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Those who seek a pleasant land, with pure air and beautiful climate, should visit the island. All the pleasures of the seaside may be there enjoyed, with freedom from fog and wind, and numerous other evils which are sometimes found upon the mainland. One will be well treated, thoroughly enjoy himself, and never regret the visit.

**MONCTON TO ST. JOHN.**  
A journey of four hours or less is required to take one from Moncton to the commercial capital of New Brunswick. The greater portion of the distance, 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 monotonous wilderness, but when Hillsborough is reached, with the Petitcodiac River flowing 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 the road nears Hopewell, the country is a fine one, with its mountains in the distance and vast marshes reaching to the 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 far to look upon, and the crops are raised and some of the finest wheat to be found come from Hopewell and 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 farming district in Albert County. From 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.**  
is one of the places which is rapidly increasing in size and importance, and has the promise of as fair a future as any village in the Lower Provinces. It is situated in the beautiful Valley of the Kennebecasis, and has some of the most famous of the New Brunswick farms. Nature has made all this part of the country surpassingly fair to look upon; and it is just as good as it looks. The earth yields abundantly all kinds of crops, and the dairy products have a most enviable fame. Besides this, the people have push and enterprise and are making rapid strides in all branches of industry.

Some fair trout fishing is to be found in this part of the country. To the east and south are Walton, Grass, Theobald, Bear, White Pine, Echo, Chisholm, and other lakes, all within eighteen miles of the village. Eight pound trout have been caught in Chisholm Lake, though fish of that size are the exception. In Theobald Lake one man has taken ninety trout, averaging a pound each, in two days.

The visitor who is interested in mining should visit the manganese mines, ten miles from the village; and if he would like to see how the best of table salt is obtained, his curiosity may be satisfied by going to the Salt Spring, four miles away. As for views the best to be had is from Blanch's Hill, which overlooks the village and a large portion of the surrounding country.

Geologists tell us that these hills and bold heights seen in the vicinity of Sussex are the effects of a terrific current which once flowed through the valley, when all the country was submerged by a mighty flood. It is thought that this was the cause of the valley of the St. John River, but when that "once" is something as uncertain as the authorship of Ossian's poems. It was a long while ago, at any rate.

From Sussex to St. John, a distance of 44 miles, the country along the line is well settled, and abounds in beautiful villages. Hampton, the shiretown of King's County is in great repute as a summer resort for the people of St. John, a number of whom have fine private residences here. From this point the St. Martins and Upland Railways run across the country to the flourishing village of St. Martins, on the Bay shore. Hampton is a very pleasant place, and like Sussex, is making rapid advances year by year. To the west, 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 counting-rooms. The ornamental trees and carefully arranged grounds have a very pleasing effect. The Kennebecasis River flows close by the track for a distance of several miles, the hills rising to the distant shore in picturesque beauty. As a river-side is reached, one of the finest race-courses on the continent is seen. Here is the scene of some famous aquatic contests by famous oarsmen—Hannan, Ross, and others of lesser note. It was here on a beautiful autumn morning, years ago, that the renowned Paris crew struggled for victory. It was nearly opposite yonder wharf that a man of the English fleet was seen by the excited thousands to fall from his seat, and as the Paris crew shot ahead, what a cheer echoed from the vast crowd of human beings! Yet, how quiet was 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.

**SANT 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 the present city. Their descendants, animated by the centennials held in the United States, propose to celebrate the event in ample form. The occasion will be one of much interest to all who are present, 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.

The huge, drastic, gripping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by

St. John has, however, a history which extends back for much more than a century—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 of the annals of the colonies. Such a tale—a romance—deserves a better fate than to be presented in a mutilated form; the space at command in these pages would fail to do the narrative justice.

Apart from its Acadian annals, the history of St. John has little to interest the stranger. The city cannot boast of extensive fortifications, 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 substantial 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 caused a loss which has been estimated at figures all the way between twenty 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 associations are gone. The surroundings of the people are different. It is much like some of our familiar picture galleries where renovated that all the old light and shades were gone, and the dear old paintings brightened, varnished and set in new and gaudy frames.

Many of the new buildings are splendid specimens of architecture. The Custom House is one of which any city might be proud. The Post Office, the churches, and numerous other buildings, public and private, all 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. 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 favorable impression, and St. John is voted a rather nice sort of a place.

Outside of the city are several fine drives. One of these is out to Marsh Road, visiting the beautiful Rural Cemetery. This City of Tombs is situated most admirably for its purpose and none can fail to be struck with the quiet beauty which is everywhere seen throughout its shady walks. Another, and very attractive drive is over the Suspension Bridge. The river St. John takes its rise in the State of Maine and flows for 450 miles until it is emptied in the harbor on the Bay of Fundy. It, with its tributaries, drains two million acres in Quebec, six millions in Maine and nine millions in New Brunswick. Yet this great body of water is all emptied into the sea through a rocky chasm a little over five hundred feet wide. Here a fall is formed. It is a peculiar fall. At high tide the sea has a descent of fifteen feet into the river, and at low tide the river has a like fall into the sea. It is only at half-tide, or slack water, that this part of the river may be navigated in safety. At other times the wild tumult of the waters meets the eye. Across this chasm is stretched the Suspension Bridge, seventy feet above the highest tides, and with a span of 640 feet. This structure was projected and built by the energy of one man, the late William K. Reynolds. Few besides the projector had any faith in the undertaking, and he therefore assumed the whole financial and other responsibility, not a dollar being paid by the shareholders until the bridge was open to the public. In 1875 the bridge was purchased from the shareholders by the Provincial Government and is now a free highway. Beyond this is the Lunatic Asylum; a little further after passing Fairville, that famous drive, the Manawanish (Moose) Road, a splendid highway, in full view of the Bay of Fundy, with the line of the Nova Scotia coast visible forty miles away. This is one of the most pleasant drives to be had around St. John. Returning, Carleton, which lies across the harbor, may be visited, and one may see the ruins of Fort La Tour. Do not make the same blunder as the gifted Bayard Taylor, and mistake the Martello Tower for this fort. La Tour's stronghold is not so conspicuous, and there is very little to be seen of it. Houses are built on this historic ground, and they are not by any means imposing in their character; slabs and sawn are numerous, and the air is at times pervaded with a decidedly plain odor of fish. Such is Fort La Tour today; such is the place where lived and died "the first and greatest of Acadian heroes—a woman whose name is as proudly enshrined in the history of this land as that of any sceptred queen in European story."

A superior natural bathing place may be found at the Bay Shore, a short distance from Carleton. The situation is excellent, and were the place properly prepared for visitors, it would doubtless be much more extensively patronized than at the present time.

Leaving the city and driving through Portland, a town which may some day be part of the city proper, one may ascend Fort Howe, have a grand view of 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 enumerate all the pleasant places which may be visited by those having a team at their disposal for a few hours of a summer day.

The harbor of St. John is one of its GENTLEMEN—Your Hop Bitters have 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 Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.

J. C. STROZEL, 683 Falton St. Chicago, Ill.

great features. Deep and capacious, its swift currents and high tides render it free from ice during the most severe seasons. 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, light, signal, and quarantine station; and the opposite shore of the mainland, no hostile fleet could hope to gain the harbor without a desperate struggle. The harbor bounds the city on the west and south; to the east is Courtenay 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 water 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.

St. John is essentially a maritime city. Its wharves are always in demand for shipping, and vast quantities of lumber, etc., are annually exported to other countries. It is indeed the fourth among the shipping ports of the world, and St. John ships are found in every part of the seas of both hemispheres. Before the introduction of steam, its clipper ships had a fame second to none, and voyages were made of which the tales are proudly told even unto this day.

The commercial outlook in St. John is 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. They have much of their old-hand frankness and cordiality. Little attention is paid to caste in this democratic city, and the best society has only those barriers which sound common sense render necessary. The men who occupy the highest positions in the city to-day have worked hard to gain a living; and they are not ashamed to own it, or to be the friends of other workers who are still at the foot of the ladder.

The sympathies of the people are always with the stranger. They like to see visitors. Years ago, when there was no railway to Bangor, and but two trips a week were made by the steamer to Boston, the arrival and departure of the " Yankee Boat" were events of great local interest. About noon on the days the boat was expected, people began to inquire at the express office to learn the hour of her arrival at Eastport. So soon as the expected telegram came, the agent, in order to have time to attend to his business, put out a large sign, announcing the hour the steamer would reach St. John. Men read the words, glanced at the rates, and regulated their business so as to be on hand at the proper time. Ladies hurried their shopping so as not to be late on the great occasion. Everyone looked pleased. Shortly before the hour named, large numbers would gather around Reed's Point, and secure the most eligible places for the show. At length the long, low, white would be heard down the harbor, and at the sound coaches, express wagons, and private teams all came tearing down town, while on the sidewalks men, women and children hastened with joyful feet to the scene of action. The ceremony over, the people quietly dispersed, and strangers who had seen the crowd on the wharf, asked each other what they supposed to be other crowds walking the streets, were most favorably impressed with the life so apparent among the people. If this account be just a little overdrawn, the writer has no fear. St. John's people are not "thin-skinned," and can enjoy a joke at their expense, on any fair subject. The most caustic allusions to the fog cannot disturb their good nature, and altogether they can give and take to any extent, provided the shaft be not tipped with downright malice.

The ascent of the river to Fredericton is a very enjoyable trip. Steamers leave every morning during the summer. Steamers also cross the Bay of Digby and Annapolis; and three regular trips a week are made by the International Line to Eastport, Portland and Boston. The St. John & Maine Railway runs daily trains to Fredericton and Bangor, and from the latter place to Boston and other parts of the Union. The Grand Southern, a new line, runs to St. George and St. Stephen every alternate day. It will be seen that there are excellent facilities for reaching St. John.

The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors, easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package for any color.

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery.

Mr. Isaac Brown, of Bethwell, says that one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters did him more good, for a bad case of Salt Rheum, than \$500 worth of other medicine.

It is a singular fact that the cheapness of an article should even temporarily reduce its sale, and yet that was the experience of Messrs. Tuckett & Son in the introduction of their now celebrated "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. People who had been in the habit of smoking the finest Virginia tobacco, could not for a time be made to believe that they were offered the same article about one half the old price, and it was only by slow degrees that they were induced to put the question to the test of an actual trial. When they did adopt that test, however, it never failed to satisfy them.

**CATHOLICITY IN EUROPE.**  
VIEWS OF A CATHOLIC THEOLOGIAN RESPECTING 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 ecclesiastical instruction and careful home-education as one of the most effective preventives against the spreading contagion of infidelity as the best means of reforming our youth against the hostile doctrinal and socialistic tendencies now prevailing in Europe, and, to a great extent, in America.

It would be simple folly to wish to disguise the truth. The struggle in European countries, 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 at present in power go farther; they do not all disguise their purpose—or disguise it very faintly—of imbuing the minds of 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 BEING.**

The process of extinguishing in the minds and hearts of the youth of a nation the beliefs and sentiments, which have hitherto been the very breath of national life, has begun to be carried out systematically by the vast educational organizations controlled respectively by Paul Bert in France and by Signor Baccelli in Italy. How long the process will last, and how far it will extend, 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 enlightened readers to say. And be it also borne in mind that the official armies of educators are mightily assisted in their labor of dechristianizing the land by the teaching of the press and the

**TERRIBLE INFLUENCE OF AN IMMORAL LITERATURE.**

The battle for religion on the one hand, and scientific materialism and social anarchy on the other, is waged by education, and it is to be decided by education. This is the force which is to change the race of the earth, to reconstruct society from its foundation. Two striking examples of this creative and renovating power of education now present themselves to my mind. They will enable the reader to grasp the surpassing importance of the issue which I am endeavoring, with all my strength, to bring home to the minds of Americans.

The first example relates to the beginning and spread of Mormonism. We of the older generation remember how the public were half startled, half amused by the pretended discovery in western New York of the celebrated Book of Mormon. The imposture was surely transparent; the subsequent revelations of Joe Smith and Brigham Young were scarcely less monstrous frauds; the practices of the new sect were such as to offend all the deepest feelings of Americans. And

and the rigid seclusion with which Young surrounded his people, the Book of Mormon and the added revelations have become the law of life for nearly half a million of human beings! Such has been in our own free America and in our own days the result of Mormon education.

The other example is taken from the early history of Christian Spain, and affords, though in an opposite direction, an equally eloquent lesson. It will be familiar to historical students that the peninsula of Christianity in the Iberian peninsula from the end of the fourth to the sixth century was continually interrupted or marred by the arrival across the Pyrenees of successive waves of barbarian invasion. It is an unquestioned fact that these barbarians, whatever their name, were either heathens or Arians, and as such bitterly hostile to the native Christians. In the year 570 the Goths, under Atanaric, were the prominent power in Spain, 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.

But about the same year 570 one of the greatest men of all time, Leander, Bishop of Seville, who had for bosom friend and brother

**POPE ST. GREGORY THE GREAT**  
undertook to conquer and convert by the sheer force of education not only the Arian Goths, but the Saevis of Galicia and what remained in Andalusia of the Vandals. Aided by his people, Leander, says later by another and a greater brother, St. Isidore, 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, Suevis, Vandals, and the native Hispano-Romans.

From this school—for which Isidore compiled the first encyclopaedia ever published, and in which he and his associates taught every science wrote off—went forth men who in due time became kings of Spain, rulers of provinces, statesmen, and magistrates; men who became Archbishops and Bishops, and who established at Braga, Palencia, Toledo, Saragossa, and Barcelona university schools after the model of their alma mater.

**THIS THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE TAUGHT IN SEVILLE**  
by Leander and his brothers was borne like a fruitful seed, to all the cities of Spain, into the bosom of every family among the leading classes in the dominant and while, the fierce fanaticism of Queen Goswinda, the wife first of Atanaric and then of Leovigild the Great, and the zeal of her Gothic nobles and Arian Bishops, kindled a fearful civil war, in which Leander and Heremengild, the heir to the Gothic throne, were on the side of the national party and orthodox. It is one of the most tragic and romantic stories on record. But the insurrection was quenched in blood, Heremengild perishing in prison. Leander's appeal to the sword failed, manifest as his right to resist a power never accepted by the nation

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 Leovigild and Goswinda, the King fell sick and on his deathbed, professed himself a Catholic, and died recommending his son and successor, Reccaredo, to the fatherly care of Leander. The sequel is well known. Within two years after the death of Leovigild, Reccaredo, with the overwhelming 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 Spring of the year 1883 there is very much that recalls the Spain which from 570 to 583 was undergoing the creative influences of the education directed by the three immortal Sevillian brothers. More than a century ago Spain, in common with the other Neo-Latin nations and the vast Hispano-Portuguese colonial empire and the sea, was suddenly deprived of the services of some 30,000 men and trained and experienced educators of youth. No teachers equal to them either in acknowledged ability, or in that purity and nobility of life which is the formative power of good education—have ever taken their place in Spain or in Spanish America. We Americans, who are as little afraid of truth as we are of liberty, 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 hostile to any collective effort of the Spanish clergy and people to promote Christian education, or, indeed, to organize any well-understood system of education at all. Even now, the country has scarcely begun to rest from the theories of the late civil war, and men's souls are sadly divided by the political

**PASSIONS AND THE BITTER RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES**  
rising from the dynastic question. During at least seventy-five years of the past century the successive revolutions to which unhappy Spain has been subjected have been more ruinous to the social condition of her clergy and the religion of her people than all the centuries which witnessed the irruptions of the Northern barbarians. The Church has not only been despoiled of the little wealth left to her by the wasteful tyranny of the Hapsburg and Bourbon dynasties, but she has been degraded and degraded in the opinion of the nation by the systematic calumnies of the statesmen who robbed her, and of the irreligious press which hounded them on. It has been the consistent, and not unsuccessful aim of the spoiler and ruler so to impoverish the priest as to make his condition, his life, and his calling, degrading in his own eyes, and in that of the people. LET SERIOUS-MINDED MEN WHICH WELL AND DARE NOT SAY, on this subject.

The position of the Spanish clergy is one deserving of our deepest sympathies. Everything has been done to make them powerless for good. The late Bishop of Tui, in whose diocese I am writing, and who is now the retired Bishop of Ourense, wished, on taking possession of the former see, to raise the standard of education in his diocesan seminaries, and to appoint to the rural parishes none but clergymen of zeal, learning, and blameless lives. Everywhere he urged on pastors and on people the necessity of establishing Sunday schools. Those details I leave to Don Manuel Baronesa, formerly Mayor of Vigo. What he was rewarded for the good Bishop? That he was complained of as being too zealous, a troublesome innovator, who would not let off abuses alone, and the Minister removed him to his present see.

**OF THE DANGERS WHICH THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIANITY IS PRESENTLY**  
to 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 been given to any one human being in the year of grace 611 to approach St. Isidore, then gloriously filling, in Seville, the place of the sainted Leander, and to tell him that in Medina, on the shores of the Red Sea, was just beginning to grow the dread Mohammedan power, which a century later, in 731, was to sweep over the Spanish peninsula as restless as the simoon, what would have been the great Archbishop's answer? Not words of reproof to his reformer;

**NOT TO WHAT HIMSELF OF IN SUGGESTION**  
but to summon to him his brother Bishops, 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 school of Seville and its off-shoots kept the faith alive in the land as long as it did. Muslim 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.

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 irrepressible agencies which are at work on both sides of the Atlantic; to remedy any intellectual disease which is spreading so rapidly, not only among the Latin and Germanic people, but in the world tenanted by the Anglo-Saxon race—what can,

**WHAT OUGHT THE RELIGIOUS GUIDES OF THE PEOPLE TO DO?**  
Remember that the cry is to take out of the hands of the clergy all higher education, and even primary schools, and to deprive them of the right, or even the liberty, of educating candidates for the ministry in separate establishments. More than that, in order to deter young men from thinking of the Church, and to take away from the priestly calling, in the future which the people, as much as possible of its sacred character, theological students, even those in holy orders, are compelled to serve in the army. In but too many

instances parish priests have been torn from their flocks, forced to put on the military uniform and to march in the ranks against the enemy, not as chaplains but as common soldiers.

Such men as Depretis, the present Prime Minister of Italy, and MM. Paul Bert and Jules Ferry openly avow their objects in enacting and enforcing such laws.

**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 dechristianized, but where the tendency of ideas 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 pulpit and the Sunday-school the most effective 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 DISCHARGE BRITATING or allusions; to avoid the thrashing 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 attractiveness, will soon educate all his grown-up people, his fathers and mothers, especially, in a thorough knowledge of revealed religion and its duties. Parents thus instructed, Sunday after Sunday, will inevitably become in their homes the intelligent teachers and educators of their little ones.

The dangers which threaten Christendom are, moreover, from the clergy—the higher clergy—a special solicitude regarding the education of women. One of my chief hopes for the maintenance of religion in France, in the face of mighty array of anti-Christian forces, lies in the SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE, THE SOLID FIDELITY AND BRAVE SPIRIT

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 men, 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 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 plan followed in Lombardy 300 years ago by the saintly cousins Archbishops Charles and Frederick Borromeo. Let me not,

**AFTER MORE THAN FORTY YEARS SPENT IN THE PRIESTHOOD, BE DEEMED**  
inopportune if I press these considerations on men of all creeds in our own great country. While the old world is rocked to its foundations by forces more potent than dynamite, we are revelling in all the blessings of ungodly prosperity and peace. Let us not wrap ourselves up in fatal security. The first mutterings of the storm, the first faint oscillations of the approaching earth-quake, may be felt by the wise and wary among us.

When Thanksgiving Day annually returns, when I thank God for the Divine Blessing which has been given to me, let me guard His name and the knowledge of His law in mind and heart as something dearer even than the Constitution, which secures our freedom and our greatness. BERNARD O'REILLY.

**THE MARINER'S VOW.**

In a letter addressed to a friend in Tours, the captain of a French ship, Falcon recounts how he was miraculously preserved from shipwreck on the open sea, finding a haven at last on the coast of England.

"A thousand thanks for your good prayers! 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 victims, my vessel was very near being wrecked. The waves rose more than thirty feet above us. Suddenly the coast, with its seething breakers, appeared only two miles from our starboard, and the fury of the storm was driving us onward to certain destruction. Inevitable death stared us in the face. We could do nothing at all for the fury of the wind forced us to hold to the gunwale with both hands. "I called my crew together, and began a solemn prayer. There was no check 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, and 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 vow was pronounced, 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 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 confidence in Mary, Star of the Sea and Patroness of sailors, was gloriously rewarded.

The need of more for promoting personal aesthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose incomparable Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth.

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The Catholic Record
Published every Friday morning at 486 Richmond Street.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882.

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

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

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.

Essex landed in Ireland in April, 1599. Omond met him in Dublin with a force of fully 10,000 men, making the English forces in all about 35,000.

looking to peace. These propositions included complete liberty of conscience, pardon for himself and his allies throughout the kingdom; they also stipulated that the chief officers of state, the judges, and one half of the army, should for the future be Irish.

The sudden and unexpected appearance of her favorite, whose impatience carried him to her bed chamber, where he threw himself at her feet, and kissed her hand, at first disarmed the resentment of Elizabeth.

The historian then goes on to relate the humiliation of Essex on receipt of this sentence. The degraded courtier ventured, however, in the depth of his humiliation, to write to the queen.

Elizabeth had some intimation of these desperate resolutions. Essex was summoned to attend the council; but he received a private note, which warned him to provide for his safety.

Orders were immediately given for the trial of Essex, and the most considerable of the other conspirators.

and irresolution. The unhappy condition of Essex awakened her fondness afresh; resentment and affection shared her breast; at turns; the care of her own safety, and concern for her favorite.

Such was the untimely fate of Robert d'Evreux, earl of Essex. Brave, generous, affable, incapable of disguising his own sentiments or of misrepresenting those of others, he possessed the rare felicity of being at once the favorite of his sovereign and the darling of the people.

Elizabeth knew no happiness after the death of Essex. He was a popular favorite, and no sooner had he perished than his praises were on every tongue.

While Essex was in high favour with Elizabeth, she had given him a ring as a pledge of her affection; and accompanied it with a promise, that into whatever disgrace he might fall, or whatever prejudices she might be induced, by his enemies, to entertain against him, on producing that ring he might depend on her forgiveness.

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.

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. The coward sneaks to death to free himself from the conflict.

RESPECT FOR THE CLERGY.

Amongst a certain number of men styling themselves Catholics, there is at the present moment a very noticeable tendency towards disrespect for the clergy.

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.

On the third Sunday after Easter the Holy Father addressed a few stirring and touching words to the members of the Roman society of Catholic interests, whom he was graciously pleased to admit into his august presence.

DISCOURSE OF THE HOLY FATHER.

On the third Sunday after Easter the Holy Father addressed a few stirring and touching words to the members of the Roman society of Catholic interests, whom he was graciously pleased to admit into his august presence.

izing the fixed purpose of the society. There is among you a section that interests itself in the various Catholic schools founded with the same laudable intention as your society, which purposes to keep them prosperous and flourishing.

There is also amongst you a section 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.

"We had desired to say these few words to comfort your hearts, and add but another. We promise ourselves much from the growth of these good works and of others depending on your society, much from your well known piety and your evident love for the Church.

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 done so.

"I have not published the decree of the Congregation of the Index and I defy the most subtle jurist to find a single line in my pastoral letters bearing on their publication.

"If you take the trouble of comparing my letter of the 25th of February with the ordinance at the close of my pastoral instruction of January 22nd, you may satisfy yourself that the condemnation of which I speak in the incriminated letter is the same as that which I had pronounced, on my own responsibility, under the

conviction that that condemnation was quite sufficient for the purpose I had in view.

"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.

"In fine, I have, sir, maintained the rights of conscience and the liberty of fathers of families. I have invoked in support of our just protests the words spoken from the tribune by three of our former ministers of public instruction.

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 PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM IN HOLLAND.

The Parliamentary system of government does not seem to work with the satisfaction expected by its admirers in continental Europe.

Now in his quinquagesimo-third year, Mgr. Ploek, even as the light of the day is fading, the Sees that he has his judicious administration guarantee of the future of his diocese in Warsaw, Mgr. Ploek, even as the light of the day is fading, the Sees that he has his judicious administration guarantee of the future of his diocese in Warsaw, Mgr. Ploek, even as the light of the day is fading, the Sees that he has his judicious administration guarantee of the future of his diocese in Warsaw.

throughout its diocese attendant circuit two things clear rapid disintegration liberal party in political inefficiency tary system as a This system was hailed as the modern time for all evils, political has now, however, often found want disposed to think mark, that it was on the continent, century.

CATHOLIC

A Polish writer that the whole with profound joy the news of the gave bishops to One must have li state of spiritual the Poles to app the gratitude felt throughout Pola Holy See. The pastors called on people is as wise sisting entirely throughout the virtues and lea The two most i as well on acco of responsibility pal Sees of War Public attention account more p to these cathedra at length found Warsaw, because character in the c of course, to be in the eyes of a active centre of and its clergy h tinguished for ze aware of the diffi tion Mgr. Ploek hesitated to accep of that ancient No one, however could fill so high tion. The firm rare pruden sacerdotal virtu profundity of vi tended relation country and his with its best a all combined to which he at leng moted at an earl pal dignity, Mgr the very prime of the third episcop called on to fill. of Ploek, he wa government and in exile. Recal instance of Plo pointed to the Now in his quinquagesimo-third year, Mgr. Ploek, even as the light of the day is fading, the Sees that he has his judicious administration guarantee of the future of his diocese in Warsaw, Mgr. Ploek, even as the light of the day is fading, the Sees that he has his judicious administration guarantee of the future of his diocese in Warsaw.



throughout its duration, with all its attendant circumstances, brought two things clearly into view, 1, the rapid disintegration of the so-called liberal party in Holland, 2, the practical inefficiency of the Parliamentary system as applied to Holland. This system was, a few years ago, hailed as the greatest triumph of modern times, the panacea for all evils, political and social. It has now, however, been tried and so often found wanting that many are disposed to think, with Prince Bismarck, that it will not, at all events on the continent, survive the present 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 position 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 station. The firmness of his character, his rare prudence and his eminent sacerdotal virtues, his breadth and profundity of view, in fine his extended relations with the entire 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. Promoted at an early age to the episcopal 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 in exile. Recalled in 1875 at the instance of Pius IX., he was appointed to the bishopric of Cujad.

Now in his quality of Archbishop of Warsaw, Mgr. Popiel shall shine even as the light placed on the mountain top. The good accomplished in the Sees that have already enjoyed his judicious administration is a sure 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, or exiles make heroic efforts to procure the spiritual succor of which they stand in need. They tax their individual resources, however limited these may be, to support a priest or erect a chapel according to their means.

The residence of the archbishop at St. Petersburg renders his position more than ordinarily difficult. It is worthy of remark that notwithstanding the nomination by the Holy Father of so many bishops at the one time, their number is quite limited when compared with the population. The united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the colonies, includes about ten millions of Catholics, governed by 133 bishops, whereas throughout the whole of ancient Poland with a Catholic population of eighteen millions, there are but thirty-one bishops. Another fact worthy of mention is that as soon as the Russian 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 the spiritual and temporal powers when manifestly the bad faith of the 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 all ages.

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, who were sentenced in February to confinement in Kilmainham jail for six 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 Lavignerie, Archbishop of Algiers, has been authorized by the Pope to call the attention of the French government to the difficulty the Pope has in preventing the tension between the Vatican and France from becoming an open rupture, and to show it how impatiently the enemies of the republic await such a result. The government has made an amicable reply to the Cardinal's communication.

— We have received a communication from a respected Catholic of Kingston, suggesting the propriety of holding a public procession in that city on Corpus Christi every year. We beg respectfully 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 Cailly, of Newark, N. J., said recently, that in nearly ten years of ministry 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 permanently cured by any statutory enactment, and that the remedy must be more radical and applied further back than by seeking the intervention of the Legis-

latures and the Divorce Courts. The root of the difficulty is found in our social laxity, in the improper training and education of young people of both sexes, the disadvantages under which courtship is 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 200 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 thralldom of heartless alien landlords.

— In referring to a contemplated meeting of the Irish National League the Boston Pilot says: "It is a sign that 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 a State organization of the League. Further 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's Church 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 Irenaus 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. Taylor, 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. We would like 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 Parliament on the question of Orange incorporation, as well as on other matters 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 ministers 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 unrebuked 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 than any weight of port, imparted dignity. One instinctively, and without exactly knowing why, accorded him the distinction of being a personage—that is, some-

thing more than a mere person. The mould of his features was Irish. His eyes were blue and piercing. His grayish brown hair was smoothed until it glistened. His hands were small and almost womanish 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.

A 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 GENERAL 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 idea was happily conceived and most gracefully executed. Cards of invitation for the 7th inst. were issued bearing upon 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 lovingly strode from the Great Union band, stationed 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 excellent 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 business and professional men, the whole being presided over by Mayor C. D. 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. P. Doran, ex-Mayor Dawson, Rev. Fathers Shanley and Neelis of St. Paul, Mr. Dennis Ryan, Rev. Father Coffey of the Catholic Record, Canada; Sheriff King, Mr. W. L. Kelly, Capt. McCarthy, and others.

After a reasonable time devoted to discussing the edibles, Mayor O'Brien arose and announced that some toasts had been prepared which Mr. C. M. McCarthy would present as toastmaster. Mr. McCarthy accordingly read the first regular toast and called upon Father Shanley to respond. It was as follows: "America—May the blood of Irishmen, freed from the shackles of the past, be consecrated to the freedom and preservation of the republic, cement the friendship of our adopted country for our mother land."

In responding to the toast Father Shanley 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 tribute to another Irishman with such a shining record and such an honest and disinterested purpose as the guest of the evening—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 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."

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 unselfish patriotism still lives and that integrity is the greatest of all security."

When the guest of the evening, Mr. Egan, rose to respond, he spoke in the record with the most earnest and long continued applause. When quiet was restored he said:

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 he 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 people 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 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 taken and have sacrificed all they had for the cause. But for the aid in this country the Irish cause in Ireland would have been crushed out. After ages of tyranny it has been no small trouble to bring forth

organization in Ireland, and now no amount of coercion will drive her people back into the old rut. They are perfecting the National League. They are ostracising the landlords. A large number of our citizens are prepared to fight for freedom, and I have no doubt you in America ready to assist them when offered a proper and suitable occasion presents itself. [Loud cheering.] To attempt to fight without the occasion would be criminal. It had been said by Englishmen that it was best to let the Irish cause in Ireland grow to a head and then lance it. We do not propose to give the cause such an advantage over us. We should feel anxious to see to it that military discipline is kept up to a high state of perfection as possible, so that we may be ready whenever the occasion is presented. In the 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 defiant agitation continually kept up to gain the liberties of Ireland without violence. Mr. Egan stated that a resolution was offered by a priest at the Philadelphia convention, 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 30,000,000 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 nationalities that compose our population; and 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. In giving the whole of his remarks Mr. Egan was strongly affected and on one or two occasions he was compelled to stop and compose himself. It was evident throughout that the whole-hearted 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 hands of steel the unsated seas of the north and east and the waters of the far Pacific. All actions lay tribute at her feet as she stands in the gateway 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 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 wildest state. He referred to the different nationalities 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 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 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 do we find such merchant princes (referring 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, who has soon had opportunity, like Washington, to refuse the crown and accept the presidency of a free people.

Mr. William L. Kelly responded at some length to this. He found words inadequate to do justice to the subject. He declared that Charles Stewart Parnell was the first man of his race to-day, the first in the hearts of his countrymen, and the first in the hatred of Ireland's enemies. In going into the Irish cause he sacrificed all he had, socially and financially, and exposed himself to shame, disgrace 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 to rest until they have put the cause of Ireland in a position it never before occupied and has raised it up in the United States a host of friends. He believed the cause that Parnell was championing would at last succeed and that the people of Ireland would be led out from bondage to freedom.

Our commerce and manufactures, pregnant 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 this in a very happy manner, referring to the broad principles of commerce that prevailed 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 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 of the Irish people was that Patrick Egan had done his full duty. He spoke highly of what the land league had done, and declared that the landlords could never again fix the rent for the Irish people.

We have given the enemies of Ireland a blow, he said, and we will follow it up. Irish landlordism is ended. He declared there was no land under the sun where people were so oppressed as they have been in Ireland, but he felt confident the end was coming and that the time was near at hand when Ireland would be free. Father Coffey, of the Catholic Record, was then called on to respond to the same toast, and received with prolonged applause. He said that though present by the merest accident, having on that morning arrived there on urgent business, he felt the heartiest satisfaction in being enabled to give expression before such an audience assembled in the metropolis of the great American North West, to his high regard for the honored guest of the evening. Father Shanley had stated that Mr. Egan's name was a household word in every Irish home in the United States. He had pleasure in adding that that was a name also revered and venerated by the patriotic Irishmen of 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-government. He felt proud of his country, as indeed any man of Irish blood should who recognized the fact that its legislation had been very largely shaped by Irishmen 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 Home Rule for Ireland by the Parliament of Canada. (Applause.) Everywhere throughout the Dominion, there was among the clergy and people the warmest feeling of sympathy for Ireland. Irishmen were everywhere to be found in the Dominion, from Vancouver to that fair Acaadian land immortalized like their own lovely waters of Munehaha in the sweet song of Longfellow (cheers).

The Irish clergy in Canada were a numerous, a learned and an influential body. And Irishmen in Canada had succeeded, as all knew they had, it was due to the 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 day he hoped would never come when such disgraceful legislation would be enacted in any part of the American continent. Father Coffey concluded by stating that the Canadian friends of the Irish cause had every confidence in the integrity, ability 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 Ireland's freedom. (He then sat down amid prolonged applause.)

After this, speeches were made to a number of volunteer toasts by Capt. McCarthy, M. J. O'Connor, Father O'Donohue and C. M. McCarthy. Mr. P. H. Kelly explained that the holding of the banquet was due mainly to Mr. P. T. Kavanagh, which compelled that gentleman 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 PICNIC.

The Missions of Bothwell, Alvinston, Thameville and Wardsville propose holding a grand Union Picnic on Tuesday, June 26th, 1883. This promises to be the greatest event of the season. The grove near the Bothwell Railway Station, will be fitted up and equipped with dining rooms, croquet lawns, speakers' platforms, rostrums, swings, base ball diamonds and other accompaniments. Banners, flags and streamers will float on the breeze, and strangers from a distance will see the picnic grove as soon as their train arrives. 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, Fairbanks, M. P's. Messrs. Meredith, Cascard, Clancy, Graham, Johnston, M. P's. Rev. A. McKeeon, Rev. F. Williams, and many other distinguished speakers. The Grand Trunk will run several excursion trains to the picnic and will sell return tickets to Bothwell at less than half fare from London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Chatham 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 doubtless be a most attractive feature on the occasion.

The great 7th Fusilier red 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 promenade 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, 90 cts.; Belle River, 50 cts.; Stony Point, 50 cts.; Chatham, 40 cts.

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

Every Catholic Family Should Have It.

John Hennebery, Esq., Indianston, 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."

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 Scotland what Sir Tatton Sykes is doing for the Catholics of England—build a Cathedral for the Archbishop of Glasgow.







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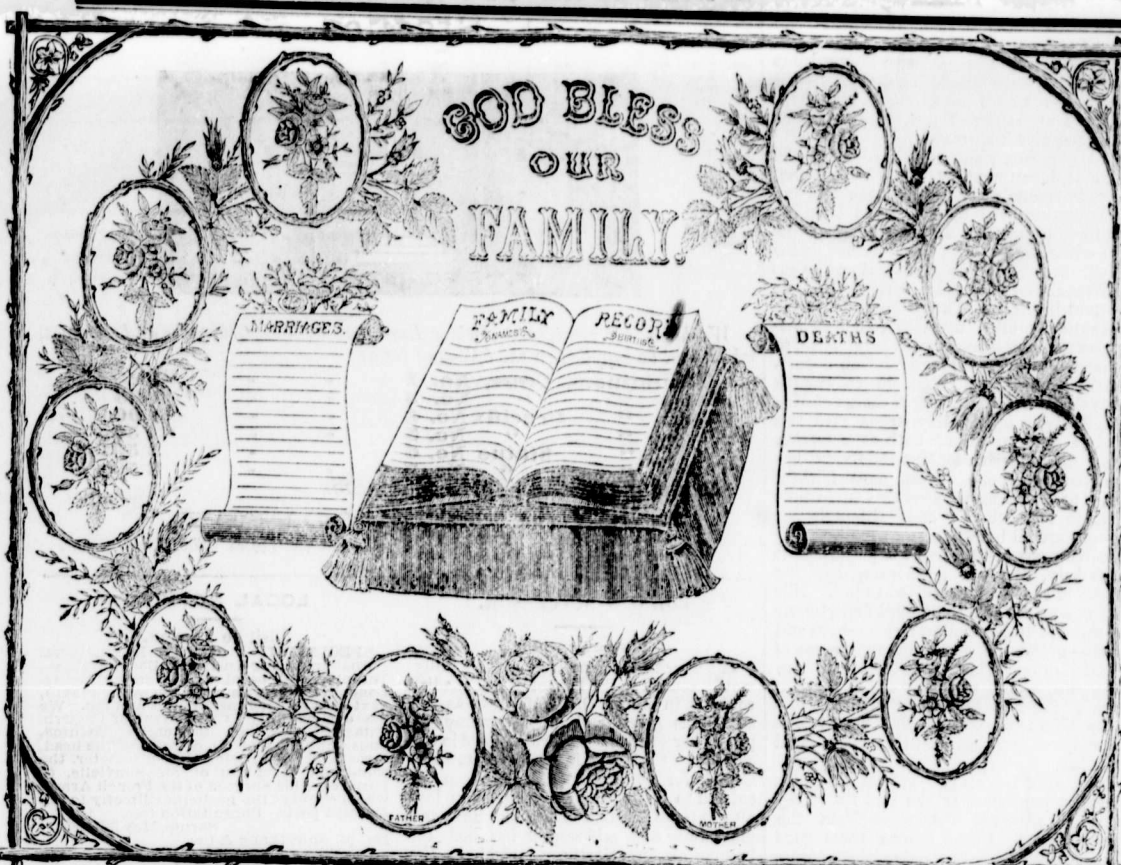
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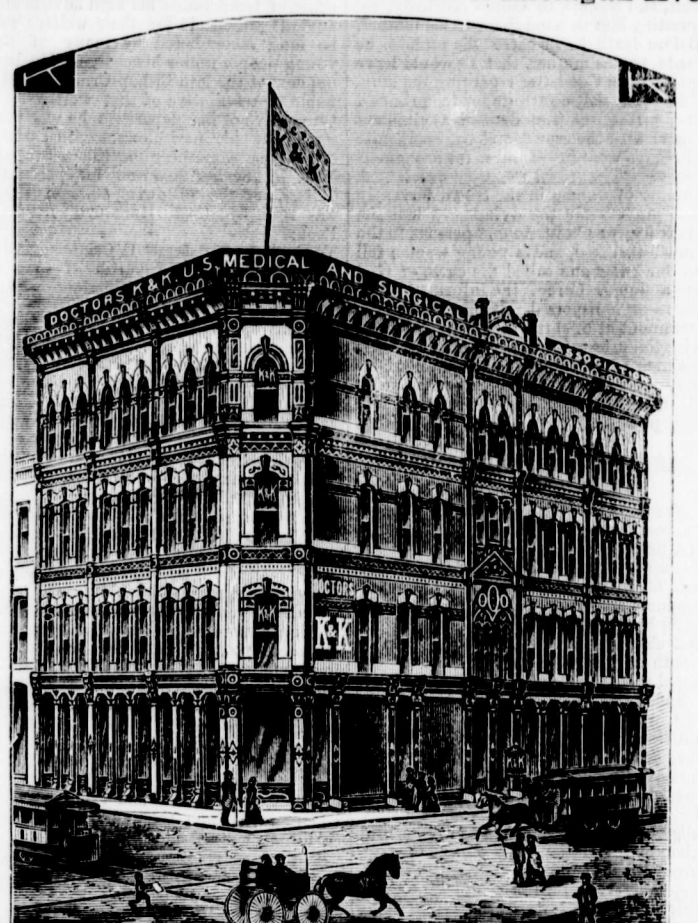
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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. Make New Blood. Ask the most eminent physician. Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritations of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints...

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20 MILLION ACRES of the best Wheat, Farming, Grazing and Timber Lands are for sale by the Northern Pacific Railroad...

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INDEX. TO DISEASES, COMPLAINTS AND ACCIDENTS WHICH HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL IS EMPLOYED TO CURE OR RELIEVE.

Vital Questions. Ask the most eminent physician. Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritations of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints...

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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

A large number of evictions have taken place in the county Leitrim recently and will have been issued for many more.

At the meeting of the Loughrea board of guardians, May 15, a letter was read stating that a poor woman expired from destitution and exposure at Ganty, a village in the district.

A memorial to the government praying 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 Kelly.

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 Crooke on Sunday visited Tipperary, one of the parishes in his diocese. 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 distress of 5,000 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, Ballylinesty, Templebroin. These calves were sold on the 14th ult., at the fair of Cluggin, near Limerick, and brought the handsome sum of £800. The liveliest interest was taken in the sale, everybody looking upon it as a novel way of raising church funds.

Rev. Thomas Hickey, P. P., of Mullinshone, 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 Mullinshone church on the 16th ult., and were largely 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 400 over the corresponding period this time twelve months. It also discloses that there has been a diminution in the emigration from England and Scotland. It appears that in future the emigration funds will be issued monthly.

Several evictions of a very cruel nature 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 8, but Dolan made a desperate resistance. He was afterwards arrested and carried before a magistrate, who fined him 20s, which he was unable to pay. He was sent to the bridewell.

London, June 6, 1883.—Next to the passage of the Land and Arrears Acts the most important victory gained by the Irish Parliamentary Party is the acceptance 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 proposed by its authors, it will create a revolution in the life and condition of a miserable 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 another.

American can form an idea of the insecurity of political life in Ireland from the action of the resident magistrates in the case of the Kerry Sentinel. An illegal notice, printed without the knowledge of the proprietor, caused the seizure of the paper. The managing editor and foreman printer were sentenced 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 Westmeath.

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

The tide of emigration from the port of Cork continues to flow still with undiminished 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 emigrants. In reference to the transmission of this latter class, it appears there was a considerable neglect of duty and 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 journey.

Says a recent report from Loughrea.—A sad and touching scene was witnessed in this town the other day. It appears that 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 aid of Government loan. The poor people disposed of all their effects, and began to prepare. The names of a large number were forwarded to the Local Government 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 to they would be despatched forthwith. However, owing to some hitch in the arrangement with the steamship company the intending emigrants have been delayed for some weeks, and this delay has entailed much loss and hardship on them. Recently a large number appeared before the guardians and detailed much misery. One woman from the Woodford district said she had a family of fourteen. 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 relief, but only got an amount which would not give each member of her family ind-

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 relief to the poor people.

Dublin, June 9.—Timothy Kelly, who was convicted of participation in the Phoenix Park murders, was hanged at Kilmainham jail at 8 o'clock this morning by a Kelt and been reviewed. There was a large crowd outside the prison, but no disturbance. It is believed Kelly died without making a statement.

Dublin, June 9.—Varian, a member of the Prisoners' Aid Society, called upon the Rev. James E. Crinnon, for the last two years Curate of St. John's Church, Arthur, departed on a visit to his friends and relatives in Ireland. Scarcely in so short a time has any clergyman made such a permanent and lasting impression for good on his parishioners. Father Crinnon was a strong and noble representative of that worthy line.

On the eve of his departure he was presented by his parishioners with a purse containing something in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty or sixty dollars, and the following address, which was read by John Harcourt, Esq., of Lond. To the Reverend James E. Crinnon, Assistant Priest of the Parish of Arthur, in the County of Wellington, Ontario:—

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 Catholics of the parish of Arthur and of your many friends therein beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse.

Your intended departure was only learned by me 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 unfortunately 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, education and temperance, and the unwearied 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 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 special effort will be made to enable you to do so in a more suitable manner the appreciation of your zeal, devotion and energy in promoting the cause of religion, education and temperance, and the unwearied solicitude manifested by you for and in the welfare of every one in the parish, socially and religiously.

On Thursday night the mission was opened by the Father, and in the afternoon the members present they were held with their true Every one was anxious to obey the call and bow with submission to the fervent and eloquent appeals of the holy father, given with such strength of purpose and Christian zeal as to pierce the hearts of those who perhaps had not repented. He pleaded the first line of prayer which he had in years long gone by at their mothers' knee.

On Friday morning dawned bright and glorious, a day never to be forgotten by children, pastor and people, when about one hundred little ones, arrayed in pure white, stood up as soldiers of Christ, bravely bucking on his armor to defend themselves against the temptations of this world. Silence reigned supreme, and 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 altar to receive the sacrament of Confirmation, which was administered with fervor and piety by His Lordship, aided by our respected pastor, Father Connolly, and our very excellent Father Fitzpatrick of Chesterville. The multitude resumed their seats to hear his Lordship's 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 admiration were heard from every lip at the pious, fervent and exalted tone of His Lordship in addressing the 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 addressed a large assembly. The instruction given was very effective. The vivid illustrations and prayerful earnestness of the fathers gave striking proofs of their fervency, and their plain unvarnished eloquence soon reached the hearts of all, and many, very many, threw off the man of sin and put on the armor of God.

Saturday noon His Lordship gave us his farewell blessing. Olegary anxiously awaited 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 by the establishment of the arch-confraternity of the Holy Family in our midst. Each family gladly accepted a feeling of duty, and the names of the members were read. One of the fathers still remained to visit those who were unable to attend, and extend to them the graces of the mission, and by his zeal in the holy work of urging the sinner to repentance he left among his compatriots a feeling of esteem and reverence which will not soon be forgotten.

The ceremony of the First Communion and of Confirmation, followed by the mission, have resulted in a great deal of spiritual good in our midst, and reflects great credit on our worthy pastor, Father Connolly, for the very suitable, orderly and

appropriate arrangements made in due season for those various ceremonies, and pastor's blessing descends upon his people, that 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.

Morrisburg, June 6th, 1883.

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 a visit to his friends and relatives in Ireland. Scarcely in so short a time has any clergyman made such a permanent and lasting impression for good on his parishioners.

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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 special effort will be made to enable you to do so in a more suitable manner the appreciation of your zeal, devotion and energy in promoting the cause of religion, education and temperance, and the unwearied solicitude manifested by you for and in the welfare of every one in the parish, socially and religiously.

On Thursday night the mission was opened by the Father, and in the afternoon the members present they were held with their true Every one was anxious to obey the call and bow with submission to the fervent and eloquent appeals of the holy father, given with such strength of purpose and Christian zeal as to pierce the hearts of those who perhaps had not repented. He pleaded the first line of prayer which he had in years long gone by at their mothers' knee.

On Friday morning dawned bright and glorious, a day never to be forgotten by children, pastor and people, when about one hundred little ones, arrayed in pure white, stood up as soldiers of Christ, bravely bucking on his armor to defend themselves against the temptations of this world. Silence reigned supreme, and 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 altar to receive the sacrament of Confirmation, which was administered with fervor and piety by His Lordship, aided by our respected pastor, Father Connolly, and our very excellent Father Fitzpatrick of Chesterville. The multitude resumed their seats to hear his Lordship's 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 admiration were heard from every lip at the pious, fervent and exalted tone of His Lordship in addressing the 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 addressed a large assembly. The instruction given was very effective. The vivid illustrations and prayerful earnestness of the fathers gave striking proofs of their fervency, and their plain unvarnished eloquence soon reached the hearts of all, and many, very many, threw off the man of sin and put on the armor of God.

Saturday noon His Lordship gave us his farewell blessing. Olegary anxiously awaited 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 by the establishment of the arch-confraternity of the Holy Family in our midst. Each family gladly accepted a feeling of duty, and the names of the members were read. One of the fathers still remained to visit those who were unable to attend, and extend to them the graces of the mission, and by his zeal in the holy work of urging the sinner to repentance he left among his compatriots a feeling of esteem and reverence which will not soon be forgotten.

The ceremony of the First Communion and of Confirmation, followed by the mission, have resulted in a great deal of spiritual good in our midst, and reflects great credit on our worthy pastor, Father Connolly, for the very suitable, orderly and

appropriate arrangements made in due season for those various ceremonies, and pastor's blessing descends upon his people, that 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.

Morrisburg, June 6th, 1883.

CHATHAM SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. Sir—Your Chatham correspondent cannot be very conversant with the workings of the Separate School here, otherwise he would be a little more just in his distribution of praise and not bestow it all on the popular head-master.

Any person visiting 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 Catholic education to the pupils placed under their care. But why should it not be so? The material they use is strictly Catholic—text-books, etc. Their school rooms are beautifully filled with religious pictures and emblems of our holy faith, so that the very atmosphere of their departments 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 lady, like our good nuns, has her heart in the welfare of her pupils. Nor 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 existence last New Year, and although it is only Miss Dunn's first school yet she has already shown her abilities as a good teacher.

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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 does not require propping up; it is solid 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 inquiring more into the workings of that department which is under the special supervision 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. Clary'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 officer. Mr. John J. Bugge, the worthy and esteemed 2nd Vice-President, was unanimously elected Rec. Sec. in his place, and Mr. M. J. Maloney chosen 2nd Vice in Mr. Bugge's stead, and better choices could not have been made. The officers of Branch 9 therefore are:—

President—William Leahy. 1st Vice—"Patrick Daley. 2nd—"Michael J. Maloney. Rec. Sec.—"John J. Bugge. Asst.—"Michael Brennan. Fin.—"John A. Sheher. Treasurer—William Shanahan. J. Chancellor—William Sullivan. Marshall—Robert McCauley. Guard—James P. Nolan.

I was much pleased to read the excellent letters of your Paris and Amherstburg correspondents. Such beautiful letters as these cannot fail to spread far and wide the merits, aims and objects of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, which is without a doubt the society that has long been wanted in the Catholic church, for it gives to its members what hitherto could not be obtained unless by joining secret societies.

The C. M. B. A. is yet in its infancy. I would not be surprised before next December to see branches established in Aylmer, Belleville, Bowmanville, Brockville, Cobourg, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Merrickville, Morrisburg, Newmarket, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Preston, 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 object 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 possesses such officers cannot fail to succeed, besides all the members of the branch work harmoniously together, each vying 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 long to see it an established rule in the association, that all members wear those pins both in the hall, at meetings and in 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 the 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 Canada. That is it, speed the plough, don't stop till it numbers 123. My God bless and protect all the members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

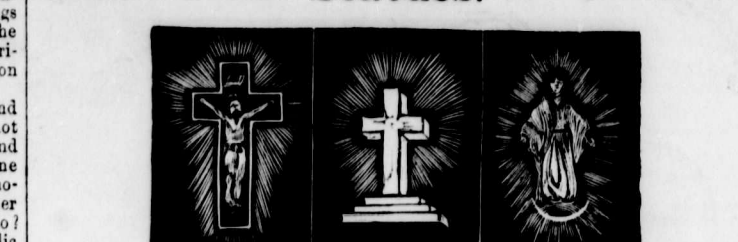
Yours fraternally, BRANCH 9, KINGSTON.

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

THERE are few influences more detrimental to health than a Constipation of the Bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters speedily cures Constipation.

Department of Public Works, Ontario, Toronto, June 11th, 1883. 221-27

Luminous Crosses, Crucifixes and Statues.



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

Table listing prices for Luminous Crosses, Crucifixes, and Statues. Includes items like 'Luminous Cross, No. 1' for \$1.25 and 'Crucifix No. 4' for \$3.00.

SENT BY EXPRESS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

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 avaricious greed and brutal tyranny deprived her of those she formerly held in this country.

He will doubtless make a more active governor than Lorne, but his activity, born as it will be of calous humanity and greed, will hardly prove beneficial to the Canadians. He will look upon the people intrusted to his care in much the same light as he considered the tenants on his Irish estates. It is a notorious fact that he rack-rented the latter so outrageously that he acquired the reputation of being the most inhuman landlord in Kerry.

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 obtained from him after repeated appeals. It is true he sent a shipload of seed potatoes 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 at all had he not foreseen that unless the farmers had seed to sow they would have no harvest from him to distract the following season.

A professed Liberal in politics, he thurs his principles to the wind when measures curtailing the power of the landlords were introduced by his party, and steadily voted against every bill Gladstone proposed for the benefit of the Irish farmers. He has always been in favor of forced emigration, and so great were the numbers of starving people sent by him from Kerry that his name became a byword in the emigration hospitals of New York on account of the multitude of his tenants who were forced to seek entrance there in order to die.

Such is the man England now appoints to a degree of influence and power which she has never before bestowed on any one person sent by her from Kerry that his name became a byword in the emigration hospitals of New York on account of the multitude of his tenants who were forced to seek entrance there in order to die.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Visit to London. SPECIALISTS.—After suffering with International Throat and Lung Institute 175 Church St., Toronto, 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 most powerful and wonderful invention of M. Souville, of Paris, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, which converts the medicines directly to the diseased parts. Consultation free. Dr. M. SOUVILLE & Co., 15 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 15 La Fayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., May 5th, 1883.

DR. M. SOUVILLE & Co. Write, enclosing stamp for copy of letters, you to be so kind as to send me more medicine. I am getting well, very, very well. I have not been so well for three years as I am now. The dropsical swelling is all leaving my body, but I am still taking the medicine for it. If more people would apply to you for your treatment there would not be so many die with lung disease. From your patient, FANNIE DENSMORE, Sarnia, Ont., 175 Church Street, Toronto, 15 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 15 La Fayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., May 5th, 1883.

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 phaetons, Morgan buggies, Tinkin buggies, Bruster buggies, Surrey wagons, and a variety of others, which I am offering at remarkably low prices considering the material and workmanship. An early call solicited. A few second-hand buggies, business wagons, and sled carts for sale. J. H. Moran, old stand, Richmond Street, near Western Hotel, 214-25.

Pride of the Valley again to the front. J. T. Burdick, of Highgate, town of Oxford, Eight Co., says, after suffering with dyspepsia for five years he tried the PRIDE 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 both in saying that they are cured, and in the world. Positively removes all surplus bile, when all other medicines fail. For sale by all druggists.

"TEA-BERRY" is very fine— "Makes your Teeth as white as mine; Try "TEA-BERRY" and you will see if it is not what you need." London, June 11th, 1883.

FOR THE LIVER. DR. JENNER'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE. ELEGANT TASTE. These Pills are a complete substitute for many of the most dangerous substances, commonly used in this class of preparations. They are prepared with the most rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most selected and highly concentrated extracts, so compounded as to reach the end of the digestive tract, in its derangements, and to cleanse the bowels, liver and stomach. Being composed of vegetable and mineral extracts, they can be taken at all seasons without restriction as to diet or clothing. They are the result of many years of practical experience, and operate effectively, cleansing out the disordered humors, and thoroughly purifying and enriching the blood.

In a few Words. We do not claim that ZEPERIA will cure every case of DYSPEPSIA, but we do claim that when the stomach and bowels are acting in a healthy manner, the system is in a state of health, and the whole system and the mind are benefited. ZEPERIA acts certainly, and it is the only medicine trying it the first time are surprised how quickly it relieves the whole system; a single dose relieves.

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VOL 5.

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Our assortment cannot be beaten compare favorably in the city.

Also the latest furnishings. 136 DU For the Catholic