation,
B. L. Doyle, J. S. McDougall, E. Campion,
P. O'Dea, Jas. Boyle, I. F. Cassidy,
P. Carroll, B. McCormac, D. Curry.

accomplished was done through God's
blessing and the co-operation of his faith-
ful 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 de-
votion 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 pa-
rish of Goderich.

His Lordship left Goderich on Friday
evening, the 6th, for Iriahtown, where he
met with a most hearty reception. On
Sunday morning, the 8th, he administered
Confirmation to no fewer than two hun-
dred and fifty children in the parish
church of that large and important mis-
sion. These children were well and care-
fully prepared. His Lordship spoke most
easily 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
his reception entailed. He exhorted them
to employ the graces of that sacrament
with all care and diligence and watchful-
ness. At High Mass the sermon was de-
livered by Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford.
The sermon was based on the gospel of
the day and proved a very able and effective
discourse. On Monday evening, the 9th,
church His Lordship at once began the
examination in catechism of the confir-
mandi. They were found thoroughly in-
structed. High Mass was then celebrated
and commenced by Rev. Father Tiernan. His
Lordship was assisted at the throne by
Rev. Dr. Kilroy and Father O'Connor.
The other clergy present were Father
Father Beausang, Boubat, Watters and
Lutz. After Mass His Lordship, in a
splendidly sustained and exhaustive ser-
mon of nearly an hour's duration, spoke
of the sacrament of confirmation and the
grace 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
fortitude that they might be true
followers of the Divine Master. The
attendant 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
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 inno-
cence and their fairness in the holy spirit
of God. Upon them too depended the fu-
ture of the church in this country. There-
fore it was that they enlisted all his solici-
tude. Their offering to his cathedral was
of the richest character. It was the offer-
ing of young and innocent hearts—beats
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 follow-
ing from the lady of the parish:
The Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop
of London.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:—
You have come to visit us in the dis-
charge 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 pro-
found respect to which the distinguished
author of "Thoughts on the Sacred Heart"
is so eminently entitled.

The same Divine authority, My Lord,
("Go Teach all Nations") which sent you
to "Dear Old Ireland," the home of
our fathers, from whom we received
our imperishable faith, has sent you
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 adminis-
trative 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 Lutz, be-
lieve with St. Chrysostom, who says,
"When Christ comes to judge the living
and the dead, the pastor must give an ac-
count, as it were, by name for every in-
dividual confided to his care." Acting on
this belief, they labor unceasingly for our
spiritual good.

Our little ones have the priceless blessing
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
snarls and deceptions of a sinful, unchristian
world.

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
may invariably conduce to the glory of
God and the advancement of His holy
religion.

That your fervid eloquence may long
resound 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,
patrons on behalf of the congregation,
B. L. Doyle, J. S. McDougall, E. Campion,
P. O'Dea, Jas. Boyle, I. F. Cassidy,
P. Carroll, B. McCormac, D. Curry.

THE ORANGE GRAND LODGE OF
B. N. A.

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, judg-
ing from the calmness with which they
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 meet-
ing. The members of the Grand Lodge
and the Knights of the Royal Black Chap-
ter may, however, have thought other-
wise. As far as our view goes on the
point, we can safely say that most of those
few whom we heard expressing an opin-
ion 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 admir-
ably served the purpose of a night coat
for Sitting Bull or the mighty Pias-
pot. Who designed this prodigy of her-
aldic skill? Some say Dr. Oronhyatekha.
Others deny this honor to the great medi-
cine man of the Iroquois, and claim it for
the worthy 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. Oron-
hyatekha 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 ob-
tain 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 man-
fully side by side, and support no party,
no creed, no government that will not
pledge themselves to support the funda-
mental principles of the constitution.

RUSSIA AND THE PAPACY.

The Russian emperor partially brought
to a sense of duty by the terrible events
that have for the last few years distract-
ed his unhappy country, consented some
time ago to enter into negotiations with
the Holy See and to recall the exiled
Catholic prelates. This was a step in the
right direction, but not quite far enough,
for 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
naught the decrees of the imperial ad-
ministration, employ all manner of men-
ace and 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 *Oeuvre
des prisonniers de Sibirie*. The author is Count
Landislas Plata, a Polish refugee in
Switzerland since the time of the persecu-
tion. He writes his memoir with the
most poignant grief, and his profound
compassion for his unfortunate co-religion-
ists and fellow-countrymen makes an
earnest appeal to the charity of Catholic
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-
administration and executive weakness are
now the order of the day throughout his
empire. And the despotism exercised
by the thousands of imperial officials is
something beyond description. We fear
that Russia will, like other nations dis-
tinguished by relentless persecution of
the Church, be deluged in blood before
Catholicism will enjoy full freedom of
action.

WHAT THE LAND LEAGUE DID.

The Land League, in the days of its vi-
gorous assertion of the right of the tenan-
try 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, ver-
ified 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.
In fact the rights of property were so
strongly insisted upon by the representa-
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 "Catholicism" 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 representa-
tives 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
figures brought to light by decisions of the
sub-commissioners appointed under the
act. We have before us a return that the
County of Clare, whose landlords are no
worse 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
Court-house, announced the following
reductions of rent:—On Lord Leconfield's
estate—Rent of Mr. Tryan from £46 to
£37; J. Kinavane, from £38 to £32 10s.;
On Dr. Pollock's estate—Rody Hayes, from
£11 to £7; Martin Moroney, from £20 to
£23; John Slattery, from £26 to £14 10s.
On Maj. Lynch's estate—Connor O'Connell,
from £34 to £32 10s. On Capt. G. O.
Callaghan's estate—Bridget Holland, from
£7 to £5 10s.; William Small from £38 to
£35; Michael Hartigan, from £20 14s to
£16 10s.; Alice Vaughan, £4 to £32.
On Lieut.-Col. McAdam's estate—W.
Smith, from £9 to £6. On Thos. Arthur's
estate—Patrick Sweeney, from £10 14s.
to £9; Bridget Larkin, from £10 6s to £9
15s.; John Whelan, from £22 12s to £19
15s.; John Rougan, £7 16s to £4 6s. Staf-

ford O'Brien's estate—Patrick King from
£56 15s to £30. On Maj. Gore's estate—
James Madden, from £80 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
gentlemen friendly to landlord claims,
extortion and injustice of the rankest
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 exis-
tence? Who now can deny that Mr.
Parnell's leadership has been crowned with
success? Who asserts that the Irish people
were doing anything but wrong in re-
fusing to sustain him till he wins for
them their full measure of right and the
concession of equality with all other
classes of their fellow-subjects?

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

On Thursday morning, the 10th inst.,
will take place the blessing of the bell
purchased by the Alumni of Assumption
College for the spirelet of that fine insti-
tution. The ceremony of the blessing of
the bell, which will take place at the col-
lege 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
most happy and enjoyable celebration.

THE POLICY OF VILIFICATION.

The anti-Irish press on both sides of
the Atlantic is ever busy in assailing 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 cor-
respondence of the N. Y. Tribune. We
read it in a dispatch to the Toronto Mail,
dated the 1st inst.

The Tribune correspondent very senti-
mentally 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 in-
tends 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-
tion.

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 corres-
pondent he would be doing his duty to
the people he represents and nothing more.
The property itself purchased by the
tenants, should be ample security without
the county cess, 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 unremit-
ting services on behalf of Ireland's
tenantry, Mr. Trevelyan had introduced
any such measure as by him now sub-
mitted 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 tenant 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
maintenance of the *status quo* in the rela-
tions between landlord and tenant. Mr.
Parnell and his followers. Revolution
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 presenta-
tion and calm maintenance of their case
won the assistance and sympathy of the
world. Let not the Tribune correspond-
ent imagine that even were the land ques-
tion fully settled, agitation in Ireland
had ceased. Nothing could be further
from the truth. Ireland cannot rest con-
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
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.

BELGIAN RADICALISM.

The radicalism that no
in Belgium owes much of
influence to Catholic
apathy. The radicals for
fraction of the total Be-
but by dint of aggress-
power of organization the
taining control of the ch-
of course, of the nation.
There are no more earnest
world than the Belgian
other peoples of continent
a limited perception of
stitutional government,
or no regard for its for-
ments. These population-
tional reverence for a str-
of government, knowl-
many changes of admini-
stitutional system is su-
With this reverence for
taste for the exercise
conferred on them by th-
surprising that the Bel-
the victims of radical mis-
are thoroughly organiz-
secret associations, of wh-
of influence are memb-
their trusted agents, no
large centres of populati-
in every town and vill-
propagating their views
not openly, under subt-
and grosslest hypocrisy.
radicals, enemies of the
oughly organized, and b-
and complete, even if
tion, have succeeded in
predominance in Belgiu-
body, on the other ha-
well organized, but in
wofully behind the radi-
system, combination a-
forces. We have often
now declare, that what
gium, in France, in Ita-
on the continent, is that
tion of the Catholic be-
given to the foundation
of associations, to the
of political organization
associations are excell-
their purposes and their
olios do well to sustain
not be persuaded that
associations they do the
face of such bitter, ag-
less foes as menace the
at this moment. Som-
quered. Political orga-
tion of forces, selection
and the incalculable as-
of discipline in the r-
want which, until sup-
Catholic majorities at
principled minorities.
of Belgium the masses
profoundly and earne-
the large towns there
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 govern-
has followed up its
question of education,
effects are too well kn-
obliging students for
perform military serv-
the government has des-
ment of a fund destine-
tutes for students call-
tial life. The creat-
should be followed up
in the way of organ-
electorate and binding
to cast his ballot agai-
didates who give not
of voting for the repe-
measure. Catholic Be-
bear itself. The
country is now in the
to the dictates of sec-
in disseminating the
L'Etudiant, a journal
circulation in the libe-
that the atheist was
rare, and made no stit-
with a simple express-
out the least effort at
times have since char-
in a fat way to acco-
evolution. Atheism
University. It is par-
ties of sciences and
special schools, that
professors and pupi-
professing its theorie-
journal, out of five
students in Belgiu-
olie University to
there are two thousan-
clothes by showing
this deplorable sta-
must result in the
tenets throughout th-
alarming degree.

THE POLICY OF VILIFICATION.

The anti-Irish press on both sides of
the Atlantic is ever busy in assailing 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 cor-
respondence of the N. Y. Tribune. We
read it in a dispatch to the Toronto Mail,
dated the 1st inst.

The Tribune correspondent very senti-
mentally 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 in-
tends 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-
tion.

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 corres-
pondent he would be doing his duty to
the people he represents and nothing more.
The property itself purchased by the
tenants, should be ample security without
the county cess, 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 unremit-
ting services on behalf of Ireland's
tenantry, Mr. Trevelyan had introduced
any such measure as by him now sub-
mitted 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 tenant 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
maintenance of the *status quo* in the rela-
tions between landlord and tenant. Mr.
Parnell and his followers. Revolution
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 presenta-
tion and calm maintenance of their case
won the assistance and sympathy of the
world. Let not the Tribune correspond-
ent imagine that even were the land ques-
tion fully settled, agitation in Ireland
had ceased. Nothing could be further
from the truth. Ireland cannot rest con-
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
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.

BELGIAN RADICALISM.

The radicalism that now rules supreme in Belgium owes much of its strength and influence to Catholic indifference and apathy. 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 in every town and village in the land, propagating their views, where they dare not openly, under subterfuge, mendacity and grossest hypocrisy. In a word, the radicals, enemies of the church, are thoroughly organized, and by means of 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 woefully 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.

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 establishment of a fund destined to procure substitutes for students called to the ecclesiastical 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 bear 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'Étudiant, 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'Étudiant 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 come purified, regenerated, redeemed from the thrall of its present curse, the atheistic liberalism of the day.

BISHOP CARBERRY 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 Catholics of that youthful and prosperous city, to testify to their first pastor the feelings of devotedness and loyalty animating them in his regard. His Lordship arrived from Hamilton on Saturday and was made heartily welcome by Father Lennon. On Sunday morning at 7 a. m., began the examination of the children who had been prepared for first communion and confirmation. They were one hundred and fifty in number, seven being for the institute for the blind. The examination lasting for four hours was very searching and thorough but proved the children to have had the advantage of the most careful preparation. At High Mass, 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 sermon, 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 discharged 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 at the repentant 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 mispent 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 Dr. Carbery.

The musical portion of the service was 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, composed of some of Hamilton's best musicians. During the offertory Miss Marie C. Strong sang an Ave Marie in beautiful style, her rich, deep contralto 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 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 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, 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. Murphy's soprano.

From the Times report we also learn that at the conclusion, Rev. Father Lennon 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. Chancellor Keough and Rev. Father Cleary—for their presence; to the Hamilton musicians for their great services on the occasion, 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 Hamilton who took part each and all performed their parts well. The great suc-

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.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

The N. Y. Sun does the public very great 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 boasts 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-Slidel 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 with outstretched arms has ever received the assassins and conspirators of every other nation, given them shelter and protection, 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 fulfillment of that duty cannot and ought not 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-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 anti-Irish 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 reactionary 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 prejudice 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 tablets might be seen in the porches of venerable 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 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 dishonors our neighbor, and distracts him in his devotions; finally, it is a sin that will be punished in purgatory."

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 despatch 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 workmen, assembled in front of the building. Some one leading off with the cry "Down with Bismarck," the crowd responded with jeers 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 despatch, 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 quieting 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!

We learn with pleasure from a cable despatch 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 endorsement, 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 taxpayers 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 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 make the Irish corporations imitate the 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 the refusal of the Limerick corporation to pay an iniquitous police tax are significant, showing as they do that the Irish people are not yet cowed. This is certainly encouraging, as it gives good reason for hoping that Ireland's cause is not yet dead. Not only is Ireland's cause not yet 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-

ened by the sympathy of the world, they cannot, under such leadership as they now enjoy, fail to achieve that upon which all Irish hearts are set, legislative independence.

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 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 unmistakably 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 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 acceded 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 29th. 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 relatives 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 Hibernians, held at Cleveland, were submitted through Mr. O. P. McQuirk, now of Davenport, Iowa, but formerly of St. Mary's, Ont. Mr. McQuirk was chairman of the Committee on resolutions. We will in next issue give a full report of the annual meeting and banquet of the Alumni Association of the College of Ottawa, as also of the solemn ceremony of the blessing of the cornerstone of the new College building, on the 11th inst., by His Excellency Mgr. Smulders. Mrs. Lacey and Miss West have arrived in Canada per Str. Polynesian in charge of two hundred boys and girls from the Catholic Protectorate of Liverpool.

These children are to be placed out mainly 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 Canadian judges. Perhaps he, like a certain distinguished politician, has no confidence 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 latter issue," declares this shining light, "the CATHOLIC RECORD publishes the names of the jurymen who were base enough to refuse to bring in a verdict to 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 purpose. We prefer to see men of that ilk perish slowly but surely by the corroding influence of their own pretrefaction 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 significance in Parkhill.

With the Parkhill Gazette we have now, for the present at least, done. We will not disturb the editor in his well-earned 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. A remarkable difference has been shown in the later years of the lamented Longfellow and those of George Bancroft, the author of a well-known history of America, and for many years American Minister at Berlin. Longfellow for some time before his death carefully expunged from his writings everything betraying prejudice to the Catholic religion; Bancroft, on 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 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—seen to be written with a pen steeped in gall and wormwood. Mr. Bancroft's residence at Berlin, hobnobbing with Bismarck, Falk, 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 disposition 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 (i) conferred upon him by the enemies of the Church. We hope that Catholics intending to purchase Bancroft's history will take care to get the earlier edition and give the revision a wide berth. It bears upon its face the mark of Cain.

Stop the press! Here is some awful news by cable from "London, May 15.—The Princess Louise, of Battenberg, is suffering from a very severe sprain, caused by jumping over a coal scuttle." Stop it again! Here are further harrowing details:—"The story has been told in court circles that the Princess, on the eve of the wedding at Darmstadt of her brother, Prince Louis, to the Princess Victoria, the granddaughter of Her Majesty, the Queen, indulged so heavily in lobster at supper that she was taken seriously ill during the night." It is such gloomy news as this that falls like a shroud over two continents, and eclipses the gayety of nations.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

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

A quarryman, named Michael McGinn, from Tickenock, 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, 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 Mahli was digging the grave of Gladstone's Ministry."

The proselyting kidnappers are busy at their bad work again in Dublin. In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on May 12, counsel 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 Institution, and detained in a Protestant Home.

Mr. A. J. Kettle, who was so prominently connected with the Land League, has lately given striking proof of the genuineness 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.

At Grangegeeth, Slane, a very sad case of eviction took place on the property of Hon. George Bryan, formerly called George Bellew, of Jenkinstown, Kilkenny. Mr. John Weldon, of Ballywascan, holding 60 acres, and Mr. Thomas Dunne, holding 12 acres, in the parish of Grangegeeth, were both evicted on May 12.

Evictions have recently taken place also on the property of Mr. Keough (Sessions Crown Prosecutor for the county Meath), at Ratoath. The names of the unhappy tenants evicted are Laurence Lynnam, Sr., and Laurence Lynnam, Jr. The latter had living with him a younger brother, and two cousins, of tender age, whose parents were also the victims of the "eviction brigades," as they were, sometimes since, evicted by the same landlord.

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

On May 12, two brothers named Christopher and John O'Grady, aged nine and seven years respectively, were playing sailors on a log near Haubowline Island. The youngsters were laying out on the jibboom, 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 children one after another. At the time of the accident there were no adults near the place.

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.

A large and influential National League meeting was held at the Fourmile House, Roscommon, on May 11. After subscriptions 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 committee, upon which they beat an ignominious retreat. A large number of new members were enrolled.

The Very Rev. Roger Power, P. P., Tramore, 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 Waterford is now the only one surviving, though he was the eldest of all.

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 North-eastern town have been prevented from holding 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 patriots in all their branches.

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 Kilmoredaly, 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 discontinued, arising from circumstances connected with the Land League agitation. The Bishop announced his intention of erecting a school, and subscribing £25. The people declared that they would leave the entire business in his hands. After ten o'clock Mass at Kiltulla, his lordship ascended the altar, and delivered a very powerful discourse. In the course of his observations he referred to the action he took lately in reference to the selection of poor-law guardians. With regard to the selection of individual candidates, he did not interfere, but the voters were decidedly discriminating and intelligent to select those whom they knew to be in sympathy with the feelings and wants of the poor.

It is now generally understood that the Rev. Isaac Nelson, who was elected Member 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 when 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 latter that while in the full possession of his faculties he was active in Irish national life, in spite of many potent influences to 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 neighborhood of Ballyhaunus. Yesterday Lord Dillon's estate, several evictions were threatened, and were, in fact, carried out. Sir Roger Palmer's name appears also in the list of exterminating landlords, several families on his estate being threatened with eviction on the 10th at Derrylilly. On the same day a family of the name of Reilly expect to be cast on the roadside, at the instance of those in charge of the 'Jones' Minors' estate. Next week promises to be a memorable one in Erris.

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 evictees and the country. The continued drain from Ireland of its life-blood 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.

A recent writer in one of the religious journals tells the following story of Sister 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 turn the owner of the chateau should have kept 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 brokenly, and had to take him to the poor-house. None of his children were at the funeral. Poor man, he had only one fault.

"What was that?" I asked. "Intemperance." "Yes, somehow, he didn't seem to regret it at last. He got behind and had to sell his kind of disappointed. His children not having the right bringing up turned out badly. He had to leave politics. We had to see him aside from the church, and his habits brought on paralysis, and 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 down." "Only one fault." "The temple had only one decaying pillar, 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.

"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."

"Ab, in such 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. "Many thanks," exclaimed the young man, "I will bring you some other 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 written the date, not the amount, nor have you signed your name." "Oh," said the editor, "that is all 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.

The dwarf trees of China are the great curiosities of forestry. Every child knows how the Chinese cram their women's feet by bandaging them when they are infants, and thus render it impossible for them to walk. It is, however, wonderful to see miniature oaks, chestnuts, pines, and cedars growing in flower-pots, and in all these cases the root is 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.

People in general have but a faint conception of the enormous amount of misdirected mail matter which passes through the mails annually. In the Boston office last year there were 49,000 letters wrongly addressed, and in all these cases the proper addresses were ascertained and the letters forwarded to their destination, and yet the people wonder why their letters are delayed, although it is owing to 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 nearly 4,500,000, or an average of 14,500 per day. These letters contained no less than \$2,000,000 in cash, and checks to the amount of \$1,500,000.—E.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshaw, contracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicians attending; all other treatment having failed, when Haggard'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.

The recent strange planetary movements 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.

ONLY ONE FAULT.

I was riding through a country town in Vermont, when I noticed a concourse of people in the church-yard, evidently undigging an open grave. It was a warm day, and I drew rein under some trees to allow the horse to rest. Presently a villager came toward me and said:

"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 coolness. 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 fault."

I did not answer. I was tired and wished the people slowly disperse, leaving the sexton to his solitary work. "A very generous man Stephen was. Always visited the sick—he was feeling—when anyone was in trouble. The old people liked him. Even the children followed him in the street."

"What was that?" I asked. "Intemperance." "Yes, somehow, he didn't seem to regret it at last. He got behind and had to sell his kind of disappointed. His children not having the right bringing up turned out badly. He had to leave politics. We had to see him aside from the church, and his habits brought on paralysis, and 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 down." "Only one fault." "The temple had only one decaying pillar, 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.

"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."

"Ab, in such 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. "Many thanks," exclaimed the young man, "I will bring you some other 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 written the date, not the amount, nor have you signed your name." "Oh," said the editor, "that is all 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.

The dwarf trees of China are the great curiosities of forestry. Every child knows how the Chinese cram their women's feet by bandaging them when they are infants, and thus render it impossible for them to walk. It is, however, wonderful to see miniature oaks, chestnuts, pines, and cedars growing in flower-pots, and in all these cases the root is 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.

People in general have but a faint conception of the enormous amount of misdirected mail matter which passes through the mails annually. In the Boston office last year there were 49,000 letters wrongly addressed, and in all these cases the proper addresses were ascertained and the letters forwarded to their destination, and yet the people wonder why their letters are delayed, although it is owing to 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 nearly 4,500,000, or an average of 14,500 per day. These letters contained no less than \$2,000,000 in cash, and checks to the amount of \$1,500,000.—E.

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. Pastoralini, 25 cents.

The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir John 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. Winced, a romance of Nishedale, a tale of the Jacobite Wars, by Lady Dacre, 25 cents. Tubber Derg, or the Red Well, and other Tales of Irish life, by Wm. Carleton, 15 cents.

Farborough the Miser, or the convicts of Lismona, by Wm. Carleton, 25 cents. Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by Wm. Carleton, 25 cents. Valentine McClutchy, the Irish agent, by Wm. Carleton, 25 cents.

The Emigrants of Aghadara, by Wm. Carleton, 25 cents. The adventures of a Protestant in Search of a Religion, by Iota, 25 cents. The Jesuits, by Paul Féval, 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, 15 cents. The Story of the War in La Vendee, by George F. Hill, 25 cents.

The Straw-Cutter's Daughter, and the Portrait in my Uncle's Drawing Room, by Lady Fullerton, 15 cents. Callista, a Tale of the Third Century, by Cardinal Newman, 25 cents.

Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs, by Cardinal Newman, 25 cents. Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count De Montalambert, 25 cents. Father de Lisle, or Thyburn and its Victims 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 Instruction 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 Kommer, 15 cents. Father Connell, a Tale, by Michael and John Banim, 25 cents. Clough Fionn, or the Stone of Destiny, by Michael and John Banim, 15 cents. The bit o' Writing, by Michael and John Banim, 25 cents.

The Confessants, by John Banim, 15 cents. 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 John Banim, 15 cents.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings. FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

434 RICHMOND ST. R. LEWIS.

THE BEST HOMES

FOR THE MILLION PEOPLE ARE IN MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON. ALONG THE LINE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Through the Great West-Belt of America, 40 million acres of the best agricultural, mineral, forest and grazing lands in the United States are now open for settlement. \$20 million acres of land for sale at \$20 to \$40 per acre, on 5 years time if desired.

Legend of the best Beloved and other Poems in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by Eleanor C. Donnelly, beautifully bound in cloth, sent free by mail on receipt of \$1. Address, Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

EVANS BROTHERS PIANO

Manufacturers, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. We are now manufacturing Pianos, with the very latest improvements. Having had many years experience at Piano-forte making, is conclusive evidence that we know how to make a first-class Piano.

PATENTS HAND-BOOK FREE.

Rockford Watches. Are unequalled in EXACT SERVICE. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U.S. Army, by the Admiralty, and by the U.S. Naval Observatory.

THE BEST Fast Potato Digging

SENT ON 60 Days' Test Trial. Agents Wanted. Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, Six British Colors, that cost us \$300 to publish.

W. HINTON UNDERTAKER, & CO.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE.

CH. F. COLWELL

171 Dundas St., London, Ont. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings.

DR. JAS. M. STEVENSON'S NEW DRUG STORE,

RICHMOND ST., NEAR DUNDAS ST. Try our WINTER FLUID, the best remedy for chapped hands, etc.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION

Parties at a distance may consult Dr. Stevenson by letter. Enclosing two three-cent stamps will ensure a reply.

A REPRESENTATIVE ENT.

A few days ago we found a gentleman from the rural way to the Union Depot, sixty pounds of baggage and was looking for the purpose of securing a ready entry to enter in a "just come down from the me observed, as he brought his horse. "Did, the Legislature?" "I'm not a member, but hum up there all the bill?" "Not exactly.

Ontario County to take our number, as was a high head, and if I'd longer he'd have been got there. Think of it, there we rated him as a doer, but he was a man of us could leave, to cut me colder'n w you think?" "Rather, But I loved his pr heard how he was pr putting on airs and m good natured, and to gether and wrote him a seem to do him any good together again and the to put on the curvew did?" "Didn't I? He dozes till he's out of the mashed out for six or seven himself out all but one I mashed all but one, got here he was suppo moving to amend and nighty soon let him such chaff and waz, He tried to bulldoze me he found that his con after him he called fooling with the game mixed up with and a sawlog in about inland fishing, what else. I took him of the Capitol, and sa you squat! Your co that you calm right want no Cicero in our have it. We sent you a list of names, and around and imagin Henry's hat on. We people, taking kindly johnny-cake, and we big words and long what I told him, and eh?" "You bet he's 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 MISSION BOOK

Of the Congregation of the most Holy Redeemer, a manual of instructions and prayers adapted to present the fruits of the mission, drawn chiefly from the works of St. Alphonsus Liguori, published under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers. Neatly bound in cloth, 88 pages. Price, free by mail, 65c. Address, Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

Eleanor C. Donnelly!

Legend of the best Beloved and other Poems in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by Eleanor C. Donnelly, beautifully bound in cloth, sent free by mail on receipt of \$1. Address, Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

EVANS BROTHERS PIANO

Manufacturers, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. We are now manufacturing Pianos, with the very latest improvements. Having had many years experience at Piano-forte making, is conclusive evidence that we know how to make a first-class Piano.

PATENTS HAND-BOOK FREE.

Rockford Watches. Are unequalled in EXACT SERVICE. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U.S. Army, by the Admiralty, and by the U.S. Naval Observatory.

THE BEST Fast Potato Digging

SENT ON 60 Days' Test Trial. Agents Wanted. Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, Six British Colors, that cost us \$300 to publish.

W. HINTON UNDERTAKER, & CO.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE.

CH. F. COLWELL

171 Dundas St., London, Ont. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings.

DR. JAS. M. STEVENSON'S NEW DRUG STORE,

RICHMOND ST., NEAR DUNDAS ST. Try our WINTER FLUID, the best remedy for chapped hands, etc.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION

Parties at a distance may consult Dr. Stevenson by letter. Enclosing two three-cent stamps will ensure a reply.

There are oils which put up in bottles. But Haggard's Yellow Oil is the very best. It cures rheumatism, sprains, sore throats, freshness of the skin, internal use.

A REPRESENTATIVE CONSTITU- ENT.

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 Otego County to take the kinks out of my member. He was sailing in with a high head, and if I'd waited ten days longer he'd have been bawling the whole State. What d'ye think?" "I dunno," "He wouldn't speak to me when I first got here? Think of that. Up home these 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 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 curfew-bell." "And you did?" "Didn't I? He'd put in about a 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 he got here he was supporting motions and moving to amend and strike out, but I mightily 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 same law, and had got mixed up with a dog-tax bill, and a sawing 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 squab! 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 raise a ruck about 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 he were anything more about his rising to explain his vote on the dog tax, of moving to re-commit the market bill, our county won't be no place for him to return to. This is the place, eh? Well, I'll folder up then and take the train for home."

Domestic Duties.

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 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 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, 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 put them in the way of good husbands and happy homes.

Three Friends.

Trust no friend if you have not proved him; they are often found at the banquet table that 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 was once summoned before the tribunal, where although innocent, he was harshly accused. "Who of you?" he said, "will go with me and testify for me for I am harshly accused, and the judge is angry with me." The first of his friends at once excused himself, and said that he could not go with him on account of other business. The second accompanied him to the door of the court-house, then turned and went back, for he was afraid of the angry judge. The third, upon whom he had least depended, went in with him and spoke in his defense. He testified so readily to his innocence that the judge dismissed him with rich gifts. Man has three friends in this world; how do they conduct themselves in the hour of death, when heaven summons the soul before its tribunal? Money, his dearest friend, leaves him first, and does not go with him. His relatives and friends attend him to the door of the grave, and return again to their homes. The third, whom he oftenest forgot in life, is his work of benevolence; these alone accompany him to the throne of the Judge; they go before, speak in his defense, and find mercy and favor for him.

"Notes on Ingersoll."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

The following excerpts are from some of the many and lengthy notices which these "Notes" have received from the Press—Protestant and secular as well as Catholic—throughout the country. "They are written by the hand of a master."—Washington Catholic. "Remarkable for keenness of logic and (these Notes) may have with many of the infidel's pet theories." "The author completely turns the tables on the doughty Colonel. We commend the volume to all who would see the assumptions and crudities and mistakes of Ingersoll turned inside out, upside down, end for end, over and over."—Chicago Star and Covenant (Leading Universalist paper in the Western States). "There is neither truth, nor life, nor argument left in Ingersoll when Father Lambert has done with him."—Chicago Western Catholic. "The author takes up and thoroughly riddles the impious blasphemer."—Louisville Western Recorder (Protestant paper). "It is a book that should be in the hands of every Catholic."—Notre Dame Scholastic. "Reader, get this book, and after reading it yourself, pass it to your neighbor."—Donagh's Magazine. "Should be read by Christians of all denominations. Father Lambert scourgings the little infidel with his own whip."—Springfield Daily Herald. "Father Lambert has completely upset all the infidel's sophistry and exposed the shallowness of his eloquence."—Catholic Columbian. "We hope this pamphlet will find numerous readers among non-Catholics who desire to see the rot and rant of Ingersoll rubbed out by the learning and logic of Father Lambert."—San Francisco Monitor.

Sent on Receipt of Price, 25 Cents. Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLOSE, DUE FOR DELIVERY, A.M., P.M., P.M. Lists various routes like Great Western Railway, Buffalo, Boston, East-ern States, etc.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Locally unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, grounds, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercises. Board of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, thoroughness in the management as well as the high English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German, free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$20; Drawing and painting, \$15; Red and binding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 30 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the latest and most improved apparatus. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

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

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas Street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases, J. G. WILSON, Electro-pathic and Hygienic Physician.

DR. DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON-DENTISTS, Office—Dundas Street, 3 doors east of Richmond Street, London, Ont.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Green's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO- licitor, etc. Office—Carlton's Block, London.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 24 KING STREET WEST. Money to loan on real estate.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPESIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN. And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. HILBURN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto!

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL! The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIER, ETC., ETC. IN CANADA. DECORATING WORKS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. W. J. Reid & Co. DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

THE B. A. MITCHELL (Now Open.) His old friends and patrons will confer a favor by giving him an early call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunt's Block, 361 Richmond St., west side, 4 doors south of King St., City.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Trade Mark on Every Package. W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON.

McShane Bell Foundry Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and CHIMES FOR CHURCHES, TOWERS, BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarm Bells, etc. FLEMING WARRASTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEE & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Mennely & Co., West Troy, N.Y. Favored by the public since 1828. Finest Cast Iron, Brass, Copper and other bells. Also Chimney and Peas.

NONSUCH!

The family boon. Locally unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, grounds, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercises. Board of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 30 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the latest and most improved apparatus. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

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

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas Street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases, J. G. WILSON, Electro-pathic and Hygienic Physician.

DR. DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON-DENTISTS, Office—Dundas Street, 3 doors east of Richmond Street, London, Ont.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Green's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO- licitor, etc. Office—Carlton's Block, London.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 24 KING STREET WEST. Money to loan on real estate.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPESIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN. And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. HILBURN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto!

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL! The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIER, ETC., ETC. IN CANADA. DECORATING WORKS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. W. J. Reid & Co. DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

THE B. A. MITCHELL (Now Open.) His old friends and patrons will confer a favor by giving him an early call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunt's Block, 361 Richmond St., west side, 4 doors south of King St., City.

McShane Bell Foundry Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and CHIMES FOR CHURCHES, TOWERS, BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarm Bells, etc. FLEMING WARRASTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEE & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Mennely & Co., West Troy, N.Y. Favored by the public since 1828. Finest Cast Iron, Brass, Copper and other bells. Also Chimney and Peas.

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 bill; but one of them at length cut short the dispute by proposing that whoever 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 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 mean 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 pedestal committee is reduced for money have attracted the attention of capitalists, and have opened unsuspected possibilities of usefulness in the great figure of "Liberty." The vendor of a patent medicine has written to Mr. Evans offering to pay \$25,000 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 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, more valuable advertising space to be disposed of. Chest protectors can be clapped over the breast, lower will cover 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 until "Liberty" looks like some heroic Titan 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.

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 Burdock 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. Put up in bottles short and tall, But Hagar'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.

GAIN Health and Happiness. How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Have you Bright's Disease? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Have you Kidney Disease? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Have you Malaria? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Are you Bilious? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

Ladies, are you suffering? "Kidney-Wort" cured me of chronic Liver Disease after 15 years of suffering. Dr. Phillip G. Ballou, Montreal, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

PREPARED AT STRONG'S DRUG STORE, 184 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Patent Medicines at Reduced Prices. Physicians' Prescriptions & Family Remedies a specialty.

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all Ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, New Oxford St. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON, and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s., each Box or Pot, and may be had of all the Medicinal Vendors throughout the World.

CHILD'S CATARRH Treatment For All the Spring Styles HATS HEAL & CO'S, IMPROVED METHOD OF STRINGING. MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED UPRIGHT PIANOS.

COOPER'S NOVELS! 25 Cts Each. Jack Tier, Five Bingham, The Heidenmauer, Wyandott, The Pilot, Mercedes, The Waterwitch, Lionel Lincoln, The Sea Lion, The Handsman, The Sea Lions, Ned Myers, Homeward Bound. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Address, Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package. W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON.

McShane Bell Foundry Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and CHIMES FOR CHURCHES, TOWERS, BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarm Bells, etc. FLEMING WARRASTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEE & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Mennely & Co., West Troy, N.Y. Favored by the public since 1828. Finest Cast Iron, Brass, Copper and other bells. Also Chimney and Peas.

THE B. A. MITCHELL (Now Open.) His old friends and patrons will confer a favor by giving him an early call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunt's Block, 361 Richmond St., west side, 4 doors south of King St., City.

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL! The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIER, ETC., ETC. IN CANADA. DECORATING WORKS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. W. J. Reid & Co. DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package. W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON.

McShane Bell Foundry Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and CHIMES FOR CHURCHES, TOWERS, BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarm Bells, etc. FLEMING WARRASTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEE & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Mennely & Co., West Troy, N.Y. Favored by the public since 1828. Finest Cast Iron, Brass, Copper and other bells. Also Chimney and Peas.

THE B. A. MITCHELL (Now Open.) His old friends and patrons will confer a favor by giving him an early call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunt's Block, 361 Richmond St., west side, 4 doors south of King St., City.

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL! The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIER, ETC., ETC. IN CANADA. DECORATING WORKS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. W. J. Reid & Co. DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package. W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON.

McShane Bell Foundry Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and CHIMES FOR CHURCHES, TOWERS, BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarm Bells, etc. FLEMING WARRASTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEE & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Mennely & Co., West Troy, N.Y. Favored by the public since 1828. Finest Cast Iron, Brass, Copper and other bells. Also Chimney and Peas.

THE B. A. MITCHELL (Now Open.) His old friends and patrons will confer a favor by giving him an early call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunt's Block, 361 Richmond St., west side, 4 doors south of King St., City.

