

Written for the RECORD. Michael Davitt.

Noble martyr for dear Erin, bravest son for standard bearers, fearless son of highest honor, would he, gallant, Irish patriot...

FATHER TOM BURKE'S LENTEN SERMONS.

On the second Sunday evening of Lent Father Thomas Burke, the great Dominican preacher, delivered his second Lenten sermon in Donnick Street Church, Dublin...

and the Catholic Church esteems herself happy if she can induce her children to obey her laws... Lord said that the way to heaven is narrow and difficult...

Oh, how glorious was that vestment, lying on the untrodden snow! Now, how grand the surrounding angels, the Father looking down upon Him, and the pre-boys assisting Him...

That moment David was absolved, the separation from God was at an end... Now, what does this Sunday's Gospel tell us? It tells us our Divine Lord took Peter, James and John, the three foremost of His apostles...

DESTINED TO LIVES OF LABOUR AND STRUGGLE.

and to the crowning death of martyrdom, for Him; those men who were destined to teach to all mankind the lesson of Christ...

What is the meaning of having this Gospel for the second Sunday in Lent? We are supposed to be fasting; we are supposed to be in sackcloth and ashes...

Oh, how glorious was that vestment, lying on the untrodden snow! Now, how grand the surrounding angels, the Father looking down upon Him...

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Tablet, entitled "Ireland and France." Any public print or periodical, no matter under what title it may fall, that would deliberately express some at least of the sentiments and strive to give currency to the patent misrepresentation of historic analogies contained in that article is not fit, I think, for admittance into my house. I venture to give him—namely, that the Irish agitators with French posts or intermediaries is not likely to do any serious damage to the cause which he has undertaken to support. T. W. Crooke, Archbishop of Cashel.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
 Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1878.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principal principle, that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
 Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 + JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1881.

BISHOP CLEARLY.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary of Kingston has arrived and taken possession of his diocese. We congratulate the Right Rev. prelate on his safe arrival, and bid him a hearty welcome to our Canadian land. The brilliant past of Bishop Cleary is, we have no doubt, but the shadow of what his episcopate will be, and we look for a glorious future for the diocese of Kingston. The filial devotion of his clergy and laity shown in the magnificent reception tendered to him on his arrival he will meet at every step, of his new career to encourage and to strengthen him in the work of his episcopate.

THE LAND BILL.

Contrary to general expectation, Mr. Gladstone has taken time by the forelock and introduced his land bill. While the measure falls far short of the just expectations of the Irish people, it is certainly much more liberal and comprehensive than we expected. The course pursued by the government in relation to Irish affairs since the opening of Parliament has been a fruitful source of disappointment and embitterment. We always held, and do now hold, and express the opinion, that if Ireland were justly treated on the land question, there would be no excuse, much less necessity, for Arms or Coercion acts. The evils of the land tenure system of Ireland are so great that in no other country in the world under similar circumstances, could a revolution be avoided. The forbearance of the people, their respect for social order, and the influence of the clergy, combined to enable the Irish people to bear in patience trials, humiliations and sufferings, such as would drive any other race into open revolt. The history of Ireland is truly a history of patience and enduring fortitude. Mr. Gladstone assured Parliament when he introduced the land bill, on Thursday last, that justice is to be the principle to guide England in regard to Ireland. This is exactly what Ireland expects, with no less than she is content. The bill just introduced by the Premier is not, by any means, a full instalment of justice to Ireland, but it does, we must admit, go a long way towards removing the hardships and inequities from which the tenantry of Ireland have so long suffered. As we have more than once stated, the Irish people do not favor any scheme of spoliation or confiscation. The titles under which many, indeed most of the landlords, hold their properties cannot bear the light of historical investigation. These titles spring from plunder and massacre, but the Irish with a generosity knowing no bounds, do not question their justice or validity. What they ask is security in the possession of the soil they cultivate, and the inauguration by government of a tenant proprietary scheme. Mr. Gladstone's bill, if it becomes law, will certainly do much to give security to the tenant. He proposes to do this by the establishment of a court to take cognizance of rent. Resort to this court is to be optional. Every existing ten-

ant may on the establishment of the court call upon it to fix the rent for fifteen years, during which time there can be no change and no evictions except through the breach of certain specific covenants.

The establishment of a tenant proprietary is provided for in the bill in three ways: first, by the granting of government aid to tenants to purchase holdings; secondly, by power given to the court just mentioned to purchase lands from landlords willing to sell, and resell them to the tenants; thirdly, by advances to be made by government to landlords, tenants, and companies to reclaim waste lands.

We do not, we repeat, look upon the measure as complete enough to fully meet the exigencies of the case, but all can understand the character of the bill when we state that owing to certain of the provisions of the act, the Duke of Argyll, always considered an advanced liberal, has withdrawn from the government. The landlord influence in both Houses will most assuredly offer a strenuous opposition to the measure, but if the government assume and maintain that attitude of firmness which enabled Mr. Gladstone to carry his Irish church bill in 1869, there can be no doubt that the Lords must succumb. The Premier has promised that the government will make every legitimate effort to place on the imperial statute books an efficient measure of land reform for Ireland. We have no reason to doubt that if the energy shown in securing the passage of the Coercion and Arms bills be resorted to, the land bill must become law.

A NEW SOCIETY.

An individual hailing from the American republic is now in Canada, organizing an association of a secret character, for the purpose of excluding Catholics from all offices, parliamentary and municipal. It is now some weeks since the public were informed that a branch of the society was established in Toronto. Neither the names of those who attended the meeting, nor of those elected as office bearers in the association, have been made public. The association is evidently, and we admit with much reason, ashamed of the work it has taken in hand, and therefore dreads publicity. We are glad to notice that the formation of such a society in our midst has not elicited any expression of approval from the secular press. The people of Canada have suffered too much from the heart-burnings and crimes engendered by Orangeism to look with satisfaction on the establishment of another association with objects as hostile to internal peace and social order as those of the Orange body. The whole history of the latter society in Canada is a record of violence, brutality, and shame. At one time, with all its boasted loyalty, insulting the person of the Queen's representative, at another heaping indignity on the heir apparent to the throne, at all times brutal, incendiary and inhuman, Orangeism has been to our country a source of discord at home and of discredit abroad. The new organization, with whose name the public are as yet unacquainted, proposes to accomplish what Orangeism has failed to achieve. We must do justice to that large body of Orangemen who have on so many occasions proved superior to the system with which they are identified, by stating that we do not believe them capable of resorting to the treachery recommended by the new Protestant organization for the purpose of depriving Catholics of their civil rights. We claim that this is a free country. We cheerfully admit that there is good ground for this claim, but we put it in all candor to our Protestant neighbors: are Catholics, fully qualified for the various offices for which they seek the suffrages of the people, not more frequently than any other class of people, made the victims of a narrow and bitter spirit of exclusiveness? It is a well known fact, indeed, that the No Popery cry yet yields tremendous influence in our Parliamentary and municipal contests. In the city of Toronto—the city of churches and schools—it is almost impossible to secure the election of a Catholic to the City Council. Upon one oc-

casional able Catholic gentleman was elected by a portion of the city to the House of Commons, but was defeated in the following year through the indifference of his Protestant supporters. This and other facts which could be adduced, prove that there is yet in this country a spirit of exclusiveness above which our people should be taught to raise themselves. What we expect from our Protestant neighbors is that no man should be excluded from any office in the gift of the people simply because he is a Catholic. The new society will, we trust, find Canadian soil too cold to nurture its roots, whose only products can be dissension and disgrace. If, however, the society does take root, Catholics can do as they have done in the past, manfully struggle for their rights and for that equality guaranteed by the constitution. With reason and justice on their side, the issue of the struggle cannot be doubtful.

THE DOUBLE-SHUFFLE.

Some years ago a prominent American weekly produced a caricature which has been forcibly brought to our memory by the article in last week's *Irish Canadian*, entitled "Religious Journals." It represented Messrs. Blaine and Tilden standing before the tree of the Constitution, beside which also stood Columbia. The lady submitted the two politicians to a searching enquiry as to the person who had been hacking the tree. Blaine, who but illy concealed the hatchet with which the mischief had been done, turned towards Columbia, saying, "I cannot tell a lie, 'twas Sammy Tilden did it with his little hatchet." Now, the *Canadian*—and for that matter Mr. Barry, its prototype—occupy a similar position, when they offer, in defence of their action in criticising the Pope's letter to the Bishops of Ireland the assertion that Archbishop Croke has done the same thing. This is simply untrue. The Archbishop of Cashel has never criticised His Holiness's letter, and though Mr. Barry and the *Canadian* may deem it incompatible to be patriotic, and at the same time submissive to their ecclesiastical superiors, we can assure them that the illustrious Archbishop in question is not of that mind, and so far from finding fault with his Holiness, he has on every occasion in which he appeared since his return from Rome spoken in the highest terms of the Pope's loving sympathy for the Irish people. The *Canadian*, then, should not appeal to the example of either the Archbishop of Cashel or Mr. Sullivan as an excuse for the letter of its friend from Hamilton. With the mad-throating of the *Irish Canadian* the public are too familiar to need any comment from us. This field is certainly all its own, and we must say we have no ambition to rob it of a single laurel won by its scurrility. Its strictures on the RECORD go for just what they are worth—nothing. But its appeal to the Catholic clergy and laity to crush out the RECORD is certainly amusing. Your past adherence to the cause of Catholic interests, friend *Canadian*, certainly entitles you to a favorable hearing from both clergy and laity, and so fearful is the RECORD of the results of your denunciation, that it has put its affairs in order and is preparing to give up the ghost, for what is the use of striving to live now since the *Irish Canadian* has condemned us to death. Certainly we question the fitness of a journal, to guide our Catholic people, that has been banished from the house of the Archbishop of Toronto, and both itself and its learned correspondent from Hamilton are well met—*arabes et umbrae*. With this we drop the *Irish Canadian* and its Hamilton correspondent, believing that we have but done our duty in pointing out to our readers the claims upon which they presume to direct Irish Catholic opinion in this Province.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Mr. Barry, of Hamilton, to whose letter to the *Irish Canadian* we referred last week, is again before the public in an answer to our article written to the same journal. It will be remembered that we found fault with Mr. Barry for accusing the Holy Father of meddling in the temporal affairs of Ireland. We endeavored to show, and we think successfully, that in what the Pope wrote to the Irish Bishops there was no interference whatsoever in temporal matters, and that his Holiness in his letter did nothing but what was clearly his right as pastor of the Faithful. Mr. Barry, in his letter, after indulging in a good deal of personalities which have no bearing whatsoever on the question at issue, very coolly makes the astounding statement that the Archbishop of Cashel and Mr. A. M. Sullivan have also been denouncing the Papal in-

terference of which he complains. We hope that the gentleman has not, in the sublime flights of his learning, located Rome on the banks of the Liffey, and mistaken the Archbishop of Dublin for Leo XIII., for in no other way can we explain his extraordinary assertion. The letter of the Pope to the Irish Bishops, which so shocked Mr. Barry, has never been criticised nor found fault with by either of these distinguished and patriotic gentlemen, and the subject on which they have written, finding fault with the pastoral of Archbishop McCabe, is one entirely different from that which formed the burden of Mr. Barry's letter of March 11th. There is just one other point on which we would set Mr. Barry right, and it is this: In stating in his letter that the RECORD has placed a standard of Catholicity to which but few can come up, we would remind him that this standard has not been placed by us, but by the church, and if Mr. Barry does not come up to it so much the worse for himself.

THE COERCION ACTS.

The measures so hurriedly carried through Parliament in the early portion of the session for the repression of freedom in Ireland have certainly failed to shake, much less to destroy the power of the Land League. The agitation for a radical reform in the land system still continues unabated. It must now indeed be evident that Ireland will accept nothing less than a radical measure of reform securing for its people those just rights so long denied by a tyrannical system of landlordism. Mr. Gladstone's long promised land bill or bills will, it appears, be introduced after Easter. We greatly fear that the legislation which the present Government may see fit to inaugurate, will not be as fully remedial as the circumstances of the case require. The Irish people were certainly led to believe that with the advent to power of a liberal Government, the land question would be dealt with in a statesmanlike spirit. The course of the Government thus far has been to Ireland a source of grievous disappointment. The introduction and passage of two acts of repression—acts suspending the constitution in Ireland, and depriving its people of the fundamental rights of citizenship—have shaken the faith of Irishmen at home and abroad in the Gladstone Cabinet. It seemed at first incredible that an administration of which Messrs. Bright and Gladstone formed part, could thus deal with Ireland. But facts are stubborn. And in this case the facts are most distasteful to the friends of good government everywhere. There was nothing in the condition of Ireland that demanded such legislation. We will indeed be happy to see the administration redeem itself even partially by a thorough measure of land reform. The sooner the coercion acts, which will forever remain a blot on the English liberal party, are allowed to fall into disrepute the better for the Government.

A FISH STORY—A BAD SELL.

The Lenten season, with its more than usual consumption of fish, had its effect towards the latter part of March, on the "local" editor of the *Quebec Le Canadian*, and there was nothing more natural than that for want of something better to do, he should get up a "fish story." To the proper understanding of the cruel joke which he perpetrated—cruel, because of the abominable manner in which he "sold" so many of his confederates of the press—it is necessary to explain that what we, in English, so elegantly style "All Fool's Day," is called by our French friends "*La Poisson d'Avril*," (*Anglice*: the April Fish.) Accordingly on the 1st of April our lively friend of *Le Canadian* gave a very circumstantial account of the appearance of "a monster of the deep" in the lower St. Lawrence. The "hail" took and all the city papers swallowed it, including the usually astute "local" of the *Quebec Chronicle*, who gave his readers the benefit of it in the following elaborate style:

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL—Under this caption the *Canadian* records a strange apparition said to have been witnessed by the captain and crew of one of the schooners navigating the river St. Lawrence between

Murray Bay and Kamouraska. A remarkable monster, apparently 50 feet in length, with long fins upon the back, and a head resembling that of a shark, was seen for some time at a short distance from the schooner to amuse itself by raising itself partly out of the water and floundering upon its surface, causing the water to boil for some hundreds of feet around it.

Worse than this, however, the "always reliable" telegraphic correspondents got hold of the "yarn" and flashed it East and West and South and even North, and doubtless it has been the general subject of wonderment what this "remarkable monster" with "a head resembling a shark" (wasn't "very like a whale" this time,) might be.

Le Canadian of the 2nd instant, however, removes all doubt by innocently assuring his contemporaries that it was purely and simply *Un poisson d'Avril!*

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

They have another Cabinet crisis in Italy. The Chamber of Deputies, selected by a few revolutionists in the various Italian towns, is under the control of secret organizations spread throughout the country with the view of propagating the principles of insubordination so characteristic of the age and times in which we live. Royalty, it must be well understood, is only tolerated by the present rulers of the Italian people. The House of Savoy, having lent itself to the schemes of the revolutionary party for the unification of the peninsula, is just now enjoying its reward in a temporary and uncertain sovereignty. The administration which has just met with a signal defeat in the Italian Parliament was of an advanced revolutionary character. Its course did not, however, commend it to the support of the majority of the liberals and radicals amongst the deputies. It will no doubt be succeeded by a Cabinet of inexperienced but violent enemies of religion and order. King Humbert is completely at the mercy of the party which will eventually bring Italy under a Republican form of government. The present ministerial crisis is but another step to the downfall of the monarchy.

DIED IN THE TRUE FAITH.

It will rejoice our Catholic readers to know that Hon. H. B. Wells, formerly known as a barrister of large practice, and more recently as judge of the county of Kent, in the perfect use of all his faculties, and at his own request, was received into the Church by Rev. Father Brennan, at Toronto, on Friday, 8th instant, and died fortified by all its sacred rites. The cause of his death was general paralysis. Up to within a few days past he was in his usual excellent health, and when at Chatham only three weeks ago he was complimented by old acquaintances on his appearance. On Monday last he was struck by the fatal disease, and gradually sank. Mr. Wells was a native of Maidland, in the County of Grenville, where he was born on the third of October, 1809. He studied law in the office of Marshall Spring Bidwell, in the city of Kingston, and commenced the practice of his profession in Prescott in 1832. In 1852 he was appointed Judge of Kent, a position which he filled with ability and honor for twenty-seven years. Two years ago he resigned it and went to live in Toronto.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SAYS THE CORRESPONDENT of the *London Tablet*: M. Jules Ferry, in speaking to a gentleman of his acquaintance lately, remarked in a tone of quiet satisfaction, "before the year is out, we shall have seen the last of the Jesuits, and then France will be thoroughly purged of all religious teaching."

The *Tablet*, the leading English organ of the Catholic Church, thus speaks of the success of the Ritualists as missionaries and allies in the Church of England: "To dwell only for a moment on the Ritualists, they are doing our work for us, and as time goes on they will do it more effectually. We consider Ritualism to be, indirectly, the most powerful propaganda for the Church which England has yet seen."

TRUTH SAYS: "I certainly understood Mr. Forster, in proposing the bill, to draw a wide distinction between the inciters to outrages and the inciters to a refusal to pay rent. It would seem, however, that the majority of those arrested are of the latter class. One of them is a Mr. Sheridan. From all that I can hear, this gentleman did nothing but distribute succour to those who had been evicted, and who were left on the roadside utterly destitute. For this 'disolute' and ruffianly action he is in gaol."

Is a late number of the *Contemporary Review* is this frank statement: "Of Protestantism it is vain

to talk. Pericles and Alcibiades were not more completely and frankly Pagan, or less trammelled by prejudice than the Prussian statesman and warrior of to-day. There are believing Christians in Germany, but who holds them to be of any account? The Protestant Church is a dismal spectacle of dwindling indifference; and the Catholic Church has fallen a prey to the Protestant Inquisition of Falkenow; and religionists of all denominations are treated by the 'general,' either as hypocrites and time-servers, or as illiterate imbeciles whose 'vain habblings' are of no account.

MR. JOHN DILLON said to the *Chicago Times*'s Dublin correspondent that his speech had been grossly misrepresented. "The home secretary had tried to fasten upon me the charge of being an advocate of assassination. When making an explanation in reply to the charge, I said if I were an Irish farmer, and a body of men came to evict me and my family from my house, I should resist by force and abide the consequences. I was dealing with the question how far it would be justifiable for a man to use force in the present condition of Ireland, but the statement was merely a personal explanation, and had nothing to do with the policy of the Land League. I pointed out on the contrary, that the League had given no such advice. I always advised the people to abstain from violence in any shape. My language and meaning have been grossly perverted. Mr. Harcourt and the English press are so accustomed to misrepresentation of the kind that they have come to take it as a matter of course." It is the general opinion that the speech was reported for the purpose of getting sufficient feeling to warrant Dillon's arrest.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER created a sensation in his church on Sunday last by the following statement: "There came to me," he said, "a member of my own church, the mother of a young woman, who said that her daughter had become fascinated with the Roman Catholic worship, and wanted to unite with that church. I said to her, 'Tell your child to wait one year until her own mind and judgment are settled, and if at the end of that time she shall find that she is drawn nearer to God and to heaven through that church, let her come to me and I will take her by the hand and carry her to the door.' At the end of the year she was still anxious to enter that church, and I sat down and wrote a letter to an honored Catholic pastor of this city and said, 'This lamb has found greener pastures in your fields than in mine.' She joined the Catholic Church, and is to-day a happy Christian girl in that communion."

MGR. PRINCE CHARLES DE LOWENSTEIN has just addressed an appeal to the German people. "The situation is the same," he says, "our duties are consequently the same. Revolution, secret societies, blind governments, attack the Church and her institutions. It is our most sacred duty to range ourselves around the Church and to offer constant prayers to the Eternal Father. This is the most efficacious means of obtaining victory and peace. To this end, our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has published an universal jubilee to offer to the faithful the heavenly treasures of the Church's grace. This jubilee reminds us German Catholics of the duty of showing the Holy Father our gratitude for his incessant and charitable efforts towards the establishment of religious peace in Germany. An assemblage of Catholic men coming from all parts of Germany, to meet finally at Mayence, has decided for these reasons to organize a pilgrimage to Rome, and has prayed me to invite the Catholics of Germany to take part in it."

DURING THE discussion of the "Arms Act" in the British House of Commons, an amendment was introduced by Mr. Dawson providing that "proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant should in Irish-speaking districts be printed in the Irish language so as to make the contents more accessible to the inhabitants." This was a double-edged motion. It would, for the first time in centuries, give a Legislative sanction to the long proscribed language of the Gael, and would also be of service in informing the Irish speaking population in their own tongue of the manner in which they were about to be handled. In support Mr. Dawson incidentally mentioned that on the departure from Ireland of the Duchess of Abercorn she issued a valedictory to the people of Ireland which was printed in English and Irish. On the assurance of the Home Secretary that transla-

tion would be allowed the Lieutenant in the matter, the manuscript was withdrawn.

THE FORMER friends of Garibaldi are now applying the whip to most unsparingly. The *Le Standard* of a recent date says the old revolutionist "has once gratified his enemies by written letter. At least, so the *Vaterland*, Vienna, which publishes the document, pretends. But that the client hero has committed so enormities with the pen, we hesitate to believe that this emanation of a crazed brain diseased moral sense was really attributed to him. Taking his text, he says that political situation is the secret by which revolution is to be brought to goal. Then further raves and wails the poor old imbecile: "The cursed city is the true ass for it has cast progress on the side and is daily killing conscience falsehood. Let it be transported Siberia, but not the valiant comings of Hartmann." This madism purports to be addressed Felix Pyat, a doting malcontent, the mysterious school of his melodramas, who talks frothy sense by the hour and prints the column, but has no more genuine conspirator about him than his slouched hat and his inky Again, we repeat, we could regard the pestilent stuff as apophthalam that Garibaldi has in such lunatic epistles in his years. And this is the man who once the guest of one of our proudest ducal houses, whose marriage was drawn through London streets by an enthusiastic mob of the tattered shreds of whose colored shreds were prized as sacred by emotional spinsters!"

CATHOLIC PRESS.

DIVORCE, which the Rev. Mr. showed to be so great an evil in Protestant New England, is spreading to an extent everywhere in America. Lawrence, of the Supreme Court city, on hearing a divorce case on appeal, said:—"The great increase of suits for divorce I regard as one of the alarming features of the times. One-fifth of the business of the term of the Court at Chambers suits having reference to matrimonial troubles, including motions for alimony for separation and for absolute divorce." The loose laws, and Prote which recognizes it, are responsible for great evil.—*Catholic Review*.

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THE Irish Land League is becoming more and more powerful. Not alone, not in the United Kingdom but across the seas, across even the influence of this organization, are its operations being felt. Land League movement has already good progress in England and on the Continent. As for America, the influence of the Irish Land League there has been positively overwhelming. According to contemporary, the Irish Land League branches in America now number Of these there are 210 in New York 163 in Massachusetts, and 144 in Pennsylvania. Every State in the Union has a branch. The total amount of money received by the League to March 13, and it is estimated that the St. Patrick's Distributions alone would amount to \$100,000. What may not such an amount as this become? What may not achieve? Mr. Gladstone and I would do well to consider this question—begin to tinker with the Irish question.—*London Univers.*

LANDLORDISM is bad enough in itself but still it does not go beyond the vine of rent and other temporalities. In Posen, the Poland of Prussia, these landlords won't ante to have it their own way in matters either, as shown by the occurrences that happened at place called Polish-Wangeren course of the present month. The village is in the hands of a tant schoolmaster, who teaches amongst other things, some Latin. Dr. Kaphahn, the district made arrangements for a Catholic to give the Catholic children lessons in their faith. Directly done he received a memorial number—stating that there was of an extra teacher of the Catholic. It soon sized out that all those who had signed were tenants of tant landlord, and had been with immediate notice to quit, not put their names at the document. Of course the last the Catholic faith was stopped, but it seems a strange thing that of conscience can in this way be with even in Prussia.—*London*

"Why do not the Irish to getate?" Nay, surely it is the

creation would be such the Lord Lieutenant in the matter, the matter was withdrawn.

THE FORMER friends of Garibaldi are now applying the whip to him most unsparingly. The London Standard of a recent date says that the old revolutionist "has once more gratified his enemies by writing a letter. At least, so the Vaterland of Vienna, which publishes the document, pretends. But that the ancient hero has committed so many enormities with the pen, we should hesitate to believe that this latest emanation of a crazed brain and a diseased moral sense was really to be attributed to him. Taking the horrid crime at St. Petersburg as his text, he says that political assassination is the secret by which the revolution is to be brought to its goal. Then further raves and drives the poor old imbecile: "The accused clergy is the true assassin, for it has hastened on the pyre, and is daily killing conscience by falsehood. Let it be transported to Siberia, but not the valiant companions of Hartmann." This mad effusion purports to be addressed to Felix Pyat, a doting malcontent of the mysterious school of his own melodramas, who talks trashy nonsense by the hour and prints it by the column, but has no more of the genuine conspirator about him than his slouched hat and his inkly cloak. Again, we repeat, we could almost regard the pestilent stuff as apocryphal but that Garibaldi has indited such lunatic epistles in his latter years. And this is the man who was once the guest of one of our proudest ducal houses, whose carriage was drawn through London streets by an enthusiastic mob, and the tattered shreds of whose cast-off red shirts were prized as sacred relics by emotional spinsters!"

CATHOLIC PRESS.

DIVORCE, which the Rev. Mr. Dike showed to be so great an evil in Protestant New England, is spreading to an alarming extent everywhere in America. Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court of this city, on hearing a divorce case on the 25th ult., said:—"The great increase of late of suits for divorce I regard as one of the alarming features of the times. Nearly one-fifth of the business of the present term of the Court at Chambers related to suits having reference to matrimonial troubles, including motions for alimony in suits for separation and for absolute divorce." The loose laws, and Protestantism which recognizes it, are responsible for this great evil.—Catholic Review.

SINCE THE year 1830, (just 51 years,) forty-eight Coercion Acts have been passed for Ireland. This is government with a vengeance. If Ireland had undertaken to govern England, and in doing so had found it necessary to suspend its constitution forty-eight times in fifty-one years, Ireland would be declared incapable, imbecile and unworthy to govern. When will it begin to lawn upon the crass mind of John Bull that in his ridiculous attempts to govern Ireland, he is only making a fool of himself. If he does not discover it soon the world will cease to read John Bull, and the writs cease. As.—H. B. in Harp.

THE Irish Land League is becoming a power and no mistake. Not in Ireland alone, not in the United Kingdom alone, but across the seas, across every ocean, is the influence of this organization spreading, are its operations being felt. The Land League movement has already made good progress in England and on the Continent. As for America, the influence of the Irish Land League there has become positively overwhelming. According to a contemporary, the Irish Land League branches in America now number 1055. Of these there are 210 in New York alone, 163 in Massachusetts, and 144 in Pennsylvania. Every State in the Union is represented. The print acknowledges the receipt of 74,000 dollars from the Land Leagues to March 13, and it is estimated that the St. Patrick's Day contributions alone would amount to 10,000 dollars. What may not such an organization as this become? What may it not achieve? Mr. Gladstone and his party would do well to consider this before they begin to tinker with the Irish Land question.—London Univers.

LANDLORDISM is bad enough in Ireland, but still it does not go beyond the province of rent and other temporal affairs. In Posen, the Poland of Prussia, it is worse. There landlords won't allow tenants to have it their own way in spiritual matters either, as shown by the following occurrences that happened at a small place called Polisch-Wangerau in the course of the present month. The school of the village is in the hands of a Protestant schoolmaster, who teaches religion amongst other things. Some little time ago Dr. Kaphan, the district inspector, made arrangements for a Catholic curate to give the Catholic children separate lessons in their faith. Directly this was done he received a memorial from the Catholic parents of the village—twenty in number—stating that there was no objection of an extra teacher of the Catholic religion. It soon came out that all those villagers who had signed were tenants of a Protestant landlord, and had been threatened with immediate notice to quit if they did not put their names at the foot of the document. Of course the instruction in the Catholic faith was stopped at once; but it seems a strange thing that freedom of conscience can in this way be interfered with even in Prussia.—London Univers.

"WHY do not the Irish tenants emigrate?" Nay, surely it is the landlords

that ought to emigrate, not the tenants. The landlords are rich and can afford it—the tenants are poor, and have not wherewithal to pay their passage. The landlords can buy lands in a new country—the tenants would have to beg. The landlords, as many of them the descendants of English and Scotch carpet-baggers who have no title to the land—the tenants are the original children of the soil. The landlords emigrated into Ireland a few centuries ago when they got their lands for nothing; why should they not emigrate again out of Ireland if their hold is not strong on the land. The tenants have been in the land since the flood, their root is deep in the soil. It is the landlords then that should emigrate, (if any one has to go,) not the tenants. Nor have the landlords any homies to bind them to Ireland. Already many of them are emigrants, since they seldom or never set foot in Ireland. "C'est le premier pas qui coute," says the French proverb. They have taken this "premier pas" by leaving Ireland. Their emigration is half accomplished. Let them depart in peace.—H. B. in Harp.

If there is anything that will discourage Irishmen and cause Americans to mistrust the Land League it is the disgraceful wrangle that is now going on over the funds of the League. Mr. Ford of the Irish World is proving a pest again. We were in hopes that he would wheel into line with all Irishmen in the grand cause of the Land League, but his conduct is too overbearing to go unreported. He may be a sincere friend of Ireland, but he should bear in mind that there are multitudes of men who believe and feel themselves part of the patriotic Irishmen as he is. They, therefore, detest being dictated to by one who sets himself up as a leader and a censor of the conduct of everybody who does not agree with his pet ideas. With Patrick Ford it is Patrick Ford and the Irish World or nothing, not even for the sake of charity's sake, nor even for poor Ireland's sake will he desist from his abuse of the officers of the American Land League, because, forsooth, they ask that all moneys be sent through the proper channel, the National Treasurer, Rev. Lawrence Walsh. Patrick Ford seems to be an ardent admirer of ambition. Ambition is strong within his breast and the love of the Irish World is far more intense than the love of Ireland.—Catholic Columbian.

If Lord Beaconsfield's gout keeps up its "obstruction," he will not be able to enjoy the roses at his country seat this spring, or—and let us be thankful—give us a sequel to "Eudymion." This Mephistophilian minister who, as Punch had it, often "laughed in his sleeve" on great Governmental occasions, like the Roman augurs, must feel the twinges of his malady softened by the sight of his old opponent in difficulties. It is not probable that the Irish members will gain much by a coalition with the Conservatives, but the "Liberals" will be the heaviest losers. The tendency of some of the old-time Home Rulers to go back to the days of "peaceful progress" seems absurd in view of the fact that Home Rule before it took new breath and a new name was a miserable failure. The signs of disaffection which the English people show with the present Ministry manifest the effects of the blows dealt by a new and vigorous Irish party. Coercion for the glory of England will not make up in the eyes of the English for the Candahar and Transal policy of compromise. There is no doubt that much of Gladstone's political burden is inherited from the brilliant and hollow Empress-of-India policy of his predecessor, but his own blunders have rendered this burden almost unendurable—and Mr. Gladstone is not Atlas. Coercion has not coerced, that is certain. Ireland is doubly disgusted and England is discontented; if Mr. Gladstone's Ministry should go to pieces, few persons would regret it. That this would benefit Ireland does not appear; but Coercion from the Tories, who never pretended to be especially peaceful, would not have the sting it has coming from pretended friends of the oppressed;—it might bring about a new coalition between the Home Rulers and the "Liberals," and Mr. Gladstone "out" might again talk mellancholically of the rights of man, and perhaps persuade the Home Rulers to help him in it. Who knows? History repeats itself.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

BISHOP CLEARY, of Kingston, who, as we write, is receiving a hearty American welcome, was covered with testimonies of affection and gratitude by the people for whom he worked so well, as parish priest of Dungarvan. We have read reports of these demonstrations with great interest, for they prove that the heart of the Irish people is still in its own place and, whatever may be the threatenings of evil newspapers, the conspiracies of secret societies, or the infidelity of the modern English literature flung over the land, there is no danger that any notable portion of the Irish people will ever forget their loyalty to the Irish priesthood. We believe that only one thing, if even that one and terrible evil, could lessen their reverence for the august office. That would be, if the Irish episcopate or priesthood, forgot its own traditions of dignity, self-restraint, good temper, manliness and priestly virtue. But that that should happen is, under God's implied promise to permit it except as a curse and punishment for the crimes of a people, we fondly believe impossible for Ireland. So far as has not merited the curse of an evil priesthood, and the priests that she has borne have been the reward and glory of her fidelity. Such they will always be, the cream of the people, who will look up to them with a pride and affection such as was beautifully and even eloquently expressed in many of the addresses presented by his late charge to Bishop Cleary. One of the addresses was from the school-children of the town, naturally the hope of its future. To them the Bishop, on the eve of his departure, gave a brief instruction, which, as it sums up almost the whole duty of the scholastic man, will have an interest wherever it is read. After acknowledging his appreciation of the good work of the Christian Brothers, Mgr. Cleary said to their pupils:—"Let, me, then, dear children, give you this last word of advice with my blessing.

Be respectful, dutiful, and affectionate to your good masters. Let the simplest expression of their wish be a law to you. Give them the satisfaction which, next to the great reward they will receive from God, will be their greatest happiness, that of seeing you ever ready to comply with the regulations of the school. Be regular in your daily attendance. Be punctual in your hour of coming to school. Be prepared by study overnight for securing more readily the explanations they will give you in your respective classes. Do this, and the God that loves the spirit of duty in youth as well as in manhood will bless you in the beginning of your days, and open a way of life for you, and guard you against the evils that hereafter will ensue your path, and will inspire others with kindness towards you in reward of your fidelity, and will bestow on you an abundance of His spiritual graces and blessings and as much worldly prosperity as will be good for you."—Catholic Review.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical. The Week of Sorrows—Time Table of Holy Week—New Appointment—Mr. John McGavran—Census Notes—Catholics and Non-Catholics—Current Items—Essay on Horns—Miscellaneous.

HOLY WEEK. The week which annually begins with Palm Sunday is known by various names: Holy Week, the Week of Sorrows, the Great Week, the Painful Week. It is called Holy because of the particular sanctity of the events which it commemorates; the Week of Sorrows because it celebrates the Passion and Death of our Redeemer, and shows what grief the faithful have for His sufferings, and the Great Week because when that week first occurred, the Almighty Power overthrew Satan and Death, and made Heaven attainable by man. It is therefore in truth a Week of real greatness.

Palm Sunday was, of course, duly observed in all our churches in the city. The palm, which was blessed and distributed before the commencement of High Mass, was chiefly what is called the real palm imported expressly for the occasion. On Holy Thursday Mass begins at half past nine in the Cathedral. His lordship the bishop will be celebrant, and will bless the Holy Oils. From the time of the Gloria of this Mass until the recurrence of the same on Good Friday, the bells of the churches will not be rung, in honor of the wonderful silence of our Saviour during His Passion, and to signify the mourning of the Church for the death of her spouse. On Good Friday the Mass of the Presanctified will be celebrated in the Cathedral at half past nine. It is so called from the fact that the priest receives the Host consecrated on the day before. The office of the day is a representation of the Passion, but as there is no consecration there is no sacrifice. Lessons and tracts containing predictions, the redemption of souls, and the efficacy of the Holy Eucharist, are read, and the office closes with the veneration of the crucifix. On Holy Saturday the office begins lengthily in the Cathedral at eight o'clock. Its different parts are the blessing of the new fire, the reading of the Epistles, the Blessing of the Font, and the Mass of the Resurrection. The office of the Tenebræ will be recited on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, beginning at three o'clock. The usual devotion of the Stations of the Cross will be held on Good Friday evening at half past seven. In St. Patrick's Church the different morning ceremonies, nearly as referred to above, will begin at eight o'clock each day. To all these your correspondent will refer more particularly next week.

At a recent reception in St. Joseph's Convent the following were absent: Mr. John McGavran, well known favorably in Hamilton for his many good qualities, has received an appointment in the Inland Revenue Department. Mr. McGavran has spent a great part of his life in the public service as a soldier of the Empire, he has distinguished himself on many occasions, so highly that his gallantry and fidelity have been recognized by numerous official decorations, notably among which is the Victoria Cross, one of the greatest tributes that can be paid to the merits of a soldier. The grand impression is that the appointment is well deserved, and in view of the high salary which Mr. McGavran has formed, it is the least reward which the nation might pay him.

CENSUS NOTES. The enumerators began taking the census on the morning of the 4th. Twenty families are to be catechized in the day from three to five weeks to get through. The Spectator remarks that the number of persons with unsound mind might have been more thoroughly obtained by the enumerators by simply ascertaining the supporters of the Scott Act. The specimen is filled with some very curious examples. Out of 17 Irish names two only are marked "Catholic"—the rest are Bible Christians, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Plymouth Brethren! Fancy an O'Brien marked a Quaker, an O'Connor a Jew, a McCarthy a Christadelphian, and an ally Timothy Warwick, an African! The Times' classification of the religion public into church-goers and non-church-goers, though better than that given in the census blanks, is scarcely logical. There is many a man professing Christianity in some shape who is prevented from "going to church" from a variety of causes, such as sickness, disablement, pioneer life, etc. Neither would the division "Catholic and Protestant," although a good one, be sufficient, for then Jews, Pagans and Infidels would be left out. As our friend of the Times is willing to adopt the dichotomous system, why after all is the safest, let it be "Catholic and non-Catholic." That would include all possible cases.

CURRENT ITEMS.

The authorized agent of the Record,

for Hamilton and vicinity, is Mr. Wm. O'Dowd, Cannon street, west.

Factories are getting numerous here. A new wollen and shoddy mill will soon be started on Merrick street, a factory for brass works and gas fixtures is commenced on King William street, and the malleable iron works building is being improved and extended.

A lively business in the shipping line is anticipated this season; but navigation will necessarily be somewhat late, as the ice on the bay has still a solid look.

The Hamilton sewers are to be improved and new ones constructed. Twenty-five thousand dollars are to be expended for that purpose.

Ground was broken on Saturday morning last for laying the foundation of the new hospital, corner of Barton and West avenue.

As the thermometer rises so does the price of meat, with odds much in favor of the latter. Fifty per cent. advance in two weeks causes the butcher's countenance to widen and smile, but gives a decidedly solemn and angry aspect to that of the householder.

Signs of spring: Loafers at the street corners, and dirt heaps deposited in the vacant lots.

There are various kinds of horns; but the two most perplexing to Hamilton people are the horns which the most ardent supporters have been laboring to put down, and the factory horns which every morning puzzle all except the initiated by their utter disregard of simultaneity.

A poetic local of Hamilton, the other evening, sang of the "receding winter and the waning bright sun." The next morning snow lay an inch on the ground, and the mercury stood in the vicinity of zero. He was solemnly warned and let go.

QUEBEC LETTER.

A great loss has befallen the comparatively young diocese of Rimouski, in the destruction by fire, on Tuesday morning last, of the

DIOCESAN COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Unfortunately the insurance on the property is only \$25,000, whereas the loss is set down at \$100,000. The fire was first seen breaking through the middle of the roof, about 6.30 a.m., and no one in the building had any knowledge that it was on fire. There were over 150 persons in the building. The fire soon broke out, and was caused by a defect in the chimney. The College boys, with the help of the citizens, saved most of their things. When the dome fell in it was feared some accident had happened, as there were a number of persons still in the lower part of the building. Fortunately all escaped in time from the warning given by outsiders. A meeting was held by the Mayor and citizens in the afternoon, and a subscription list was opened. Seven hundred dollars were subscribed at once. The burning of the College is a heavy loss to the country, as it was about one of the finest buildings in this Province. The clergy have made arrangements to continue the classes in the old College building.

A RETREAT.

for unmarried men was commenced by the Rev. Jesuit Fathers in their church of Our Lady of the Paragon, on the Esplanade, on last Sunday, and it will close on next Sunday; it is being conducted by the Rev. Pere Resther. On the morning of the latter day another retreat, to close on Easter Day, will be commenced in the same church for married men.

In this connection I may mention that the Anglican Canon Wilberforce during his late "mission" in this city, adopted the plan of separate sermons for men and women; and, said a prominent Protestant gentleman, "I never before believed in the system of sermons for men and women with your Catholic missionaries, but I am now convinced that it is the most efficacious one; I tell you," continued he, "was able to speak his mind to us in an unmistakable manner, unembarrassed by the presence of the sex, and it is decidedly the best way of reaching our brethren who have yet a good deal to learn, it is evident."

RUSH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The Quebec branch of this League has now 409 ordinary members and 62 subscribing ones. The semi-annual election of officers was held on Tuesday. The following were elected:—Messrs. D. McSweeney, President; J. J. Gagnon, President; John Carey, Recording Secretary; (re-elected); L. Stafford, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; (re-elected); R. Swindell, Treasurer; (re-elected); J. Watters, Collecting-Treasurer; (re-elected); with an Executive Committee of six: Messrs. E. Fitzroy, Martin, McGavran, O'Malley and Messrs. McCallum, Holt, Jennings and Treffry. The entertainment, all through, was very enjoyable, and might be classed as one of the best of the season.

A recent occurrence in the County Mayo gives an inkling of the "SECRET PROVISION"

which we are told on high authority has been made by the Government for the wives and families of those who may be incarcerated under the Coercion Act. A Mrs. Daly whose husband had been arrested made application to the "Guardian" (I of the post) of the Ballina union for "out-door relief" for herself and her five children. The Chairman was magnanimously of opinion that five shillings a week was the best that could be given but a Mr. Dillon (!) thought that was extravagant and succeeded in having the "miserable provision" fixed at three shillings and sixpence a week, or to be more exact, one penny per head per day for this poor woman and her five helplessly little ones; and yet the good kind-hearted women of Ireland and of America and Canada are ordered to stand aside and leave the care of the forlorn ones in the hands of the government. BRANSBAUGH.

DEATH OF MRS. DINEEN.

It has been our sad duty the past few weeks to record the deaths of most exemplary Christian women. We have this week to announce the demise of another, Mrs. Dineen, mother of Mrs. H. Beaton, of this city, in the 75th year of her age. In the former cases it could scarcely be said that the highly-esteemed and beloved departed ones had attained the age usually allotted to us this side of the grave. They were taken away from families the members of which were in the bloom and pride and joy of youth. In the present case we have an example of the quiet passing away of a soul who lived a long and a good life, leaving behind a number of children actively engaged in the business of life, some of whom have already earned for themselves eminent positions as citizens of Toronto. Some few months since Mrs. Dineen met with an accident from a fall at the residence of her daughter. From the hospital, where she was entertained, the results would prove fatal, and on the 7th instant she breathed her last. Her remains were taken to Toronto for interment on the 9th. A funeral service was held in the church early in the morning. A large number accompanied the remains to the railway depot. We extend to the relatives of Mrs. Dineen our deepest sympathy in this sad affliction, but we feel assured they will be consoled with the reflection that the good and pious lady, who so peacefully departed this life, will of a certainty awaken to the joys and the bliss of a happy resurrection, as the reward of a long and well-spent life.

About thirty people left this city for Dakota last week. Mr. P. Mulken of this city has purchased the Railway Hotel at Dublin. In the case of Mrs. Howie vs. Kent, the jury returned a verdict for \$1,500 damages. Massie's boat house, containing about thirty boats, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday evening. Dr. Salter, a well-known and highly respected citizen, died last Wednesday aged 79 years. A newsboy's home is to be started in the city. Mr. William Donnelly, of Lincan, has been seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Wilson, chairman of the Fire, Water and Gas Committee, is making arrangements for having the sewers flushed. The prisoner White, charged with robbing the office of F. S. Clark, has been sentenced to fourteen years in the Penitentiary. Mr. John Harris, a shoemaker by trade, has disappeared from the city. No cause can be assigned for his leaving, and great anxiety is felt by his friends, as it is thought he has met with an untimely end. Mr. Michael Gleeson met with a very painful accident at the shop of Plummer's carriage works on Friday last by having one of his fingers caught in the machinery. Messrs. Conyn, Kew and Betts have notified the Mayor that an injunction will be issued against the closing of the streets through the present fair grounds. The contractor has commenced operations on the new cathedral and a large number of men are working at the structure. It is thought the roof will be on before the winter sets in. The Water Commissioners have decided to procure a new engine and boilers, and have given the contract to Messrs. Stevens, Turner and Burns. The engine is to be a compound condenser and will cost \$17,750.

LOCAL NEWS.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Greece is making extensive war preparations. The Duke of Argyll has resigned from the British Cabinet. It is reported that 407 persons died from the plague in Mesopotamia. The Germans appear to be getting rather sick of Bismarck's dictatorial ways. Thirty thousand persons are in want of provisions in the flooded district of Spain. Ninety-three torpedoes have been placed in the Dardanelles. It is reported that Capt. Boycott has arrived in New York. Buffalo is to be lighted by the electric light and a company has been formed with a capital of \$2,000,000. Dr. Gaulabauer Abbott, of the Benedictine Monastery of Kremsmünster, Austria, has been appointed Archbishop of Vienna. A vote of confidence in the Italian Cabinet has been rejected by a vote of 192 to 71. Frenchman blames Emile Zola and other French novelists for his son Herbert's recent elopement with another man's wife. The assassins of the Czar are being tried. Jeliaboff conducts his own defence. Earl Beaconsfield's condition is more hopeful, and his physicians think he will recover. It is stated that since the assassination of the Czar the Sultan of Turkey lives in constant dread of a similar fate. The authorities at London have received information that a plot is in progress to blow up the Custom House. By a vote of the U. S. Council on Friday last all denominational colleges are out of State aid. A war of races has broken out in the valley of Camete, where more than 2,000 Chinamen have been barbarously murdered by negroes and Choles. Louise, the fourteen year old daughter of the Prince of Wales has been betrothed to Prince Olex Gustavus Adolphus, heir to the Swedish throne. The Nihilists have sent a proclamation to the Czar offering to lay down arms if an amnesty was granted to all revolutionists and a liberal constitution drafted. A Chios despatch says that over 6,000 were killed by the earthquake at that place. Forty thousand persons are without bread and great destitution prevails. The Czar of Russia found a letter under his pillow the other night stating that if a liberal constitution is not granted within

six weeks he will suffer the same end as his predecessor.

The Tennessee Legislature on Thursday adopted a resolution calling on the Government to protect American citizens in Great Britain from the penalties of the Coercion Act and from other outrages.

THE LAND BILL.

Dublin, April 11.—Parnell is reported as saying in his speech yesterday:—"No tenant can derive benefit from the first part of the Land Bill unless he has plenty of money to spend in litigation. The Land Leaguers will try to remedy the Bill's defects during its passage. After its enactment we shall use the resources of the organization of the League to enable us to overcome many of its defects and make the most of any advantages it offers. The second part of the Bill is more satisfactory, and is in accord with the recommendation of the Land League Committee last year. Parnell remarks, "I think the measure, on the whole, will lead to very remarkable results, if our people maintain their organization, and are assisted, as up to the present, by the sympathy and practical help of America. I trust in a few years it will lead to the abolition of landlordism and to the prosperity of our country."

Brooklyn, April 11.—At a Land League meeting here yesterday, Parnell's mother stated that Gladstone had made overtures to her son and also to herself, saying, "Only let your son pull with us, and he will be the savior of Ireland."

HELP THE GOOD SUN.

To Robert White, Esq., Editor Sunday Democrat.

New York, March 11th, 1881. DEAR SIR—Your advocacy through the columns of the Sunday Democrat, in behalf of the Nun of Kenmare, and her pious and patriotic labors, entitle you to the gratitude of all true Irishmen and women.

The large and finely executed portrait with sketch of this excellent and indefatigable lady, which appeared in the last issue of your excellent paper, was hailed with admiration and delight by its many thousand readers. The extraordinary—perhaps, unexampled achievements of Sister Mary Francis Clare during the past twenty years, towards the relief and propagation of religious and Irish literary and historical works, and the advancement of Irish nationality, are all so well known that an enumeration of them would now be deemed superfluous. Now, it is necessary to remark, that the large contributions which during the past year, were solicited and received from all parts of the world, but especially from America, amounting in the aggregate to nearly one hundred thousand dollars, met with a hearty and speedy distribution as fast as they reached her generous hands, not merely in Kenmare, where for twenty years she has labored, were sent to hundreds of poor children, not merely in Kerry, but throughout the entire of the most distressed parts of our suffering, unhappy country. Such meritorious acts of charity and patriotism, however, though congenial to millions of her countrymen at home and abroad, were not permitted to escape unmolested the warring policy of Irish landlordism, and the intolerant and brutal policy of the English aristocratic adherents of British Tyranny in Ireland. A cowardly landlord sympathizer in London threatens the Nun of Kenmare with assassination, and the English aristocrats "boycotted" her publications in England, by requesting the English booksellers having her books on sale, not to sell them as they are calculated to destroy the power of the Irish landlord and to impair British domination in Ireland. It was gratifying to see an indignation meeting held in Kenmare a short time ago, with reference to this threatened assassination, at which thousands, accompanied and influenced by many of the priests and some of the local gentry, gave vent to their indignation and approval in resolutions abhorrent of this assassin and boycotting affair, and expressive of their attachment and gratitude towards the good Nun. But have not Irishmen and women in America, also, the spirit and desire to record our abhorrence of these English outrages, and our appreciation of the gifted and patriotic Nun of Kenmare? How can we do so? I would suggest that a society be called the "Nun of Kenmare Boycotted Club" be inaugurated, who would present Sister Mary Francis Clare with an appropriate address in reference to it, accompanied by such contributions as patriotic Irishmen and women will not doubt be willing to contribute through the columns of the Democrat. How many persons from Kenmare—how many from Kerry—how many from Ireland will be willing to contribute for this object? If you will, Mr. Editor, with your usual characteristic zeal and enterprise in the welfare of the Irish cause, open your columns for such subscriptions, please to accept nine of \$2 herein inclosed. If within three weeks, there appear in your columns subscriptions, however small, from not less than one hundred persons, I will then supplement my subscription by \$10, and shall feel highly gratified at finding at least one hundred of our people to view this matter in connection with the Saintly Sister in her cell in Kenmare, in the same substantial and practical manner in which you and I do.

Apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable space,

I remain, Faithfully yours, AN IRISH AMERICAN.

BOOK NOTICE.

MY FIRST COMMUNION—The Happy Days of My Life. A book for children by a friend of children. Translated from the original of Rev. F. N. Boehmer, O.S.B., by Rev. Richard Brennan, L.L.D. With many full-page and other illustrations, many, cloth, elegant, 75 cents.

This delightfully interesting little volume will be welcome by the children. It is the heart-offering of one, who for many years, had his greatest delight in preparing little ones for First Communion, and is issued in the hope, that should the instructions there received be sometimes forgotten, this book may prove a reminder of that day, which is, above all others, the Happiest Day of our lives. Boston: Brothers, New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

Hope, Death, and Resurrection.

BY JAMES BERRY BENDEL.

The last pink roses on her pale lips die And violet her shrouded eyes o'erlie.

The roses gather their petals up, My salt tears freshen the little cup.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

London, April 6th.—It is expected that Gladstone's speech introducing the Land Bill in the Commons to-morrow will occupy three hours.

The Act of 1870 will be further amended to fully protect the tenants' right for compensation for improvement when the tenant surrenders to a new tenant.

THE LAND BILL IN THE COMMONS.

London, April 7.—When Gladstone rose to introduce his Land Bill he was much cheered.

GOV. SEYMOUR ON THE IRISH.

In an interview of a Herald reporter with Governor Seymour, that great and good man said in answer to the question: "What is your opinion of the Irish as a component of American population?"

"I regard it as a very valuable component. In theories you doubtless have your severe troubles from the Irish element, which abound with petty politicians who seek a living from other holding."

THE DAYS OF MISERY AND MORIBUNDNESS ENDURED BY THE SUFFERER FROM A PERSISTENT COUGH.

Such a catastrophe can only be avoided by precautionary measures. Prevent the development of a cough by Naloxyl & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and so true an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

MEETINGS.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The regular meetings of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held on Thursday of every month.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. W. J. McFEEGAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. WOODRUFF'S OFFICE.

DR. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT LAW.

THE CABLE NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The police are wounded at Cork. The News says that it is believed that the statements regarding to give an account of the Land Bill are incorrect.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

W. J. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, A Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Bath and Shoe Manufactory.

MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINSTON.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINSTON, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Winston, opposite Detroit.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—This Institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Sisters of the Ursuline Order have the honor to announce that they have opened a new school.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

-Gothic Hall-

ESTABLISHED 1838.

For Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils.

MITCHELL & PLATT.

111 DUNDAS ST.

PATENT MEDICINES AT REDUCED RATES.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Patent Medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given to the Dispensing of all kinds of medicine.

"NIL DESPERANDUM."

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

J. W. ASHBURY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

115 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

CARRIAGES.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY, J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition.

MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.

FUNERAL FLOWERS.

WEDDING BOUQUETS PRESERVED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE BY MRS. COLVILLE, 471 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON, (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, & CO.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS.

UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CROFTON BLOCK, Dundas St. and Market Square.

OFFICIAL. LONDON POST OFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

Mails an End of the Week.

Great Western Railway, London, Ontario.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

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MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNWRITTEN POEMS.

There are poems unwritten and songs unsung.

Some are than any that ever were heard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNWRITTEN POEMS.

There are poems unwritten and songs unsung.

Some are than any that ever were heard.

Unwritten Poems.

There are poems unwritten and songs un- sung. Sweeter than any that ever were heard; Poems that wait for angel tongues, Songs that but long for a paradise bird.

COERCION "SNOW-FLAKES."

From the Dublin Irishman, March 12. That was a picturesque and apt term which Mr. Gladstone used when he referred to the "indies to quit" as snow-flakes.

might have very well gone on without it. Indeed, it is now too evident that the only need of coercive measures was simply to aid the Government to crush out the Land League agitation.—Toblet.

The liver is the organ most speedily disordered by malarial poisons. Ayer's Ague Cure expels these poisons from the system, and is a most excellent remedy for liver complaints.

New Advertisements.

EDWARD ADAMS & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS

Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Wines & Spirits. Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &c.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale.

SKIFFINGTON & MURDOCK. Have just received a complete assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY. THE VERY LATEST STYLES IN HATS AND BONNETS

HATS & BONNETS ALTERED. Dress Making in the latest styles at

SKIFFINGTON & MURDOCK. Opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street.

COME, WEATHER OR NO. BOYCOTTERS OF LONDON AND ELSEWHERE

Bring Your Boys TO THE BOY-COATING DEPARTMENT

BURNS AND BAPTY. For Style, for Cut, for Make, for Taste, and lastly for Lowest Prices,

CANADA'S GREATEST CLOTHIERS. You will see more Children's Clothes in five minutes than you can find in a half-day's plodding around town,

154 Dundas St. THE GREATEST Exclusively Clothing and Furnishing House in Canada.

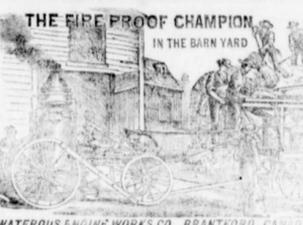
PRIZE MEDAL SEEDS! MCBROOM & WOODWARD, The Prize Medal Seedsmen!

LONDON, CANADA. Respectfully invite you to the farming community, that they have the largest and most complete stock of

SEEDS IN THE CITY. Being practical Seedsmen, we give our customers the benefit of our experience and observations.

Illustrated Seed Catalogue will be mailed to any address on application by postcard or letter.

THE PEACEFUL STATE OF IRELAND. While the constitution is practically suspended in Ireland, and an Arms Act is being forced with indecent haste through Parliament to abridge still further the liberties of the people,



THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION IN THE BARN YARD. WATERPOUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA. CALL AND SEE THE CHAMPION TESTED.

450 CHAMPION FARM ENGINES SOLD IN FOUR YEARS! 211 Sold in 1880. THE MOST POPULAR ENGINE IN CANADA.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

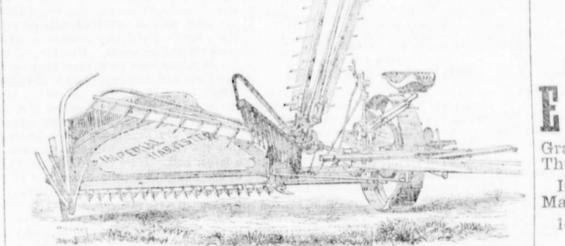
This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending your orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York.

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY, 37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK

THE DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE RAILROAD COM'Y

NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES Of the Choicest FARMING and TIMBERED Lands in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

W. O. STONG LAND COMMISSIONER, 55 Newberry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.



THE IMPERIAL HARVESTER

EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE. When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves.

When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine made, but you also have the best representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back and we will return your order.

GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT. BACK TO LONDON. W. D. McLEOD, 111 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF. Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums. REMEMBER THAT HEARING AND SPEECH are the two most important faculties of the human mind.

WINLOW BROS. BOOTS AND SHOES! We are offering some lines of Ladies' Prunellas at extremely Low Prices.

WAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. Being practical Seedsmen, we give our customers the benefit of our experience and observations.

GROCERIES. THE HOUSE

YOU CAN GET 12 LBS. COFFEE SUGAR FOR ONE DOLLAR! 4 LBS OF CHOICE TEA FOR ONE DOLLAR!

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN, Next City Hotel, 103 Dundas St.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO., 109 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond Street.

HAYARDS PECTORAL BALSAM. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all Lung Disorders.

DRY GOODS. EATON'S Grand Opening in London, Thursday, April 7th.

Immense Show of Millinery, Mantles, Laces and Silks. 142 DUNDAS STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET LANE.

SPRING, 1881. J. J. GIBBONS Would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he is receiving his New Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS! Which in a few days will be complete in every department.

A large stock of BLACK CASHMERE excellent value, from 25 cents to One Dollar per yard.

A CALL SOLICITED. REMEMBER THAT—

POWELL'S IS THE ONLY HOUSE where a GREAT DRY GOODS SALE IS GOING ON.

The Sale will be continued during the present month.

A. B. POWELL & CO. KID GLOVE HOUSE

PETHICK & McDONALD'S

Canadian Tweed Suits, \$14.00. Scotch " " 15.00. " " " 16.00. " " " 17.00. " " " 18.00.

TWEEDS! IN THE CITY.

PETHICK & McDONALD, First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET

FINANCIAL. THE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6 1/2 per cent., according to the security offered.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. B. LEYS, MANAGER.

OFFICE—Hunt's Block, Richmond Street second door south of King, west side.

ONTARIO INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND - 100,000

Loans Money on Real Estate; Buys Mortgages and Debentures; Loans Money on very favorable terms on Buildin Society Stocks; Buys and Sells the same at very close rates.

Full particulars to be had by applying to SAMUEL PETERS, Esq., President, or HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., Managing Director.

OFFICES—OPPOSITE CITY HALL RICHMOND ST. LONDON, ONTARIO. London, Ont., 29th Jan, 1881.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres.

Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on "good" bonds, at rates of 4 per cent. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without commission or expense.

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent. on Bank and Loan Company Stocks, and on Bonds and Debentures, without commission or expense.

Applications for Loans to be made to EDW. E. HARGREAVES York Street, London, Ont. July 2nd.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, - - - \$1,000,000. Subscribed, - - - \$600,000. Paid Up, - - - \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - - - \$35,000. Total Assets, - - - \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Securities and Municipal Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Office for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest at lowest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Manager, London, Nov. 29, 1880.

W. L. CARRIE'S

417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

ALL THE APPROVED MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

"THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND"—a collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve numbers. "LIBERTY & STARK'S PIANO METHOD"—NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly.

Never Disappoints Them.

Next to the tailor who promises you a new suit in order that you may go into the country for Sunday, and then disappoints you, comes the friend in female form, who brings home your washing Monday morning instead of Friday night. Now, if you order either a suit of clothes or a half-dozen shirts at Robert Wallace's clothing establishment, you will have them sharp on time, and what is more, they will be gotten up in the best possible manner.

In Memoriam

OF THE LATE MRS. CORCORAN, WHO DIED AT VILLIA ROSA, ON MARCH 21ST, 1881.

(From the Stratford Beacon.)

Friendship weeps and sighs to know Again the mourner's pain; Has shaded with its sombre woe, That home where scarce its child Had vanished from, and tears anew Spring fast to friendship's eye, What grief most rends the heart Who mourns with life should die.

And yet 'tis not dead but sleeping, In that joyful spirit land, Just a little while before us lies, She has joined the angel band; And there her dearest shall appear, In a crown so bright and fair, And her smile shall live to comfort, Each mourner lingering here.

A Requiem.

(From the Stratford Beacon.)

A mournful requiem on the death of that amiable lady, the wife of Jas. Corcoran, Esq., who died so suddenly in the town of Stratford, inserted in my dear friend, her worthy husband, and to all his numerous friends in both town and country.

The strife is over, death's seal is set, On sunny lips and marble brow, 'Tis over, though faintly lingers yet Upon the cheek a life-like glow; The feeble pulse has throbbled its last, The aching head is laid at rest, Another from our ranks hath passed, The dearest and the loveliest.

Chicago, March, 1881.

RECEPTION TO BISHOP CLARY.

west, as well as those assembled here to greet him. The procession moved up Brock to King, out King to Johnson, up Johnson to the church, where he was conducted into the edifice by attendants between a solid mass of humanity. During the procession a slight rain fell but not enough to even dampen the enthusiasm of the hour.

CHURCH SERVICES.

When the bishop arrived in the city he wore the Cappa Magna, at the palace he donned his Pontifical robes. A procession was formed and walking under a canopy borne by six members of the congregation, the priests singing the antiphonal *Sacerdos Magnus*. At the door of the formal giving over of the cathedral to him took place. The procession then proceeded up the aisle, the choir and clergy singing the *Te Deum*. The bishop having reached the sanctuary went upon the altar of the Blessed Sacrament, and prayed a short time, after which he returned to the middle of the sanctuary in front of the main altar, and the Administrator prayed for his success as Bishop of Kingston.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Acolytes (Cloth Bearer) Acolytes, Sacristans, Choir, Priests of the Diocese, Bishop O'Mahoney and Chaplains, Bishop Dunne and Chaplains, Bishop Fahre and Chaplains, Bishop Walsh and Chaplains, Crozier Bearer, Archbishop Lynch and Chaplains, Father Farryell, His Lordship Bishop Clary, Canopy, Fathers Lynch and McCarthy, Deacons and Sub-Deacons, Father Twobey, Director of Ceremonies

ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY.

The Vicar-General read the following address from the clergy: Nineteen months ago the cloud of death cast its sombre shadows over us. The demise of the late and ever-to-be lamented Dr. O'Brien filled our hearts with sorrow, and with filial love we venerate mourned the sad bereavement for never was a bishop more beloved by a faithful priesthood. Our prayers to the throne of grace, in union with our people, have been constant and unremitting, that peace and happiness might be his, and that one worthy of the diocese, which he bravely and with such abundant good effect, spiritual and temporal, guided during his episcopate, might be chosen to succeed him.

humble, but she grew apace, and a healthy development was hers. When we look back to the days of her first bishop, the pioneer prelate of Ontario, the great Dr. McDonnell, with his two priests, laying the foundation of her present greatness, teaching the little flock scattered over a whole province, from the boundary line of Quebec to Windsor, and now behold her the proud mother of four spiritual children, each being with her in the good work of extending Christ's kingdom on earth, her eldest daughter raised to the dignity of metropolitan, we have good reason to rejoice. We do rejoice, my lord, and rejoice the more, that a son of the ancient and ever faithful Church of Ireland has been chosen to fill the throne of St. Peter, and to still greater spiritual victories. Our joy is moreover, enhanced by having a bishop so well known in the eternal city. We are thereby assured that Kingston's voice through him will be always favorably heard at the Vatican. The Sovereign Pontiff, my lord, has honored you by conferring upon you marks of esteem rarely extended to missionary prelates, thereby showing his appreciation of personal merits. You have also been specially and exceptionally favored by the great Cardinal, who imposed consecrated hands upon you, and the dignities of your native land paid you tribute of the very highest respect. Your honor is the honor of the diocese; it is by implication ours also; and, therefore, again do we rejoice that at the urgent solicitation of the Holy See you have sacrificed the comfort of home and the surroundings of a loving people to become our bishop, and in the sincerity of our hearts we say, "Welcome."

Though, my lord, you have been until this auspicious day personally unknown to a stranger we are long familiar with your rare accomplishments. It required not the grand reception given you, at the court of the Holy Father, nor the unusual deference shown you by the archbishops, princes and dignitaries of man, Irish, English and Scotch, who assisted at your consecration, to convey to us a knowledge of the esteem in which you are held since the day you stood before the Senate of the Catholic University, Dublin, and in the presence of many of the hierarchy of Ireland, were honored by the degree of Doctor of Divinity because of your masterly defence of Catholic dogma, your name has been to us familiar as a profound scholar and learned theologian. Your great success where the President of Waterford College, in the teaching of young men for the priesthood, many of whom are now doing the good work of their lives and their zeal. Their latter President and their Alma Mater, has attached and warmed our hearts towards you and given us the firm conviction that God has more than compensated us for our long bereavement. We, therefore, welcome you with the love, enthusiasm, and the warmth of attached friends. We tender you our obedience and unreserved loyalty. We pledge you the assurance of our best efforts to assist in all your undertakings, and we pray that the days of your episcopacy may be both many and happy.

ADDRESS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Dr. Sullivan read the following address from the Roman Catholic of Kingston and vicinity: To the Most Rev. James Vincent Clary, Bishop of Kingston. My brethren, your Lordship—We the Catholic laity of the diocese of Kingston, approach your lordship with feelings of profound respect and affection, to give expression to our deep attachment to you, and to our joy in the installation of your lordship as its new head. The installation of your lordship is to us an event of supreme importance, and we are proud to have you, who have so long and so ably served the diocese, as its spiritual and temporal head. It was, therefore, that the Sovereign Pontiff had been pleased to select for your lordship, a man of such high character, and of such high degree of administrative ability.

THE CITY OF BRANTFORD.

How rapidly are our Canadian villages becoming towns, and our towns becoming cities. A short time since we could boast of only a few villages in Ontario, but since Guelph, Brantford and St. Thomas have been allowed by law to wear long clothes, we might be pardoned for evincing a certain degree of pride at the importance which our young country is assuming. Perhaps the most striking evidence of this is the fact that Brantford is now the largest place of its size in Canada is Brantford. Strangers who say it is a visit are really amazed at the amount of business transacted, but still more so at the extensive manufacturing industries carried on. We lately had the pleasure of being shown through the works of the Waterworks Company, by Mr. Waterous. We had some idea, before entering the establishment that it was a very extensive concern. We thought it might perhaps compare favorably with our London factories, and were rather astonished to find on concluding our visit, that we had no industry of any kind in the Forest City which could approach it in magnitude.

THE WEIGHT OF WOMAN'S TONGUE.

—Sunday was a field day among the lady Land Leaguers of Philadelphia. The sessions of the board of officers were suspended, and the energies of the entire body were devoted to the organization of ladies' branches, with the result of rallying some three hundred and fifty recruits round the standard of Parnellism. Mrs. Parnell and her daughter were both prevented by illness from undertaking the work of organization, but several active gentlemen took the lead, and all the meetings that were announced were held, with good success. So great was the throng in one instance, that the visitors had to repair, on a moment's notice, to the adjacent hall, where the ladies of St. Paul's Church, president, and Mr. J. Austin Purcell spoke. The platform of the branch was read, one feature of which is that the endorser binds themselves not to buy, sell or wear goods of English manufacture pending the settlement of the present difficulties. It also imposes the truism that woman's tongue is mightier than either pen or sword, and exhorts all members to make the best possible use of that powerful weapon in the cause of old Ireland. At the close of the meeting, which Father Elock, of the Cathedral, spoke. Mrs. Margaret O'Neill was elected president. One hundred names were received.

RETROGRESSION.

—The course adopted by the Common School Trustees of dispensing with the services of William Walsh, a member of the board, is a retrogression in music in the schools, is one which will meet with little favor from the public at large. The idea appears to be to save the salary of a music master by getting the teachers to impart instruction. What nonsense. Who ever heard a man talk in this way who pretends to know something about music, we have our doubts as to his sincerity. There is not one School teacher in a hundred who is competent to impart instruction in music in a proper manner, and it is unjust to require teachers to study the profession for this purpose. They have too many studies, even now, to be legally entitled to the miserable pittance penurious trustees, deal out to them. We would not be astonished were some of these trustees to suggest the advisability of teachers being examined in the principles of sawing wood, sweeping the school and drawing water. The proposition to ask a first-class music master to devote his whole time to this work for the sum of \$200 per annum is a gratuitous insult to the profession.

THE SPRING TRADE OF HATS.

—For many years Mr. H. Beaton has done a remarkably successful trade in the Hat and Fur business in this city. This arises from the fact that he always keeps the best goods and charges prices which will be found as low as any other house in the country. Those who want anything for the spring and summer trade would do well to give him a call. No retail house in Canada can offer better inducements to customers.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS TO THE SUPPLEMENT WITH THIS PAPER.

Setting forth the merits of that popular medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, manufactured by the enterprising firm of T. Milburn & Co., Toronto. We learn that this medicine has been scarcely a year in the market and already its sales are pushing enormous; the demand, we are told, is such as to give it a good test, to try its power. Soon after it came we took it to the Louth Fair, about 7 or 8 miles over the mountain. We run it up the mountain at Jordan, when it showed the horses up to the wonder of many. Next day we climbed the mountain at Grimby, when we found it gave a good test, to try its power. Soon after we cleared the Grimby mountain again with tank wagon and clover

Important to Housekeepers.

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mill behind, and only one pair of smallish horses on the tongue. It was a perfect success. Some clover thrashing on the Twenty Mile Creek, where they have mud smooth and sticky, so you could hardly keep engine on the road.

On one occasion we set up on a soft field, and landed ridged up about a foot, with wheels in furrows, settled down till boiler nearly touched ground. Without the Traction, would have been stuck fast; got steam up to 80 lbs., and with a little caution went out all right. Little jobs of clover thrashing up there and further west, so that we had a pretty good chance of trying it. After it froze up and snow fell it drew all our machinery—such as a clover mill, tank wagon, rods, wood and water—through all kinds of roads, up hill and down, with one team. Sometimes the horses drew, but most of the time they needed, except in deep mud or snow. The thing took splendidly with the farmers. We had crowds to see it wherever we went, and all seemed pleased. We had no accident with it at all, and everything ran smoothly and well. Shall be glad to give any further information at any time.

WAS THIS A MIRACLE?

—Miss Mary Kittell resides in Leavenworth, Kansas. She is a convert. On the 4th of October last she fell down stairs and received injuries to her spine and left limb. For two weeks after the accident she was delirious in St. John's Hospital, where she was treated by Dr. W. Thomas. Her left side was paralyzed. When she recovered sufficiently to return home, which she did in January, she had to go about on crutches. Her thorough cure was pronounced impossible, and she was assured that she would be a lifelong cripple. But she hoped in God. She prayed for relief, and asked to be made whole again. Sister Gertrude, a Daughter of Charity in the hospital, procured for her some cement iron knock, and towards the close of last month she began a Novena to our Blessed Lady. On Sunday, February 27, the nine day supplication ended. She assisted at the eight o'clock Mass in the Cathedral, and at the communion she hobbled up to the altar rail to receive the Sacrament. While there kneeling, she made a final petition for restoration to perfect health, turned to pick up her crutches, and found she did not need them. So, taking them in her hand, she walked to her seat well and sound. Her cure was seen by the whole congregation. Gratitude added fervor to her thanksgiving. In memory of the favor she obtained, she left her crutches in the church.

THE CITY OF BRANTFORD.

How rapidly are our Canadian villages becoming towns, and our towns becoming cities. A short time since we could boast of only a few villages in Ontario, but since Guelph, Brantford and St. Thomas have been allowed by law to wear long clothes, we might be pardoned for evincing a certain degree of pride at the importance which our young country is assuming. Perhaps the most striking evidence of this is the fact that Brantford is now the largest place of its size in Canada is Brantford. Strangers who say it is a visit are really amazed at the amount of business transacted, but still more so at the extensive manufacturing industries carried on. We lately had the pleasure of being shown through the works of the Waterworks Company, by Mr. Waterous. We had some idea, before entering the establishment that it was a very extensive concern. We thought it might perhaps compare favorably with our London factories, and were rather astonished to find on concluding our visit, that we had no industry of any kind in the Forest City which could approach it in magnitude.

THE WEIGHT OF WOMAN'S TONGUE.

—Sunday was a field day among the lady Land Leaguers of Philadelphia. The sessions of the board of officers were suspended, and the energies of the entire body were devoted to the organization of ladies' branches, with the result of rallying some three hundred and fifty recruits round the standard of Parnellism. Mrs. Parnell and her daughter were both prevented by illness from undertaking the work of organization, but several active gentlemen took the lead, and all the meetings that were announced were held, with good success. So great was the throng in one instance, that the visitors had to repair, on a moment's notice, to the adjacent hall, where the ladies of St. Paul's Church, president, and Mr. J. Austin Purcell spoke. The platform of the branch was read, one feature of which is that the endorser binds themselves not to buy, sell or wear goods of English manufacture pending the settlement of the present difficulties. It also imposes the truism that woman's tongue is mightier than either pen or sword, and exhorts all members to make the best possible use of that powerful weapon in the cause of old Ireland. At the close of the meeting, which Father Elock, of the Cathedral, spoke. Mrs. Margaret O'Neill was elected president. One hundred names were received.

RETROGRESSION.

—The course adopted by the Common School Trustees of dispensing with the services of William Walsh, a member of the board, is a retrogression in music in the schools, is one which will meet with little favor from the public at large. The idea appears to be to save the salary of a music master by getting the teachers to impart instruction. What nonsense. Who ever heard a man talk in this way who pretends to know something about music, we have our doubts as to his sincerity. There is not one School teacher in a hundred who is competent to impart instruction in music in a proper manner, and it is unjust to require teachers to study the profession for this purpose. They have too many studies, even now, to be legally entitled to the miserable pittance penurious trustees, deal out to them. We would not be astonished were some of these trustees to suggest the advisability of teachers being examined in the principles of sawing wood, sweeping the school and drawing water. The proposition to ask a first-class music master to devote his whole time to this work for the sum of \$200 per annum is a gratuitous insult to the profession.

THE SPRING TRADE OF HATS.

—For many years Mr. H. Beaton has done a remarkably successful trade in the Hat and Fur business in this city. This arises from the fact that he always keeps the best goods and charges prices which will be found as low as any other house in the country. Those who want anything for the spring and summer trade would do well to give him a call. No retail house in Canada can offer better inducements to customers.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS TO THE SUPPLEMENT WITH THIS PAPER.

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DIED.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. H. Dinoo, mother of Mrs. H. Beaton, aged 75.



HATS! HATS!

Parties desiring a new SPRING HAT!

In any of the new styles will find the Best Assortment West of Toronto

H. BEATON'S PALMER'S BLOCK, RICHMOND ST., LONDON, apr-15-81

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Sunday, 24th—First Sunday after Easter. 1st of Double.

Monday, 25th—St. Mark, the Evangelist, 2d of Double.

Tuesday, 26th—St. Cletus and Marcellus, Pope and Confessor, Double.

Wednesday, 27th—St. Anastasius, Pope and Confessor, Double.

Thursday, 28th—St. Paul of the Cross, Pope and Confessor, Double.

Friday, 29th—St. Martyr, Double.

Saturday, 30th—Catherine of Senoua, Virgin, Double.

Two Fishers.

One morning when spring was in her teens A morn to a poet's wishing.

All I tried in delicate pinks and greens— Miss Bessie and I went fishing.

I in my rough and easy clothes, With my face at the sunshine's mercy, She with her hat tipped down to her nose, And her nose tipped—see you?

I with my hat, my neck and my hooks, And a hamper for lunching recesses; She with the bait of her comely looks, And her nose tipped—see you?

So we sat down on the sunny dikes, Where the white poplars lilies teeter, And I went to fishing like a quail old Ike, And she like Simon Peter.

All the noon I lay in the light of her eyes, And dreamily watched and waited, But the fish were cunning and would not rise, And the bait of her nose tipped—see you?

And when the time for departure came, The log was that of a boatman; But Bessie had neatly hooked her game— A hundred and eighty pounds!

JOHN BRIGGS, M. P.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Isn't that Canadian person, Captain Kirwan, who "wears his countrymen in the United States belonging to the Fenian party, against their rumored invasion of Canada," a little too previous? We would send to Mr. Kirwan a piece of sage advice that is current in some parts of the country:—"Don't jump till you come to the fence."—Pitt.

PROTESTANTS who are not bigots are often compelled to bear testimony to the worth of the Catholic faith. In the *Common Letter of the Christian Intelligencer* we find the following:—"In comparison with the unity and power of the Roman Catholic Church, the dissensions and doctrinal disputes of the Protestants make a very sad impression."—Catholic Review.

MISS PARNELL has been making quite a triumphal tour in the south of Ireland. Her speeches are very clever. No radical "right-ism," but downright common sense. She appeals to all who feel for the sufferings of the wives and children of the evicted tenants and of "coercion" prisoners to come at once to rescue, and to aid in what is really a truly the cause of charity and humanity. Her speech at the present time is a platform show that her work has ecclesiastical sympathy.—Univ.

O'CONNELL appeared in 1834 at the friends of Ireland in England and Scotland and made quite a triumphal progress through Great Britain to ask for British aid for his fellow-countrymen.

His speech in Lancashire, Yorkshire and other parts of the country, was a success. He speaks of the power of the Roman Catholic Church, the dissensions and doctrinal disputes of the Protestants make a very sad impression."—Catholic Review.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on

Friday, 29th April, 1881,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between

BYRON & LONDON,

from the 1st of July next.

Printed notices containing further information on conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Byron and London.

R. W. BARKER, P. O. Inspector, Post Office, March 28th, 1881.

CONSUMPTION CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED!

A WRITER in the *Congregationalist* describes the edifying death of an American in the south of France, who departed life in the full confidence that a seat already prepared for him in heaven. The departed saint was a fugitive from his own country's justice, but that no difference in his spiritual concept, died, had the annotator taken the trouble to question him on the state of moral Europe, he would no doubt have still more edifying remarks concerning the benighted condition of the poor Papal monarch whom he bedwelt.—Pitt.

SOME person once said that the never sets on the glorious British Constitution, and, however this may be, or ever it may mean, it certainly is plain, unfigurative prose to say the latter chronicle it is very seldom the sun of peace shines down on England without one or more redupers. It is a life in the full confidence that a seat already prepared for him in heaven. The departed saint was a fugitive from his own country's justice, but that no difference in his spiritual concept, died, had the annotator taken the trouble to question him on the state of moral Europe, he would no doubt have still more edifying remarks concerning the benighted condition of the poor Papal monarch whom he bedwelt.—Pitt.

DETROIT THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE.

233 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

(Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.)

355—Permanently established since 1870. Since which time over 15,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz:—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia, (Sore Eyes), and Catarrhal Discharges. Also, Diseases of the Heart.

Our system of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined with proper Constitutional Treatment, having devoted all our time, energy and skill for the past twelve years to the treatment of the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT & CHEST.

We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the immediate cure of all these troublesome affections. By the system of MEDICATED INHALATIONS of the Head