E 8, 1883.

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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1883.

NOW is the time to order your Spring Suits from N. WILSON & CO., the most Fashionable Tailors in the city.

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CATHOLIC PRESS. Catholic Review.

ing upon individual rights, as Protestart-ism defines them, and arrogating powers and jurisdiction ignored by its canons, at least, by implication. Granting freedom in the doctrines of faith, how can they consistently advocate dogmatism in worldly affairs? Yet this assumption of authority is, of its kind, the most unquali-fied absolutism. It does not affect the general bearings of the question to say that the parties interested have voluntarily submitted themselves to the trial, since the court claims the right of passing inde. Catholic Review. MANY lessons can be learned from the execution of the Phœnix Park murderers and from their conduct during the last days of their lives. Curley's last advice to his brother-in-law was this: "Now mind, you're a smart chap, look after your work; have nothing to do with secret societies, and you may tell all friends the same." That advice may well be written in the heart of every young Irishman. "Mind your work; have noth-ing to do with secret societies." Here is an anecdote illustrating the power of Catholicity to make men forgive even that the parties interested have voluntarily submitted themselves to the trial, since the court claims the right of passing judg-ment and inflicting punishment. The court is thus as absolute in its rulings as any civil tribunal, and, therefore, its deci-sions must be classel under the head of pure and unadulterated dogmatism, which is subverive of the fundamental principle upon which their system of religious jur-isprudence is founded—freedom of thought. The Roman inquisition, against which the sects have hurled the shafts of ridicule and hatred, never dared to go further than this. Indeed, it never pre-sumed to go even so far. Whilst claim-ing a consistent right to exercise judiciary powers on all questions bearing upon morals, it never stretched those powers to the extent of inflicting an ecclesiastical penalty for a purely civil offense that did penalty for a purely civil offense that did an anecdote illustrating the power of Catholicity to make men forgive even enemies. The Weekly Register has re-ceived from a private source the follow-ing authentic and moving revelation from the cell of one of the condemned Dublin murderers: "The Sisters of Mercy from Calden Bridge Convent, whose Superjoy. Golden Bridge Convent, whose Superior-Golden Bridge Convent, whose Superior-ess is a cousin of the late Thomas Henry Burke, attended Brady daily from the day of his condemna-tion till six o'clock on Sunday last. His greatest difficulty in preparing for death was that he could not forgive Carey. On Sunday evening when Mother — was taking leave of him, he thanked her warmly for all her goodness to him and was taking leave of him, he thanked her warmly for all her goodness to him, and begged she would go on the 14th to visit and console his mother. Having prom-ised to do so, she said, 'And now I want you to promise me something. Say you will grant my request.' He became agitated, knowing what she meant. At last he said, 'I will.' It is,' she said, 'that you will forgive Carey, and will make no speech at the gallows.' He threw his hands above his head and wrestled with himself, and finally exclaimed bitterly himself, and finally exclaimed bitterly, 'It is hard, but I do forgive him, hoping God will forgive me.'" Irish Nation

The political humourists of America are

The political humourists of America are just now greatly tickled with the proceed-ing of "Old Mother Britannia" and her fugitive or thrust-out firish subjects. At one and the same moment she is engaged in driving or hunting them off to America and calling on America to drive them or hunt them back again to her! "Clear away to America out of 'congested districts," crise the centle Lord Spencer. "Come

held, but the decision was given against Torrens by default, he not having put in his appearance at the time specified for the holding of the court of inquiry. Torrens appealed the case to the local Presbytery, but the decision was again adverse to his expectations. He now appeals to the general Synod for redress. The case is now under consideration by the Synod, with the probabilities in favor of a decision sustaining the action of the former courts, and, of course, confirming the sentence of excommunication against Torrens already passed. The case pres-ents several significant features. In the first place, it makes a purely civil offense a matter of church discipline, thus infring-ing upon individual rights, as Protestant-ism defines them, and arrogating powers and jurisdiction imored by its protest prurient stories of vice. As for the mixed school, and especially in our herding public-school system, the dangers to virtue are apparent. But it is above all on the streets the temptations are worst. Any of our large cities presents in the evening a streets the temptations are worst. Any of our large cities pre-ents in the evening a seething, restless mass of humanity with-out seemingly the least idea of a moral restraint. A long line of aimless wander-ers goes up and down the brilliantly lighted streets, and through the parks and other public resorts, every eve and every lighted streets, and through the parks and other public resorts, every eye and every heart is open to sin. The streets are not the place in which to spend an evening, and the child that is allowed—just for a walk—to join this restless, rude, immoral throng, will soon partake of its restlessness, rudeness and viciousness. When young folks go out for the evening, let their visits be to virtuous neighbors and not to public places. Parents need to warn their girls, even little ones, as to the reserve to be **maintained** with strangers. Instances have been made known of decoys specially laid for innocent, pure little children. The very fact that such methods are made known will serve to increase their number.

The very fact that such methods are made known will serve to increase their number. It will be to many an impure soul the suggestion of a lost opportunity that may easily be found. Yet it is well that we know the dangers, that we may warn those who are in peril. It may be but a man who is very willing to give a ride to the school-girl returning homeward, even asks her to ride. It may be avertched sinner of an old woman paid to decoy through the candy-shop or otherwise. The little girl that is vain is in most danger. The child that is considered bold or forward is also in great danger. Teach children to maintain a reserve with all strangers.

ings of "Old Mother Britannia" and her fugitive or thrust-out frish subjects. At one and the same moment she is engaged in driving or hunting them off to America and calling on America to drive them orf hunt them back again to her! "Clear away to America out of 'congested districts, cries the gentle Lord Spencer. "Come back, come back," cries the anniable and loving Sir William Harcourt. "Do, pray, America, take them from us," cries Lord Granville, "Emigrate! Emigrate!" shouts one British Minister. "Extradite! Extra-dite !" shouts the other. Ah! the old Jezabel Step-mother is beginning to be found out, and Brother Jonathan laughs consumedly! She loves us so, the dear old creature; she would kick us out and yet would have us back again—to embrase us! Oh, what a hug! Only the she bear of Siberia could do it more lovingly! in Pagan, the leaving off of the "Mr.," or handle to a name, either admits to a friend-ly familiarity, or is an indulgence of the opposite, that the usages of the Holy See, in any official Promulgations, have for ages avoided. The opprobrious term *assolae* "hangers on," or "gang," is one the Sovereign Pontiff will not sanction as applied to the distinguished men, clerical and laymen, who have promoted Mr. Par-nell's leadership. If, for reasons the Sovereign Pontiff may know of, this lead-ership should be avoided, it will be in more careful terms than in this Circular of Cardinal Simeoni that the intimation will point of view whether one or both of them are heretics or not. As regards the gentlemen named, it seems to be a verit table case of "the pot calling the kettle black." Mr. Newton does not believe black." Mr. Newton does not believe that Protestants make a right use of the Bible nor that the Bible is divinely inspired, and Dr. McKim arraigns him before his Bishop for this. But then Dr. McKim privately does not believe in the immerstellity of the But then Dr. Mckim privately does not believe in the immortality of the soul, though it seems he is willing to preach it—which does not say much for his sincerity or honesty as a preacher. We are entirely at a loss to understand how it can be a matter of even the least concern to Dr. McKim whether Cardinal Simeoni that the intimation will be given. Pope Leo XIII., when Monsig-nor Pecci, began, and ended, his diploma-tic career under the Pontificate of Pope Gregory XVI of Havner Manuel Y the least concern to Dr. McKim whether the Bible is inspired or not, doubting as does the immortality of the soul. For if the soul be not immortal, then the Sacred Scriptures are nothing else than myths, and preaching on them is utterly vain and delusive.

THE British legation at Washington gives out that it has abandoned its intengives out that it has abandoned its inten-tion of asking for the extradition of Sher-idan, Tynan and Walsh, as the "moral effect" of the extradition talk satisfies the British Government in having "silenced the men at whom it was directly levelled" -all of which means nothing. Nobody has been "silenced"—the men England wants have never been anything but silent. The truth is, England wants these men as badly as she ever did, but not being able to get them she talks sour grapes in her usual insolent and lying fashion.

Newark Catholic Times. Is a Catholic journal a newspaper? In the strict sense of the word, no. The newspaper is a medium for gossip, for scandal, for irreligion, for infidelity, for anything else you please—the Catholic journal has a different object in view. Its aim is to teach religion, to combat infidelity, to suppress scandal, which is ever and always disedifying, and to im-plant in the minds of its readers correct ideas of moral and social life. The Cath-olic journal cannot, therefore, give the A distribution of the state of

gation of Rites, given in answer to a ques-tion of the Right Rev. Bishop of Newark, N. J., in reference to the use of gas on the altar. It forbids positively the use of gas on the altar either for the purpose of illu-mination or to add to the solemnity of divine ceremonies.

divine ceremonies. Cardinal Schwarzenburg, Archbishop of Prague, has been permitted by Bismarck's government to administer the sacrament of Confirmation in that part of his diocese known as Glatz, which is Prussian terri-tory. The Cardinal should be very thank-ful to Riemarck and the good people of

usual solemnity, for on that occasion thirty-four persons, several of whom were con-verts, made their First Communion at the nine lo'clock Mass, and in the after-noon, after Vespers, Bishop Northrop con-firmed forty-five persons. The church was well crowded with a large congrega-tion, both white and colored. He was assisted by Father Hooman and other clergymen of the city. The Bishop ad-dressed the candidates briefly but point-edly on the great responsibility they had assumed, and exhorted them to continue faithful unto the end. faithful unto the end.

THE CIRCULAR; MISCALLED PON-

Its True Translation by the N. Y. "Freeman's Journal."

TIFICAL !

CARDINAL SIMEONI, PREFECT OF THE PRO-PAGANDA, TO EACH OF THE IRISH

Trinity Sunday, in St. Peter's Church, in that city. Fifty-six Catholics of Rochester have subscribed \$25,000 toward the liquidation of a \$32,000 debt on the cathedral there. The Rev. Father Mooney, of Newburg, N. Y., says that "New York is numeri-cally the greatest Catholic city in the world." The Very Rev. W. Ring., of the Church of the English Martyrs, Tower Hill, has been appointed Provincial of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate in the United King-

NO. 244

A PAPAL SUMMONS. American Archbishops About to be

Called to Rome.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR A MEETING TO BE HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Via French Atlantic Cable to the Herald.]

of Prague, has been permitted by Bismarck's government to administer the sacrameti of Confirmation in that part of his dioces known as Glatz, which is Prussian territory. The Cardinal should be very thankful for the small should be very thankful for the small favors.
 If a Prench Atlantic Cable to the Heratd. I Rown, June 3, 1883. I have reason to believe that letters go, and are now on their way to New were issued by the Propagalad some days go, and are now on their way to New Work, summoning all the American archibishops to Rome to receive the Papality of Duke Paul of Mecklenburg Schwerin, married to the princess Marie of Windig edgranet. These would seem somewhat confirmed by a telegram from Berlin, data May 15, to the Euganeo, of Paula, an nouncing "that Duke Paul Frederic of Mecklenburg Schwerin has been banished from the Grand-duke, to have baptized with the areating to render of the infant, a princess of the enther of the infant, a princess of the episcopasy to the colored mission Tablet.
 On Trinity Sunday Right Rev. H. Pink, my start bastor. The services were of units with low and the infane and to concert various disciplicant with some and to concert various disciplicant withous and to concert various disciplicant withous a discussed for some days near the infane deferment of the state of the scale of a Plenary Council is to table.
 Mart Is sano AMANON THE CLEMENT.
 Mart Is sano AMANON THE CLEMENT.
 Mart Bastor, The services were for mission the episcopasy to the colored mission from that cocasion thirty for persons, The church was well very very more asserted for some days assisted by Fahren Hooman and othe great responsibility they had assisted by Fahren Homman and o

EPISCOPAL RETICENCE.

When the reporter called at the Cardin-al's residence it was at first found impos-sible to have a message conveyed to his Eminence, to Archbishop Corrigan, or even to Father Farley, the Cardinal's priveven to rather ratey, the Cardinal's priv-ate secretary. Later on, however, the re-porter, after stating the business on which he came, received a message, purporting to come from Cardinal McCloskey, to the efcome from Cardinal McCloskey, io the 'ef-fect that he desired to say nothing whatever upon the subject. It was added that he garding it at all. The Very Rev. Dr. Quinn, Vicar Gener-al of the diocese, was out of town on a visit to a friend.

VISIT to a Iriend, WHAT A PRIEST KNEW, One of the clergymen attached to the Cathedral told the reporter that nobody in this city, except the Cardinal, could say with absolute certainty whether a Plenary Council would be called or not, because the instructions of the Prenarande wave the instructions of the Propaganda were always kept inviolably secret, except in so far as their fulfilment might render so far as their fulfilment might render their disclosure necessary. "I believe, however," the reverend gentleman con-tinued, "that such a council will be called, and its effect upon the church discipline in this country cannot but be very widely felt. The Holy See would not be likely to take such a step without the most careful thought of the probable result; and you may be sure that all the archbishops of the United States will be required to give an account of the exact state of the Church in their respective provinces. It is quite plain to my mind that state of the Church in their respective provinces. It is quite plain to my mind that the Propaganda and His Holiness have determined to do all in their power to put a stop to the interference of the clergy in political or other non-religious ques-tions, and the summoning of the arch-bishops to Rome will be a fitting prepar-ation for the work to be done by the pro-posed Council. I think it very probable that the most decisive measures will be taken upon this head, without regard to that the most decisive measures will be taken upon this head, without regard to personal feeling on the part of the clergy-men or laymen. Thave no doubt that the primary cause for summoning the Coun-cil is to be found in the fact that the dis-turbances in Ireland have brought censure on the Church. As these disturbances are said to have been in a measure caused by on the Church. As these disturbances are said to have been in a measure caused by American contributions to the Parnell and other funds, which have been more or less countenanced by the clergy here, Rome undoubtedly thinks that the only way to shate the avil is to authoratively condemn abate the evil is to authoratively condemn the countenance of such movements by clergymen."



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ER'S **BR PILLS**.

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BR FILLS. 4 EFFECTIVE. **COATED. 16** substitute for **16** serutiny, care most select and **4** serutiny, care most select and **4** serutiny, care most select and **4** serutiny, care most select and **5** secompounded **5** seruting **5** secompounded **5**

Boxes for \$1.00 Storekeeper for d take no other e "just as good." ey are fully war-

nical Laborator-

, Brantford. eepers generally. SE IN THE FOR AMENTS !

LAC ONTREAL. NTED.





yet would have us back again—to embrac us! Oh, what a hug! Only the sh bear of Siberia could do it more lovingly

to himself and use it.

IF Catholics were wanting in arguments to convince them of the truth of their holy religion, the ungovernable rage and op-position evidenced against it by bigots and zealots would be more than sufficient to establish the divine character. Truth alone can provoke such unreasonable and ungrounded hostility. If men did not feel the power of the Church, and fear the encroachments of her dominion, they would never revile her. Insignificant things do not merit so much attention. It is, therefore, because she is great and powerful that she is feared and hated; and it is certhat she is feared and nated; and it is cer-tain that, with such elements opposing barriers to her progress, she never could have attained this ascendancy if she had not something of the divine in her consti-Gregory XVI., of Happy Memory. tution. Truth must prevail. Catholic Columbian.

Gregory XVI., of Happy Memory. No man living is, probably, more familiar than the Monsignor Peeci of 1832,—now Pope, —with the exceeding tenderness shown by his patron, Pope Gregory XVI, to-wards a proud and opinionated priest, —De Lamennais,—who proved unworthy of his care. When Pope Gregory XVI. uttered his first Encyclical "Mixure Vos," he caused a conv of it to be sont hefere HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a ser mon on last Sunday on "Sensational Journalism," in the course of which he "Sensational Journaism," in the course of which he passed very severe strictures on the pre-sent conduct of the daily press. He char-acterized it as only a legitimatized method of carrying on the devil's work, and the "source of information concerning things that ought not to find utterance this side of hell." This is pretty hard on the press. he caused a copy of it to be sent, before ts publication, to the wretched priest De Lemennais, notifying him how, in condemnits publicatio ing his nonsense, the Pope had spared the honor of his name. The Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. shows himself the sucthat ought not to find utterance this side of hell." This is pretty hard on the press, Will the redoubtable champion of moral-ity now rise and give us his views on sensational preaching? To give diversity cessor of Pope Gregory XVI.

Cleveland Universe.

to the thing he might also explain his position on the sanctity of the home life. His experience most admirably fits him to Event day brings us new evidence that impurity is greatly on the increase among us, and at the same time is becoming less and less of a disgrace. The examples of speak with great effect and authority on both of these interesting topics. A little previous announcement would fill the Tabernacle with an audience such as it never held before. A better chance to draw a crowd never before presented it-self. The Rev. Henry ought to be true to himself and use it and less of a disgrace. The examples of what we may call our 'high life' serve to what we may call our 'high life' serve to increase this vice. When men can be published in all the papers of the country as adulterers and yet hold prominence in political life, and not lose position in society, it is sure that morals are at a low ebb. Within the last few months we have had several such notarious secondals. What

PRESEVTERIAN Synods are remarkable had several such notorious scandals. What is to prevent the formation and maintenbodies. They not only assume the prerogative of infallibility in religious ance of dens of immorality when those matters pertaining to their organization, but even extend their right to adjudicate matters pertaining to their right to adjudicate but even extend their right to adjudicate and pronounce sentence in matters purely civil. The Reformed Presbyterian Synod now in session in Pittsburgh presents a case in point. A certain Mr. Torrens, a wealthy merchant of New York, had sundry business misunderstandings with a suddry business misunderstandings with a subtraction of the streets, everywhere there written as to cause bad thoughts and de-sires to insidiously corrupt the heart while to bus the streets of the streets and the streets and the street to insidiously corrupt the heart while to bus the streets of the streets and the streets and the streets and the street to insidiously corrupt the heart while to bus the streets and the st who are of the ruling element in society wealthy merchant of New York, had sundry business misunderstandings with a partner, which were submitted for arbitra-tion to a committee of the Presbyterian Church, of which both men were members in good standing. The trial was duly

Boston Pilot.

Is there cause for agitation where thi is true? In nine Western counties of Ire-land—counties naturally rich in fertile land, water-power and mineral wealth there were, on the 14th of April, 39,000 persons either actually in the workhouse or in receipt of outdoor relief. And from this district the English Government has within two workhouses the within two months sent to America 4,500 persons.

ENGLAND has a new policy, and the ENGLAND has a new poincy, and the press is unanimously working it out. It is no less than to open a gulf between the Irish priests and people. Every intem-perate word helps England's scheme, and adds to Ireland's danger.

Now that the first excitement is over. people begin to realize that the Papal letter in no way interfered with the people's right of agitation in Ireland. Its counsel was only against dangerous and illegal action. The mention of Mr. Par-nell's name, and confounding the Parnell Testimonial with a fund to create violence and dissension are all that remain to cause disquiet; and that this is based on a miscan be clearly demonstrated to the Holv Father.

"THE first resident of Chicago was a Catholic priest," said the Rev. D. J. Riordan, of St. Mary's Church, Chicago, at

of Mary Immaculate in the United Kinglom

Rev. Hugh L. Mageveny, late of the Society of Jesus, but now attached to the Cathedral, Columbus, O., will lecture at Corning, O., June 22, for the benefit of the Catholic church at that place.

We learn from a sermon preached by Bishop Moran of New Zealand, that in one town in that country and not a con-siderable town, there are 5,000 Irish Catholics. A census of the Irish race would be an interesting and valuable document. There are about 30,000 Catholics in the Washington district. Nearly every Catholic over twelve years of age is a commu-nicant, and there are at least 5,000 chil-dren attending the several Catholic Sunday schools.

The Very Rev. N. Congiato has been elevated to the dignity of superior general of the society of Jesus, in California. Father Congiato, S. J., was formerly rec-tor of St. Joseph's church, San Jose, Cal. Father John Deblieck, one of the oliest

and most distinguished members of the Order of Jesuits in the country, and for many years a leading enunciator in Jesuit schools, died in Chicago last week of can cer in the throat. He was sixty-two years

old. The Rev. Father Annett, cure of Cos-copedia, below Quebec, publishes a letter saying that he was cured of paralysis by visiting the shrine of Ste. Ann, where he prayed to the Virgin to be relieved from his infirmities, and was restored to health. The venerable Mother Mary de Sales Burke of the Presentation Convent, Carhaving been born in that town on March 23, 1788. This nun is seventy-five years a member of the Presentation Order.

Father Curley, S. J., of Georgetown D. C., who is eighty-seven years on out of the brated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordin-ation on the 1st inst. He came to George-tic 1933 and has said Mass for the town in 1833, and has said Mass for the Visitation Sisters there almost every morn ing since.

Some years ago, the Catholics of Gal. veston, Texas, erected a votive statue on the Island, of the Blessed Virgin Mary and since that time Galveston has not been visited either by that scourge, the yellow fever, or by storms which formerly

meeting in Dublin.

meeting in Dubin. For indeed in these rules it was set forth that it is of imprescriptible right (*fas est*) for the Irish people to seek relief from their distressed condition, and of impres-criptible right for them to strive for their independence (suo jure contendere). Yet forever that Divine precept must be guarded, that it behooves to "seek first the Kingdom of God, and His justice;" and that it is vile to maintain a cause,

and that it is vile to maintain a cause, however just, by wicked means. Moreover, it belongs to all the clergy, and especially to Bishops, to quiet excited impulses of the people at large, and by timely advices to recall them to what is just, and to needful forbearance in all matters, lest by a too hot matter still matters, lest by a too hot party spirit (rehementioni cupiditate) they may be led matters, lest by a too hot party spirit (whementiori capiditate) they may be led to view efforts for public advantage (emolumenta rerum) with misguided judg-ments, or found a hope of public weal on the infamy of criminal acts. Hence follows that no one of the clergy can law-fully distegard these prescribed rules, nor be mixed up in, or aid and abet, move-ments altogether opposed to prudence and to the duty of soothing passions. Assuredly it is not forbidden to gather money for relieving the situation of the Irish people. But, from the tenor of the

Irish people. But, from the tenor of the afore-cited Apostolic commands, such collections are entirely to be blamed as are flagrantly aimed at exasperating popular passions, so that men may readily avail to abuse these in starting lawless and disorderly plate (at tradeabase and to abuse these in starting lawless and disorderly plots (ad turbulenta consilia contra legs ineanda). But most especially must the clergy abstain from these, when it ap-pears evident that hatreds are thus engen-dered, clamors against distinguished men set on foot, and no condemnation uttered in any way of the crimes and assassina-tions with which informer measurements. In any way of the crimes and assessma-tions with which infamous men have defiled themselves; and when it is ostenta-tiously claimed that the measure of a true love of country can be gauged by money contributed or refused, so that men may contributed or by a kind of fear and seem to be urged on by a kind of fear and orce. From these considerations it ought be patent to Your Lordship that the ollection of money called the Parnell 'estimonial Fund can not be approved by Testimonial Fund can not be approved by this Sacred Congregation, nor hence can it in any manner be commended or promo-ted by ecclesiastics, and least of all by Bishops. Meantime I pray God long to preserve Your Lordship. From the Palace of the Sacred Congre-tion of the Promagnda Fide May 11

CHATHAM.

Last week Mr. J. F. White, the ener Last week Mr. J. F. White, the ener-getic Inspector of Separate Schools, visited our town and inspected St. Joseph's school. He expressed himself much pleased with the progress made by the school since his last visit, commending especially the improved classification in the various departments of the school. This has been a bright and auspicious year for the Ursuline Convent of this town. Never before in its scholastie annals have there been so many pupils in attendance. It is expected that the annual

attendance. It is expected that the annual commencement of this year will be a grand affair.

ted by ecclesiastics, and least of all by Bishops. Meantime I pray God long to preserve Your Lordship.
From the Palace of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, May 11, 1883.
(Sd.) JOHN, Cardinal SIMEONI, Prefect.
DOMINICK, Archbishop of Tyre, Secretary.

1

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

GONE ! (December 31, A. D. 1882.) BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

Toll, bells, within your airy heights; wail, winds, o'er moor and mere, On this, the saddest of all nights, the last

winds, o'er moor and mere, on this, the saddest of all nights, the last night of the year; The last, ong night when lamps are lit, like tapers round a bler. When quiet folk at sill hearths sit, and God

II.

Tho' vainly o'er his nameless woes, full many

a mortal weeps, Tho' folded in the silent snows, full many a

darling sleeps: Tho' pleasant eyes that saw it come, can never see it go, Still, kindly hath this Old Year done its mission, here below.

III. For, ev'ry cloud within its breat, a golden And ev'ry joy was doub'y bless'd by sorrows gone before; And ev'ry sinless soul that laid mortality aside...

IV.

of instruction of the second s

VII.

Of ships that shall go down to sea, and leave

VIII.

-The old clock strikes upon the stairs -The old clock strikes upon the stairs Time'stide is at the turn: And, here and there, and everywhere, the New Year tapers burn. The mimes and masquers fill the street; the Lells clang o'er the river; The horns are blown.-the drums are beat,-the Old Year's one forever!

TALBOT.

THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAPTER III.

On the very night of the evening described in our last chapter we must leave Carrick, in order to witness something of interest to us which was going on in Dub-

Already streams of cheery light flowed from all the lamps and windows of that gay metropolis; sparkling crowds hurried up and down the brilliant streets; some were tripping along to the ball-noom, some were speeding to the ball-noom, some were speeding to the peaceful aisles of some silent church. All spoke life and peace and joy; care and trouble and sor-row seemed far removed from the grand old city on the Liffey. But, as an immor-tal son of Dublin her sold "This model." "This world is tal son of Dublin has said, "This world is all a fleeting show." At that very moment of dazzling brightness there was a well of of dazzling brightness there was a well of deep bitterness, and measureless woe springing up in the heart of Ireland's cap-ital; and that unholy well had its source in a small dimly-lighted room on the top story, on the back-floor of a dingy hotel. "The room to which we allude would not be any of place among the dash and be out of place among the dark and gloomy cells of London Tower. The only ornaments on its dusty walls were a pic-ture of a raven and a vulture. A piece of old carpet that resembled a funeral-pall covered the greater part of the floor. rusty musket and a broken sword rested

"The sword in the left hand." bloody outrages in Tipperary;' 'a terrible fight between the Shanavests and the Caravats;' great troubles in the North of Ireland.' I sincerely pity the members of the English Press? Here both raised their knives and salu-ted each other. Then they placed their hands on their "weapons" (that is on their of the English Press. "Present arms-take aim," cried Gore,

"Freeh arms-take aim," cried Gore, as he put the glass to his mouth. "Free!" They drank a portion of the contents of their glasses. "A good volley." They drank a little "The most brilliant of volleys." Here

"You must give us another toast, col-onel," said the major, as he filled the two

glasses).

"No, no ; you must give it this time," said Gore, as he drew the glass nearer to

him. "What shall I give ?" asked Nelson, as he took the goblet in his large bony

And ev'ry joy was doubly bless'd by sorrows gone before; And ev'ry sinless soul that laid mortality aside,-Departing, left us, in its stead, an angel holy-eyed ! holy-eyed !

partner. "All right. I'm ready for such

Iv. And, on this last night of the year, this quiet, dreamy night. The angel-messengers are here, a goodly, gracious sight! With while robes shining thro' the gloon, with far, immortal faces, They filt around the home-like room, and filt familiar places. V. Their hands are felt, where other hands were felt in days before, Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their heads are laid, where other heads shall never nestie more! Their willing footsteps seem to mock their volces breathe for aye,-VL Of myriat blessings to be born, within the coming year: there the the there the more and with the there the place here the other head way here, '' began Nelson on a familiar topic, "until the Irish revolutionists be alto-gether identified with those of the Contigether identified with those of the Conti-

nent--until the noble spirit of our broth-ers in France and Italy animate the youth of this country, nothing worthy of a high calling can be expected." "I fully agree with you," said Gore ap-

provingly. "We must teach Young Ireland to hate

And after cruising merrily, shall bring their And of those ships of rarer sort, Man's no-which back shall bring to safest port, the wealth of Faith's fair Seal must tear up society by the roots." There ensued a few moments of silence

During this time the thoughts of both flowed into a different direction from that in which they had been flowing. The in which they had been flowing. They In which they had been flowing. The toasts were forgotten. They thought of business—their own peculiar business. As they were both engrossed by the same things, it is not strange that they both now thought of the same affair. "That foolish business that we spoke about last night must be put an end to, Colonel Gore," said Nelson, as he drew a cigar from his pocket and bit it

cigar from his pocket and lit it. "It soon will come to an end, I can assure you, Major dear," answered Gore, and he laughed at some idea that crossed

his mind. "What's the matter, Colonel ?" inquired Nelson; "What bright thought has crossed your mind ? Why do you laugh so glee-

"Ah, Major, you don't know my plan. Upon my honor, I already see the com-blete overthrow of that foolish enterprise

that sets all Ireland in motion." "So you have already begun operations? You are a faithful servant of h You are a faithful servant of her Majesty —long may she reign. The government, or rather the Castle, could not very well do without you. But I cannot understand how you entertain hopes of suppressing this lawless movement in Tipperary, since you have not yet left Dublin. While you sit here drinking and singing, I can-not heliave that you can destroy a mean you sit here drinking and singing, I can-not believe that you can destroy a move-ment of so vast power as that of the Fenians. This is a mighty movement. The Fenians are the soul of Ireland. Set off at once for the South Riding of bloody Tipperary, and all my hopes will brighten. I fear age is stealing much of your for-mer energy. But what is your plan?" "Well, I'll tell you, Nelson," said Gore as he shook the ashes from his cigar; "I do not intend to go in person among the do not intend to go in person among the stone-throwers, I'll go in another; in fact,

of the English Press." "Never fear, Gore, for the English Press," said Nelson with an air of satisfaction, "its able correspondents have rich imaginations, and flowing pens. If they

see nothing bad here they can easily tell of the wicked intentions of the Irish, even in their best actions: a few sover-

deeds of Ireland; if they see a crowd as-semble for a race, they can easily construe it into a meeting of rebels-Ha, ha, ha !"

CONTINUED. Everybody has heard of Halifax, the city by the sea, and of its fair and famous harbor. This harbor, they have been told, is one of the finet in the world on heard is one of the finest in the world-a haven in which a thousand ships may rest secure, and yet but a little removed from the broad ocean highway which unites the broad ocean highway which unites the eastern and the western worlds. They have been told, also, that this harbor is always accessible and always safe; and all of this, though true enough, does the harbor of Halifax but scanty justice. All harbors have more or less of merit, but few are like this one. Here there is something more than merely a roomy and safe haven—something to claim more safe haven—something to claim more than a passing glance. To understand this we must know something of the

topography of the city. Halifax is located on a peninsula and founded on a rock. East and west of it the sea comes in, robbed of its terrors and appearing only as a thing of beauty. The water on the west is the Northwest Arm, a stretch of water about three miles in length and a quarter of a mile in width. To the south and east is the harbor, which To the south and east is the harbor, which narrows as it reaches the upper end of the city and expands again into Bedford Basin, with its ten square miles of safe anchorage. The Basin terminates at a distance of nine miles from the city, and is navigable for the whole distance. The city proper is on the castern slone of the city proper is on the eastern slope of the isthmus and rises from the water to a height of 256 feet at the citadel. On the eastern side of the harbor is the town of Dartmouth. In the harbor, and com-manding all parts of it, is the strongly fortified George's Island, while at the entrance, three miles below, is Island, which effectually guards the pass-McNab's age from the sea. This is a brief and dry description of the city. It would be just as easy to make a longer and more gush-

fax must be seen to be appreciated.

Tax must be seen to be appreciated. Halifax is a strong city in every way. It has great strength in a military point of view; it has so many solid men that it is a tower of strength financially; it is strongly British in its manners, customs and sympathies; and it has strong attrac-tions for visitors. Let us analyze some of tions for visitors. Let us analyze some of

these points of strength. First, the military. There was a time when the military element was necessarily the first to be considered. One of the first acts of the first settlers was to fire a solution in honor of their arrival and as salute in honor of their arrival, and as soon as Governor Cornwallis had a roof to shelter his head, they placed a couple of netter his head, they placed a couple of cannon to defend it and mounted a guard. They had need of military. Indians saw in their arrival a probable "boom" in scalps, and every Indian in the neighbor-hood sharpened his knife for the antici-pated "hum." These Indians were neither the devotional ones whom Cowper holds up for the imitation of Sundar school scholars, nor yet the playful and docile ones who borrowed tobacco of the I've sent my second self among them; I've sent Talbot, the ablest, the most unscrup-pulous, the best, the most polished of Irish were of decent clothes. It was, therefore, were of decent clothes. It was, therefore,

The fortifications on McNab and George's Islands, as well as the various forts around the shore, are all worthy ofs visit. After they have been seen, the visit a transition of the ocean. The ocean, grand in its ceeding strength of Halifax above all the cities of America. The Dockyard, with splendid examples of England's naval power, is also an exceedingly interesting place, and always presents a picture of busy life in which the "oak-hearted tars" f The financial strength of Halifax is ap-

eigns slipped slyly into the hands of these reporters would enable them to write wonderful articles about the mis-TO BE CONTINUED.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

and so they went on for years—always having the confidence of the public and always being as safe as any bank in Am-erica. The chartered banks now do the work, but the solid men of Halifax are

as easy to make a longer and more guan-ing one, but when people are going to see a place for themselves they don't take the bother to wade through a long account of metes, bounds and salient angles. Hali-

is a beautiful place, and around it are many elegant private residences, the homesof men of wealth and taste. This is one of the most pleasant parts of Halifax. From the Arm one may drive out on the Prospect road, and around Herring Cove. The view of the ocean had from the hills is of

an enchanting nature. Another drive is around Bedford Basin, coming home by the way of Dartmouth; or one may ex tend the journey to Waverley and Porto Bello, before starting for home, the drive being in all about twenty-seven miles. If one has a fancy for bathing in the surf, he should go to where the sea rolls in with a magnificent sweep, at Cow Bay. This beautiful place, which furnishes another instance of the horribly literal nomen-clature of the actual scatter intermitie clature of the early settlers, is ten miles from Halifax, on the Dartmouth side. The drive to it is through a pretty piece of country. All around Halifax are bays, coves, islands, and lakes, any one of which is worthy of a visit, so that the tourist

may see as much or as little as he pleases. Excursions to McNab's Island, at the mouth of the harbor, are also in order

well to attend to this before it is forgotten. The people are proud of it—not the build-ing, but its contents—and the visit is a The people are proud of it—not the build-ing, but its contents—and the visit is a very interesting one, to those who like to see fish. Then, of course, one must go to the Province Building, which Judge Haliburton claimed to be "the best built and handsomest edifice in North Amer-ica." Then comes the New Province Building, with its fine museum open to the public. After these come the churches, asylums, and all kinds of public institu-to the distribution of which bear glowing tribute

should have a sail on Bedford Basin, Scotia without quoting more or less of that fair expanse of water, broad, deep, blue and beautiful. Here it is that yachts and boats of all kinds are to be found essential that the men of Halifax should be of a military turn of mind, and every boy and man, from sixteen to sixty years of age, did duty in the ranks of the mili-tia. Later the town became an important military and may leastion, ships of the the poem. It is considered the correct thing to do so, but for once there shall be an exception to the rule. The temptation taking advantage of so fair a cruising ground, spreading their sails before the breezes which come in from the Atlantic. is great, but it is nobly resisted. The re-cent death of the poet has made his works more familiar than ever, and people military and naval station; ships of the line made their rendezvous in the harbor and some of England's bravest veterans It was on the shore of this Basin that the know Evangeline without having Duke of Kent had his residence, and up to them in fragments. Let the task the remains of the music pavilion still stand on a height which overlooks the water. The "Prince's Lodge," as it is called, may be visited during the land drive to Bedford, but the place is sadly were quartered in its barracks. Princes, be left to newspaper correspondents, and to the noble army of those who have writ-ten "Lines on the death of Longfellow." dukes, lords, admirals, generals, captains and colonels walked the streets from time Grand Pre, as all know, means great meadow, and we have only to look around to see how fitting is the name. The Acadians had about 2,100 acres of it when they had their beam area of it to time; guns boomed, flags waved, drums beat and bugles sounded, so that the shorn of its former glory, and the railway, that destroyer of all sentiment, runs directfore the people. And so they are to day. The uniform is seen on every street, and fortifications meet the eye at every promly through the grounds. when they had their home here, and there Halifax has communication with all parts of the world, by steamer and sailing is more than that to-day. In the distance is seen Blomidon, rising abruptly from the water, the end of the North Mountain vessel. Hither come the ocean steamships with mails and passengers, and numbers Chief among the fortifications is the range. The Basin of Minas, which runs inland for sixty miles, shines like a sheet of burnished silver in the summer sun-shine. It is a beautiful place which the Citadel, which crowns the city, com-menced by the Duke of Kent, and altered, with mails and passengers, and numbers of others which make this a port of call on their way to and from other places, A large trade is carried on with Europe, the United States, and the West Indies, and from here, also, one may visit the fair Bermudas, or the rugged Newfoundland. Steamers arrive and depart at all know varied and transposed, until it has become a model of military skill. Its history has been a peaceful one and is likely to be. If it should be assailed it appears well sweet singer has made famous; and yet he lived and died within two days' journey of it and never saw it. Do you know why? It was that he cherished a sweet able for a siege. The citizens, t truly loyal to the Crown; and the , too, are Steamers arrive and depart at all hours, and the harbor is never dull. One can go expect to hurrah when the British ideal which he feared the reality would to Europe or any of the leading places of America without delay—Liverpool, Glas-gow, the West Indies, New-York, Boston, mar. He need not have feared, for though he would have looked in vain for flag is lowered in submission to Provincial Home Rulers or foreign foes will have a long while to wait. Visitors are allowed the forest primeval, and might have Portland, Newfoundland and Quebec-these are some of the points with which direct communication is had by steamer. found some of his statements open to grave doubt, he could not have failed to ad-mire the placid beauty of the scene. It to inspect the works, but the man who always follows Captain Cuttle's advice to make a note of what he sees, is recom-The man who wants a sea voyage can take mended to refrain from using pencil and paper within the limits of any of the forts. It is bad taste; and, besides, the authorit-ies will not permit it. his choice.

The financial strength of Halifax is ap-parent at a glance. It is a very wealthy city, and as its people have never had a city, and as its people have never had a mania for speculation, the progress to wealth has been a sure one. The busi-ness men have always had a splendid re-putation for reliability and honorable dealing. The banks are safe, though the people did business until comparatively recent times without feeling that such in-stitutions were necessary. A cash busi-ness and specie payments suited their wants. At length several leading men started a bank. They had no charter and stitutions were necessary. A cash busi-ness and specie payments suited their wants. At length several leading men started a bank. They had no charter and started a bank. They had no charter and were surrounded by no legislative enact-ments. No one knew how much capital ments. No one knew how much capital they had, or what amount of notes they had in circulation. No one cared. They were "solid men," and that was enough, of fairy islets in the bay-all is of superb beauty. No fairer spot can be chosen for boating, bathing and healthful pleasure of all kinds than Mahone Bay and its beauti-

ful surroundings. The fishing of this part of Nova Scotia is to a great extent for sea trout, which are found in the estuaries of all the rivers. Salmon is found where the river is of work, but the solid men of Halifax are still to be found, in business and out of it. The strong attractions for visitors are so numerous that a city guide book is necessary to explain them in their proper order. The drives can be varied according to the taste and the time of sojourn. To skirt the city one may drive down the Point Pleasant road and up the N. W. Arm. This gives a fine view of the har-Point Pleasant road and up the N. W. Arm. This gives a fine view of the har-bor and its objects of interest. The Arm of the har-caught in Little Salmon River, seven The Arm miles from Dartmouth, in the month of September, while further down both salmon and sea trout are caught from June to September in such streams as the Musquodoboit, Tangier, Sheet Harbor, Middle and Big Salmon River. Besides this, it will be remembered that trout are found in all of the many lakes. Returning to Halifax, to bid it adieu, the visitor will have leisure to examine the Intercologial Danot hefers the la

the Intercolonial Depot before the de-parture of the train. This building is a fine specimen of architecture, handsome in appearance, roomy, comfortable and in every way adapted to the wants of the travelling public. It is so well fitted up, and so convenient, that the ordinary nuisance of having to wait for a train is

so thoroughly mitigated that it is almost converted into a pleasure. The trains of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway run from this depot, and can be taken twice a day by those who wish to visit the fair Annapolis Valley. The main line is left at Windsor Junction, and the traveller prepares himself to see the beauties of the "Garden of Nova

mouth of the harbor, are also in order during the fine days of summer. In the city itself, there is a great deal to be seen. It is expected that strangers will visit the Fish Market, and it will be ut for the second sec for a while, until the land assumes a

asylums, and all kinds of public institu-tions—some of which bear glowing tribute to the charity and philanthropy of the people. Halifax has a large number of charities in proportion to its size, and the results cannot fail to be good. The Pub-lic Garden belonging to the city will be found a most pleasant retreat, with its trees and flowers, fountains, lakes, and cool and shady walks. Here one may en-joy the fragrance of nature in all its glory, while the eye is feasted with nature's beauties. Since "Evangeline" was composed, no one has ever written of this part of Nova

JUNE 15, 1883.

until Annapolis Royal is reached, at a distance of 130 miles from Halifax.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, the ancient capital of Acadia, is the oldest the ancient capital of Acadia, is the oldest European settlement in America, north of the Gulf of Mexico. Hither came Cham-plain in 1604, four years before he founded Quebec; and soon after, the French colony was established on this well chosen spot. It was then Port Royal, and it remained for the English, a century later, to change the neuro to Aunapolis, in houser of their the name to Annapolis, in honor of their queen. Deeply interesting as its history is, it cannot be outlined here. It is enough to say that it has shared the fate of other to say that it has shared the late of other Acadian strongholds and its fort has be-come a ruin. To ascend the elevated ground and look down upon the broad river and on the hills and vales around, vales around, one sees much that is beautiful to-day; and can well realize how Poutrincourt was charmed with the vision that greeted his eyes when he and his comrades set his eyes when he and his comrades set foot upon this shore. The early settle-ment was a few miles further down the river than the present town, but all we tread is historic ground. This fair river and goodly land have been the scenes of and goodly land have been the scenes of many a fearful fray, and swift death has claimed its victims on every hand. Now all is peaceful, beautiful. The "war drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled;" the fort is the play-ground of the children, and the flocks of the farmers

to resist his fellow-man. The Annapolis Valley is famed for its

apple blossoms or laden with tempting fruit. The air is fragrant, and the eye never wearies of the fair farms and their fertile fields. One of the villages is called Paradise, and the name does not seem misplaced. Farmers may here live amid peace and plenty, and toil little for a rich reward. It is a fine country—a beauteous

valley. The whole coast, from Brier Island to Blomidon, a distance of 130 miles, is pro-tected by the rocky barriers. The range tected by the rocky barriers. The range rises at times to the height of 600 feet, and effectually guards this part of Nova Scotia from the cold north winds, and the chill-ing fogs which sometimes prevail in the Bay of Fundy.

Bay of Fundy. One can go from Annapolis direct to Boston, by steamer; or he can take the steamer across to St. John, a short and pleasant trip. On the way he can stop at Digby, a fine watering-place, with the best of sea-bathing, plenty of fruit, and much natural beauty.

If the tourist has not already visited PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, he should do so before leaving the Mari-

he should do so before leaving the Mari-time Provinces. The Garden of the Gulf is easily reached, either from Point du Chene or Pictou; and once arrived, the railway takes one to all parts of the island.

The island has more good land, in proportion to its size, than any part of the Maritime Provinces, and grows amazingly large potatoes and surprisingly heavy oats. Its people raise enough food to supply all their wants and have as much more to sell to outsiders. It is altogether a flourishing country, and withal, fair to ogether ook upon, pleasant to dwell in, and as cheap a place as one can find in a month's cheap a place as one can find in a month's journey. There was a time when it was even more cheap for strangers than it is now; and it is a positive fact that men have gone there, had a good time, and, while paying for everything, found the expense amounting to nothing. The dif-ference in the currency did it. A man could buy up sovereigns, "short quarters," etc., at their ordinary value in the other Descriment the difference of the source of the sourc Provinces, take them to the island, pass them at their huch higher local value, and make money by the operation. Beand make money by the operation. Be-sides, every coin that was uncurrent any-where else found a refuge here, and at

times almost any bit of metal which

JUNE

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creasing in the promise lage in the situated in Kennebeca most famou Nature has try surpassi is just as yields abur and the da able fame. push and e strides in a Some fai this part of south are V White Pinlakes, all w lage. Eig caught in (that size an Lake one 1 averaging a The visit should visi miles from like to see obtained, h by going to away. As from Blanc village and rounding c Geologist heights seen the effects a flowed thro

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on the ancient chimney piece; a famished black cat slept before the blazeless fire. In the centre of the room there was a small round table that barely supported the round table that barely supported the weight of a large decanter, two huge glasses, some dishes of eatables, a few plates, and a set of knives and forks. Be-fore this table were seated two individuals who could not be counted among the favorites of nature. The lengthy and loose members of their shapeless bodies loose members of their snappeless bodies seemed to be kept together by strings or weak wires; their faces were extremely long, and fully as thin as they were long. There was a light in their deep set , but not the light that reveals pure eyes and holy souls. The grim smiles on their curling lips were calculated rather to destroy than to win confidence : not a few of the more deadly sins could be read on their contracted brows. "We must not judge by the exterior" is a good rule in general, but in the present instance the exterior was a fair index of the interior These two wretches were unfortunately all that they seemed to be, for nearly a full half of our eventful century they had been at the bottom of every dark deed in Ireland. They were Freemasons and Orangemen, Ribbonmen and Fenians, Protestants and Catholics, according as they found it to serve their wicked pur-pose. They hatched conspiracies and then helped to destroy them; they made the peasantry attack the life or property of estated gentlemen, and then handed their poor dupes into the arms of justice; they spoke for Ireland in public, assisted the English Government in secret, and worked with all their might for the total overthrow of all order and religion. Thanks be to God there are few such men 'Let us have a toast, Colonel Gore."

said Major Nelson, as he filled up his glass and looked with a smile upon the full glass of his friend.

brother," said Gore, after a fashion of the Freemasons, "we are going to give a health. We will fire the brightest and most sparkling of fires. My brother, the right hand on the sword (the knife)." "High up with the sword."

"Salute with the sword."

"Golden Medical Discovery"

sumption of the lungs, consumptive night sweats, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred affections of throat and chest. Sold by druggists. Sold by druggists.

detectives. If he fail, we had better give up this entire business. "What do you intend him to do? How

will he manage the affair ?" "I leave the whole thing in his hands

He is a far better detective than I am. He must, however, send me a letter weekly, and tell all about the movements of those traitorous rebels, who are never satisfied until the rope is round their necks. What a pack of fools these Irishmen are. When the conspiracy is ripe for action we will crush it to the earth," and Gore laughed in

"That's capital. You are a clever man, "That's capital. You are a clever man, Colonel Gore. I wish her Majesty had many more such men in this rebellious island; if she had, we'd hear no more inent point. about plots and agrarian murders, and conversions to Popery." "That would be bad for us, Major

"That would be bad for us, Major dear," said Gore, with a smile. "The more conspiracies here the better. If these things were of the past our occupation was gone. Why, I know some govern-ment officials who try to get up a con-spiracy in order to distinguish themselves in putting it down—ha, ha, ha ! and he looked knowingly at his friend. "Do you know, Colonel," said Nelson in a sad tone, "that I have long regretted the death of the famous old factions of the days of 'Auld lang syne;' they so weak-ened and disgraced the wild Irish. It always did me good for a week to see a

always did me good for a week to see lot of Irishmen knocking out each other? brains. What fun it was for us to see stones and sticks and bits of skulls flying about in the air. The peasantry are losing all their life. Why, an Irish fair or a eity and its surroundings may have the very best from the Citadel. It commands land and water for many miles. The Arm, the Basin, the Harbor with its islands the cas with its hierd with pattern is now as quiet as a Sunday-School meeting in England. It grieves

me to find that the people are growing so temperate and moderate in all their works and acts ; only for the excitement created

the Fenians we would have to leave e country.' "Why, yes, it is a sad change for us," said Gore ; "we have now been idle for some years. The English Press, too, finds it a sad change ; it can no longer speak of

the city are seen the ships of all the na-tions of the earth. No amount of elaborate word-painting would do justice to the It seems impossible that a remedy made view on a fine summer's day. It must be seen, and once seen it will not be forgotof such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should ten.

who

"Men must work and women weep, So runs the world away !"

The seeker after a good view of the

Arm, the basin, the Harbor with a listant silands, the sea with its ships, the distant hills and forests, the city with its busy

streets-all are present to the eye in a

beautiful and varied panorama. Dart-mouth, across the harbor, is seen to fine advantage, while on the waters around

cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

ies will not permit it.

OUTSIDE OF HALIFAX.

OUTSIDE OF HALIFAX. The traveller may go east or west along the shore, according as his taste may be for sport or for a mere pleasure trip. To the eastward is a somewhat wild country, on the shores of which fishing is exten-sively carried on, and which has numerous arms of the sea which admirably suit the execution of its meaning. Back from the "Exegi monumentum are perennius." occupation of its people. Back from the shore, the country abounds in heavy for-ests; and is abundantly watered with lakes. tourist.

This is the great country for moose and caribou. They are found in all the eastern part of the country, within easy distance of the settlement. Here is the place for seen, A fair, immortal picture of the past, The forms of Gabriel and Evangeline. sportsmen-a hunter's paradise. It was down in this county, at Tangier, that the first discovery of gold was made in Nova

and beyond it is Kentville, where the General Offices of the W. & A. Railway are situated, and a point from which Mahone Bay may be reached by stage Scotia. The finder was a moose hunter, a captain in the army. Gold mining is still followed, and some of the leads have

"Men must work and women weep, so runs the world away"" But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescrip-tion" which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

opper or a penny ent coin. The result was that the island had the most extraordinary currency to be found in America. This state of affairs has somewhat improved of late years, but the island is still a pleasant place for a good, old fashioned, "high old time."

You can land either at Charlottetown or Summerside. If at the former place, you will admire Hillsborough Bay and the heartiful heater. The the beautiful harbor. The town is pleas-antly situated and has numerous pleasant antly situated and has numerous pleasant places in its vicinity. Tea Hill, Govern-or's and St. Peter's Islands, Lowther and Squaw Points, Cherry Valley, Pennarth, and East, West and North Rivers, are all worthy of a visit. The rivers in the vicinity have good trout, and fine sea-trout fishing is also to be had off the mouth of the harbor. All kinds of wild fowl are found along the shores and woodfowl are found along the shores, and wood-The Basin of Minas, which runs ock and plover are also to be shot at the proper season.

Rustico Beach is a favorite summer esort, and Newson's Hotel and the Rusresort, and Newson's Hotel and the Rus-tico House furnish good accommodation. Fine bathing, shooting and fishing may be had here, as indeed, may be said of nearly all the places on the Island shores. nearly all the places on the Island shores. Tracadie, 14 miles from Charlottetown, is an excellent place, both for sportsmen and pleasure seekers. All kinds of sea fowl, and excellent trout fishing may be had here, and the Ocean House has accommodation for all who come. accommodation for all who come. Five miles from this is Savage Harbor, and six "Evangeline" has done more to make Nova Scotia famous than all the books

miles from this is Savage Harbor, and six miles further is St. Peter's—both good places for shooting and fishing. Summerside has much to commend it to visitors, with its fine harbor and pleas-ant islands. The chief hotel is the Mawley which have ever been written. The author could well have boasted, as Horace did, Ant islands. The other hoter is the Mawley House. A journey of a mile or two from it will bring one to Malpeque Bay, on the other side of the Island. It is one of the peculiarities of the country, that, though it is nearly thirty five miles from shore to Few traces of the French village are to be found. It has vanished from the earth, but the road taken by the exiles, as they sadly made their way to the King's ships, may still be traced by the sentimental shore in one part, there are three places where there is only a mile or two between The island is thus made up-"To their annals linked while time shall he waters. of peninsulas and some six or seven miles of digging would make four islands of the last. Two lovers from the shadowy realms are

The railway runs from one end of the The railway runs from one end of the Island to the other, and winds around the hills in a way which will be novel to those who have been accustomed to through lines. There is one advantage in this: the traveller sees more of the country than if the line were straight. The hills are not high, for the surface is of the undulating kind; but the absence of bold scenery is amply atoned for by the fair fields which speak so much for the Wolfville is another beautiful place fair fields which speak so much for the Island as a home for the farmer.

and others, rural life v distance of t The ornan ranged gro effect. Th effect. The close by the miles, the l in pictures reached, or the contine of some far us oarsm of lesser no autumn me nowned Pa victory. I wharf that seen by the his seat, ar what a che of human all in a fev shore besid England, J the hill to scene-the of this mer

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Those who seek a pleasant land, with pure air and beautiful climate, should visit

JUNE 15, 1888.

the Island. All the pleasures of the sea-side may be there enjoyed, with freedom from fog and flies and numerous other evils which are sometimes found upon the mainland. One will be well treated, thoroughly enjoy himself, and never re-gret the visit. MONCTON TO ST. JOHN.

A journey of four hours or less is re-quired to take one from Moncton to the commercial capital of New Brunswick. commercial capital of New Brunswick. The greater portion of the distance is through a well settled country, attractive in appearance, but devoid of anything striking in the way of scenery. The first station of note is Salisbury, where connection is made with the Albert railway, which runs to the village of Albert, a distance of 45 miles. The first part of this distance is through a more

Albert, a distance of 45 miles. The first part of this distance is through a mono-tonous wilderness, but when Hillsboro is reached, with the Petitcodiac River flow-ing by the broad marshes, the beauties of the country are better appreciated. The celebrated Albert Mines were near this place, but they are now abandoned, and no other large deposit of the peculiar "Albertite Coal" has yet been found. The quarrying and manufacturing of plaster is however, still an important industry. As however, still an important industry. As the road nears Hopewell, the country is a fine one, with its mountains in the dis tance and vast marshes reaching to the shores of Shepody Bay. There are few

shores of Shepody Bay. There are few places where a short time can be better enjoyed in a quiet way than in the vicinity of Albert. It is a rich farming country, and fair to look upon. Large crops are raised and some of the finest beef cattle to be found come from Hopewell and Harvey. Harvey. Continuing on the main line, the next station reached is Petitcodiac, a stirring village, from which the Elgin Branch Railway runs to Elgin Corner, in the finest

Petitcodiac until Sussex is reached the various villages make a fine appearance and give one an excellent impression of New Brunswick as a farming country.

SUSSEX

of human beings! Yet, how quiet was all in a few minutes later when from the Leaving the city SAINT JOHN. The man who visits St. John within the next twelve months will doubtless hear a sufficiency of centennial history to satisfy his most ardent desires. A hundred years ago, on the 18th of May, 1783, the American Loyalists landed on the shores of the harbor and laid the foundations of United States, propose to celebrate the event in ample form. The occasion will be one of much interest to all who are pre sent, for the people of St. John have never failed to make their celebrations worthy of the name. They are already warming up on the subject, and the day will surpass all other days in the hundred years of the city's history. Pierce's druggists. Year in

St. John has, however, a history which extends back for much more than a cen-tury—to the days when the land was Acadia and the banner of France waved from the forts of the harbor and river. The story of La Tour and his heroic wife is one of the most interesting in the annals of the colonies. Such a tale—a romance --deserves a better fate than to be pre-sented in a mutilated form : the snace at

sented in a mutilated form ; the space at command in these pages would fail to do the narrative justice.

St. John has, however, a history which

Apart from its Acadian annals, the his-tory of St. John has little to interest the stranger. The city has no extensive for-tifications, no memorial battle-fields, nothing ancient or quaint to fascinate the antiquarian. It is a modern city. Even the best part of its old buildings have been swept away by fire, and new and substan-tial edifices line the great majority of the streets. St. John is to be seen for what it is—not for what it has been. The great fire of June 20th, 1877, swept

over 200 acres of the business part of the city, destroyed more than 1,600 houses, which occupied nine miles of street, and thirty million dollars. The destruction was swift and complete, and the effects of it will be felt for many years to come. The new city has made rapid progress; and brick and stone have taken the place of the wood so generally in use in former times. To one who knew it in other years, St. John seems another place. Everything has changed, all the old as-sociations are gone. The aurequality of the seamer and the states are proudly told even unto this day. The commercial outlook in St. John is sociations are gone. The surroundings of the people are different. It is much as if some old familiar picture gallery were so renovated that all the old lights' and bades were some and the deal lights' and shades were gone, and the dear old paint-ings brightened, varnishel and set in new

station reached is Petitcodiac, a stirring village, from which the Elgin Branch Railway runs to Elgin Corner, in the finest farming district in Albert County. From Petitcodiac until Sussex is reached the various yillage make a fine approximate the proud. The Post Office, the

this point the St. Martins & Uphan Rail-way runs across the country to the flour-ishing village of St. Martins, on the Bay shore. Hampton is a very pleasant place, and like Sussex, is making rapid advances year by year. Rothesay, nine miles from the city, has some handsome villas, the residences of St. John business men and others, who find all the pleasures of rural life within less than a half-an-hour's distance of their offices and carefully ar-ranged grounds have a very pleasing effect. The Kennebecasis River flows The ornamental trees and carefully ar-ranged grounds have a very pleasing effect. The Kennebecasis River flows close by the track for a distance of several ranged is the hills rising on the distant shore is the hills rising on the distant shore is close of fish. Such is Fort La Tour to-the distance of several is close of fish. miles, the hills rising on the distant shore in picturesque beauty. As Riverside is reached, one of the fine-t race-courses on the continent is seen. Here is the scene the continent is seen. Here is the scene of some famous aquatic contests by fam-ous oarsmen—Hanlan, Ross, and others of lesser note. It was here on a beautiful autumn morning, years ago, that the re-nowned Paris Tyne crews struggled for victory. It was nearly opposite yonder of lesser hording, years ago, that the re-autumn morning, years ago, that the re-victory. It was nearly opposite yonder whari that a man of the English four was seen by the excited thousands to fall from be reacted thousands to fall from the fall from be reacted thousands to fall from the fall from Leaving the city and driving through all in a few minutes later when from the shore beside the wharf the Champion of England, James Renforth, was carried up the hill to die! It was a strange, sad scene—the most memorable in the annals of this memorable spot. Leaving the city and driving through Portland, a town which may some day be part of the city proper, one may the hall to die! It was a strange, sad the harbor and city, and then proceed to the banks of the broad and beautiful Kennebecasis. Or one may go by the way of the Marsh Bridge to Lake Lomond, a famous place for pleasure parties, where fishing, sailing, etc., may be enjoyed to perfection. Should a shorter and still pleasant drive be desired, one may ascend Mount Pleasant, have another magnificent view of the city and vicinity, and proceed to Lily Lake. In fact, it were tedious to The nation and had the bolt of the present city. There descend ants, and the cut present city and view of the city and view of the city and proceed in the present city. There descend ants, and the cut present city and view of the city and view of the city and proceed in the present city. There descend ants, and the cut present city and view of the city and view of the city and view of the city and proceed in the cut present city. The constant of the cut present city and view of the city and view of the city and proceed in the city and view of the city and view of the city and proceed in the city and view of the city an worthy of the name. They are already warming up on the subject, and the day induced to great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your. The huge, drastic, griping, sickening bills are fast being superseded by Dr. Jerree's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by hruggists. The rest of the superseded by Dr. It was also been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your induced to put the question to the test of an actual trial. When they did adopt that test, however, it never failed to sat-

great features. Deep and capacious, its swift currents and high tides render it free from ice during the most severe sea-sons. Ships of any size can lie safely at its wharves, or anchor in the stream, well sheltered from the storms which rage without. At the entrance is Partridge Island, a light, signal, and quarantine station; and this once properly fortified, and guns placed on the opposite shore of the mainland, no hostile fleet could hope to gain the harbor without a desperate to gain the harbor without a desperate struggle. The harbor bounds the city on the west and south; to the east is Couri-enay Bay, which becomes a plain of mud when the tide is out. Some fine vessels have been built on this Bay, and it has excellent weir fishers. The fisheries of this and other parts of the harbor are prosecuted with excellent success and give employment to a large number of men. It is from these fishermen that such oarsmen as the Paris crew, Ross, Brayley and others have risen to be famous. the west and south; to the east is famo

St. John is essentially a maritime city. city, destroyed more than 1,600 houses. Which occupied nine miles of street, and caused a loss which has been estimated at figures all the way between twenty and thirty million dollars. The destruction

most encouraging. The citizens have rallied from the terrible blow dealt them by the fire, and industries of all kinds are increasing in number and importance. The cotton factory now in course of construction is but one example of the recent enterprise of the people, and numerous other instances might be adduced to show

that one and all are working with a will to advance the prosperity of the city. One thing makes a favorable impression on the stranger. The people have inter-mingled so much with the Americans that might be proud. The Post Office, the churches, and numerous other buildings, public and private, cannot fail to evoke admiration. The city is naturally well adapted to show its buildings to the best advantage, with its streets wide, straight and crossing each other at right angles. adapted to show its buildings and crossing each other at right angles. The new part of the city has a gentle slope towards the harbor, and seen from the latter makes a fine appearance. A closer inspection does not dissipate the first is. favorable impression, and St. John is favorable impression, and St. John is to city are several fine the ladder. Noted a rather nice sort of a place. The city are several fine the ladder. The sympathies of the people are tranger. They like to

 Kennelesnä, and has some of the markes a fine appearance. A closer motor famous of the New Innusvite fam, and has some of the same sould are marked and the source of the same sould are motor source and market and the source of the same source are motor source and market and the source of the same source are motor source and market and the source of the same source are motor source and market and the source of the same source are motor source and market and the source of the source and the source are motor source and market and the source of the source and the source are motor source and market and the source of the source and the source are motor source and market and the source are motor source and market and the source are motor source and market and the source are motor source and the source and the source are motor source and the source are motor source and the source and the source are motor source and the source and the source are motor and the source are motor source and the source are motor source and the source are motor and the source are motor source and the source are motor source and the source are motor and the source and the source and the source are motor and the so Like one man has taken ninety tronk days. The visitor who is interested in mining trank is inderested in mining the term of would real is solven in the vorting glaned at the v

CATHOLICITY IN EUROPE.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

VIEWS OF A CATHOLIC THEOLOGIAN RESPEC

TING THE FORCES NOW UNDERMINING THE CHURCH.

[Correspondence N. Y. Sun.] Vigo, Spain, April 21.—It may have surprised some of your readers that I should, in a recent letter, have laid so much stress on catechetical instruction and careful home-education as one of the most effective preventives against the spreading contagion of infidelity as the best means of forearming our youth against the hostile doctrinal and socialistic tendencies now prevailing in Europe, and, to a great ex-tent, in America. It would be simple folly to wish to dis-

guise the truth. The struggle in European countries, as against religious teaching and influences (or clericalism, as Gambetta terms it) is to give the State the exclusive right to educate—to make of education the work of laymen, to the exclusion of all persons bearing a priestly or a religious character. In France and Italy the men youth in the elementary school and in the university with

PRINCIPLES OPENLY AND ABSOLUTELY ADVERSE TO REVEALED RELIGION, to the belief in and worship of a Supreme

The process of extinguishing in the minds and hearts of the youth of a nation the beliefs and sentiments, which have been hitherto the very breath of national life, has begun to be carried out systematically by the vast educational organizations con-trolled respectively by Paul Bert in France and by Signor Baccelli in Italy. How long will it take the two great armies of official educators, male and female, whom these two atheists have at their command, to blot out from the souls of French and Italian youth all that their forefathers believed in ? This I leave to your enligh-tened readers to say. And be it also borne in mind that the official armies of educa-tors are mightily assisted in their labor of de-christianizing the land by the teaching

vild, were the prominent power in Spain,

undertook to conquer and convert by the

and a creed imposed by the superior force of the invader, BUT THE MIGHTY FORCE OF EDUCATION which he had been using for so many years to such good purpose all at once, and when he least expected it, produced the very result which was the aim of all his ambition. Just when the national party was prostrate at the mercy of Leo-vigild and Goswunda, the King fell sick and on his deathbed professed himself a Catholic, and died recommending his son and sceessor, Recearedo, to the fatherly care of Leander. The sequel is well known.

and successor, reccaredo, to the latherly care of Leander. The sequel is well known. Within two years after the death of Leo-vigild, Reccaredo, with the everwhelming majority of the Visigoths, had embraced the creed of Leander. While politicians were seeking the triumph of religious truth and civil freedom by force of arms, the irresistible forces of education were changing men's minds and men's hearts, like the solar light and warmth developing the grain buried in the soil, till, all of a sudden.

MEN MARVELLED TO SEE THE FACE OF THE EARTH TRANSFORMED

in the beauty of the moral spring tide. In the Spain of the year 1883 there is very much that recalls the Spain which from 570 to 583 was undergoing the crea-tive influences of the education directed by the three immortal Sevillian brothers. More than a century ago Spain, in com-mon with the other Neo-Latin nations and the vast Hispano-Portuguese colonial empire beyond the same may have empire beyond the seas, was suddenly deprived of the services of some 30,000 men and trained and experienced edumen and trained and experienced edu-cators of youth. No teachers equal to them either in acknowledged ability, or in that purity and nobility of life which is the aformative power of good education—have ever taken their place in Spain or in Spanish America. We Americaus, who are a little afreid of fruth as we are of liberty. as little afraid of truth as we are of liberty, as little alraid of truin as we are of hoerty, are free to confess that during the century which has elapsed for Spain down to the present year, political events and the workings of social forces have been fatally workings of social forces have been fatally hostile to any collective effort of the Span-ish clergy and people to promote Chris-tian education, or, indeed, to organize any well-understood system of education at all. Even now, the country has scarcely

THEY WISH TO DEGRADE RELIGION IN THE PERSON OF THE PRIEST. They mean to make religious education and clerical training an impossibility. This is not the worst danger. I ask myself what are the clergy and good men-to do, not only where the public schools, high and low, are secularized and dechris-tianized, but where the tendency of ideas and political passions manifestly points to a like contingency in the near fource? Surely and political passions manifestly points to a like contingency in the near future? Surely they should at once combine and make the most serious efforts to render the pul-pit and the Sunday-school the most effec-tive channels of popular instruction. The pulpit, and in saying this I have in **my** mind's eye the priest in every land as in Spain, the pulpit in the hands of a well educated and zealous teacher, WHO IS CAREFUL TO ESCHEW IRRITATING POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS

POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS

or allusions; to avoid the threshing of old straw in mere controversy ; to expose the sublime truths of religion in all their own beautiful simplicity, and to set forth the morality of the Gospel in its native attrac-tiveness, will soon educate all his grownup people, his fathers and mothers, espec-ially, in a thorough knowledge of revealed religion and its duties. Parents thus in-structed, Sunday after Sunday, will in-evitably become in their homes the intelgent teachers and educators of their

little ones. The dangers which threaten Christendom lemand, moreover, from the clergy—the higher clergy—a special solicitude regard-ing the education of women. One of my chief hopes for the maintenance of re-ligion in France, in the face of mighty ar-ray of anti-Christian forces, lies in the SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE, THE SOLID PIETY

AND BRAVE SPIRIT of French women. In Italy and Spain, of French women. In Italy and Spain, in the latter particularly, where women are far from being educated up to the same high standard, the chances in favor of home education, of the rearing of true Christian man, are fearfully lessened. Two things, as I reflect on these matters beneath the all-seeing Eye, appear to me of vital importance and extreme urgency: 1. To raise the standard of education in all female schools and academies, so as to and relative schools and academics, so as the prepare for the coming need, enlightened and practical mothers of families, capable of thoroughly instructing and educating their sons and daughters. 2. To organize in the most efficient manner Christian-doctrine or Sunday-school societies on the admirable solar followed in Lowberth 200 admirable plan followed in Lombardy 300 years ago by the saintly cousins Archbish-ops Charles and Frederick Borromeo. Let me not, AFTER MORE THAN FORTY YEARS SPENT IN

THE PRIESTHOOD, BE DEEMED importunate if I press these considera-tions on men of all creeds in our own

rayers! I have been exposed to a terrible death, but my confidence in the Blessed Virgin has saved me. In that terrific hurricane, which has made so many vic-time me methods and so many victo Christian Spain, and to all Christendom as well, I have spoken in my last, and need say no more. I ask myself only this question: Had it beergiven to any out human being in the year of grace G11 to ap-proach St. Isidore, then gloriously filling, in Seville, the place of the sainted Lean-der, and to tell him that in Medina, the shores of the Red Sea, was just begin-ning to grow the dread Mohammedan power, which a century later, in 731, was to sweep over the Spanish peninsula as called my crew together, and began a solemn prayer. There was no cheek that was not bedewed with tears at the thought of our dear ones whose loving faces we should never behold again in this life. We promised the Blessed Virgin that, in case we should be saved, we would have a Solemn High Mass said in her honor, at which all, officers and crew, would be present. We vowed, also, to walk to the church in procession, with bare heads and feet, and clothed in a garment of penance. Five minutes after this you was pronoun-ced, the wind turned westward, and thus we kept clear of the coast. Our ships quite near us were wrecked; but we felt that Heaven was protecting us. My poor vessel was terribly shattered; the sails torn to ribbons, the rigging parted everywhere, and the masts broken. "Thus we were driven about for eleven days, drenched to the skin, having nothing to eat but moistened biscuit, and unable to get a wink of sleep. At last we were able to make land here on the coast of breaked is described and here on the coast of England. I feel completely broken down, though I am not really ill. "Thank our Blessed Mother for me. The escape was truly miraculous." Thus we see how courage and confi-dence in Mary, Star of the Sea and Patroness of sailors, was gloriously rewarded. The meed of merit for promoting per-

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ruling with the sword, imposing their rule and their creed on the divided majority, called Catholics in contradistinction to the Arians, who did believe in the separate personality or the divinity of the Son. Railway runs daily ton and Bangor, and to Bangor, and The Grand Southern, St. George and St. Tate day. It will be sound for boson friend and biographer POPE ST. GREGORY THE GREAT a new line, runs to St. George and St. Stephen every alternate day. It will be thus seen that there are excellent facilities It will be for reaching St. John.

crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope of Dr. Inomas Eclectric On. The last in which he and his associates taught every science wrote of --went forth men who in several cases of rheumatism, has given re-lief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, and who established at Braga, Palencia, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery.

THUS THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE TAUGHT IN Mr. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, says that one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters did SEVILLE by Leander and his brothers was borne like a fruitful seed, to all the cities of him more good, for a bad case of Salt Rheum, than \$500 worth of other medicine.

its sale, and yet that was the experience of Messrs. Tuckett & Son in the introduction of their now celebrated "Myrtle Navy" the zeal of her Gothic nobles and Arian cation, and even primary schools and to may be visited by those having a team at
their disposal for a few hours of a summer
day.Messrs. Tuckett & Son in the introduction
of their now celebrated "Myttle Navy"
tobacco. People who had been in the
habit of smoking the finest Virginia
GENTLEMEN—Your Hop Bitters have
with typhoid ferer for over two months
and could get no relief until I tried your
Hop Bitters. To those suffering with
debility or any one in feeble health, I
cordially recommend them.
J. C. STOEZEL, 683 Fulton st. Chicago, III.Messrs. Tuckett & Son in the introduction
of the in now celebrated "Myttle Navy"
tobacco, could not for a time be made to
believe that they were offered the same
attice about one half the old price, and
debility or any one in feeble health, I
cordially recommend them.
J. C. STOEZEL, 683 Fulton st. Chicago, III.Messrs. Tuckett & Son in the introduction
of the in now celebrated "Myttle Navy"
the zeal of her Gothic nobles and Arian
Bishops, kindled a fearful civil war, in
which Leander and Heremenegild, the
of the national party and orthodoxy. It
is one of the most tragic and romantic
was quenched in blood, Hermenegild per-
ishing in prison. Leander's appeal to the
sword failed, manifest as was his right to
issit a power never accepted by the nationof the cheaver and mere the and the of Leovigild the Great, and
cortal lawa then of Leovigild the Great, and
the zeal of her Gothic nobles and Arian
Bishops, kindled a fearful civil war, in
whoid ferer for over two months
is sone of the mater and Heremenegild per-
time to the Gothic throne, were on the side
to the count of the the and the of the character, theological students,
even those in holy orders, are compelled
to serve in the army. In but too manyThe meed of merit for promoting per-
to act, C. Ask for it. Complete, permanent curces
Corns, warts, buninse.

F THE DANGERS WITH WHICH THE FUTURE IS PREGNANT

Christian Spain, and to all Christendom to sweep over the Spanish peninsula a restless as the simoon, what would have been the great Archbishop's answer? Not

sheer force of education not only the Arian Goths, but the Suevi of Galicia and what words of reproof to his reformer; remained in Andalusia of the Vandals. Aided by his brother Fulgentius, and later by another and a greater brother, St. Isi-OT TO WRAP HIMSELF UP IN SLUGGISH IN

CREDULITY

dore, he established the first university but to summon to him his brother Bishops, dore, he established the first university known in Western Christendom—"the School of Seville." The three illustrious brothers and their sister Florentina made it so famous that the youth of all Spain flocked to it, Visigoths, Suevi, Vandals, and to redouble their efforts to educate the minds and hearts of the Spanish people in preparation for that terrible trial, which was to last for more than 700 years. I believe that, under God's good providence, the education given to the nation by the and the native Hispano-Romans. From Gilbert Lard, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given re-lief when doctors' medicines have failed to The the native Hispano-Romans. From this school—for which Isidore compiled the first encyclopædia ever published, and science wrote of—went forth men who in due time became kings of Spain, rulers of provinces, statesmen, and magistrates; The the education given to the hation by the school of Seville and its off-shoots kept the faith alive in the land so long tried by Moslem oppression, and formed that heroic character which struggled for so many centuries against the invader, and at length hurled him back to the shores of Africa. and who established at Braga, Palencia, Toledo, Saragosa, and Barcelona univer-sity schools after the model of their alma

Atrica. At present—let me confess it—I am, as a Christian, deeply concerned with the future which I cannot help foreseeing. To counteract all the irreligious agencies which are at work on both sides of th which are at work on both sides of the Atlantic; to remedy any intellectual dis-case which is spreading so rapidly, not only among the Latin and Germanic peo-ple, but in the world tenanted by the Spain, into the bosom of every family ple, but in the world tenan among the leading classes in the dominant Anglo-Saxon race—what can, WHAT OUGHT THE RELIGIOUS GUIDES OF THE PEOPLE DO ?

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Catholic Mecord lished every Friday morning at 486 Rich

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Mond Street. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

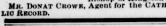
LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

walsh walsh London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. Corpexy.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC Brooks. I deem it my duty to announce to ts subcribers and patrons that the change of principles; that it will remain, what and principles; that it will remain, what be the promotion of Catholic entirely in-strend evoted to the cause of the Church and is onfident that under your experienced man-gement the Record will improve in useful-bes and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patron are and encourage-uent of the clergy and laity of the diocess. Believe me.

e me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

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

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:--I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers apply Catholic families with most useful and heip the young to acquire a taste for puelienture. Thall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations. Yours faithfully. ¹JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. Mr. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO-LIO RECORD. calm at home.



Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1883.

pleasure."

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

х.

The English ministers now clearly saw that the time had come for a supreme effort on their part to save and preserve English dominion in Ireland. The winter of 1598 was accordingly devoted to earnest consideration of the best means to effect the reduction of that country. The command in chief was given to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, one of Elizabeth's most trusted but most unfortunate favorites. Essex, then in his thirty-second year, was possessed of many noble qualities, but swayed by a rashness and levity almost incomprehensible even in youth. His appointment was to last during royal pleasure, his army was to consist of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse, three-fourths of England's regular ordinary revenue, amounting to about £340,000, to be placed at his disposal, and the most extensive administrative powers, civil and military, conferred on him. The plan of campaign, decided on in the royal council, was of a most comprehensive character. It was resolved upon to take by sea and fortify Ballyshannon, Donegal, Derry and the entrance of Lough Foyle, and thus secure another basis of operation against the Irish chiefs in addition to the old line of operation marked by Newry, Monaghan and Armagh. Essex landed in Ireland in April, 1599.

though he had negotiated with all the Qimond met him in Dublin with a force courts of Europe, in order to procure supof fully 10,000 men, making the English forces in all about 35,000. The entire port to his hereditary title, did not ap-Catholic strength throughout the kingdom prove of the violent means which Essex

looking to peace. These propositions in- and irresolution. The unhappy condition cluded complete liberty of conscience, of Essex awakened her fondness afresh ; pardon for himself and his allies throughresentment and affection shared her breast out the kingdom ; they also stipulated at turns ; the care of her own safety, and that the chief officers of state, the judges, concern for her favorite. She signed the and one half of the army, should for the warrant for his execution, she counterfuture be Irish. Essex consented to transmanded it; she again resolved on his death mit these propositions to England, and she felt a new return of tenderness. She agreed to an armistice till the 1st of May. waited impatiently for the intercession of On his return to Dublin he found anothe a friend, to whom she might yield that reproachful letter from Elizabeth, which forgiveness, which of herself she was ashamed to grant. No such friend led him to quit Ireland without leave, and present himself before Her Majesty appeared ; and Elizabeth, imagining this in person. This action led to his ruin ungrateful neglect to proceed from which is pithly related by Dr. Russell : Essex's haughtiness-from a pride of "The sudden and unexpected appear spirit, which disdained to solicit her clem. ance of her favorite, whose impatience ency, at last permitted the sentence to be carried him to her bed chamber, where he put in execution. He was privately be-

threw himself at her feet, and kissed her headed in the Tower, to prevent the hand, at first disarmed the resentment of danger of a popular insurrection. Elizabeth. She was incapable, in that Such was the untimely fate of Robert moment of soft surprise, of treating him d'Evreux, earl of Essex. Brave, gener-

with severity; hence Essex was induced to ous, affable, incapable of disguising his say, on retiring, he thanked God that own sentiments or of misrepresenting though he had suffered much trouble and those of others, he possessed the rare feli many storms abroad, he found a sweet city of being at once the favourite of his sovereign aud the darling of the people.

Elizabeth, however, had no sooner time But this so fortunate circumstance proved for recollection, than her displeasure rethe cause of his destruction. Confident turned. All Essex's faults again took of the queen's partiality towards him, as possession of her mind, and she thought it well as of his own merit, he treated her necessary, by some severe discipline, to with a haughtiness which neither her subdue that haughty and imperious spirit love nor her dignity could bear; and. which, presuming on her partiality and when his rashness, imprudence and vio indulgence, had ventured to disregard her lence had exposed him to her resentment nstructions, and disobev her commands. he hoped, by means of his popularity, to She ordered him to be confined ; and, by make her submit to his impera decree of the privy council, he was deious will. But the attachment of the prived of all his employments, except people to his person was not strong that of Master of the House, and sentenced enough to shake their allegiance to the to remain a prisoner during her Majesty's throne. He saw his mistake, though too

late ; and his death was accompanied with The historian then goes on to relate many circumstances of the most humilia. | acter or bearing a deservedly infamthe humiliation of Essex on receipt of ting penitence. this sentence. The degraded courtier

Elizabeth knew no happiness after the ventured, however, in the depth of hi death of Essex. He was a popular favorhumiliation, to write to the queen. He ite, and no sooner had he perished than declared that he could never recover his his praises were on every tongue. "Elizwonted cheerfulness till she deigned once abeth became sensible," save the historian more to admit him to that presence which just quoted, "that she had been deceived, was the source of his happiness and enand lamented her rashness, in sacrificing joyment. He had, he said, resolved to a man on whose life her happiness de make amends for his past errors, to retire pended. His memory became daily into solitude, and say, with Nebuchadnezmore dear to her, and she seldom menzer, "Let my dwelling be with the beasts tioned his name without tears. Other of the field, let me eat grass as an ox, and circumstances conspired to heighten her be wet with the dew of heaven, till it shall please the queen to restore me to my regret. Her courtiers having no longer the superior favour of Essex to dread understanding." Elizabeth was pleased with the sentiments expressed in this grew less respectful and assiduous in their attendance, and all men desirous of preletter, but surrounded by the enemies of ferment seemed to look forward to her Essex, she was easily persuaded to still resuccessor. The people caught the temper fuse him a renewal of favor. Essex had of the court, the queen went abroad with difficulty restrained himself so long, but he could no longer control himself, without the usual acclamations. And as a farther cause of uneasiness, she had been and throwing off all semblance of respect prevailed on, contrary to her most sol. for the queen, spoke with the utmost freeemn declarations and resolutions, to pardom of his sovereign, going so far as to don Tyrone, whose rebellion had created allude slightingly to her person, of which, her so much trouble, and whom she rethough in old age, she was still vain. garded as the remote cause of all her fav-He even opened communication with ourite's misfortunes. An unexpected James VI. of Scotland, heir presumptive discovery completed her sorrow, and rento the throne, promising to extort from dered her melancholy mortal. Elizabeth an immediate declaration in his

While Essex was in high favour with favor. "But James," continues Dr. Russell, "although sufficiently desirous of Elizabeth, she had given him a ring as a pledge of her affection; and accompanied securing the succession of England, and it with a promise, that into whatever dis grace he might fall, or whatever prejudices she might be induced, by his enemies, to entertain against him, on producing at ring he might depend on her for for-

RESPECT FOR THE CLERGY. Amongst a certain number of men

styling themselves Catholics, there is at the present moment a very noticeable tendency towards disrespeet for the clergy. These men, most frequently the product, as far as their limited mental attainments are concerned, of godless schools, or the offspring of mixed marriages, or when these conditions exist not, victims of an inordinate pride and self-conceit, constitute themselves censors of the clergy. They sneer

at their pastors, refuse them respect and submission. Whatsoever project of a laudable character the priest proposes encounters on their part either an open or a thinly disguised opposition. The priest-hater, for such men are priest-haters, is always a coward, and generally prefers some dark methods of action in his hostility to the clergy. He may indeed be frequently heard proclaiming his purpose to keep the priest in his place, but usually finds some simple, and perhaps, honestminded dupe to do his nefarious work while he quietly takes a back seat to enjoy the confusion begotten of his own malignity.

Our readers may have often met some, perhaps are well acquainted with such disturbing spirits as we speak of. They are unfortunately but too numerous. Men of no charous reputation in private life, they

should have no influence amongst a truly Catholic community. But inspired by a truly Satanic cunning they manage by some means or another to procure a few select followers. We warn our readers against such designing and unscrupknown, one cannot fail to recognize them immediately by their sneers at good works of religion. Everything in the fair and heaven-blessed domain of Catholic life seems, in their estimation, to be hopelessly out of joint. All things need regulation at

their hands. Their heads are turned and their hearts tainted with a diabolical pride which never fails even in this world to carry its own punishment with it. The true Catholic is ever known by his respect and submissiveness, the false Catholic by towards his ecclesiastical superiors.

DISCOURSE OF THE HOLY FATHER.

On the third Sunday after Easter

izing the fixed purpose of the sociconviction that that condemnation ety. There is among you a section was quite sufficient for the purpose I that interests itself in the various had in view. Catholic schools founded with the

same laudable intention as your society, which purposes to keep them prosperous and flourishing. Persevere, say we to them, in this useful enterprise, and redouble your efforts and sacrifices. We will do all we can, but one can never do enough in a field so vast and so disputed, in which so many obstacles have to be encountered.

tion interesting itself in behalf of the good press, and generously assisting in developing and circulating a journal published in Rome that deserves well of the Catholic cause, we cannot but praise and encourage this noble solicitude, and we wish it may be crowned with a success and ar. efficaciousness every day greater.

"There are also among you men who employ themselves with a holy courage and after a thousand happy expedients to prevent the profanation of holy days. We have often publicly declared how much we have at heart a work to which is closely bound the worship of God, the wellbeing of souls and even the material for punishment." prosperity of peoples. We wish to renew and to confirm the encouragements and exhortations already given with the hope to see you gather fruits daily more and more

abundant from your works. "We had desired to say these few words to comfort your hearts, and established are to be neutral in readd but another. We promise ourselves much from the growth of these good works and of others depending on your society, much from ious character ! your well known piety and your We

evident love for the Church. ulous persons. They are easily implore for you the divine assistance, and as a pledge of divine grace. we give with paternal affection to the clergy, the schools, and other you and all the members of your

RADICAL TYRANNY.

The Semaine Religieuse, of Saint Die, France, announced, a few weeks ago, that certain priests had been deprived of their stipends for having, it was alleged, published the decisions of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, when actually they had not his obstinacy and marked indocility done so. This strange action on the part of the state authorities has been before the council of state for having published these decrees, when in fact he had done nothing of the kind. the Holy Father addressed a few The bishop is Mgr. Cotton, titular of members of the Roman society of manner the hatred of radical officials honest men plazed it on the right Catholic interests, whom he was since his prosecution two years ago.

JUNE 15, 1883

"Your Excellency must have been badly informed, and it must be in consequence of that faulty information that the government proposes to deprive certain priests of my diocese of their stipend. They have not. no more than myself, published the decrees of the Index, but merely the condemnation pronounced by their bishop. The pretended campaign against the law of March 28, 1882, There is also amongst you a secconsists simply of an effort to insist

upon the neutrality of the schools still obstinately refused us after having been promised. "In fine, I have, sir, maintained the rights of conscience and the liberty of fathers of families. I have in-

voked in support of our just protests the words spoken from the tribune by three of our former ministers of public instruction. Without infringing on any law of the state, I have fulfilled one of the most impor. tant duties of my pastoral charge in requiring that the faithful desirous of fulfilling their Christian duties should live as Christians. If this be a crime, then I plead guilty and ask

A simple perusal of the above letter is quite sufficient to satisfy any impartial mind as to the side on which right and justice rest in the school question now occupying the public mind in France. The radicals protest that the schools they have

spect of religion and, at the same time, place in the pupils' hands manuals of the most pronounced irrelig-

THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM IN HOLLAND.

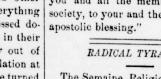
The Parliamentary system of government does not seem to work with society, to your and their family the the satisfaction expected by its admirers in continental Europe. Holland lately had the experience of a ministerial crisis which proves that the system is not adapted to all times and peoples. The Liberal majority in the Dutch Parliament, having repeatedly declared its want of confidence in the government, was itself charged with the formation of a new administration, but had to admit its inability to assume such a responsibility. The situation thus brought about was sad in the extreme, and followed up by the citing of a bishop the radical party, ashamed of its own incapacity, soon split into factions, each one of which accused the other of responsibility for the tailure. Some few threw stirring and touching words to the Valence, who enjoys in a special blame on the king, but all shoulders when they attributed it to

JUNE 15, 1883.

throughout its d attendant circu two things clean rapid disintrega liberal party in tical inefficiency tary system as : This system wa hailed as the g modern time for all evils, poli has now, howeve often found wan disposed to think marck, that it w on the continent, century.

CATHOL

A Polish write that the whole with profound jo the news of the gave bishops to One must have l state of spiritua the Poles to app the gratitude fe throughout Pols Holy See. The pastors called on people is as wise sisting entirely throughout the virtues and lea The two most as well on acc of responsibility pal Sees of Wa Public attention account more p to these cathedra at length found v Warsaw, because character in the of course, to be in the eyes of active centre of and its clergy h tinguished for ze aware of the dif tion Mgr. Popi hesitated to acce of that ancient No one, howeve could fill so high tion. The firm his rare pruden sacerdotal virtu profundity of v tended relation country and his with its hest a all combined to which he at len moted at an ear pal dignity, Mg the very prime the third episco called on to fill. of Plock, he w government and in exile. Reca instance of Piu



could scarcely have been at the time 25. 000, though one estimate places it as high as 29,352. While the arrival of Essex with his large armament gave new courage to the friends of the Protestant cause, the landing of a Spanish ship at Donegal, with arms for 2,000 men, and conveying assurances of aid from the new king, Philip III., inspired the Irish forces with high hopes of future success. But besides this message of amity the vouthful monarch dispatched Don Martin de la Cerda and Matthew of Oriedo, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, to O'Neill. They ment brought with them from the Sovereign

Elizabeth had some intimation of Pontiff an indulgence for all who should fight against the English sovereign, a these desperate resolutions. Essex was summoned to attend the council ; but he "phœnix plume" for O'Neill, blessed by the Pope himself, and 22,000 pieces of received a private note, which warned him gold for his military chest. Meantime to provide for his safety. He concluded Essex failed to realize the expectations that all his conspiracy was discovered formed of him. Instead of directing his excused himself to the council, on account immediate attention to the North, he proof a pretended indisposition ; and, as he judged it impracticable to seize the ceeded southward at the head of 7000 palace without more preparations, he salmen. He was greatly harrassed on his march by desultory attacks directed by lied forth, at the head of about two hunvarious Catholic chieftains, and returned dred followers, and attempted to raise the to Dublin without having accomplished city. But the citizens, though much attached to his person, showed no dispoanything worthy of special note. In the West, Sir Conyers Clifford, whom he had sition to join them. In vain did he tell directed to support O'Conor of Sligo, the them that his life was in danger, and that England was sold to the Spaniards. They only native chief then in alliance with flocked about him in amazement, but rethe English, met with defeat and death. mained silent and inactive ; and Essex, To bring Wicklow under control he despatched a force of 600 men into that despairing of success, retreated with difficounty, but Phelim O'Byrne, son of the culty to his own house. There he seemed renowned Feagh, who had died shortly bedetermined to defend himself to the last fore, repulsed the English with severe extremity, and rather to die, like a brave loss. Essex was greatly disappointed at man, with his sword in his hand, than igthese failures and asked for further reinnominiously by the hands of the executioner; but, after some parley, his resoluforcements before he could consent to invade Ulster. The reinforcements, 2,000 tion failed him, and he surrendered at disfresh troops, came, but were accompanied cretion.

by a short letter of reprimand from Eliza-Orders were immediately given for the beth. With a small force of 1,300 foot trial of Essex, and the most considerable and 300 horse Essex proceeded to Carrickof the other conspirators. Their guilt fergus, and at a short distance from that was too notorious to admit of any doubt, place had a personal interview with the and the sentence was pronounced accord-Irish chief. The latter at some length ingly. The queen, who had behaved exposed his grievances to the Lord Lieu- with the utmost composure during the The coward sneaks to death to free himtenant and submitted certain propositions insurrection, now appeared all agitation ' self from the conflict.

sed to employ for that end. His natural timidity of temper made him giveness. This precious gift he had reaverse against any bold expedient; and he was afraid, if the attempt should fail, that Elizabeth might be induced to take some extraordinary step to his prejudice. Essex, however, continued to make use of that prince's claim, as a colour for his rebellious projects. A select council of husband, one of Essex's most implacable malcontents was formed; and it was enemies, who persuaded her to act an agreed to seize the palace, to oblige the queen to remove all Essex's enemies, to atrocious part; neither to deliver the ring call a parliament, and to settle the succesto the queen nor return it to the earl. Elizabeth, who had anxiously expected ion, together with a new plan of governthat last appeal to her tenderness, imputed an omission, occasioned by the countess's treachery, to the disdainful

that idea, to sign the warrant for his execution.

Conscience discovered what it could not prevent. The countess of Nottingham falling ill, and finding her end fast approaching, was seized with remorse on account of her perfidy. She desired to see the queen. in order to reveal to her a secret, without disclosing which she could tered her apartment, she presented the fatal ring; related the purpose for which she had received it, and begged forgiveness. All Elizabeth's affection returned, and all her rage was roused. "God may forgive you," cried she, "but I never can !" shaking the dying countess in her bed, and rushing out of the room."

We have thus dwelt at length on the death of Essex on account of the high place he held in the queen's affections and for the reason that the circumstances preceding and accompanying his death set forth in the very clearest light the character and dispositions of the great but unhappy monarch who then ruled the destinies of Britain.

When life becomes more terrible than death, he is a true hero who dares to live.

order to be delivered to the queen. The Rome, proceeded to say: "If we give the following excerpt : countess communicated the matter to her ardently desire that Catholic life "I have not published the decree

where Rome is concerned. Rome. pride of her favourite; and she was chiefly Church, Rome which has always transmitted to me after the regular induced, by the resentment arising from won admiration by its faith at once manner employed in the forwarding

is to day the butt of hostile attacks, and in a special manner chosen as a

its fidelity and devotion to the ing our schools.

graciously pleased to admit into his This venerable prelate, while per- the selfish and ambitious schemes of served for the final extremity. All his august presence. The Holy Father, feetly willing to appear before the the radical leaders themselves. misfortunes had not been able to draw it after briefly expressing his gratitude council, thought it advisable to put from him; but after his condemnation, he to the society for its good work in himself right with the minister of resolved to try its efficacy, and committed the service of the Catholic cause, worship. For that purpose he ad- viceroyalty of the Indies, soon to be it to the countess of Nottingham, in and especially for the weltare of dressed him a letter, from which we

peyne, former leader of the liberals should everywhere manifest itself of the Congregation of the Index and ex-minister, was the first to emaccording to the exigencies of the and I defy the most subtle jurist to barrass his radical friends for the grave wants of our times, our desire | find a single line in my pastoral letpurpose of reaching power himself. is much more intense and lively ters bearing on their publication. At the last elections in Amsterdam "It is not, as you, sir, can well behe suffered an ignominious defeat, the centre of Catholicism and the lieve, because I am incapable of such and does not now even hold a seat in seat of the Supreme Pastor of the a misdeed, for had the decree been the national legislature. He still, however, possesses certain influence. One liberal journalist laments the sincere and fecund in great deeds, of pontifical documents, I would not blasting of all the hopes of the party, Rome whither proceed without for a moment have hesitated to puband reproaches the king for not ceasing Catholics from all parts of lish it in my diocese just as I did not having called on M. Tak or M. Kapthe world, there to find encourage- hesitate to publish the encyclical peyne to form a government, while ment for their faith and a stimulus letters of the Holy Father, which another, the Vaderland, accuses to do good. But alas ! our dear city | reached me in the regular manner. these gentlemen of being the cause "This, however, was not done in the of liberal dissensions. The same present instance, and therefore, journal affirms that two other liberal not die in peace. When the queen en- central point of action by impious knowing the special favor whereleaders, Van Rees and Glerchman. men. Here to-day are diffused with I am honored on the part of the purposed forming a government of pagan ideas, here with a system of government, and unwilling to bring conciliation, but that after consultaeducation without a religious basis, down on my poor parish priests the tion with Kappeyne, came to the with a daily press accustomed to thunders of the state, I wished to conclusion it was better to have no every license, with the other means | take on myself alone all the odium of liberal ministry at all than to have a of moral perversion everything is a measure which might not please ministry without Kappeyne and Tax. done to weaken in the public mind you, by condemning myself, as if by The radical journal of Rotterdam acthe sentiments of Christianity and right and duty it pertained to me, cordingly condemns its former chief withdraw it from the beneficent in- certain books which I consider calcuand declares his attainment of power fluences of the Church and rob it of lated to pervert the youth frequentquite unlikely. Thus the radicals, divided amongst themselves, reject-

Roman Pontiff. Therefore it is, that "If you take the trouble of comparing some of the ablest of their own we warmly commend it to your zeal ing my letter of the 25th of Febpoliticians, were forced to acknowland to that of all the members of ruary with the ordinance at the close edge their inability to form a minisyour society never to permit your of my pastoral instruction of January try. Upon their failure M. Heemsardor for good to be lessened, but on 22nd, you may satisfy yourself that kerk was charged with the formation the contrary to redouble it, that the condemnation of which I speak of a Cabinet, but M. Van Lynden, your numbers may be multiplied and in the incriminated letter is the same probably the strongest of Dutch that every one concur efficaciously as that which I had pronounced, on statesmen, will likely soon be placed by the best available means in real- my own responsibility, under the at the head of affairs. The crisis,

pointed to the Now in his qu Amongst other prizes coveted by of Warsaw, Mgr these political adventurers was the even as the light tain top. The made vacant. One of the interesting the Sees that features of the crisis was that Kaphis judicious adu guarantee of th him in Warsaw See of Mohilev Father has app is even more in

Warsaw, partic territorial exten largest diocese extending from of ancient Pola China and the Siberia. This tory gives to character of a The flock of Mohilew is so distances from titular at St. from the 50,00 city, and the in vinces borderin wherein the classes have r faith, the flock consists princ population of exiles scattered The Catholic e being almost clergy are nes Separated from far from their families, the Po out Russia whe or exiles make cure the spiri they stand in r individual res

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JUNE 15, 1883

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

throughout its duration, with all its ited these may be, to support a latures and the Divorce Courts. The root thing more than a mere person. The attendant circumstances, brought priest or erect a chapel according to two things clearly into view, 1, the their means. rapid disintregation of the so-called liberal party in Holland, 2, the prac- at St. Petersburg renders his position tical inefficiency of the Parliamen- more than ordinarily difficult. tary system as applied to Holland. This system was, a few years ago, hailed as the greatest triumph of Holy Father of so many bishops at

modern times, the panacea the one time, their number is quite for all evils, political and social. It limited when compared with the has now, however, been tried and so population. The united kingdom of often found wanting that many are Great Britain and Ireland, with the disposed to think, with Prince Bis- colonies, includes about ten millions marck, that it will not, at all events of Catholics, governed by 133

century. CATHOLIC POLAND.

A Polish writer from Posen says that the whole of Poland received with profound joy and thanksgiving the news of the consistory which gave bishops to its widowed sees. One must have lived in some similar state of spiritual destitution as did the Poles to appreciate the depth of the gratitude felt at this moment throughout Poland in regard of the Holy See. The choice made of the pastors called on to rule this devoted people is as wise as it is happy, consisting entirely of priests known throughout the country by their virtues and learned acquirements. The two most important positions, as well on account of dignity as of responsibility are the archiepiscopal Sees of Warsaw and Mohilew. Public attention has been on that account more particularly directed to these cathedral cities which have at length found worthy chief pastors. Warsaw, because of its metropolitan character in the civil sense, continues of course, to be an important point in the eyes of all Poles. It is an active centre of life and thought. and its clergy have ever been distinguished for zeal and piety. Fully aware of the difficulties of the posiall ages. tion Mgr. Popiel for a long time hesitated to accept the responsibility

of that ancient and illustrious See.

No one, however, better than he

could fill so high and perilous a sta-

tion. The firmness of his character,

his rare prudence and his eminent

country and his connection by blood

with its best and noblest families

all combined to fit him for the charge

which he at length accepted. Pro-

moted at an early age to the episco-

pal dignity, Mgr. Popiel is now in

the very prime of life. Warsaw is

the third episcopal See he has been

called on to fill. First, when bishop

of Plock, he was banished by the

government and spent ten long years

The residence of the archbishop It is worthy of remark that notwithstanding the nomination by the

on the continent, survive the present bishops, whereas throughout the

whole of ancient Poland with a Catholic population of eighteen milhons, there are but thirty-one bishops. Another fact worthy of sian government manifested a conciliatory spirit towards the Church there was a revival of hostility towards the Vatican in Germany. German papers have likewise recommenced their attacks on Cardinal Ledochowski, blaming him for retarding the making of peace between government is alone responsible for the continued existence of their unhappy relations. These attacks on this venerated prince of the Church are evidently inspired by Prince Bismarck himself, who, knowing not how to forgive anyone that has ever resisted his projects, seeks the ruin of Cardinal Ledochowski.

In the course of this year Catholic Poland will celebrate the second centenary of the relief of Vienna by King John Sobieski. Austria will likewise celebrate this glorious event. But to Poland, properly speaking, belongs all the glory of Sobieski's achievements, and by Poles will his memory be specially cherished and venerated throughout

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- Bishop Perry, of the Episcopal diocese of Iowa, on Sunday, the 20th ult., offered up a fervent public prayer for the recovery of Bishop McMullen.

- Messrs. Davitt, Healy and Quinn, sacerdotal virtues, his breadth and who were sentenced in February to conprofundity of view, in fine his ex- finement in Kilmainham jail for six tended relations with the entire months for making inflammatory speeches, were released from prison at half-past one o'clock on Monday. They looked well. The time they were to be released was not intimated beforehand and there was no ovation to them. Mr. Davitt will shortly go to America on a lecturing tour.

- Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, has been authorized by the Pope to call the attention of the French govern. ment to the difficulty the Pope has in preventing the tension between the Vatican and France from becoming an open rupin exile. Recalled in 1875 at the enemies of the republic await such a re

of the difficulty is found in our social mould of his features was Irish. His eyes laxity, in the improper training and education of young people of both sexes, the disadvantages under which courtship is tened. His hands were small and almost often carried on, the deception that is often practiced on both sides-often aided by designing and selfish parents-and the unseemly haste with which the marriage relation is sometimes entered into.

- We have been informed by Mr. James O'Shea, the energetic and painstaking immigration agent for Ontario, that up to the present date over 250 Irish families have been settled by him in different sections of the Province. What a blessing for these people to be away from the accursed thraldom of heartles alien landlords.

- In referring to a contemplated meeting of the Irish National League the Boston Pilot says : "It is a sign 'that mention is that as soon as the Rus- Irishmen at last are determined to be no longer divided by English trickery, when the 12th of July is selected for holding a convention of the Irish-American National League in Boston. On Monday last, at a meeting of representative Irish-Americans of Massachusetts held in the Parker House, Boston, it was decided to hold a State Convention of Irish societies in Faneuil Hall, on the 12th of July, to form the spiritual and temporal powers a State organization of the League. Furwhen manifestly the bad faith of the ther particulars will be given soon. Every Irish society in Massachusetts will be invited to the Convention, including, of course, the Orangemen, who have hitherto claimed the 12th as their own day."

- The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Catholicity in Chicago was celebrated in St. Mary'sChurch on the 27th ult., with imposing ceremonies, participated in by Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan and a large number of priests. The Rev. pastor, P. J. Riordan, gave an interesting account of the arrival here, half a century ago, of the Rev. John Irenæus and the building of a little Catholic church dedicated to St. Mary, together with the subsequent growth of that religion in Chicago. Among those who witnessed the ceremonies were Rev. John Carroll, who visited this city sixteen years before the founding of St. Mary's, and Mr. Tayor, the carpenter, who built the first unpretentious structure. After the ceremonies about one hundred old settlers were served with refreshments in the church

parlors. - We have been requested to republish in the Catholic Record a letter which appeared in the Free Press of the 12th inst and signed by T. Coughlin, M. P. W. would take great pleasure in reproducing the letter in question, but must decline doing so for the following reasons : 1st. When the Record was established, it professed to be a strictly Catholic paper, and was to hold aloof from all political parties. The paper is still, and will be, conducted on the same principles. 2nd, Were Mr. Coughlin to confine his letter to a defence of his course on the Orange question, we would cheerfully give it place, but as it has a strong political bearing, we must

decline publishing it. We will, however, add, that we fully recognize the claims Mr. Coughlin has on the gratitude of the Catholic people for his manly course in ture, and to show it how impatiently the Parliament on the question of Orange inas on ot

were blue and piercing. His grayish brown hair was smoothed until it gliswomanish in their whiteness and softness. On the signet finger of the left hand he wore an Oriental sapphire intaglio, set with blazing diamonds. His suit was black, and his high shirt collar was bent over a stock of purple silk. His hat, like his garb, was a clerical-looking black silk.

AN HONORED GUEST.

A BANQUET GIVEN BY IRISHMEN TO PATRICK EGAN.

DISTINCTIVE IRISH GATHERING DOING CREDIT TO THE HEAD AND HEART OF THE ENTERTAINERS-MAYOR O'BRIEN AND HON. P. H. KELLY THE PRESIDING SPIRITS -TOASTS AND RESPONSES AND A GENIAL AND ENTERTAINING EVENING.

Some days ago a few prominent Irish citizens of St. Paul conceived the idea of tendering a banquet to their distinguished countryman, Patrick Egan, of Dublin, who is now on a visit to Minnesota. The who is how on a visit to minimised. The idea was happily conceived and most gracefally executed. Cards of invitation for the 7th inst, were issued bearing upon the tild area the cillowing invasiding. the title page the following inscription: Compliments of the Irish American

citizens of St. Paul, Minn., to Patrick Egan, of Dublin, Ireland, late treasurer of the Irish national land league, Metropolitan hotel, June 7, 1883.

The citizens began arriving at 8 p. m. at the Metropolitan, and as they did so lively airs from the Great Union band, sta-tioned at the head of the first flight of stairs, attracted attention. Mr. Egan was stationed in the ladies' parlor and the visitors called upon him personally to be introduced and shake hands with him. About half past nine an adjournment to the dining room took place, where an ex-cellent banquet was spread. About one hundred were seated and it was noticeable that they were Irish to a man. It had been intended to make the gathering absolutely Irish, and aside from newspaper men, there was not a single person present save representatives of the Emerald Isle. There were a large number of prominent citizens, embracing the clergy and busi-ness and professional men, the whole being presided over by Mayor C. D. O'Brien.

O'Brien. Among those seated in the immediate neighborhood of the guest of the evening were, besides the Mayor who sat at his right, the Hon. P. H. Kelly, Hon. M. Doran, ex-Mayor Dawson, Rev. Fathers Shanley and Neelis of St. Paul, Mr. Deunis Ryan, Rev. Father Coffey of the Catholic Record, Canada; Sheriff King, Mr. W. L. Kelly, Capt. McCarthy, and

After a reasonable time devoted to disafter a reasonable time devoted to dis-cussing the edibles, Mayor O'Brien arose and announced that some toasts had been prepared which Mr. C. M. McCarthy would present as toastmaster. Mr. Mc-Carthy accordingly read the first regular toast and called upon Father Shanley to respond. It was as follows: America-May the blood of Irishmen,

freely consecrated to the freedom and pre-servation of the republic, cement the friendship of our adopted country for our mother land.

In responding to the toast Father Shanlev said he had attended many gatherings of Irishmen in St. Paul, but that he had never attended one where he felt so proud as he did on this occasion. He was proud to be present on an occasion where the Irishmen of St. Paul gathered to pay trib-ute to another Irishman with such a shin-ing record and such an honest and disin-

organization in Ireland, and now no amount of coercion will drive her people back into the old rut. They are perfect-ing the National League. They are ostracising the landlords. A large num-ber of our citizens are prepared to fight for freedom, and I have no doubt you in America are ready to assist them when-ever a proper and suitable occasion pre-to fight without the occasion would be reriminal. It had been said by English-men that it was best to let

meantime we should see to it that our best men are put into position, and that the cause of Ireland is always kept before the people. We hope by bold and defi-ant agitation continually kept up to gain the liberties of Ireland without violence. Mr. Egan stated that a resolution was kept up to as high a state of perfection as possible, so that we may be ready when-ever the occasion is presented. In the meantime we should see to it that our Mr. Egan stated that a resolution was offered by a priest at the Philadelphia con-vention, and the same was sent to the committee on resolutions, to the effect that a challenge should be sent to England that 10,000,000 Irish in America should meet 20,000 000 Evadich war, on a fai that 10,000,000 English men on a fair field and fight out the struggle, and that the result should be final. The statement of this proposition caused long continued applause, which fairly shook the hotel. When the applause subsided the speaker proceeded to give a sketch of the different parties in Ireland and the changes that had taken place there in the political aspect of political affairs, in which he stated that the old fogies had gone over to the Tories, while the younger and more progressive of the Irish had joined the people. In conclusion Mr. Egan stated that there was one thing he was proud of, and that was that he had the hatred of his English enemies. During the whole of

and that was that he had the hatred of his English enemies. During the whole of his remarks Mr. Egan was strongly affected and on one or two occa-sions he was compelled to stop and compose himself. It was evident through out that the whole-souled generosity of his entertainers and the manner in which he had been received touched him to the heart.

MAYOR O'BRIEN. St. Paul—Proud mistress of the north, the broad-breasted father of waters not sufficing for her commerce, she draws to her side and unites with bands of steel the unsalted seas of the north and east and the waters of the far Pacific. All nations

the waters of the far Pacific. All nations lay tribute at her feet as she stands in the gate-way of a world's traffic. To this sentiment Mayor O'Brien was called upon to respond, and in compliance with the demand he took occasion to be with the demand he took occasion to be humorous. To present this humor on paper as it appeared last evening to those present would be impossible. Forty years ago, he said, where now sits the city of St. Paul there was nothing but the native woods, the Indian and native of the wild-He referred to the different est state. ationalities that compose our population ; people, he said, who come from all parts of the globe. All these people seem to leave everything behind them and start a new life here where all fraternize. There is a social feeling here among our people that cannot be exceeded. The evidence of our

cannot be exceeded. The evidence of our a prosperity is to be seen on all hands. Everybody is busy. We have less poor people than other communities of similar size. We have no loafers, or will not have in a day or two. This remark was in reference to the gamblers whose houses the speaker broke up a day or two ago, and the allusions brought down the house in i uproarious laughter. Where do you find a clergy equal to what we have in St. Paul (referring to Father Shanley and Father Neelis, who sat near him) ? This remark was greeted with applause. Where

organization in Ireland, and now no We have given the enemies of Ireland a

to ngme that it was best to let the Irish cause in Ireland grow to a head and then lance it. They will never have the opportunity. We also the to grow the cause such an advantage over us. We should feel anxi-ous to see to it that military discipline is kept up to as high a state of perfection as possible, so that we may be ready whenof Canada. Canada was a happy and prosperous land, a land of bright and glorious promises, but its prosperity and its good promise were due to its possession of that boon denied to Ireland, self-governof that boon denied to Ireland, self-govern-ment. He felt proud of his country, as indeed any man of Irich blood should who recognized the fact that its legislation had been very largely shaped by Irichmen or sons of Irishmen. Ireland had given Canada some of its greatest orators and statesmen, and for this Canada was not ungrateful, as shown by the resolutions so heartily adopted a year ago in favor of heartily adopted a year ago in favor of Home Rule for Ireland by the Parlia-ment of Canada. (Applause), Everywhere throughout the Dominion, there was amongst clergy and people the very warmest feeling of sympathy for Ireland. Irish-men were everywhere to be found in the Dominion, from Vancouver to that fair Acadian land immortalized like their own Acadian land immortalized like their own lovely waters of Minnehaha in the sweet song of Longfellow (cheers.) The Irish clergy in Canada were a num erous, a learned and an influential body. And if Irishmen in Canada had succeeded. as all knew they had, it was due to the union there existing between clergy and union there existing between clergy and people. Father Coffey said that Mr. Egan would receive a hearty welcome from the people of Canada, if he decided, as he hoped he would, on visiting the Dominion. The Canadian people loved fair play and freedom of speech, and Mr. Egan might feel assured that he would have both in Canada. There they had no crimes but on their statute book and the have both in Canada. There they had ho crimes but on their statute book and the day he hoped would never come when such disgraceful legislation would be enacted in any part of the American con-tinent. Father Coffey concluded by stating that the Canadian friends of the Irish cause had every confidence in the integrity, fidelity and patriotism of Mr. Egan, and expressed his conviction that the Irishmen of Canada were prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent in every legislative scheme for the securing of Ire-land's freedom. (He then sat down amid

Iand's freedom. (He then sat down amid prolonged applause.) After this, speeches were made to a number of volunteer toasts by Capt. Mc-Carthy, M. J. O'Connor, Father O'Don-nahey and C. M. MacCarthy. Mr. P. H. Kelly explained that the holding of the banquet was due mainly to Mr. P. T. Kavanagh, which compelled that gentle-man to rise up and disclaim the honor man to rise up and disclaim the honor and return the same to Mr. Kelly. This closed one of the pleasantest banquets ever given in St. Paul

THE BOTHWELL PIC-NIC.

The Missions of Bothwell, Alvinston, Thamesville and Wardsville purpose hold-ing a grand Union Picnic on Tuesday, June 26th, 1883. This promises to be a clergy equal to what we have in St. Paul (referring to Father Shanley and Father Neelis, who sat near him)? This remark was greeted with applause. Where do we find such merchant princes (refer-to by H Kelly the high states and the states of the season. Regan's grove, near the Bothwell Railway Station, will be fitted up and equipped with din-ing rooms, croquet lawns, speakers' plat-forms, rostrums, swings, base ball diamonds and other accompaniments.

emes of nselves. eted by vas the n to be eresting t Kapliberals to emfor the himse!f. terdam defeat. seat in Ie still, fluence. nts the e party, or not I. Kapt, while accuses e cause e same liberal chman, nent of nsultato the ave no have a nd Tax. dam acer chief power adicals, rejectir own knowlminis-Ieemsmation ynden, Dutch placed crisis.

guarantee of the success awaiting him in Warsaw. The metropolitan See of Mohilew to which the Holy Father has appointed Mgr. Gintowt, is even more important than that of Warsaw, particularly in respect of territorial extent. It is perhaps the largest diocese in the Catholic world, extending from the border Provinces of ancient Poland to the frontiers of China and the furthest limits of Siberia. This great extent of territory gives to the archdiocese the character of a vicariate apostolic. The flock of the archbishop of Mohilew is scattered at immense distances from the residence of the titular at St. Petersburg. Apart from the 50,000 Catholics in that city, and the inhabitants of the Provinces bordering on ancient Poland wherein the nobility and middle classes have remained true to the faith, the flock of the new archbishop consists principally of a floating population of soldiers, officials and exiles scattered throughout Russia. The Catholic element in that empire being almost entirely Polish, the clergy are nearly all of that race. Separated from their country and far from their churches and their families, the Poles dispersed throughout Russia whether soldiers, officials,

instance of Pius IX., he was apsult. The government has made an amipointed to the bishopric of Cujard. cable reply to the Cardinal's communica-Now in his quality of Archbishop tion.

- We have received a communication of Warsaw, Mgr. Popiel shall shine from a respected Catholic of Kingston, even as the light placed on the mounsuggesting the propriety of holding a pubtain top. The good accomplished in lic procession in that city on Corpus the Sees that have already enjoyed Christi every year. We beg respectfully his judicious administration is a sure to decline publishing the letter, as it has reference to a matter which does not come within the province of a journalist. The ecclesiastical authorities of Kingston are the best judges as to the propriety of holding such a procession as the one in question.

- The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Mirror refers to the fact which has come to his knowledge of a young assistant pastor of an Episcopalian church, in that city, who believes in the Real Presence, auricular confession, etc., and who lately went to his superior. the pastor, asking that the latter hear his confession. The pastor held up his hands in horror at the discovery that his assistant was so near Rome, and reported the young man to the Vestry, and the pious assistant was "bounced." - Father de Caily, of Newark, N. J.

said recently, that in nearly ten years of ministration he had performed 132 marriages, of these 56 were mixed marriages :-"Now," said he, "as true affection between man and wife must not be limited to this mortal life, but extend beyond the grave, no doubt the Catholic parties indulged in the hope that the non-Catholic parties would be converted and their union become indissoluble in this life and in the next, and I give all credit for that good intention; but how has it succeeded? How many conversions have been made out of fifty-six attempts? Just exactly three.

- A Chicago secular paper says it is obvious to all intelligent and observing persons that the evil of divorce cannot be or exiles make heroic efforts to pro-cure the spiritual succor of which they stand in need. They tax their individual resources, however lim-

rporation, as well wherein the interests of our holy faith were concerned.

- The special Rome correspondent of The Pilot, writing on May 12th, says -"It is announced here that the question of sending a Delegate Apostolic to North America is under consideration at the Propaganda. The reasons for such a step are to be found in the number of Catholic institutions which have been founded and developed in the United States and which require to hold constant intercourse with a representative of the Pontifical Authority, such as the Propaganda is, but whose distance renders such communication difficult and incomplete, and which might be supplied by a resident Delegate Apostolic. There is every reason to hope that this important question will soon receive a satisfactory solution.

- The annual convention of the minis ters and laity of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa, which is just concluded at Cedar rapids, was largely attended and the proceedings were of more than ordinary interest. The question of divorce attracted considerable attention. Bishop Perry, referring to the subject in his annual address, said: "We can not consistently denounce the plague-spot of polygamy in a distant section of our 'national' domain, and unblushingly tolerate the practical polygamy in another form and with the sanction of so-called law, and uprebuked by a vitiated public sentiment at home. The statistics of divorce at the East, as well as the West, are a 'national' shame and, even the forms of religion are prostituted to give a seeming sanction to the alliance which the Bible and the Church utterly and completely disallow." - Cardinal McCloskey is described by a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who saw him on the street, as a spare, erect man, of medium height, with a singularly benign face, close shaven, and a quiet gravity of demeanor which, rather

terested purpose as the guest of the eventerested purpose as the guest of the even-ing-Patrick Egan. He expected to be called to speak of Ireland and America, but he found that he was to speak of America alone. He then proceeded to state what America and the Irish in America had done for Ireland. It had been said that America is a new Ireland and that through the Irishmen in America and that through the Insminen in America Ireland is to gain her independence. He then referred to what the Irish did in aiding the war of American independence and in the rebellion. At the close of his remarks the band played "America."

PATRICK EGAN. The second toast was as follows :

Our honored guest-the treasurer of a nation-trusted without bonds-serving without pay-his fidelity has proven that

without pay—his fidelity has proven that unselfish patriotism still lives and that integrity is the greatest of all security. When the guest of the evening, Mr. Egan, rose to respond to the above he was received with the most earnest and long continued applause. When quiet was restored he said : Mr. Marcr and contlement: Ldo not

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen: I do not know of any suitable words in which to express my thanks for the kindness shown me on this occasion, and since I have been in St. Paul, whatever I have done in the cause of Ireland was simply done as a matter of duty, and I do not consider that I am entitled to such honor. I shall therefore attribute it all to the cause in which you and I have so much interest, and not to myself. There is nothing in history that compares with the devotion of Irish people to the cause of their country. No Irishman ever forgets his country. Wander wherever the may his mind ever turns to the hills, and vales, and woods of his native land. At the Philadelphia convention a majority of the men that came to the front were Irishmen born in America. When England by her cruel land system banished the Irish peo-ple she little thought of the mighty power she was raising up in this glorious land of America. She little thought of the scorn and hatred she was causing to be cultivated against her. The greatest hopes for Ireland come from across the Atlantic. We are not unmindful of your generosity In Ireland, notwithstanding the poverty In Ireland, notwithstanding the poverty that prevails, not less than \$930,000 have been subscribed for the cause, and \$750, 000 were sent from this country. Many farmers have allowed all their stock to be

ring to P. H. Kelly, the big grocer)? He continued in the same humorous vein, and finally closed with a glowing eulogy of St. Paul. Charles Stewart Parnell-May he soon

have the opportunity, like Washington, to refuse the crown and accept the presidency

Mr. William L. Kelly responded at some length to this. He found words in-adequate to do justice to the subject. He declared that Charles Stewart Parnell was the first man of his race to-day, the fost in the hearts of his countrymen and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and inst in the hearts of his countrymen, and the first in the hatred of Ireland's ene-mies. In going into the Irish cause he sacrificed all he had, socially and financi-ally, and exposed himself to shame, dis-more and imposition. If the hard is any, and exposed intervention of states, dis-grace and ignominy. If the land league should now disappear its effects would never be obliterated. The Irish people, as you have been told by Mr. Egan, can never go back to serfdom. It has put the cause of Ireland in a position it never be-fore considered the price it up in the fore occupied and has raised it up in the United States a host of friends. He be-lieved the cause that Parnell was cham-pioning would at last succeed and that the people of Ireland would be led out from ondage to freedom.

Our commerce and manufactures, preg-nant with the genius and vim of expatriated Irishmen, it is just becoming known to England, the pirate of European trade. Mr. P. H. Kelly briefly responded to

Mr. P. H. Kelly briefly responded to this inavery happy manner, referring to the broad principles of commerce that pre-vailed in St. Paul. He referred to the early days when he commenced business in this part of the country, when a single wagon could carry away all his stock in a single load. This was followed up by a brief and comprehensive review of the single load. This was followed u brief and comprehensive review of the growth of the commerce in St. Paul, and a reference to the immense trade of the city, which he said was even yet but in its infancy. In concluding, he called on Mr. Michael Doran, the commission merchant and banker, to finish up the subject. Mr. Doran simply excused himself, after which he called upon Mr. William Dawson, the banker, and the latter excused himself, as

the hour was late. The Irish priesthood—Their fidelity to the old land is as firm and unchangeable as the rock of Cashel.

Father O'Reardon, in responding, expressed his thanks for the honor paid to Mr. Egan and declared that the sentiment

Ranners flags and streamers will float on the breeze and strangers from a distance will see the

pic-nic grove as soon as their train arrives. The following well known public The following well known public speakers have promised to be present. His Excellency the Lieut-Governor of Quebec; also Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Mr. Caron, Hon. John Carling, Messrs. Patterson, Smyth, Hawkins, Coughlin, Ross, Wilson, Fair-banks, M. P's. Messrs. Meredith, Casca-den, Clancy, Craham, Johnston, M. P. P's. Rev. A. McKeon, Rev. F. Williams, and many other distinguished speakers. The Grand Trunk will run saveral averation many other distinguished speakers. The Grand Trunk will run several excursion trains to the pic-nic and will sell return tickets to Bothwell at less than half fare from London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Chat. ham and all way stations. Hon J. W. Anglin will also be one of the

speakers on the occasion. There will be a grand military review of 500 volunteers by Hon. Mr. Caron, M. M.

and D., which will doubless be a most attractive feature on the occasion. The great 7th Fusilier reed and string band, of London (the best in Canada), will render choice selections from early morning till evening, and at 8 p. m. they will close the gala-day with a grand prom-enade concert, filling the moon-lit grove with sweetest music

Railway tickets at the following reduced rates will be sold on June 26th :

From London to Bothwell and return 75 cts.; St. Thomas, 75 cts.; Windsor, 9 cts.; Belle River, 50 cts.; Stony Point, 50 cts.; Chatham, 40 cts.

Return tickets from all other stations at cent per mile. About 5000 people are expected.

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Every Catholic Family Should Have It.

John Hennebury, Esq., Indiantown, St. John, N. B., writes :-- "I am much pleased with the Catholic Record. Every Catholic family should have it on their table What they ought to know they will find in its columns."

In its columns," Geo. E. Forster, Esq., Jarvis P. O., says : "I am well pleased with your paper and think it cannot fail to instil good moral and religious sentiments into the minds and hearts of all who read it. No Catholic family should be without it."

The Liverpool Times says that the Marquis of Bute is going to do for Scot-land what Sir Tatton Sykes is doing for

JUNE 15, 1888.

JUNE 15,

THE FAN

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

These Out-Stretched Arms. BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

A touching old tradition sweetly saith That when the dead Christ 'neath the Cross reposed. His open Eyes, all glazed and dim with death. Mary's tender hand; were meekly

6

Bat when the bruised and swollen Arms sh gently fold upon His bleeding breast-ight and mystery of deathless Love ! e could not close or bend those Membern

Covered with wounds, He lay upon her knee His blessed mangled Hands spread wide apart, As though to say, "Poor sinners ! come to

And, even yet, I'll clasp you to My Heart !"

As though to say, "O suffring saints, who yearn To hide your sorrows in a faithful breast, Come, cast yourselves into these Arms, and

learn That in My Bosom ye may safely rest !" Dear Arms, where, thus, both saint and sin-ner find Repose from pain, release from sin and

[Within whose sanctuary close-enshrined The coldest heart with rapturous love mus glow;] Dear out-stretched Arms! so full of mut

appeal Tho'tt ive spurned your fond embrace, of yore Ah ! let me now unto your shelter steal, And nestle there, sweet Love ! for ever

-San Francisco Monitor.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Casimir.

order found its inception at St. Servan in Brittany, in the year 1840, and since that time has been spreading over the world. Last December a "foundation" was established in Calcutta. The Boston "foundation" was begun in 1870, the little Siters coming on from NeW tot INNOCENCE.—St. Casimir, the third son of Casimir III., king of Poland, was born at Cracow in 1458. God had endowed him with all the gifts of mind and heart which can der primes perfect ion Little Sisters coming on from New York to establish it. It is not generally known among the good people of Boston that one of the Hub's best managed and most efficiwhich render princes perfect, in conjunc-tion with those which make them saints. tion with those which make them saints. The former do not cost much to develop; the latter cost much to preserve. The young prince understood this well from his early years; and hence his main pur-pose in the midst of the court and the vor-tex of affairs was to preserve intact the holy innocence of baptism; and, that he might succeed, he had recourse to prayer, to works of piety, and, most of all, to earnest devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Having been elected king of Hungary at the same time that his brother Ladislaus was chosen king of Bohemia, he did not get possession of the crown; but was the The ent elemosynary institutions is a pure from exotic, originating in France, and direc-pur- ted and managed almost wholly by selfdenying women, whose native tongue is the French. In the month of April, 1870 two hired houses were occupied by the Little Sisters on Springfield street, the only resources of the "foundation" being a ten-cent piece. The present establish-ment-a four-storied building, of excellent architectural proportions, with a capacity, when completed, of 220 inmates—cost \$200,000. It has a present capacity of 200, and is full. The final portion of the get possession of the crown; but was the more readily reconciled to this as he had only accepted it with repugance. He died when only twenty five years old, and his tomb was honoured by miracles. His body having been exhumed a century later, was found incorrupt, which was acestablishment is now being put up. THE BUILDING, thus far, is all paid for, although a mort-

cepted as a mark of the innocence that he had been enabled to preserve intact. MORAL REFLECTION .- Jesus Christ, plac-ing a little child in the midst of His dis-

ciples, as the emblem of innocence, said to them, "Unless you become as little child-ren, you shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven."-(Matt. xviii, 3.)

SS. Perpetua and Felicitas.

FAITH STRONGER THAN NATURE .- Perpetua and Felicitas, while still catechu-mens, were cast into chains at Carthage, during the persecution of the emperor Severus, in the year 203 or 205. They Severus, in the year 203 or 205. They received baptism in prison, at the hands of their companions in captivity. Perpetua had still a child at the breast ; but neither its tears, those of her family, nor those of her venerable father, could induce her to her venerable father, could induce her to abjure her God, merely for the sake of saving her own life. Felicitas was taken with the pains of childbirth, and one of the keepers, mocking at her cries, asked her what she would do when she felt the teeth of the beasts of prey. "I shall utter no further moans," she replied, "for God will suffer for me." Shortly after, indeed, they both descended joyfully into the arena; a furious heifer there trampled them under foot and tossed them violently for a long time on her spreading horns, Little Sisters. Quite a number of those originally cared for thirteen years ago are still inmates of the institution. After a thorough inspection of this establishment of the Little Sisters of the Poor, located most efficient charitable institutions any-where to be found. The reception room, in its scrupulous neatness, is a ready key to the whole establishment. A tour of the departments with one of the Little Sisters is a constant reminder of the abnegation and consecration of those who perform the arduous tasks which form the weary routine of what is readly a sector. for a long time on her spreading horns, until the gladiators at last terminated their sufferings by the sword.

MORAL REFLECTION .- The thought of

medical attendance is entirely gratuitous, Dr. Garceau having given his services for the past ten years. Last year there were 33 deaths in the house; this year there have been 10, while some years there have been but four or five. Because of the peculiar manner of obtaining supplies, the Little Sisters are unable to make any estimate of the cost per capite of support. "LITTLE SISTERS." One of the Noblest and Most Worthy Charities of Boston. [From the Boston Herald.] During the session of the Legislature in 1882, just as a member of the House from the Cape met a colleague from Berk-shire on the corner of Park and Beacon the initie Sisters are unable to make any estimate of the cost per capita of support-ing these poor people. It would be most interesting to ascertain, with precision, this fact, for it is plain that a maximum of comfort and care is here afforded with streets, a coverel wagon was driven up, with this lettering upon the cover; "Little Sisters of the Poor." "What does that rest streets, a coverel wagon was driven up, with this lettering upon the cover; "Little Sisters of the Poor." "What does that "That wagon puzled me for weeks, until I was told that it belonged to a society which employs young girls to look up opor families and give them assistance." Now, while this explanation may have satisfied the curiosity of two legislators of the commonwealth, it was not the true one. That black covered wagon, with its white lettering, traversing the streets of Boston every day, exciting considerable d curiosity among the uninformed, means a great deal, belongs to one of the best man-t aged institutions in 'Massachusetts, and represents one of the noblest charities in the land. The "Little Sisters of the and. The "Little 'Sisters of the sort is now a list of seventy names of those white lettering, traversing the streets of Boston every day, exciting considerable d curiosity among the uninformed, means a great deal, belongs to one of the best man-t aged institutions in 'Massachusetts, and represents one of the noblest charities in any sense, nor is the term "Little" appro-priate to them or their work. It is simp-ly the gare of their own humility, a great work with little pretension. The Little Sisters of the Poor is an order with several peculiarities and many ramifications. This order found its inception at St. Servan in Britiary, in the veri 1840, and since

Every young man considers it high praise to be called a "manly fellow," yet now many false ideas there are of manliness. Physical strength is not the test. Sampson was endowed with tremendous bodily power. He was a grand specimen of humanity. See him rending the lion as he would a kid or carrying away the gates of Gaza. But he was a weak crea-ture, after all, unable to resist the wiles of an artful woman. Great intellect is not the test of true manhood. Some of the an article woman. Great intellect is not the test of true manhood. Some of the most intellectual men who have ever lived were not manly. Lord Francis was a prodigy of intellect. The sciences sat at his feet, extolling him as their benefactor; yet we see him led down Tower Hill a prisoner for swindling. Fast living is not true manliness. Some men think that to strut and puff and swear is to be manly. To some the essentials of manliness are to "toss off the glass like a man," "smoke like a man," forgetting that virtue is true manliness. Temperance, chastity, truth-fulness, fortitude, benevolence, are the characteristics and essentials of manliness is prave, noble and pure in speech and life. The highest form of manliness is godiness. Some one has sail, "An honest man is the gage still lies upon the land. The pecu-liarities of this organization of the Little liarities of this organization of the Little Sisters of the poor are : The first step towards a "foundation" in any place is the searching out of some needy person to succour and support; all funds and nfa-terial are obtained by daily begging. Beg-ging is one of the required services of the order. Members of all religious denom-inations are received and cared for, with the understanding of course. that the or

The Bad and Worthless are never IMITATED or COUNTERFEITED, This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy IMITATED is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medi-cine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their staff the understanding of course, that the es-tablishment is under the exclusive direc-tion of the Catholic Church. Both sexes are cared for, but no one under sixty years of age can become an inmate. As standing that they are to remain during life, a large number of different innates cannot find accommodation when com-pared with institutions furnishing but induce suffering invalids to use their staff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to be-lieve they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way con-nected with them or their name, are inita-tions or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but gen-uine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. ce suffering invalids to use their lividuals among the aged poor of Boston have found their last asylum among the I the Little Sisters of the Flor, housed in Mount Pleasant, the writer must affirm to be one of the best administered and most efficient charitable institutions any-

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS. In Memoriam. SCHOOL FURNITURE CO PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE. Past midnight now; the chill March morn is FURNITY and stimates furnished for Altare pulpits pers, 4c. We are also prepared to give low estimates furnished for Altare pulpits, pers, 4c. We are also prepared to suchitects plans are supplied. REFERENCES-REV. P. Molphy, Strathro Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia. nigh, When they that hearken catch one weary And his long martyrdom, his life-toil done, He soared beyond the starlight and the sun-O life sublime! O victory hardly won!

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any Priest of the Diocese.

Veil, Georgia, veil thy face and bow thy head-The noblest heart in all thy realm is dead !

Unveil thy face: uplift thy sovereign head-They dote who say the grand old man is dead. Beyond the loftiest planet's mystic sphere He rules in more than royal purple here !

Dead ! while his influence, borne on all the winds, Throbs like a puise of fire in kindling minds Dead ! while the vital sweetness of his fame Rises serene as perfumed altar flame !

Dead ! while in vain the wave-like years shall To sweep his image from his country's soul! Dead: while in reverent homesteads, near and far, His sacred memory brightens like a star.

More clearly beautiful, more purely proud, In fadeless fresco on death's sombre cloud ! Dead ! while from stately hall and smoldering camp, Dives and Lazarus, merchant-prince and tramp.

CAUTION One voice ascends, of grief, devotion, praise And love's rich halo crowns his perfect days While touched to tender glory death's eclipse Blooms with auroral tints of childish lips Which made (how oft) ! his withered cheek Myrtle Navy

And flash their rose-buds near his locks of snow !

Dead ! nay; his single life, so true, so tried, Becomes henceforth divinely multiplied To find while this, his out-worn frame de-

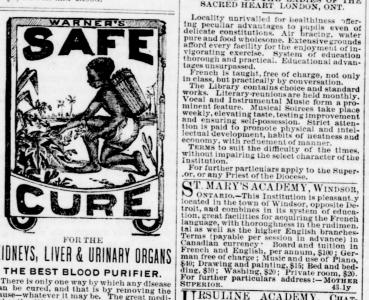
Its resurrection in a million hearts!

An echo answers, past the shimmering line Of the far hill-slopes and the mountain pine, Past the blue fouriains of these vernal skies, Misted and dim assume sad angel's eyes, An echo, tender, silve yand remote, The song-thrill melting in a heavenly throat, Yet quivering still write a dying note of choral welcome, on whe dying note of choral welcome, on whose tide updrawn His happy soul bath found the primal dawn And the long rest which breathes in Para-dise! MASON & HAMLIN

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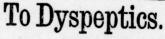


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MORAL REFLECTION.—The thought of God sanctifies sufferings; the thought of offering them to Him alleviates them; and that of enduring them in God's cause renders them delectable. "It is not 1," said St. Paul, in the midst of persecutions and labours, "but the grace of God that worketh with me."—(1. Cor. xv. 10.)

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she retired to devote herself to the utmost rigours of mortification. Three years afterwards, furnished with full powers by Pope Benedict XIII., and encouraged by a heavenly vision, she entered the third order of St. Clara, which she was desirous of restoring to the austerity prevailing at its institution. She met with the great-est contradictions and persecutions; cal-umny fastened upon her name; she was possessed by the devil, as a very sorceress, and worse still. She endured both insults and calumny with gentleness. Many of her spiritual daughters seconded her zeal; she reformed many houses, and founded others, dying at Ghent in 1447. her zeal; she reformed many houses, and founded others, dying at Ghent in 1447. MORAL REFLECTION.—The Saviour, with foresight, has warned us against such im-pediments, when addressing His apostles : "In patience possess your souls, for a hair of your head shall not perish."—(Luke xxi. 19.) the source of the source of the immates and longevity of the inmates. Here are several women ninety-five years old; one ninety-seven;

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chipmunks. 15c. Writer is "a little girl" as the Little Sister termed ber, one hundred and two years of and for consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sar-saparilla is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the naus-côus catarthal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin. Att the dende and source and the second state of the second state o

Sisters is a constant reminder of the abnegation and consecration of those who perform the arduous tasks which form the weary routine of what is really a great infirmary. Here are 200 old people, some of them mere babies in their help-lessness, and never were the same number of the aged poor better cared for. The house is under the charge of a lady super-ior, and thirteen Sisters do all the work-begging, cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing, &c. It is a laborious service which is imposed upon the Little Sisters, and a genuine love for the work was

cine used for two years in his family with good results.

THE THIN CANNOT GAIN IN WEIGHT if they are troubled with dyspepsia, be-cause the food is not converted into the due proportion of nourishing blood which alone can furnish the elements of flesh. But there is no reason, when this wearing, But there is no reason, when this wearing, attenuating disease is conquered by Nor-throp & Lyman's Vegetable Discoverv, why there should not be an appreciable gain in weight, which indeed is usually the case. It is a peerless remedy also for Constipation, Liver Complaint, Kidney troubles, and roots out all impurities from the blood. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. ninety-five years old; one ninety-seven; while rising up promptly to greet the writer is "a little girl" as the Little Sister Druggists, Dundas St.

numberless cases. It will stop the naus-éous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin. ALL the glands are secreting organs of which the Liver is the largest. Regulate the glandular secretions and open the clogged channels of circulation with Bur-dock Blood Bitters. Substance in the swent atong towards her one func-tread to grave and fourth birthday She spoke with vigor of her early life in made us pay taxes to support the Established Church and went hard on the Catholic Church." In the sogged channels of circulation with Bur-dock Blood Bitters. Substance in the state of the mutterly helpless. The Substance in the state is the barged of the state is t

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-cal authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for all Kidney, liver and Urinary troubles; for all Kidney, and basic dense of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Disbetes act for WAINTING of the SUPERIOR. 43.1y 43.1y URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAN, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 with the modern improvements. The bot water system of nimprovements. The bot water system of police and useful information, in-cluding the Free and useful information, in-the system of advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, Morther & SUPERIOR. 41.1y A SSUMPTION COLLEGE NAND.

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can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and all-ments peculiar to women— And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "Buchu." Ask the same physicians: What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, con-stipation, indigestion, bilousness, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you: "Mandrake, or Dandelion !" Hence, when these remedies are com-bined with others equally valuable. And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its ope-rations that no disease or il-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is harmless for the most frail women, weakest invalid, or smallest child to use. CHAPTER II. CHAPTER II. "Patients "Almost dead or nearly dying"

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AGNESS.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

8

A large number of evictions have taken place in the county Leitrim recently and writs have been issued for many more. At the meeting of the Loughrea board of guardians, May 15, a letter was read

of guardians, May 15, a letter was read stating that a poor woman expired from destitution and exposure at Ganty, a vil-lage in the district. After a long discussion, Mr. Hardy, J. P., proposed, and Mr. Fahy seconded, that the letter be referred to the local government board for inquiry, and that it is necessary a full inquiry should be held. should be held.

Dublin, June 9. – Varian, a member of the Prisoners' Aid Society, called upon the Lord Light late last evening, and A memorial to the government praying A memorial to the government proving that the death sentence of Timothy Kelly, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, be commuted has been signed by seven of the special jurors summoned during the recent commission, including two men who served on the jury which convicted the Lord Lieut, late last evening, and gave him his personal assurance that at eight o'clock on the night the Phœnix

eight o'clock on the night the Phœnix Park murders were committed, Kelly was present at a meeting of the Society. This morning Varian stood in front of the jail, and stated that he expected every moment to hear that Kelly had been reprieved. This morning Kelly gave a lock of his hair, and flowers, to Canon Kennedy, re-questing him to hand them to his mother. Before death he repeated the promise he made to his mother, that he would leave no statement or letter regarding the mur-A policeman served an eviction notice A policeman served an eviction notice upon John Curtin of Kildale, Co. Meath, May 8, and Curtin retaliated by knocking him down. He was arrested and fined 10s. Meanwhile his house was ransacked and his household goods were thrown out by the roadside. Archbishop Croke on Sunday visited

no statement or letter regarding the mur-ders. The police surrounded the prisoner, Tipperary, one of the parishes in his dioand prison marines dressed as civillians mixed with the crowd, and two companies of troops were in readiness for any emergency. The crowd was very quiet. A number of women in the crowd fervently

Tipperary, one of the parishes in his dio-cese. The town was gayly decorated in honor of his visit, and an address was presented to him, to which he replied from the altar of the parish church. Quakers residing in Ireland have lately distributed in County Donegal 270 tons of seed potatoes, thus relieving the dis-tress of 3,000 families in that county. The farmers of Pallasgreen, Ireland, and neighborhood, presented a number of yearling calves to Rev. Michael Ryan to aid the building of a new church which he is erecting on Sarsfield Rock, Bal-lineety, Templebredin. These calves were sold on the 14th ult, at the fair of Cluggin, near Limerick, and brought the number of women in the crowd fervently read prayers for the dying. When the black flag was hoisted some persons in the crowd shrieked, and a young woman fell on her knees and called the curse of God upon James Carey, the informer. The crowd soon dispersed. Kelly received the sacrament at 6:30 this morning, and knelt with the priests in prayer to the last. He waintained a call demonstrate but was maintained a calm demeanor, but was very pale. The parting interview with his mother and friends yesterday was Cluggin, near Limerick, and brought the handsome sum of \pounds 800. The liveliest interest was taken in the sale, everybody very painful. looking upon it as a novel way of raising LETTER FROM MORRISBURG.

Rev. Thomas Hickey, P. P., of Mullin-For fourteen long years this little parish has been without the graces and blessings of a mission, yet we did not despair. We knew God in his mercy would some day send his messengers with glad tidings and summon his flock together. No time could have here merce conversions the ahone, county Tipperary, died on the 12th ult., at his residence, Oakfield. Father Hickey was one of the veteran priests of

Ireland, being in his 71st year, forty-five of which he had spent in the ministry, His obsequies took place in Mullinahone church on the 16th ult, and were largely strended by the deserge and hity. summon his nock together. No time could have been more appropriate than that chosen, the last days of the holy month of May, and the first days of the sacred month of June.

church f

attended by the clergy and laity. A return furnished by the board of trade shows that for the four months ended April 30, over 33,135 persons left Ireland for foreign countries, showing an increase of 4000 over the corresponding period this time twelve months. It also Sunday after Sunday for many months past, whenever opportunity afforded, our untiring pastor, Father Connolly might have been seen in the midst of the little ones over whom he exercises a fatherly closes that there has been a diminution care. in the emigration from England and Scotland. It appears that in future the emigration funds will be issued monthly. religion, implanting in their youthful minds by illustration and example the true Several evictions of a very cruel nature principles of piety and devotion, and preparing them for the happiest days of their lives, the days of their first Com-numion and Confirmation. True to his word, his Lordship Bishop Cleary, on the 28th of May, graced our little town with his presence, beinging have taken place near Richhill, County Armagh, recently, the military and police doing the work. The military and police also attempted to evict the family of Patrick Dolan from their homestead at Killylea, May S, but Dolan made a des-perate resistance. He was afterwards ar-rested and carried before a magistrate, who fined him 20s., which he was unable to new. However to the beid seed ittle town with his presence, bringing with him the joyful news that the Oblate little

Fathers were soon to follow and scatter their sacred blessings among the people by their zeal and devotion in God's holy cause. to pay. He was sent to the bridewell. London, June 6, 1883.—Next to the passage of the Land and Arrears Acts the On Thursday night the mission was by the Fathers, and judging from the num-bers present they were hailed with delight. Every one was anxious to obey the call and bow with submission to the fervent most important victory gained by the Irish Parliamentary Party is the accept-ance by Government of the Laborer's Dwelling Bill, which was read a second time without opposition last week. If passed in anything like the shape proand eloquent appeals of the holy father, given with such strength of purpose and christian zeal as to pierce the hearts of posed by its authors, it will create a revolu tion in the life and condition of a miserabl those who perhaps for years had not re-peated the first line of that prayer they lisped in years long gone by at their method: portion of the population of Ireland. It confers compulsory powers on local authorities, and provides for the erection of suitable houses with garden plots for agricultural laborers. Parliament, having accepted the principle, will be compelled to carry the bill into effect in one way or hildren, pastor or people, when about or hundred little ones, arrayed in pure spotanother.

Americans can form an idea of the asecurity of political life in Ireland from the action of the resident magistrates in world. Silence reigned An

ian meal diet. They were willing to work, but could get no employment. Several other families detailed similar hardships. The guardians have ordered the relieving officers to give out door re-lief to the poor people. Dublin, June 9.—Timothy Kelly, who was convicted of participation in the Phenix Park murders, was hanged at Kilmainham jail at 8 o'clock this morn-ing. He was the fifth man executed for that crime, and the last one convicted. appropriate arrangements made in due season for those various ceremonies, and we fervently hope that when our esteemed pastor's blessing descends upon his people, that it may descend upon hearts cleansed and purified with God's grace, free from the stain of sin, and, like obedient children, ever ready to carry out his wishes in promoting the cause of our holy religion upon the earth. ACKES.

e, teaching and instructing them in fundamental principles of our holy

upon the earth. Morrisburg, June 6th, 1883. ing. He was the fifth man executed for that crime, and the last one convicted. There was a large crowd outside the prison, but no disturbance. It is believed Kully died without making a statement. ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

Arthur News-Record, June 7.

On Tuesday morning the Rev. James E. Crinnon, for the last two years Curate of St. John's Church, Arthur, departed on of St. John's Church, Arthur, departed on a visit to his friends and relatives in Ire-land. Seldom in so short a time has any clergyman made such a permanent and lasting impression for good on his parish-ioners. Father Crinnon was a strong and persistent advocate not only of religion but of temperance and morality. In the cause of temperance his kind advice and anxious solicitude for their welfare will be long remembered by many of the young people under his charge. He is a nephew of the late Bishop Crinnon, and a noble representative of that worthy line. On the eve of his departure he was pre-On the eve of his departure he was pre-sented by his parishioners with a purse containing something in the neighbor-hood of one hundred and fifty or sixty dollars, and the following address, which was read by John Harcourt, Esq., of

To the Reverend James E. Crinnon, Assis tant Priest of the Parish of Arthur, in the County of Wellington, On-

tario:---Being apprised that you immediately contemplate visiting the land of your birth and the home of your ancestors and childhood, the undersigned on behalf of the Catholies of the parish of Arthur and of your many friends therein beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse. Your intended denature was only tario:-

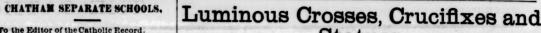
Your intended departure was only learned by many within a few hours, else the gift would be more commensurate with our appreciation of the worth of the recipient and the great regard entertained for you by every one; but as fortunately your absence will be only temporary other opportunities may and doubtless will arise by which your friends will be enabled to mark in a more suitable manner the appreciation of your zeal, devotion and energy in promoting the cause of religion, educa solicitude manifested by you for and in the welfare of every one in the parish,

socially and religiously. During the two years you have been During the two years you have been here few have failed to profit by your precepts, admonitions and example, and when exalted from the position of curate, to fill, as we are confident you shortly will, a more responsible and extended position in the ministry of the church, a sphere for the exercise of the varied talents wherewith you are so richly en-dowed will be onen to you and entered dowed will be open to you and entered upon with that ardour and enthusiasm that has hitherto characterized your sacred ministrations in this Parish. We bringing regret the temporary separation, and trust your visit to Ireland, that "Niobe of Nations," from which most of us have migrated, will be enjoyable and productherefore are tive of benefit to you, and that you wil return here with renewed health and re novated energies. Signed, JOHN HARCOURT and others.

Signed, JOHN HARCOURT and others. Arthur, June 4, 1883. To the above address the reverend gentleman gave the following reply:— My DEAR FRIENDS:—For an address MY DEAR PRESS.—For an address couched in such flattering terms and accom-panied by a gift so munificent and appro-priate, I find it difficult to convey to you the profound thanks which I feel. I rethe profound thanks which I feel. I re-gard it as the outpouring in a tangible

Friday morning dawned bright and lorious, a day never to be forgotten by form of that pure and strong yet simple faith which prompts you as a first duty to honor God and respect the priests, his ministers. Little did I think last Sunday when

less white, stood up as soldiers of Christ, bravely buckling on his armor to defend themselves against the temptations of this I expressed to you my most sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness constantly upreme over that imposing silence rose the grave sweet tones of our beloved Bishop, giving his blessing to the little ones seated before him. Two by two they approached the avished on me while in your midst that you were so soon again to make me the recipient of new favors. I fear that in the kindness and generosity I fear that in the kindness and generosity of your hearts you have over-estimated my humble efforts. Rest assured, however, that to work for both your spiritual and temporal interests was always to me a pleasure. Truly I shall experience the greatest pleasure in re-visiting the Emerald Isle, dear old Ireland ! the land of my birth and of my strongest affections where I shall see again the altar to receive the sacrament of Con. attar to receive the sacrament of Con-firmation, which was administered with fervor and piety by His Lordship, aided by our respected pastor, Father Connolly, and our very esteemed priest Father Fitz-patrick of Chesterville. The multitude all resumed their seats to hear his Lordship's address. Only those that were present



SIR—Your Chatham correspondent can-not be very conversant with the workings of the Separate School here, otherwise he would be a little more just in his distri-bution of praise and not bestow it all on the popular head-master.

Any person yisiting the girls' senior and junior departments of this school cannot fail to recognize at a glance the zeal and energy displayed by our good Ursuline ladies in imparting a good sound Catho-lic education to the pupils placed under their care. But why should it not be so? The incare. But why should it not be so? The material they use is strictly Catholic --text-books, etc. Their school rooms are beautifully filled up with religious pic-tures and emblems of our holy faith, so that the very atmosphere of their depart-ments is Catholic. Who, in visiting the boys'junior department, in charge of Miss McBrady, is not forcibly struck with this lady's superior talent both as a teacher and disciplinarian ? Miss McBrady has proved herself one of the most faithful and pains-taking teachers that could take charge of a school; and, although her pupils are all boys ranging from seven to twelve years, yet the order is perfect. But this lady, like our good nuns, has her heart in the work entrusted to her. Nor must we overlook the mixed department composed of the smallest pupils-boys and must we overlook the mixed department composed of the smallest pupils—boys and girls—under the commanding powers of Miss Dunn. This department of our Separate School was only called into ex-istence last New Years, and although it is only Miss Dunn's first school yet she has already shown her abilities as a good teacher

SENT BY EX.

LORNE'S SUCCESSOR.

Boston Republic.

It begins to look as if England's folly would cause her the loss of her Canadian

colonies in much the same way as her

colonies in much the same way as her avaricious greed and brutal tyranny de-prived her of those she formely held in this country. Certainly her conduct towards Canada for some years past has been cal-culated to extinguish all feelings of loy-alty in the Canadian breast, and unless all manliness and self-respect has fled the bosoms of our Northren neighbors, the appointment of the notorious Lansdowne as their governor-general will supply But what reflects still greater credit on these departments is the fact that they derive no benefit whatsoever from the head master. I fear I owe these good ladies an apology for having their names appear in print, especially as their work as their governor-general will supply whatever was wanting to bring about a declaration of Canadian independence. He will doubtless make a more active governor than Lorne, but his estivities how as it will be does not require propping up; it is solid and speaks for itself, excepting this:

and speaks for itself, excepting this: "Honor to whom honor is due." Perhaps, Mr. Editor, on some future occasion there may be a necessity of in-quiring more into the workings of that department which is under the special activity, born as it will be of callous inhumanity and greed, will hardly prove beneficial to the Canadians. He will look upervision of Mr. O'Hagan, and we can only hope that the praises lavished on this gentleman by your correspondent may have been fully merited. Yours, etc.,

A CATHOLIC RATEPAYER. Chatham, June 8th, 1883.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

DEAR SIR AND BRO .- Mr. Owen J. Clarey's business being of such a pressing nature that he was compelled to resign his position of Rec. Sec., which position he so ably and satisfactorily filled for the past year, his resignation was accepted with much regret, the association being reluctant to part with the services of such a trustworthy official. Mr. John J. Buggee, the worthy and esteemed 2nd vice-President, was unanimously elected Sec. in his place, and Mr. M. J. Rec. Sec. in his place, and the Maloney chosen 2nd vice in Mr. Bugee's hard and hetter choices could not have stead, and better choices could not have been made. The officers of Branch 9

President-William Leahey. rresident—William Leahey. 1st vice "—Patrick Daley. 2nd " "—Michael J. Maloney. Rec. Sec.—John J. Buggee. Asst. " —Michael Brennan. Fin. " -Geo. M. Weber. Treasurer-William Shannahan. Chancellor-William Sullivan. Marshall-Robert McCauley. Guard-James P. Nolan.

I was much pleased to read the excel-nt letters of your Paris and Amhersturg correspondents. Such beautiful let ers as these cannot fail to spread far and ide the merits, aims and objects of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Associati hich is without a doubt the society that infliction as this we are at a loss to underhas long been wanted in the Cathone church, for it gives to its members what hitherto could not be obtained unless by binner search societies. There are a societies in the Cathone be granted home rule, which, it will be remembered, England received with evi-dent displeasure when it was forwarded to

The C. M. B. A. is yet in its infancy. I would not be surprised before next Decem-Westminster, may have induced the



We b just received a stock of Luminous Crosses, Crucifixes and Statues, chich will be supplied on the following terms :

Luminous	Cross,	No.	1			81 25
••		No.				1 25
••	Crucifix	No.	4			3 00
**	66	No.	5			3 50
	Statue	No.	6			3 50
66		No.	7			3 50
BY EXPRE	SS ON RE	CEIPT	OF	PRICE.		
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Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

LOCAL NOTICES.

JUNE 15, 1883.

in the city. Also the latest furnishings.

136 DL For the Catholic

I wandered in the Gloomy with th While the shadow Rendered darke And my soul, it fo Since no one, m

VOL. 5

is the time t Suits from N

the most Fa the city.

Our assortmen cannot be beat

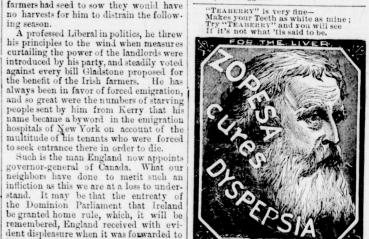
compare favorab

N

LOCAL NOTICES. Visit to London. SPECIALISTS from the International throat and Lung Institute 173 Church st., toronio, will be at the Tecumseh House, London, the first Thursday of every month, next visit being, June 7th, 8th and 9th. We make a speciality of treatment of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, consumption, and all diseases of the head, throat and lungs, using the Spirometer, the wonderful invention of M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, which conveys the medicines directly to the diseased parts. Consultation free. Sarnia, May 5th, 1883. Dear Sirs,-I write once more to you asking on to be so kind as to send me more medi-cine. I am getting well, very, very well. I have not been so well for three years as I am now. The dropiscal swelling is all eaving my body, but I am still taking the medicines for it. If more people would apply to you out the with lung disease. From Yenz Patient, From Yenz Patient, Tentonal Throat & Lung Institute, Intra Chonel Street, Torono, I Bangette ave., Detroit. Or Mangete ave., Detroit. Or Mangete ave., Detroit. Or Mangete ave., Detroit. Strenders, J. H. Moran wishes to notify both sends and the mablic ensements to patients.

upon the people intrusted to his care in much the same light as he considered the tenants on his Irish estates. It is a notoror 31 Lafayette ave., Detroit. CARRIAGES.—J. H. Moran wishes to notify his friends and the public generally that he has now on sale a large number of ladies' park phætons, Moran buggies, Timkin bugious fact that he rack-rented the latter so ous fact that he rack-rented the latter so outrageously that he acquired the reputa-tion of being the most inhuman landlord in Kerry. He squeezed yearly out of his tenants \$175,000, and spent the greater part of that sum in luxurious and riotous living in England and on the continent. When the famine of 1870 Stoarme upon park phaetons, Moran buggies, Tinkin bug-gies, Bruster buggies, Surry wagons, and a variety of others, which I am offering at remarkably low prices considering the ma-terial and workmanship. An early call so-licited. A few second-hand buggies, busi-ness wagons, and dog carts for sale. J. H. Moran, old stand, Richmond street, next Western Hotel. 244-2w Pride of the Venter When the famine of 1879.80 came upon Ireland and reduced many of his tenants to the verge of starvation, the only aid he ever proffered them was the paltry sum of \$100, which the Nun of Kenmare ob

Pride of the Valley again to the front. J. T. Burdlek, of Highgale, town of Oxford, Eigin Co., says, after suffering with dyspep-sia for five years he tried the PRTDE of THE VALLEY, and found a positive cure in three months. Many of my neighbors have met with the same result, and all that have used it join in saying it is the best Blood Purifier in the world. Positively removes all sur-plus bile, when all other medicines fail. For sale by all druggists. tained from him after repeated appeals. It is true he sent a shipload of seed pota-toes to the impoverished farmers, but it is equally true that he took good care to charge full market rates for them, and he probably would not have furnished them



In a few Words,

DR. JENNER'S

ld by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

DOMINION FOR

229 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

TEACHER WANTED.

PIANOFORTES.

Of French Manuf

And I sought in e In each silent c: For some little gl Even one bright But all my search Otscurity guard

When lo! with a l Did memory pro-In so sweet and to That all my sus And I prided mys Of the solace of Then her book of

me But oh ! on the I beheld that reco Which filled me And the pang of Was sharper th

Alluring Hope, ad Closed Memory And she poured p Till my heart w. Alas; that she she And promise wi

Then proud Reas picture Of study, of scie With ambition an O'er which priz And I saw the co When his toils a

And I thought, something To add warmth When affection c. Of friendship, l And I loved her, She answered, '

And I turned aga And walked wi And unthinking Where riches, a Then I heard the Seeking me, wi

London, June, '

CATH

Balt According to t the vaulting am has o'erleaped it officiousness, he tether at Rome, Vatican have be

uneasy lies the h honors of a baro Patrick Demp two New York ted in \$2,500 di the civil damage a woman who cl her husband to l thousand five h

llegal notice, printed without the know-ledge of the director or proprietor, caused the seizure of the paper. The acting editor and foreman printer were sen-tenced to six months' imprisonment, though the evidence showed that the placard was printed without their knowledge, in execution, it is supposed, of a plot to injure the proprietor, Mr. Harrington, member of Parliament for West-meath.

It is probable that the people of the ounty Longford will soon demand of Mr. Errington his resignation of his seat in Parliament, as there is much indignation felt against him.

address. Only those that were present could form any idea of the eloquence of that address. The solemn occasion, the low grave tone, the frequent emphatic cry "for God's sake, children," stirred that assembly more than words can tell, and as each one silently left the Church nothing but words of praise and adminition were heard from The tide of emigration from the port of Cork continues to flow still with undim-inished volume. The large number of between 3000 and 4000 was emigrated from Queenstown the second week of May, of which about 450 were state-aided and admiration were heard from every lip at the pious, fervent and exalted tone of His Lordship in addressing the emigrants. In reference to the transmis-sion of this latter class, it appears there was a considerable neglect of duty and

others' k

"Our Father who art in Heaven.

people and children. It seemed more like the voice of our Saviour appealing to his flock upon earth than the voice of a man, even of **a** Bishop. The holy fathers on Friday night ad-dressed a large assembly. The instruction given was very effective. The vivid illustrations and prayerful earnestness of absence of ordinary care on the part of the gentlemen appointed as agents in the West of Ireland, to see that these poor people were properly provided for on the arney. Says a recent report from Loughrea :he fathers gave striking proofs of the

fervency, and their plain unvarnished elo-quence soon reached the hearts of all, and A sad and touching scene was witnessed in this town the other day. It appears that many, very many, threw off the man o sin and put on the armor of God. some time ago, the guardians held out a hope to many poor families of a prospect of their being sent to America, etc., by the Saturday noon His Lordship gave u is farewell blessing. Glengary anxiously of their being sent to Anterna, etc., by the aid of Government Ioan. The poor peo-ple disposed of all their effects, and began to prepare. The names of a large num-ber were forwarded to the Local Governawaited him, and greatly regretting his hasty departure, we could only submit, for a higher voice than ours was calling

him hence. The mission closed on Sunday night b ment board for approval, but a large ment board for approval, but a large number were rejected, consequent on their having no friends in America. Out of the entire number 221 were selected, and told they would be despatched forth-with, However, owing to some hitch in the arrangement with the steamship com-pany the intending emigrants have been delayed for some weeks, and this delay. The mission closed on Sunday might by the establishment of the arch-confraternity of the Holy Family in our midst. Each family gladly accepting the family of Jesus, Joseph and Mary, for their model. One of the fathers still remained to visit those who were unable to attend, and ex-tend to them, the graces of the mission tend to them the graces of the mission, and by his zeal in the holy work of lelaved for some weeks, and this delay has entailed much loss and hardship on them. Recently a large number appeared

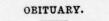
urging the sinner to repentance he left among his compatriots a feeling of es-teen and reverence which will not soon be forgotten. before the guardians and detailed much misery. One woman from the Woodford district said she had a family of fourteen. The ceremony of the First Communion

They broke up house and sold all. She was delayed over two months and had spent every shilling she had. For some weeks past they were in receipt of out-door dist but or hyperbolic for the first communition weeks past they were in receipt of out-door weeks past they were in receipt of out-door relief, but only got an amount which would not give each member of her family Ind-Connolly, for the very suitable, orderly and may share in this vanity.

affections, where I shall see again the friends and the scenes of my childhood. As often as I offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, whether at Knock or other sacred shrines in holy Ireland, I will remember the good people of St. John's Con-

gregation. I must now say good-bye till I return, and if ever joy and sorrow were blended together, they are in my heart on this casion-joy at going e-sorrow at leaving you. I hope when I return I shall find you all in the full enjoyment of health. I wish you every happiness and blessing. Once more good-bye.

Once more good-bye. JAMES E. CRINNON, C. C. ...



At lot 26, Con, 4, Hibbert, on June 1st, 1883, Joseph Montgomery, aged sixty-six years and two months, a native of Co.

Fermanagh, Ireland. Deceased emigrated to Canada in the year 1847, and settled at Cobourg, where he lived for four years, and then moved to Colborne Township, near Goderich. He remained there until the year 1870, when he moved to Hibbert, where he lived until his death. The cause of his death was paralysis. His remains were interred was paralysis. This femants were incremented at at Irishtown. There was over 150 carri-ages in the funeral cortege, which gave evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his neighbors. He leaves a full grown family of three boys and three girls, all well provided for.

BECAUSE the Church is not fashionable -because of the Church is not fusionable people who fill its temples, and whose greatest aim is to please God, regardless of the vain world that sneers at them—it is

ber to see branches established in Aylmer, Belleville, Bowmanville, Brockville, Bellevine, Bownanvine, Brockvine, Cobourg, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Merrickville, Morrisburg, Newmarket, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Picton, Port Hope, Smithsfalls, Thorold, Trenton, Uxbridge, Whitby and Woodstock.

Already I see a possibility of working up branches in Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Merrickville and Smithsfalls. It only requires the objects of the association to be known till men readily ask for admission into its ranks; now we learn of some of the best Catholics about to join the association. Since the annual election of officers no less than eleven have applied for membership, nine of whom have been initiated, and two about to be initiated at subsequent meetings. The present staff of officers is all that can be desired, men whose sole desire is to promote the welfare and interests of the association, and an association that pos-sesses such officers cannot fail to succeed, besides all the members of the branch work harmoniously together, each vieing with one another as to who can do the most for the welfare and prosperity of the branch. I was pleased to read the remarks of your Parisian correspondent on the subject of the pins, and I hope before ong to see it an established rule in the association, that all members wear those pins both in the hall, at meetings and on their breasts when travelling or in public and I further hope to see it an established rule that officers must wear their jewels at branch meetings, at least I think branch 9 is to enact a law to that effect for their branch, and doubtless such a law will be made universal. It is gratifying to read of the establishment of two more branches of the C. M. B. A. This makes 23 in Can-ada. That is it, speed the plough, don't stop till it numbers 123. May God bless and protect all the members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Yours fraternally, BRANCH 9, KINGSTON. ...

WHY suffer the torments and evils of ndigestion when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate and tone the digestive organs and cure the worst case of Dyspepsia.

THERE are few influences more detri-mental to health than a Constipated State of the Bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters speedily cures Constipation.

ministry to appoint Lansdowne as a rebuke and a punishment to the Cana-dians. His appointment ought to produce or hasten the declaration of Canadian In a lew words. We do not claim that ZOPESA will cure everything, but as a LIVER REGULATOR, and when the stomach and organs need invigor-ating to healthy action in case of weak diges-tion it will cure. For habitual costiveness, which affects the whole system and the head, to a degree that unfits one for work. ZOPESA acts certainly, quickly and pleasantly. Those trying it the first time are surprised how quickly it relieves the whole system; a single dose relieves. independence, and if our northern neigh-bors have the least spunk they will sever at once all connection with a country which sends her dolts and her scoundrels

at all did he not foresee that unless the

to govern them in order to gratify her spleen at the cost of their pleasure and prosperity.

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE. ELEGANTLY SUGAR-COATED. These Pills are a complete substitute for mercury or liner injurious substances, com-mon to this cher injurious substances, com-prepared with imost rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most select and highly,concentrated stratts, so compounded as to reach the endestratts, so compounded as to reach the endestratts, so compounded in the source of the stratts of the select and highly concentrated at the select and highly concentrated stratts, so compounded as to reach the endestratts are source of the bowers, liver and sith effective (selection as to diet or clothers, They are the result of many years of pransing. They are the result of many years of pransing out the disordered humors, and thorasing out the ing and enriching the blood. Single Box 25 certs, or 5 Boxes for \$1.00 200 Ask your Druggist of Storekeeper for Notice

Water Commissioners' Office, June 5th, 1883.

There will be no free water services put in after the 1st November, 1883. Body Doc 20 cents, or 5 Boxes for \$1.00 Ref Ask your Drugsist or Storekeeper for DR. JENNER'S PILLS, and take no other that may be represented to be "just as good." Ref Give them a trial; they are fully war-ranted. Prepared only at the Chemical Laborator-ies of





Scaled Tenders addressed to the under signed at this Department, and endorsed "Tender for Work." will be received unti

THURSDAY, THE 21st INST. for works at the following public institu

A PPLICATIONS will be received by the Trustees of the R. C. Separate School Board of Merritton, Ont., for a R. C. male school teacher holding a second class certifi-cate of qualification. Duties to commence the provide the second second second second second second the second secon Asylum for Insane, London .- Addition for Merritton, May 21st, 1883. HENRY HOREY, Sec.

Asylum for Insane, London. -- Addition for religious services. Asylum for Insane, Kingston.--Steam boil-ers and steam heating for cottage. Agricultural College, Guelph.--Propagating house, lecture room, etc. Plans and specifications for the above can be seen at this Department, and at the above Institutions, where forms of tender can also be procured. The *bona fide* signatures of two parties willing to become surcities for Con-tractors to be attached to each tender. The Department will not be bound to ac-cept the lowest or any tender, C. F. FRASER. Commissioner.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. Commissio Department of Public Works, Ontario, Toronto, June 11th, 1883. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 224.20

ut w wrecked home, heart crushed b the amount sink All the wealth compensate for

> Buf By famine, c British governm Irish people into is scarcely a wee hundreds and t speaking a last tears, to the un birth. Aye, ve with a vengeand once joyously going with blac and some fair da those exiled Iris a "vengeance." sow the dragon's get that these we band of armed God of hosts !

Freen The Carroll D. C., one of the societies that is closed its free ni school is closed of quality of inst Catholic night-s members of a (may be judged i by the gentlems address: "If a better a knowl chism, than of a science, literatur master tone, w others. It is a t symphony of t based. It is the is the one truth find it hardest to sands of them le ing experience.

> Philade Much of the c

with regard to Rome to the Iris up. And comp ing it transmitte nels, it is evider start a deliberate instrument for o of mischief possi of misrepresenta worth while to paring a few of