A poem commemorative of college days and dedicated to the Professors and students of St. Michael's College, Toronto.

O hallow'd scene of boy hood's morn
when hope held high her lamp above,
And dreams of manhood flushed the days
Bright-ringed like sun-lit skies of love;
Through vistas clad with purple toil
I view the honied hours once more,
And clasp the hand of comrades fond
And greet each heart at memory's door.

plume;
plume;
plume;
plume;
you've nestl'd long 'mid sun and gloom,—
Within my heart your cherished forms
Have graced the hours of long ago.
When flowers of spring in fragrance

n'd at of winter's cruel snow.

Across the years that bind my brow Fall glints of sunshine from the past, As sailing swiftly thro' iffe's sea Morn's crimson streak lights up the mast. The onesisters in the grove I hear,—A unreful choir of other days, Whose notes of rapture stir my heart Like chords of old medieval lays.

Ah! morn so bright of long ago
When first I sought that classic hall,
Where Faith and science shed their light
And duty hearken'd to each call,—
Where hearts are taught a love of truth
Nor filled with anxious gain nor care,
Where toil is but the seal of heaven
A psalm of love—a rounded prayer!

Sweet rosarv of the days gone by Your beads I tell in memory's cell— A pilgrim kneeling at a shrice. Where Feace and Virtue love to dwell: A pilgrim sandall'd with the hours That erst while filled my heart with cheer, Within St. Michael's storied walls Whose memories pulss thro' smile and

O sweet-lipped hours, O golden days,
That light with Joy my darling noon,
O roses set with petals bright
That dream in amber light of June,
Fill up my heart with star-clad thought,
With kindly flames which gleam and burn
That in the eventide of life
May glow anew from fragrant un !
THOMAS O'HAGAN.

ORIGIN AND ADVANTAGES OF THE MONTH OF MARY.

1. Origin of the Month of Mary. The Church, ever attentive to procuring glory for Mary, has multiplied devotions and feasts in her honor. She invites her children to honor her three times a day by the recitation of the Angelus, she consecrates the Saturday of each week to her, and calculate one of her festivals almost secrates the Saturday of each week to her, and celebrates one of her festivals almost every month. But this was not enough for the piety of her children. All hearts filled with the love of Mary wished to pay her their homage in a way more notable still. A holy priest filled the void which all acknowledged, by making them. for the piety of her children. All hearts filled with the love of Mary wished to pay her their homage in a way more notable still. A holy priest filled the void which all acknowledged, by making them consecrate a month in the year to celebrating the greatness and studying the virtues of the august Virgin. "Now," well says Father Lalomis, "when one makes an offering, he should choose what is best and most pleased: this is why the most beautiful month of the year has been selected, which by the renovation of nature and the agreeable variety of flowers wherewith the earth is covered, seems to invite the soul too to recognize grace, to cloth itself with most beautiful acte of virtue, to make of them as it were a crown for the Queen of the Universe." The author of so holy a practice remains unknown, all researches can lead only to uncertainty. God, doubtless, wished to preserve the humitty of His servant from the praises of men, reserving an infinitely more precious reward for him in heaven; but He has blessed His work. Its development and spread strike the most prejudiced minds with astonishment, and compel them to recognize the finger of God therein. A holy priest whose name is so well known and so justly revered, by all children of Mary, thus explains this wonder to us: "Remember that touching story of the prophet Elias who after three mortal years of drought, retires on the summit of Carmel and implores God to remember His mercies of old. Six times in succession he sends his servant to look towards the sea, and he anxiously asks him if he does not behold any favorable sign. Only on the seventh time does the young man tell him of a little cloud the young man tell him of a little cloud the size of a man's foot." Truly it is very little it is enough to make the Prophet size of a man's foot." Truly it is very little it is enough to make the Prophet size of a man's foot." Truly it is very little it is enough to make the Prophet size of a man's foot." Truly it is very little it is enough to make the Prophet size of a remember His mercies of old. Six times in succession he sends his servant to look towards the sea, and he anxiously asks him if he does not behold any favorable sign. Only on the seventh time does the young man tell him of a little cloud the size of a man's foot." Truly it is very little; it is enough to make the Prophet hope that his prayers will be heard. pe that his prayers will be heard. A coment more and the heavens grow dark, moment more and the neavens grow dark, the clouds pile up, the winds are unloosed, and the rain falls in torrents. That little cloud was the size of a man's boot. The origin of the month of Mary displayed still less, only a child's foot. It was in Rome, towards the end of the last century on a heaviful againg in the month tury, on a beautiful evening in the month of May, a child of the people assembled his companions around him before a statue

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Memory's Urn.

A poem commemorative of college days and dedicated to the Professors and students of the Memory to the Memory to Mary.

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INSPECTION INVITED.

A poem commemorative of college days and dedicated to the Professors and students of the Memory to Mary.

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a practice which she rewards by the most glorious advantages.

2. Advantages of the Month of Mary.

"I am," the Most Blessed Virgin tells us, "the mother of fair love, and of fear, and of knowledge, and of holy hope. In me is all hope of life and virtue." These words are a source of consolation for the just, of strength for those who are wavering, and of light for the sinner. Pharauhad put all his confidence in the virtuous Joseph and made him the depository of Joseph, and made him the depository of his treasures, and his power, so he sent to his faithful minister all his subjects who came to ask him for bread to maintain their life and commended them to do whatever he wished. God, father better whatever he wished. God, father better than this, has put His power and His treasures in the hands of Mary; hence no grace flows and descends from the throne of God unless it has passed through the hands of Mary. "O Mary," cries out a holy bishop, "thy greatness is infinite, thy protection is mighty, O Mary! Thy benefits are many, they are numberless, for no one, O Most Holy Virgin, is saved unless through thee, no one is delivered from the evils of this life unless by thee, O most pure Virgin! No one, O most chaste Virgin, receives grace unless through thee, and grace is merciful to none unless through thee, O Virgin deserving of all honor." Let the just then gladly enter upon the holy exercises of the month of May, the moment has come for ing of all honor." Let the just then gladly enter upon the holy exercises of the month of May, the moment has come for him to increase his merits, and to attain a higher degree of perfection He is already dear to the heart of Mary, his virtues which recall those of the august Mother give him most precious rights to her maternal affection. Let him pray to Mary, and he will obtain for himself the abundance of divine treasures; Mary will grant him to push out his branches, and his branches will be of honor and glory, she will make him send forth flowers of pleasing odor, and his flowers will be fruits of abundance and glory. Let him pray to Mary. And his prayers will obtain the perseverance for the just, strength for the weak, and the grace of conversion for sinners.

sinners.

If you are among those whose heart is divided between God and man, those who fear, on the one hand, to enter the ways of virtue whose charms captivate their heart; but whose difficulties affright their weakness, and, on the other hand, fear to follow the vagaries of the world, because they understand all its dangers, and are not ignorant of the fact that the broad road on which it keeps its victims leads to

Bernard:
"Let us all gladly fly beneath the standards of Mary. Let us all fall prostrate at her feet, let us all implore that heart inflamed with divine charity to be moved by our miseries, let us perseveringly im-plore her aid, and let us not cease groan-ing and praying until she has granted us her protection and adopted us as her children."

MEETING OF SEPARATE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

his companions around him before a statue of Mary, where, according to the custom of the holy city, a lamp was kept burning. And there those pure and innocent voices sang the litanies of the Virgin. Next day this lovable little band returned to the feet of the Madonna, followed by other children. The mothers came of themselves to join this meeting; then other groups were formed and soon became popular. The month of Mary was founded.

Soon the little stream became a great river which brought fertility and abundance to the whole earth. The mustard seed has produced a great tree whose branches offer a sure refuge for birds of the air; that is, devotion to the month of Mary, so weak and limited in its origin,

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

DEATH OF REV. ABRAM J. RYAN AT LOUIS-VILLE.

PRIEST AND POET.

Boston Republic.

Among the Catholic clergy of eminence there is none who enjys a wider reputation, perhaps, than what the late Abram J. Ryan, who died last week at St. Boniface's Church, Louisville, Ky., possessed, and which came to him from his eminent poetic abilities, which long since won him the appellation of "The Poet Priest of the South." Father Ryan was born in Virthe appenation of The Fost Priest of the South." Father Ryan was born in Virginia in 1840 of Irish parents, who came from the county Limerick. Having early evinced a disposition for the priesthood, he was sent, after his classical studies, to he was sent, after his classical source, to the Barrens, the Vincentian Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he made his theological course, remaining a brief while a member of the Vincentian order, we believe. At the outbreak of the late civil war, Father Ryan sought for and obtained the position of chaplain in one of the southern regiments, and, in his ecclesiastical capacity, he followed the fortunes of the stars and bars until their fortunes of the stars and bars until their final eclipse at Appomattox Court House. One of his brothers, Daniel L. Ryan, was a captain in the Confederate service, falling in battle, and his death furnished the poet priest with the subject of one of his finest poems. Father Ryan was an enthusiastic southerner; his heart's affections were wrapped up in the southerners and

were sung in eulogizing it. In fact, it may be said that it was that cause which made were sung in eulogizing it. In fact, it may be said that it was that cause which made him a poet, for, although there is no question but what has other songs, which treat mainly of religious or mystical subjects, which have won his renown, it is as the poet of the "lost cause" that he will be most remembered. As it was the same thing, viz, his singing of southern war lyrics, that made him so dear to the southern people. High above the din of the conflict, appealing even to northern sympathy by their force, beauty and plaintiveness, his songs rang and won their author fame. Naturally, the Irish blod in his veins inspired Father Ryan to sing of the wrongs of Innisfail, and his magnificent address to "Erin's Fiag" will long be remembered and quoted. Father Ryan's poetry, which he himself declared was always written in a hurry, bears on marks here at d there of imperfect finish, it is true, and, weighed in a strict standard, it would show many technical imperfections. But nobody can deny to his verse many who grieved when they heard that it would show many technical imperfec-tions. But nobody can deny to his verse the true poetic thought and the passionate fire, which, despite its imperfections, stamp its writer, a true poet. Had he taken the time to polish his lines, they might read more smoothly than they do. but they might also forfeit much of

THAT STRONG INDIVIDUALITY they certainly possess in their present shape. About six years ago, when Father Ryan was in Mobile, a young legal friend, Mr. Harmis Taylor, who was a great ad-mirer of the priest's poetic powers, and who lamented that no collection had ever who lamented that no collection had ever been made of his poems, which, up to that time, had appeared only in the columns of the newspapers or the pages of the magazines, prevailed on him, by offering to share the cost of publication, to gather them together, which the author did, and they were then brought out in book form by the firm of J. L. Rapier & Co., Mobile. The book has had a fairly good sale, but nothing at all like what its merits should give it. In this volume appear all the give it. In this volume appear all the best of Father Ryan's poetic writings, and best of Father Ryan's poetic writings, and we regret that the brief space at our command does not allow us to quote from it at greater length than to reproduce here one stanza of his impassioned apostrophe to the southern banner. Without discussing in any way here the rights or wrongs of the cause which "The Conquered Banner" typified, no one can deny that Father Ryan's poem on it is

A SONG OF SURPASSING SADNESS and tender sweetness. The poem is, indeed, a wail of sorrow from the broken heart with which the South saw its hopes die out when that banner was furled. Here is the first stanza of the poet priest's

poetic voiceing of that wail

"Furl that banker, for 'tis weary;
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it. fold it—it is best;
For there's not as man to wave it,
And there's not one left to lave it.
And the blood which heroes gave it;
And its foes may seorn and brave it;
Furl it, hide it—let it rest."

Shortly after the war Father Ryan Shortly are the war rather hyan became attached to the diocese of Mobile, the bishop of which at that time, the late Right Rev. John Quinlan, D. D., whose heart was as big as his frame was massive welcomed the sad singer to his see and welcomed the sad singer to his see and appointed him to an important trust, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Prior to going to Mobile, Father Ryan had been located at Nashville and Clarksville in the diocese of Nashville, and he also did duty for a while at Natchez, Miss. During his stay at Mobile, Father Ryan became in a manner the preacher of the cathedral, and whenever it was known that he was to occupy the pulpit the church proved insufficient to hold the vast audiences which always gathered to listen to

his eloquence.
THE POET PRIEST'S SERMONS and, for that matter, his lectures may be described as poetic discourses in prose form. The whole nature of the man seemed imbued with lofty thoughts, and whother he spoke in prose or wrote in verse, one could not help recognizing that it was a true poet who was speaking. After some years of duty in Mobile, Father Ryan, who was deeply engaged then in literary work, asked and obtained his superior's permission to retire from the more active ministry, in order that he might be able to give more time to his books, on one of which, "The Story Runneth thus," he was engaged at the time of his death. He first assumed pastoral charge of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Eufauls, Ala, but finding even that too burdensome, he retired to Biloxi, Miss, where he made his residence for

ton, was invited to visit this city, and in compliance with that request he came here a few years ago, stopping at Boston College, as the guest of the Jesuit Fathers. During his stay here he frequently preached at the Church of the Immaculate Conception and he delivered a certain number of lectures in Boston and vicinity. Returning to the Southwest, his time of lets years has been mainly occupied in occupied in late years has been mainly preaching missions and giving lectures, and his journeyings have been mentioned and his jurneyings have been mentioned from time to time in the religious columns of this paper. It was only a few weeks ago that we mentioned the fact that he was visiting clerical friends in Ohio. His last visit, previous to going to Louisville to die, appears to have been to Reading, O, of which place the Rev. Charles McCallion, a brother, by the way, of the worthy Rev. Michael McCallion of Warren, R. I., and formerly located in this city, accompanied him to Louisville. It was Father Ryan's intention in visiting Louisville to make

tions with all of his old-time eloquence.
The end was near, however, and death
came at last to claim the sufferer and
bring the weary spirit rest. The news of
Father Ryan's demise caused universal
corrow in the South, where he was best
known and consequently most loved,
and throughout the North there were
many who grisved when they heard that many who grieved when they heard that the poet priest's tuneful voice had been stilled forevermore.

ON LAST SATURDAY the remains of the dead singer lay in state at the Franciscan Convent, Green street, Louisville, and were viewed by a constant stream of friends. At 10.30 they were removed to St. Boniface's Church, where funeral services were held. The ex-Confederate soldiers of Lonisville attended the funeral in a body, and a committee of their number body, and a committee of their number, among whom were many distinguished ex-Confederate officers, judges of the United States and state courts, and prominent citizens, acted as pall bearers and a funeral escort. They carried with them a firal cross and crown to which was attached a card inscribed, "Love and sympathy of the ex Confederate soldiers of Louisville." The body was borne to the denot and shipped to borne to the depot and shipped to Mobile, where it was interred. Before removing the remains from the monasat the bier, where General Alpheus Baker read resolutions expressive of the deep sorrow occasioned by Father Ryan's death, and of the love and veneration in which he was held by his old comrades.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

A VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE. As familiar to all of our readers as their own names is the saying "that charity begins at home." And right here in Dundas a charity has

not only been begun, but has been carried on for some years with an energy and directness of purpose that have placed it in the foremost rank among the many well managed and successful Canadian charitable institutions.

We refer to the House of Providence which while perfectly familiar to nine tenths of our readers as to its externa appearance, and its reputation for doing good work well, is not at all familiar a good work well, is not at all familiar as to its interior arrangements and the scale on which within its walls the poor, needy and helpless, are fed, clothed and ministered to, and even those in fairly good circumstances are provided with bright cheerful apartments and perfect attendance, such as their means could never secure them in their own homes or those of friends.

secure them in their own homes or those of friends.

The visitor entering the grounds at the handsome gateway finds that the choice of two pathways is given him, by which to reach the entrance door. One leads directly from the gate across a grassy orchard, and by a stairway up the face of the slope, while the other winding a way to the right, leads by an easy slope and a way full of pretty glimpses of the town below and the grounds of the institution, to the same goal as the more direct pathway. To the left of the entrance gate a well kept carriage drive circles around the grounds and leads to the neatly laid out plot in front of the main entrance. Ringing at the front door and proferring a request to be conducted through the house, the visitor is cordially received and shown to a handsome reception room on the second for the new chapel which is at the extreme west of the north wing which is at the extreme west of the north wing which is at the extreme west of the north wing which is at the extreme west of the north wing which is at its conditional preceived and shown to a handsome reception room on the second floor, reaching it by the main staircase and a bright hall, where many house plants put forth their greenery, and make even the now present spring seem tardy in giving us bloom and green leaves to look upon, outside.

A few minutes suffices to bring the Mother Superior to great the visitor, and

miles from Beauvoir, where, as it is well known, the ex President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, has of late years had his home, the intimate friendship which existed between the priest and the deposed President naturally led to frequent communication between them, and some of Father Ryan's pleasantest hours were spent at Beauvoir in talking with his host over the sad incidents of the war and recalling the memories of mutual friends who fell in their misguided efforts to build up a southern confederacy. Father Ryan, whose fame was well known here in Boston, was invited to visit this city, and in compliance with that request he came here a few years are stouchern to have a sense through the room forwards were as a changl and here as few years are stouched. way of the main building, we pass through the room formerly used as a chapel, and to the Sisters' dormitory. Here glimpses are had through the open doors of the plain and scrupulously gumpses are had through the open doors of the plain and scrupulously neat furnishings of each room, and passing farther on to the third story of the south wing the boys' dormitory is reached. It is a pleasant sight indeed, the pure white walls and coverlets of the many little beds, being given a warmth by the supshine coming thereach the

many little beas, being given a warmth by the sunshine coming through the windows, the rich color of the waxed floors and the bright wood of the bed-steads; that so white a room could have such a cosy appearance would hardly be believed. A small room off the larger tarminary contain more than a dozen believed. A small room on the larger dormitory contain more than a dozen wee cradles and cots, the little owners of which no doubt sleep as well under the care of the kind Sister who reets in the same room, as with their own mothers in charge. In this room is a beautiful folding screen covered on both sides with colored pictures, and which is a source of unlimited amusement to the wee ones, to whom it was presented by an Ancaster ledy. Descending to the next floor of the south wing the neat rooms another to the seed women are ailotted to the aged women are seen, while in the corridor connecting the wing with the main house are the rooms of number of old women, whose sons or daughters provide for them, and who have each their comfortably furnished nave each their comfortably furnished room ornamented with such comforts and nick nacks as the purses and inclinations of their children will allow them. Each old lady's room is her castle, and she is as cosy and comfortable as her heart could desire. Down another story, and the basement is reached. While nominally a basement, the provi-While nominally a basement, the provi-sions for light and ventilation are so thorough that all the rooms are equal in these respects to those on the floors above. First comes the kitchen, whose mammoth range and complete culinary appliances defy description by an un-sophisticated man, and we leave it for sophisticated man, and we leave it for the ladies to inspect themselves. Suffice to say that when over two hundred hungry people have to be satisfied three times daily, a well equipped kitchen is necessary—and it is there.

necessary—and it is there.

From the kitchen we pass through a short hall to the boy's schoolroom, where every available seat is taken up, by a sturdy, bright eyed little chap who takes in the visitors with a keen but respectful glance, and all of whom rise as one boy at a slight gesture from the Sister in charge who seems to control them by the wirely who seems to control them by the princi ples of moral sussion and personal regard. There are boys of every age up to ten or twelve, every size, and every disposition, and it is a most interesting study to watch the little fellows faces as they sing for the delectation of the visitors "Jim the Carter lad," all throwing back their shoulders, expanding their chests and opening wide their mouths, in an endeavor to get as much enjoyment out of the song as possible by making more noise than the next one.

In the next one.

In the next room are the toddlers, chubby little fellows just able to talk and walk, all having a merry time over games and plays provided by kind friends. The motherly sister whose face proclaims her just the one for her charge, points with pride to the last addition of the family, a stout young fellow in a high chair, so well fed and contented that he is even indifferent to a tickling of the ribs and almost neglects to smile, so per fect is his state of repose, even with his

A door opens and through a short ball access is gained to the bright sitting room in which the old women inmates spend their days. Around the room which is a large one, are chairs and sofas all occupied by old ladies many occupied by knitting or sewing, some too feeble to do either, and happy to be permitted to sit and dream the days away in comfortable quarters and under the kind and watchful care of the Sister in charge of the room. One old women who was

watchful care of the Sister in charge of the room. One old women who was quite blind is 192 years of age. This completes our inspection of the west and south wings, except a view of the covered way which has been built to allow the old women easy and comfort-able access to the new chapel, and which serves also as an admirable fire escape. Retracing our steps to the basement

Retracing our steps to the basement of the main house—the original Colema of the main house—the original Coleman residence seen in the foreground of the engraving—the bake room is opened to inspection. Here as complete an outfit as most bakers can boast of is in place and three times each week, 300 lbs. of flour are transformed into light flaky leaves for consumption in the building. loave for consumption in the building.
Then comes the laundry and ironing room, the drying room, where by a most ingenious device the immense quantity of linen washed in the establishment is dried by steam, the furnace rooms, and dried by steam, the furnace rooms, and coal rooms, and then the furnace room for the new chapel which is at the ex-

their bedrooms in the north wing. One old man boasts proudly that at the last hundred of years he "was twinty years old, barrin' four months" which as can be calculated makes him 105 years old next May day which is his birthday.

The passage leading to the old man's quarters leads also to a door through which they gain access to the chapel, at the back of which their pews are, that old women occupying a gallery on which their covered way opens, and the boys having the pews on one side of the sisley the Sisters themselves having the front pews. The chapel itself is a model of tasteful arrangement, finish, and distantial arrangement, finish, and distantial place of worship.

Returning to the north wing a gimpse is had into a well fitted cosy vestry and passing along the corridor the old men's rooms, bright and neat are seen. On the second flat of this wing are the well furnished rooms of the paying boarders, several ladies having a cosy parlor and

the second flat of this wing are the well furnished rooms of the paying boarders, several ladies having a cosy parlor and bedroom nicely furnished, and all the rooms showing the kind care and attention of friends. On this flat also that choir gallery opens into the chapel high up from the floor of it, and a neat wooden lattice work permits the Sisters to attend to their devotions unseen by these who to their devotions unseen by those who

On the next flat are still more room belonging to the old men, and in a lonely corner room, on the door being opened, is seen an industrious old shaar maker endeavoring faithfully to fill his contract to mend the boots and shoes of the entire establishment, which is no slight undertaking for the little old man, who after a single, giance at the visitory who after a single glance at the visitors, turns with a mild scorn for such inter-

ministering to the wants of a poor old man whose time on this earth is drawing

man whose very rapidly.

Through a short hall off which
the apartments of several of the
Sisters open, we gain the head of the
main staircase and descending find our selves in the front reception room on the selves in the front reception room on the ground floor, where a few minutes of pleasant conversation with the Mother Superior close two of the pleasantest hours spent for many a long day, and with the kindest of good byes we are ushered into the open air once more, where the setting sun is glorifying the fair prospect before us, and reminding us forcibly of the atmosphere of bright content and cheefulness which so evidently pervades cheerfulness which so evidently pervades the whole institution whose inns and outs

we have been so courteously shown.
So much for a description of the interior of the House of Providence.
As its name indicates and as our modest sketch has shown, it provides for the poor a haven of refuge, and for the old men, the all women the hove and the wee the old women, the boys, and the wee toddlers, perfect accommodations are arranged for, all are kept entirely separate arranged for, all are kept entirely separate and all have plenty of room both inside and outside for rest and recreation. A Sister sleeps on every floor in charge of every department, the heating, lighting and ventilation are well nigh perfect, the food provided is plentiful and wholesome, and the whole institution is managed with a care and forethought that result in the greatest possible comfort for the least greatest possible comfort for the least possible expenditure.

That the expense of the institution is

very great can easily be imagined, and while a small proportion of it is made up by Government and municipal graats, the larger proportion comes from voluntary contributions, which are solicited by the Sisters usually in January of each year.

That it is hard to make both ends meet can be well understood, and that a more deserving object for charitable donations does not exist in our district should be as well understood by those who know that "the poor they have always with them;" and who give of their substance to the relief of their less favored fellow-beings. No doubt contributions will be beings. No doubt contributions will be gratefully received at any time by the Mother Superior, and money can never be given to better purpose.

From the excellent training they get From the excellent training they got the boys are almost invariably greatly liked by those who secure them from the institution. Good places are always wanted for them and surely Canadian people will prefer toys brought up in their own country and under the watchful care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, to the waifs picked up on the streets of the great cities of Britain and brought out here untrained and with their vicious instincts unblanted and in full possession of their natures.

There are at present in the institution 101 boys, 98 old men, about 20 paying boarders, and 20 members of the Sister-

hood of St. Joseph.

These noble women accept hard work These noble women accept hard work and responsibility with a cheeriness that can not fail to have a good effect upon all inmates of the house and indeed a great feature of a visit to the piace is the genial and charming manner of all the Sisters, who take a just and proper pride in their beautifully kept house, and make visitors so welcome that there is a regret in one's mind that the visit was not paid sooner, and that it cannot be receated at an explicit and that it cannot be repeated at an earlier

It does not seem to be generally known It does not seem to be generally allow that visitors are made perfectly welcome and that in fact it is hoped that all who feel a desire to do so will visit the institution. On any day in the week except Monday or Saturday, visitors will be most cheerfully shown through the institution, and we most heartily recommend those of

BY ADA A. MOSERE.

ndeth me on through paths unti-ne this—it is all I ask— A love for Thee, acts frame that anon may star okie fame that agon may start— stant love of a changeful heart— that shall be of my life a part, True as eternity.

ful love that will stand with me done 'neeth a Thabor's light, sel with my soul in Gethaemane watch through the darkest night. Ner frightened hide my tears may fall or my cheek ground me strength, when my own would my trembling heart to strike nail

If Thou will it Orucified. trusting love that shall question not, Connding all in Thee; so matter what may be my lot, or where thou leadest me.

For this my prayer—
Love with a faith and a trust complete; that I know, my God, that to willing feet fly love can make any pathway sweet.

No matter where.

ful love that seeks to hide in from all save Thee, tiles while up its rugged side is to Calvary Nor once complain.

Charles, now practically admit that somebe done to solve the Irish England has tried to govern Ireland and has failed. Is not time to allow Ireland to govern herself? During the last six years England has tried a repressive policy under the most favourable conns, because the Government has had

thoroughly friendly spirit. Postpone it and there will be military repression or repression of some other kind; and the thing will have to be done, but it will have to be done under conditions infinitely worse, accompanied by greater international embitterment between races and classes within Ireland, and with diminished chances of complete international friendliness. I believe that in this scheme will be found the means of ending a state of things that is intolerable—intolerable to Ireland, intolerable to England, injurious to the name and fame and greatness of the Empire. With all the earnestness of which I am capable I ask the house and the country to give to the scheme their most anxious, dispassionate, and generous consideration.

Mr. Gladstone then rose to deal with the statements of his oppothis scheme will be found the means of

nents. All of them he perced rapidly in review, all he vanquished with the ease and hindliness peculiar to strength of intellect and force of purpose. We take our report of the Premier's speech from the Dublin Freeman's Journal. This speech was delivered on Tuesday morning, the

was delivered on Tuesday morning, the 13th of April:

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said—I will make at the outset one or two very brief remarks upon the speech of the zight hon. gentleman. He has quoted words from me with an extension given to them which was not contained or conveyed in the original. The argument I made upon the proposal of 1871 was that no case had at that time been shown to justify the breaking up, not of the institutions of the country generally, but of the Imperial Parliament (hear, hear). At that time, after the Church Act of 1879 and after the Land Act of 1870, I did cherish the hope that we might be able by legislation in this house to meet the wants and wishes of Ireland, but my speech on that occasion contained none of the a prehensions with which the minds of gentlemen on the benches opposite are full. On the contrary, I then stated in the most explicit manner that I heard with jvy and accepted with the utmost astisfaction the assurance that the demand which was beginning to A chast action while up its ragged side
I grees to Calvary
Nor once complain.

A chast full love that, for Thy dear sake,
With tearless eyes for the world, could
My lips to smile, though my heart should
break
With sile at pain.

Baltimore, Md.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT DEBATE

The Grand Old Man Again
Triumphant.

Triumphant.

A MAGNI I ICENT EFFORT.

The lovers of classic literature, the admirers of Parliamentary eloquence, the friends of freedom, and the children of Erin who read the RECORD will, we know, peruse with the same interest with which they read, followed and studied Mr. 'Gladstone's speech introducing his measure for Irish self government, his measure for Irish self government, his measterly discourse at the close of the debate. He was preceded by Sir Charles Russell, Q C, Attorney General for England, who, in a discourse of very remarkable power, even for him, put the question with irresistible power to the House. All parties, sail Sir Charles, now practically admit that some thing must be done to solve the Irish

The lower of classic literature, the admirers of Parliament, but it was due, on the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, on the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary to the house. All parties, sail Sir Charles, now practically admit that some thing must be done to solve the Irish Legalator for Irish and the formatic and the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, declared, to apprehension of civil war (cheers). It has been said that we had not a formulated demand from Ireland not a formulated demand from Ireland for the measure, but we know in substance the wish of Ireland on the subject from her constitutionally chosen representatives (ob, oh, and Home Rule cheers). And if the demand be a just and reasonable one you cannot haste too much to meet it, instead of waiting till the day of dieaster policy under the most favourable conditions, because the Government has had the services of two men like Mr. Forster and Lord Spencer, and yet even under these conditions that policy has failed. Indeed the higher the attributes of those distinguished and exalted men, the more conspicuous is the failure. What was the result of the present policy? In the words of Lord Cowper, "they succeeded in driving Irish discontent below the surface." Is that to be the object of British statesmanship? I ask the house solemnly to consider whether the fact that Lord Spencer has lent his sanction and his name to this very scheme is not the best and strongest proof that this the best and strongest proof that this policy of repression is worn out and that something different and better ought to take its place. Have you broken the spirit of the Irish people? Is it not the fact that to day 86 out of 103 members speak for this question with one voice? If this measure is not passed to-day will Parliament refuse it to morrow or the next day? Is this a question which is to be allowed to remain open? Is it a question to be put up by auction to the highest bidder? I sak hon, members, for the credit of Parliament, for the sake of the honour of public opinion, is it to be allowed to remain in its present posicion? The question is no longer whether this shall be done, but whether it shall cion? The question is no longer whether this shall be done, but whether it shall be done now.

When, continued England's brilliant Irish Attorney General, when Liberals dissent only as to the mode and degree and time; when Conservatives have no alternative policy to offer but the policy of repression, is it not right that this measure shall be passed in a generous spirit, and passed in a way which is best calculated to attain its object? If passed now in a generous spirit I think there is a strong hope, even a probability, that it would be received by Ireland in a thoroughly friendly spirit. Postpone it What I venture to say is this—that the deliberate constitutional expression of the wishes of Ireland through a vast majority of her members entails upon this house the duty and obligation of a respectful and favorable consideration of every wish that Ireland may entertain consistently with the interests and the integrity of the Empire (Home Rule and Ministerial cheers). My right hon, friend said there was no difference in principle between

cheers). My right non, triend said there was no difference in principle between Ireland and Scotland. Well his experience as a Scotch member is short (laughter). But I would venture to say that if the

out suffering herself—that knowledge will a sist rather than help us on. Sir, the basis of the right hon. gentleman's argument is that the Irishman will do wrong, that there is no way of making him listen to the dictates of prudence, kindness, or justice (laughter) The right hon. gentleman went on to describe the frightful change everything has to undergo—legislation was to be changed, the face of nature was to be changed, the face of nature was to be changed, (laughter), so terrible was to be this revolution. Is there no common sense amongst that portion of our fellow-countrymen? When I listened to the speech of my right hon. friend it recalled to my memory a striking sentence spoken by Lord Russell fifty years ago, which was implanted deeply on my memory at the by Lord Russell fitty years ago, which was implanted deeply on my memory at the time, and which I never have forgotten, and never, I hope, will forget. It was at the period when, under the administration of the Melbourne Government, Thomas Drummond was Secretary for Ireland, Drummond was Secretary for Ireland, who endeavored so far as he could to carry on the Irish administration in sympathy with the feeling of the people (Home Rule cheers) His misdeeds, for so I must

of former and not wholly forgotten wrongs.

It was in this spirit that Mr. Burke counselled a policy of conciliation with America (hear, hear). What are the proposals of my right hon. friend? First, a little dose of coercion in some shape or other, and next a grudging gift to Ireland of such self government as Eugland and Scotland may be pleased to ask for themselves. Now, I deny the justice of the principle that self-government in Ireland is necessarily to be limited by the wishes of England and Scotland. You must show that what Ireland wants is mischievous and unless you show that you have no right in justice to propose such a limitation (loud Home Rule cheers). I am not speaking of justice, but the favourite topic demands. Was there ever a device more certain to prolong all the troubles of Parliament? was there ever a system of policy less hopeful of attaining to any eall them, found their climax in his utterance of the portentious doctrine which shook Conservatism from Land's End to of Parliament? was there ever a system of policy less hopeful of attaining to any strong or permanent standing ground than this proposal to dole out in. Ireland from year to year with grudging and misgiving, and with the frank statement, which is a very dangerous business, that what she does not, if she accepts it, she will accept only for the purpose of well. John o'Great's house—that property had its duty as well as its rights. The expres-sion of that doctrine and the correspond-ing misdeeds of the Government caused many debates in this house. Lord Rusmany debates in this house. Lord Russel, in his quiet way, rising to take part in the debate, said—
"It appears to me all these objections, all these difficulties, and all these accusations—(if I am not quoting the words accurately I am very near the mark)—may be summed up in one single sentence. will accept only for the purpose of making further demands. The Irish members have expressly declared that they do not seek to press forward from this measure to some other. Does the noble lord

we will be relieved by the state of the stat this house and out of this house with respect to any other subject. It is safe to prophecy that this subject will continue to hold the field. Many members who desire important reforms think, and I am one of them, that legislation is in arrear. But you may dismiss all other subjects until this matter is disposed of, I am not speaking of what gentlemen opposite may threaten or say—I am looking at the nature of things, and at the interests of Ireland and of Scotland. Until this problem is solved, it is idle to think of making real progress in this country with regard to great subjects of legislation, which are ripe for the handling of Parliament. We have come to the time for decisive action, and for throwing aside not only private interests and private affections, but private devices for looking at the subject as a whole, and saking ourselves the question whether we will make one bold attempt to free Parliament from its great and necessary Concessions were granted when blood had been shed, when hundreds of millions had been added to the national debt. They were granted when the sacrifices of Eugland were felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, while they left behind them in America an inheritance not of good feeling such as now prevails, but rancour and resentments which it took gaperations to effice (hear, hear) It is but rancour and resentments which it took generations to effice (hear, hear). It is no question of concession in my opinion, but it is a question I care more for than anything else, that of that character, honor, and fair fame of my country (loud and prolonged cheers). For humanity, tor justice, for the desire to make atonement if we can for a long—too long series of former and not wholly forgotten wrongs. work to establish harmony by Irish laws for Ireland, or whether we will continue to Ireland, or whether we will continue to struggle on as we have done before, living from hand to mouth, leaving England and Scotland to a famine of needful and use-ful legislation, and Ireland to a continu-ance of social disorder, the depth of which we have never understood, which you do not know how to deal with, and angry discard which you make no attempt to discord which you make no attempt to cure. The right hon gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers from the Irish

members and from the Ministerialists, after having spoken exactly an hour. Well, indeed, might the Freeman Journal, at the close of such a debate. with the enthusiasm begotten by such speech welling up in the Irish heart, with he pride and gratification of such a triamph after such a struggle frenzying the Irish nation, well, indeed, might that popular journal exclaim-"Verbum Irrevoca bile Volat." It must come now. The die s cast. The irrevocable word is spoken. rish freedom is no longer a question o doubt, but a question of time. When Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat after the great speech of Thursday night a Parliament on College Green was assured. The cursed old system of exclusive tyranny summed up in one single sentence. It comes to this—that as England is included one of the shape of some municipal corporation or county board would be used for the purpose of making further laims? I admire the consistency and A sentence in which I believe there was a sentence in which I believe there was the seed of great wisdom Lord Russell here to conquer England seven hundred would give to Ireland in the way of local.

We know not the day nor the hour, but of its death we are certain. From the strong brave hand of the great old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old system—has got its death that it has been only to the hour, but of its death we are certain. From the strong brave hand of the great old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old system—the cruel of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, lumburgon, and are the best Stomach the hour, but of its death we are certain. From the strong brave hand of the great old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old champion of neural old champion of the beach old champion of th was doomed. We know not the day no

stance. He isn't a half a man. No life insurance company will insure his life. He doesn't "get along in the world." He accumulates nothing. He is worthless. Wise men and shrewd men will not depend upon him. Last year Parnell ejected such a man out of his Parliamentary party. Mr. Phillip Callan was patriotic enough, but he was in the habit of getting drunk, and the Irish leader did not want any such men about him. He had too particular work to do, and wanted the theory of the Knights of Labor, feels the same way. In the struggle between Capital and Labor, he does not want any of the disciples of Alcohol around.

"The Knights will not allow a liquor distiller or brewer, or liquor seller, to become a member of the order," he says, "and I am now striving to prevent liquor drinkers from joining."

Are we not right, therefore, in saving

drinkers from joining."

Are we not right, therefore, in saying that a drinking man is usually "not half a man ?"

Seven Vears

Seven Years

Of suffering relieved is as many days.

Corns cause in the aggregate as much suff-ring as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Sure, as fe and painless. safe, and painless.

One Dollar against Five Hundred. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, Ont., was afflicted with Chronic humor in the blood. He says one dollar bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters was worth more than \$500.00 paid for other medicines. It is a reliable blood purifier.

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use.

A Woodland Flower.

could I know, O tender , nodland treas petals blue and soft as summe the dust of long-forgotten-plea lear a hope, so fair a dream, could rise? feek. lonely blossom, hiding in the shadows, And waved by mountain breezes cool and rer flower from summer's golden mea

ald bring the thoughts that thou has airies weave a strange, mysterio ling winds that blow from hidde

eter on thy peta's, fair and brokes winds that blow across a summe sea rains of fairy music, is that token, wondrous flower, that thou brought to use! -Louisville Courier-Journal

a'mid alien bowers and scenes t

A CRUSHING INDICTMENT.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ARRAIGNS HIS NATION FOR ITS CRIMES IN IRELAND.

Irish World Staff Correspondence London, April 10, 1886.

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Did not some grave examples yet remain. I ask full space to-day for an authentic indictment against the aristocracy, the nobility, and the kings and queens of England by an Englishmen—an English

England by an Englishmen—an English Bishop.

The charges of plunder and murder are brought straight home against the whole crowd of "the leading men of England," since the days of the Norman Conquest, 800 years ago, down to the days in which we live, read, and write, by this learned and valiant Bishop who has come upon the stand to testify against his countrymen, prompted by the breath of the Almighty God.

INDECEMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

mighty God.

INDICTMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

An address delivered in the Town Hall of Birmingham, in England, by the Most Rev. Edward G. Bagshawe, Catholic Bis-

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PREFACE.

In the following address I have put together a few of the principal and salient facts of the history of English rule in Ireland. In doing so I have felt indignation, and I have expressed the indignation which I feel.

In recounting these horrors, however, my intention has not been to stir up ill-will, but to put an end to it by helping on their removal. While they are continued it is impossible that the bitterest discontent and indignation should not continue along with them. When they come to an end, peace and good-will will reign.

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+ EDWARD, Bishop of Nottingham.

Nottingham, March 25th, 1886.

The good Bishop says:—England has at all times, almost without exception, striven for one end only, to draw as much advantage as possible to herself from Ireland and from the Irish, regardless of the good of the people, and at the cost of unspeakable injustice, bloodshed, cruelty, and

oppression.

Thus, Sir John Davies, Attorney-General of King James I, tells us that "when the English Pale or colony was first planted all the natives were expelled, so as not one Irish family had so much as one acre of freehold in all the five counting of the Pale. This, then, I note as a one acre of freehold in all the five counties of the Pale. This, then, I note as a great defect in the civil policy of this kingdom of Ireland, in that for the space of 350 years at least after the conquestirst attempted, the English laws were not communicated to the Irish, nor the benefit and protection thereof allowed untitle the Research of the Paragraphy were out of them. For as long as they we the protection of the laws so as

EVERY ENGLISHMAN MIGHT OPPRESS, SPOIL
AND KILL THEM without controlment, how was it possible they should have been other than outlaw and enemies to the Crown of England and enemies to the Crown of England whereby it is manifest that such as had the government of Ireland under the Crown of England did intend to make perpetual separation of enmity between

ENJOYING THEIR PLUNDER.
When the English adventurers
estates in Ireland those who secured estates in freiand those who secured the great prizes returned to England to eij) their plunder in peace. With them begathe pernicious system of absentee proprietors. The Normans, who held fiel estates in France and England, were compelled to clear in which converted. compelled to elect in which country the would reside, and perform the duties for which the fief was credited. The secon estate went to a distinct heir. In Irelan the practice of holding the land and no performing the duties continues to the day. THE IRISH TONGUE AND IRISH NAM

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FORBIDDEN TO MARRY AN IRISH GIRL, and a crime punishable with death for high treason to marry an Irish womit to entrust children to an Irish nurse, or give them Irish sponsors at baptism. (Thenglish and Irish were all Catholics the Edward III. also ordered that no pubemployment in Ireland should be exercis by any Irishman, whether of English Irish blood, and that all offices should filled by Englishmen having lands, ter filed by Englishmen having lands, ter ments, and benefices in England. rule pretty exactly followed in Ireland this day,)
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As regards confiscation of lands, butch eries of men, women, and children, and other acts of cruelty and perfidy in the days of Queen Elizabeth and her succes-

sors, it is impossible to do more than to allude to a few of the pri cipal outrages

among them.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE FXTERMINATOR.

Elizabeth's Lord Deputy 1. I sland first attempted to destroy Shane U Neill, the great Ulster chieftain, by a gift of poisoned wine, and that failing, had him murdered here, any Her armies destroyed nearly great Ulster chieftain, by a gift of poisoned wine, and that failing, had him murdered by a spy. Her armies destroyed nearly half the population of Ireland. Under her Deputy's career the Irish of the Province of Munster were almost exterminated, men, women, and children being slaughtered indiscriminately, and their houses, corn, and cattle destroyed. And, after there was no longer an Irish soldier in arms, more of the inhabitants were killed by starvation in pursuence of the order of the Queen's Deputy than perished in the three French revolutions by Jacobins, Reds, and Communists. When a Spanish expedition sent to aid the Irish by the King of Spain had capitulated to the English troops at Smerwick, their Irish allies to the number of eight hundred were slaughtered in cold blood, Sir Walter Raleigh, Elizabeth's favorite, being one of the two officers charged with the duty of murdering them! Sir Walter got as his share of the spoil forty thourand acree of the Desmond confiscation. Sir Walter's attendant, the poet Spenser, also got a large grapt of Leth land. The "Pout"

attendant, the poet Spenser, also got a large grant of Irish land. The "Poet" large grant of Irish land. The "Poet" describes, without any expression of pity, how, during the process of extermination, the wretched Irish were happy to find and eat dead carrion. Yes, and one another soon after. The gentle Spenser was only moved to make suggestions for starving them still more speedily and effectually. GIVING AWAY THE IRISH PEOPLE'S LAND. Elizabeth gave plenty of Irish land to her favorite.—10,000 acres to Sir Christopher Hatton, 13,000 acres to Sir W. H.r. bert, 11,000 acres to Sir Arthur Hyde, and about the same amounts to S. W. Court-

about the same amounts to S. W. Court-ney, Sir G. Lytham, Sir George Boucher, and numerous grants to many others. And that's the way the Irish landlords got their lands all over the island. A simple method—kill all the inhabitants, then take, seize and divide their lands among the murderers!

James I. of ENGLAND.

James I. conficated over two million acres of land in Ulster, which he gave to English and Scotch settlers, and sold also in London, for cash down, to a whole colony of city guilds who revel on the rents they draw to London down to this day. He also obliged the chiefs of clans in Connaught to hold their lands by new parents from him the King, and to pay heavy from him, the King, and to pay heavy fines for the privilege of having them en-rolled in the English Chancery. Somehow or other the enrolling was omitted by the Chancery efficials.

Chancery discisls.

THE PERFIDY OF KING CHARLES.

King Charles I. found this a fortunate circumstance, and he sent the Earl of Straffold, at the head of an army, with Strained, at the head of an army, with another small army of "judge"," to have these estates declared forfeited to the Crown for want of enrollment. Some of the juries in this matter hesitated to confiscate the people's land, but Strafford soon settled the matter by sending them to Dublin Castle, and fining each dissentient four thousand pounds, equal to about fifty thousand pounds of the present day. The Sheriff who summoned the jury was flung into prison and kept there until he died. When Strafford was attained afterdied. When Strained was attained after-wards the Commons accused him of hav-ing had some of the jurors pilloried, with loss of ears, and bored through the tongue, and in some cases marked in the forehead, with other infamous punishments.

word and spent their money in debauchery.

AWFUL BUTCHERIES—CROMWELL'S REIGN.

The awful butcheries perpetrated in Ireland on the occasion of the Irish rising of 1641 by Sir John Coote and other officers of the Lorg Parliament, and afterwards by Cromwell, are too well known to need many words. Cromwell, two years after the war was over, and when 40,000 of the fighting men of Ireland had been encouraged to take service in Spain, proceeded to make a grand clearance of all the Catholic men, women, and children of three Irish provinces, excepting only kinds useful to hold the plough or herd the flocks. He drove them all out across the Shannon into Connaught, to the beat of the drum under pain of immediate har ging if they returned; and 20,000 Irishmen, with a large number of women, 1,000 boys, and 1,000 young girls were shiped as war-prisoners and sold as slaves to the West India sugar planters. ugar planters.

KING WILLIAM III.
William III. distinguished himself by
his shemeful, deliberate violations of his his shameful, deliberate violations of his treaty of Limerick with Sarsfield, so honorably fulfilled by Sarsfield on his part. William had signed with his own hand the article of Limerick, promising the Irish Catholics full religious liberties, with the establishment of an Irish Parliament. But when he had get the Irish troops shipped off to France his Irish Parliament under his influence broke one after the other every article of the Treaty of Limerick. He broke it so thoroughly that he and his successors set to work to compile with fiendish ingenuity the horrible penal code which made all Catholic Irishmen thenceforward paupers and serfs for many a long day.

a long day.

MORE LAND ROBBERIES. MORE LAND ROBBERIES.

Of course, a vast amount of land forfeitures was the necessary consequence of
his perfidious victory. Lord Clare, at the
time of the "union" with England, anno
1800, thus reckons the Irish conficcations:
"Let us examine [he says] the state of

forfeitures :

Total "So that the whole of the island (he continues) has been confiscated, and no inconsiderable portion of the island has been confiscated twice, and perhaps thrice,

the course of a century."

RUINING IRISH INDUSTRIES.

The English Parliament passed a succession of acts for the express purpose of ruining the Irish trades lest they should

accomplish and complete the pauper zation and industrial ruin of Ireland.

PROPAGATING IGNORANCE AND OPEN DIS-HONESTY BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Who shall, who can estimate the degree of ignorance and the demoralization of the of ignorance and the demoralization of the penal laws passed by the English influence in Ireland? The fate reserved for the poor Irish Cathorics who had been thus robbed of their lands and their trade by the English nation was still more embittered by the enactment of penal laws, which, contrary to the treaty of Limerick (which guaranteed to them civil and religious liberty), excluded the Catholics from Parliament, from the magistracy, from the liament, from the magistracy, from the corporations, from the universities, from the bench of justice, from the bar as advocates, from the right of voting at Parlia-mentary elections or at parish vestries, of acting as constables, as sheriff-, or as jurymen, of serving in the army or navy, or even holding the humble position of game-

keeper or watchman.
PROHIBITED THE TEACHING AT SCHOOLS.
These laws of England provided for the These laws of England provided for the darkening of the human mind. They prohibited Catholics from becoming schoolmasters, ushers, or private tutors, and from sending their children abroad to receive the Catholic education they were denied at home. They offered an annuity to every Catholic priest who would forsake his creed, pronounced a sentence of exile against the whole hierarchy of Catholic bishops, and restricted the saying of Mass by penalties all over Ireland.

CATHOLICS COULD NOT BUY LAND.

CATHOLICS COULD NOT BUY LAND.
Catholics were prevented by English laws to purchase land or inherit or receive it as a gift, even from Protestants, or hold life annuities, or leases for more than 31 Catholics were prevented by English laws to purchase land or inherit or receive it as a gift, even from Protestants, or hold life annuities, or leases for more than 31 years, or any lease on such terms that the profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent. A Catholic could not have a horse of the value of more than £5. Any Protestant, on giving him £5, might take Protestant, on giving him £5, might take of freedom. News from America prosessing the profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent. A Catholic could not have a horse of the value of more than £5. Any patches are respected in Parliament:—

"That there were large exemptions in favor of certain classes of the wealthier inhabitants, for instance, that they paid no taxes in respect of servants, and other items of that kind, was no great advantage to the other classes who had to pay so much the more." profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent. A Catholic could not have a horse of the value of more than £5. Any Protestant, on giving him £5, might take his horse. The Catholic was compelled to pay double tex to support the county pay double tex to support the county milita. To convert a Protestant to Catholiciam was made a capital offence. No land's reluctant concession of their concession of the catholic was converted in the Volunteers and Engmilitary was made a capital offence. No land's reluctant concession of their demands—T. A]

WITH ENGLAND. ded equally among his children, unless the eldest son became a Protestant, in which case the parent passed simply into a ten-ant to his son, and lost all power of sell-ing his property. If the wife of a Catholic abandoned her husband's religion she be-came immediately free from his control, and the Charcellor could assign her a por-tion of her husband's property. If his child, however young, professed itself a Protestant, it was taken from its father's care and the Charcellor could assign it a portion of its father's property at his, the Chancellor's discretion.

No Cathelic could be guardian either to

his own children or to those of another. nis own children or to those of another. About two hundred members by only one confiscation is the Landlord's Title. Sometimes the hundred persons! Catholics were for the bidden to sit in it, 1691, and forbidden by country has been conferred by successive an Act of King George II. to vote for English monarchs upon an English colony comprised of three sets of English adventises. Great, however, as were the miseries of title in their lands, and from the first set-tlement they have been hemmed in on every side by the old inhabitants of the island, brooding over their discontent in sullen indignation. The new settlers, after all, found it more convenient to let the native Irish Catholics come back and make use of them as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Conquest and penal legislation had made them slaves in the country, and the children of Cromwell's legislation had made them slaves in the country, and the children of Cromwell's troopers preferred slave labor to free, because the miserable people were obliged to accept terms to which independent men would never submit. Their tenantry held the position of serfs—belonging to a class under the ban of degradation—prohibited by law from giving their children even rudiments of education.

THE REVOLT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN '76.

I take the great liberty of intervening a short paragraph into the Bishop's address, just here, to help the reader to form an idea of how a great change was suddenly brought about in the condition of Ireland and in its relations to Eng-

The English had for some years of the The English had for some years of the eighteenth century carried on a war with the French King for the possession of the French settlements in Canada, viz., Quebec, Montreal, etc. At length the French were worsted, and that part of North America passed under the English yoke, which, added to their thirteen planting. yoke, which, added to their thirteen plantations already established, formed a formidable English power in Columbus's New World. The English king, Euglish nobles, manufacturers, shipowners and all, were flushed into arrogance by these successes—and straight they "went in" for taxing their thirteen colonies to pay for a large portion of the war expenses with France. Not only that, but they imposed the Irish trade and navigation restraints upon the colonies. All trade in America must be carried on in English built and must be carried on in English built and English-owned ships; all manufactures required by the colonists must come solely from England; they were debarred from making cloth, working in iron, making paper, felt hats, cutlery, etc., etc.; they were to use English-stamped paper, and drink English-taxed liquors, tea, coffee, etc. etc.

etc., etc.
THE SONS OF LIBERTY, PHILADELPHIA.
A society was formed in Philadelphia to egitate and oppose these new taxes and restrictions. It was composed principally of Irishmen. Its prophet and Secretary, Charley Thompson, was an Irishman.
This society had established branches in other of the colonies. They had sent Ben-

or rival and in jurs those of England. In a look of England in look of England in look of England in look of England in London, to exposulate with the British landowrea, absolutely prohibiting the importation from Ireland into England and England of Cattle, sheep, swine, beet, porty, bacon, and the English navigation laws, which the Singlet navigation laws, which to be imported into Ireland unless first unloaded in England and re-shipped.

In 1699, eight years after he signed the articles of Limerick with Sarsfield, King William III, gave his searction to the following "acts" of perfedy, to wit :—An act which prohibited the Irish from exporting their manufactured wool to any other country whatever. A duty of 30 per cent. was placed on Irish linen imported into England, and if it was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and if it was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and mit was pushed on the following "acts" of perfedy, to wit e-An out which growth and the line imported into England, and if it was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and if it was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and omplete the pauperization and and industrial run of Ireland. brought out the "taxed teas" were boarded by the colonists and the tea was thrown overboard. Major Pitcairn and a battal-ion of soldiers were sent out to Concord by the English Commander to quell the people that were in the habit of gathering there to discuss grievances. On arriving, Major Pitcairn, at the head of his troopers, galioned among the people, shouting. galioped among the people, shouting, "disperse, ye rebels!" and not speedily dispersing he ordered his men to fire into them. They dispersed, but Pitcairn and his men were waylaid on their way back to Boston and considerably cut up.

to Boston and considerably cut up.
CHARLEY THOMPS'N CALLS A CONGRESS.
Then Charley Thompson invited a Congress of delegates to meet him in Philadelphia. Then was held the first American Congress, 4th July, 1776, of which Charley Thompson was the Secretary. Then followed the Declaration of American Independence, and next followed the appointment by that Congress of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the army of independence,

appointment by Charley Thompson to Washington, the organization of the army, and the commencement of the battle.

THE IRONY OF FATE. It was the irony of fate that to an Irishman was given the miraculous power of calling into activity the sleeping powers of the oppressed which eaded in the overthrow of the English power in thirteen American colonies of three millions, which have now expanded into thirty-like tracking of the colonies of three millions, which have now expanded into thirty-like tracking of the colonies of the colonies. eight organized States, containing over sixty millions of people. EFFECTS ON IRELAND

land. Swift wrote and Lucas printed. Swift told the Irish landlords that the

At last, says the Bishop, seeing Irish prosperity revive with leaps and bounds as soon as the Irish Parliament was set free to act in 1872, England was resolved it should not last, and accordingly, by the enpenditure of a million and a half pounds sterling, thirty-one peerages, and a muli-tude of other bribes, it prevailed on the Irish Parliament to vote the Act of

THE PARLIAMENT WAS CORRUPT. The Irish Parliament that did so was thoroughly corrupt. Out of three hundred members about forty-five were returned by the influence of ten peers, and about two hundred members by only one

committed such as neither the ryots of India, the peasantry of Asia Minor, or the serfs of Russia have endured. Hundreds and thousands of tenants have been driven from the soil in which they had been declared by the greatest jurists to have the highest of all rights, that earned by the toil which was made by the primeval con-dition of our race. No law protected their right to eat the bread which was grown by the sweat of their brow.

THE IRISH DEBT.

With regard to the amount of national debt imposed upon Ireland since the Union the account stands thus, according to a speech lately made in Parliament by Sir Thomas Esmonde. He save that in 1797, three years before the Union, the debt upon Ireland was less than £3,000,000 sterling, but at the Union, in the year 1800, it amounted to £28,545,000. Among the items of expenditure were £16,000,000 for the maintenance of 60,000 English troops in Ireland, £1,500,000 for purchasing the votes and influence of owners of boroughs, £1,500,000 for compensating suffering Loyalists, £54,000 for informers, £1,000, 000 for expenses in repression rebellion. £500,000 for lawyers, £500,000 for ex-

penses of removing, etc.

Three years after the Union the Irish debt had somehow or another mounted up from 28 to 43 millions. But this was not near enough; so in the next twelve years it was again somehow or another years it was again somehow or another made to reach the enormous sum of £112,000,000. The taxation also was almost immediately doubled. In the Act of Union it was stipulated that Ireland should only pay two-fifteenths of the Imperial taxation; very speedily she was made to pay two-sevenths instead. In 797, three years before the Union, the axation of Ireland amounted to £2,450,000. Seventy years after the Union the .axation of Ireland amounted to £2,450,000. Seven'ty years after the Union the
sum had risen to £7,000,000.

Mr. Giffen's account of the matter in
the Nineteenth Century is as follows:—"According to the Act of Union, Ireland was
expected to contribute to the joint expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland in

the proportion of two seventeenths. In point of fact, Ireland could not do so under the strain of the enormous outlay at the beginning of the century. Under that arrangement, between 1800 and 1815, the Irish debt increased from £24,000,000 to £128,000,000, although Irish taxation to £128,000,000, although Irish taxation was enormously increased, viz, £3,500,000 to nearly £7,000,000."

But in addition to this immense burden of debt, thus placed on the shoulders of Ireland since the Union, and supposing

theless pays one-tenth or one-eleventh of the taxes. Ireland ought to pay about £3,500,000, and it pays nearly £7,000.

"At present nearly the whole taxable ir come of the Irish people is, in fact, absorbed by the state. The taxable income being about £13,000,000 only, the come being about £13,000,000 only, the Imperial Government, as we have seen, takes nearly £7,000,000, and the local taxes are over £3,000,000, more, or about £10,000,000 in all. The taxable income is that which remains after the smallest average allowance per head, for the bare necessaries of life, has been deducted. So large a proportion of taxation to taxable income would be a serious fact for any country, and there can be little accumulation in Ireland under such conditions. army of independence.

CHARLEY THOMPSON CARRIES THE AP-POINTMENT TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

Considerations like these, which are so material, have hitherto made no impres-

cion on the Imperial Parliament,"

The reason why the Imperial taxes f.ll
upon Ireland with such undue severity is principally because of the very heavy taxation on spirits, the common beverage of the Irish, in comparison of the taxation on beer, the common beverage of the English. The amount of alcohol in the

calling into activity the sleeping powers of the oppressed which eaded in the over-throw of the English power in thirteen American colonics of three millions, which have now expanded into thirty-eight organized States, containing over sixty millions of people.

EFFECTS ON IRELAND
The struggle against Eoglish rule in America extended its influence to Ireland Swift wrote and Lacas printed. It was sessed taxes not being levied, tes, all of them more heavily taxed. The luxuries of the rich have special exemptions. The assessed taxes not being levied, the burden of the twofold taxation is made to fall upon the poor. As Mr. Goschen lately observed in Parliament:—
"That there were large exemptions in favor of certain classes of the wealthier inhabitance for instance that they naid

nas sullered, and still sullers, many other most serious grievances forced upon her by the ur just rule of the British Par-liament. I can do little more now than nume.a'e the principal ones among them.

The County Assessments, for local taxa tion and expenditure, are levied upon th tenant occupier, but administered and spent by the G and Juries of landlords. The Poor Rate is administered by Boards of Guardians balf of whom must be not representative, but ex officio men bers, that is, must be magistrates, and therefore almost inevitably Protestants. An overwhelming majority of the mag-

istrates of Ireland, appointed by Protes tant lord-lieutenants of councies, are landlords and Protestants. The result of the exterminating and

ruinous system which I have described, and which has raged most terribly during comprised of three sets of English adventurers, who poured into the country at the termination of the three successive rebellions. Confiscation is their common title in their lands, and from the first set—

Great, however, as were the unserted of and which has raged most terming during the later years of the present century may be clearly seen in the awful decline which have been inflicted on her by the Act of Union. A wrong has been resources since 1845. The statistics I shall adduce are principally taken from a divorce was that recent article by Mr. Giffen, a Government etatistician.

ment statistician.

In 1845, then, and since the beginning of the century, the population of Ireland was about one third of the population of the United Kingdon; the proportion now

is only one seventh.

Ireland in population has sunk from one-third to less than one-seventh of the United Kingdom; in gross income from two-seventeenths to less than one-sev-enth; in capital to about one-twentyfourth; in taxable resources, from perhaps about one-tenth to the population of

only one in fifty.

The Judges, mostly promoted for political partisanship, often take part in administrative as well as judicial functions. and commonly show themselves hostile to

the people.

The Constabulary, who are carefully prevented from forming any relations of friendship or alliance with those among whom they live, are under the command, not only of local authorities, but of Dublin Carlo.

Castle.
Catholics are almost entirely excluded by the Government from institutions and

by the Government from institutions and posts of influence, even in the most Catholic neighborhoods.

In the higher education, Government aid for teaching among the laity is reserved exclusively for Protestant or unsectarian institutions, which Catholics are bound to avoid, and is denied to Catholic colleges. colleges.

colleges.

In primary education, Catholics are not allowed to teach freely, as their religion would prompt them, but are obliged to hide or remove all its symbols from their

own children.
Out door relief is not allowed to able bodied persons in Ireland, as it is in Eug land, a cruel rule made to facilitate evic tions.
All local business, requiring privat

Acts of Parliament, has to be carried on in London, at great expense, and decided upon by strangers, ignorant of the coun-Lastly, since the Union, Ireland has the com-

Lastly, since the Union, Ireland has scarcely ever been governed by the common law. Her supposed Constitutional privileges are almost always suspended by Coercion acts, more or less severe, which keep her perpetually in a degrading bondage. There have been some eighty of these since the Union.

The internal administration of Ireland by England and the English Papliament.

by England and the English Parliament, and especially since the Union, has not been distinguished by justice, beneficence

of society. No one supposed that the Christian home—happy and holy though it was—was free from the ordinary cares of life; but the Catholic Church stepped into that Christian home; she lessed the trials and troubles, and she softened the trials and troubles, and she softened the austerities of human life. She enabled husband and wife to live happily together, not for one or two years, but until our Divine Redeemer cut the silver cord that bound them to life. She did this by teaching to both mutual condescension, by urging the wife to be obedient to her husband; by reminding the husband to remember the position of the wife. The Church never has and never could allow the bond that knit husband and wife the bond that knit husband and wife the bond that knit husband and wife together to be broken. In this country, according to the law of the land, the bond of marriage could be broken, and if husband and wife were weary of each other's society, they could, by collision or connivance, have their marriage dissolved. This knowledge made warried big still more difficult to made married life still more difficult to bear. The law of divorce separated those who had sworn at God's alter to cherish one another till death severed them. The husband, who might have given to the woman what every pure woman trea-

THE OFFERING OF AN HONEST LOVE —saw his wife separated from him and go into the world to seek another companion, Divorce looked upon in this was nothing Divorce looked upon in this was nothing better than the polygamy of the savager. Everything that tended to lower the position of woman tended to the degradation of society. Respect for woman was the mark of every good man. Had any present ever known a man whom in their heart they recognized as good without respect for woman. There were some of course who in the treatment of women, even of their own wives, were much more course who in the treatment of women, even of their own wives, were much more savage than the beasts of the jungle. They sometimes saw the cruelty of man come to the surface, but they seldom saw the "polite misery" which none knew of except those unfortunate people who had to bear it, and God and His angels who recorded the crimes of men. Cursed, indeed, was the nation where respect for the weakness and purity of women did indeed, was the nation where respect for the weakness and purity of women did not hold a place in the breasts of men. There were some men who thought it a fine thing to go round about the world hinting dark in-nuendoes against the pur-ity of women. The reputation of a woman was as delicate as a roselea; a breath could tarnish it. The purity of a woman was the dealer treasure she had on earth, and, as they well knew, thousands of women would face death itself rather than have that which they so prized tar-nished. He said there was no word too is strong to apply to the man who spoke lightly and inconsiderately of the character of a woman? If those men who so spoke were to hear another laugh and jeer and whisper the word which they dare not utter openly against the reputation of their own wife or sister they might come to realize the pain they inflicted on others. Brave men showed their courage by con-descension towards the weak; brave men were often gentle, and good men strove to screen that which ought to be hidden. FOUL DEEDS WEIGH OUGHT TO BE BURIED

IN EVERLASTING NIGHT

IN EVERLASTING NIGHT
were blazed abroad in all the newspapers.
They had the details of divorce cases recorded in the press with lamentable exactness, and there was danger of the corruption of the young and innocent before
whom they came. What a fearful effect
must this have upon souls! This baneful
law was dragging down society, which
Jesus Christ had founded; it was lowering
men and women in the estimation of
their fellows; it proclaimed to the world
the falseness of the marriage vows; it rominded men and women that these might
exist in poetry or romance, but that in reality they were seldom to be found.
What effect had this law of divorce upon children? It separated the husband and wife, and placed the children under the care of one or the other. Let them place themselves in the position of these children. selves in the position of these children. The love of a mother all had experienced, and they knew that the affection of a mother for her child could not be exceeded by any love in this world. The law of divorce blazoned the mother's crime before the world; the child was taught to be ashamed of its mother, not to know her, still less to reverence her. The children were deprived of the mother's care and training; they were deprived of that edu-cation which only a mother could give. The Catholic Church had ever resisted the The Catholic Church had ever resisted the law of divorce. The Catholic faith had been stamped out of this land; she had come back again, shorn, indeed, of her dignity and external splendor, but her teaching still the same as in the beginning. For Catholics there remained this duty to pray for the conversion of the country in which their lot was cast; to ask God to bring their country from the darkness of misbelief to the peace and sunshine of the Catholic Church

To break up a cold or cough or its ill results there is no better remedy than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

THE HECTIC FLUSH, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

USE PROF. Low's SULPHUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Iton, and all diseased conditions of the akin.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886. DEATH OF BISHOP JAMOT.

Never, during our many years' connec-on with journalism, did we feel so com-letely overwhelmed with grief as when, pletaly overwhelmed with grief as when, at 5 p m., on Tuesday evening last, a telegram addressed to Ris Lordship the Rishep of London was placed in our hands, announcing the death a few moments before of the loved, venerated d apostolic bishop of Peterboro'. Its were brief but preguant with intel-Jamot has just expired," were the that the electric message congrief feit by this faithful priest. That of, felt by so many thousands in the cose of Peterboro, and throughout the Province, may be shared in, must be re-epected, but can neither be imagined nor portuayed. The Bishop of Peterboro leaves, in the history of this Province, a name twelfth anniversary of the dedication of imperishable honor and of singular their handsome church to the glory of distinction. A native of the diocese of God, under the patronage of the Blessed Limoges, France, he was ordained priest of Rishop. Virgin. His Lordship then began his the 1852, and by direction of Bishop Virgin. His Lordship then began his Charbonell of Toronto, proceeded to All assermon, which lasted for more than an Hallows College, Ireland, to acquire a reful thoughts and characterised by that knowledge of the Eaglish tongue. In true Christian eloquence which enlight-Charboteel of Toronto, proceeded to All sections, which lasted for more than an thour, and which was replete with beauty to the English tongue. In that far famed nursery of apoetolic missions, that the sum of 1854, when he arrived in Canada, and was at once appointed to the charge of Barrie and the dependent missions, comprising easily the charge of the largest and most populous municipal districts of Upper Canada. Here for eight years be labored with a zeal and energy and self-ascrifice that knew neither limit, nor coastion. The country was a wide more coastion. The country was a wide to end we have a sum of the thing for the place of the that his darty, cheerfully undertaken, was nobly done, the love and veneration in which his name is held throughout that his darty, cheerfully undertaken, was nobly done, the love and veneration in which his name is held throughout the short of St. Michael's catherial, and the conducted with an edifying decorum, and the country of the Cambida the spleadid tower was not to have a conducted with an edifying decorum, and the cond the West to the affluents of the dits own against heavy odds. Had fair play coercion—a coercion which, I venture to seek of the dits own against heavy odds. Had fair play coercion—a coercion which, I venture to say, to be effectual, would have to go the length of suspending all the elementary rights of Englishmen? (Ministerial about, finding out his people. Nor muskeg, prosperous pertion of Ireland. But alone of mea of any note on this side of the Canadian committees the Atlantic in his views of Home Rule Thought impossible of the Canadian of the length of suspending all the elementary rights of Englishmen? (Ministerial cheer.) Church from duties so arduous as to be prosperous in worldly wealth than Catho thought impossible of fulfilment. ic Ireland, what does it prove? Was not Thought impossible of fulfilment. The Ireland, what does it prove? Was not to friend to Catholicity—who lived for Rome, with the glad eagerness and Ireland confiscated three times over, all sixteen years in Ireland, and whose symbolic states and rewarded were not laws made to keep Catholics in byterians, believes that Mr. Gladstone's his zeal. In 1882, he was, by the Holy poverty and misery that this Protestant measure, or one essentially like it, will be come prosperous? What the sooner or later passed. In a very able Peterboro', erected out of his former does its vaunted prosperity prove? Noth letter addressed to the Dublin Mail and Vicariate and the westerly portion of ling whatever when invoked against Ire Kingston. During the four years that land's right to self-government. Well in Ireland to accept the situation and to does the Tribune point out that:

"The linen industry which are always "After constrained to accept the situation." Well the power when invoked against Ire and the westerly possible to self-government. Well the battle on the new ground they have gone by since he entered on the does the Tribune point out that:

"The linen industry which are always "After constrained to accept the situation and to accept the situation and to accept the situation and to the self-government. Well the self-government which are always as always and the constrained to accept the situation and to fight the battle on the new ground they work of this new position his toil have gone by the self-government. Well the self-government when the self-government when the situation and to fight the battle on the new ground they work of this new position his toil have gone by the self-government. Well the self-government when the self-government when the self-government are accepted to the control of the self-government.

SUNDAY LAST IN ST. MARYS, HILL STREET.

the history of St. Mary's. The day was bright and joyous—was, in fact, a real May day. The church was handsomely ed, the altars were ablaze with present, for it had been previously an-nounced that His Lordship, the vener ated bishop, would come and preach on

His Lordship assisted at High Mass, and at its conclusion preached a most edifying and touching sermon on devotion to the there that day to bless the congregation and to speak to them some words of

pleted, and paid for, and the financial treland, unprosperous and disaffected pleted, and paid for, and the financial treland, unprosperous and Protestant Iresoundness and security they have ever and, prosperous and loyal to the union.
To all the assertions that British connection is the source of Irish misfortune, the Tabor in this important but trying and tion is the source of Irish misfortune, the deny it. War against your American collection. Since Dec., 1881, the exacting sphere Father Jamot was, in answer is Ulster, and it is an answer conies was popular to the pride and passible period at which leads at once to the heart of the sions of the people, and the war was main. Bishops of Ontario, named, by the Holy Irish question. This Teutonic and Prof. tained. But they became sick of it at See, Bishop of Sarepta, i. p. i., and Vicar it testant Ireland, though numerically small, shon, gentleman the member for Birming. Apostolic of Northern Canada. His is, in vigour of character, in intelligence, tham and the hon, member for Birming made vacant Catholics have been elected, Yicariate, a veritable wilderness extending in industrial and commercial energy, not promise and vow, on the part of the Rady from the watershed of the Winnings in tasmall. It has shown its power of holdings itself party, that they will become sick of it at resigned. In all these constituencies thus made vacant Catholics have been elected, reducing the Protestant representation from the watershed of the Winnings in tasmall. It has shown its power of holdings itself party, that they will become sick of the Winnings in the section. Since Dec., 1881, the coercion popular in this country. I do not man seek election. Since Dec., 1881, the man seek election. Since Dec., 1881, the coercion popular in this country. I do not man seek election. Since Dec., 1881, the coercion popular in this country. I do not man seek election. Since Dec., 1881, the coercion popular in this country. I do not man seek election. Since Dec., 1881, the coercion popular in the scale of the man seek election. Since Dec., 1881, the coercion popular in this country. I do not man seek election. Since Dec., 1881, the period at which the last general election popular in the scale of the period at which the last general election was popular to the pride and period at which the last general electi

Our contemporary likewise points out that in Ulater the Presbyterians outnumber the Episcopalians, and that in many cases they are neither Orange nor Tory. Without their support it is certain that neither Mr. Healy, in South Derry, nor Mr. William O'Brien, in South Tyrone, could at the late elections have carried their seats. During the debate on the first reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rale Bill, the Attorney General for Eng. phase of the question, said :

phase of the question, said:

"I am sure the house will weigh and consider any objections coming from Ulster, but I defy any man to draw even a plan of a section of a county within which there would not be comprised persons of all religions, and there are only two counties in the environs of Ulster where Catholics are not in excess of the other religious denominations. It was aid that the prosperity of Ulster was due to the Ulster Oratgemen, and on that ground a claim for special consideration for them was set up; but in truth the prosperity of Ulster was due to other causes, and he did not hesitate to claim for the Catholic Celts a fair share in promoting it, and while he admitted the energy and intelligence of the Protestants of Ulster, he feared that on religious questions their views were still narrow, and they were still unwilling to acknowledge that their Catholic brethren were entitled to the same political rights as themselves. that their Canolic brethren were entitled to the same political rights as themselves. He could not, however, help hoping that if this act were passed they would prac-tically unite with the Catholics in working it for the benefit of their common coun-

President McCosh, of Princeton College— no friend to Catholicity—who lived for Vicasite and the waterily portion of Kingston. During the four year that have goes by since he entered on the have goes by since he entered the transfer of the property of the prope

unprejudiced America, a republican United States and a monarchical Canada all but unanimous in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, with right and justice on her side, Ireland need not fear the future, nor

THE PROTESTANT MINORITY IN

At the last general election for the Legis-lative Assembly of Quebec the following onstituencies elected Protestant gentle men to represent them in that body. We give the figures of each contest where a Argenteuil.

W. Owens 889	
F. E. Gilman 689	
Brome.	
Hen W. W. Lynch	
Compton.	
W. Sawyer1411	
A McMaster 904	
Drummond and Arthabasca.	
W. J. Watte1751	
F. Prefontaine1652	
Iuntingdon.7	
A. Cameron, M. D., (accl.)	
otbinier.	2
Hon. H. J. Joly.	3
legantic.	
Hon. G. Irvine1230	2
E. J. Hermming 786	8
fissiequoi.	
E. C. Spencer	
D. Brigham	
Iontreal Centre.	
G. W. Stephens 854	8
C. P. Davidson 756	
ontiac.	
T. Bryson1057	
N. McCuaig 756	1
herbrooke.	8
Hon. J. S. Robertson (accl.)	
tanstead.	
J. Thornton1205	
H. Lovell	1
Tamaska,	
Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele1206	
R. Glade 960	

nd Wolfe, Mr. Picard received 1503, and

Mr. Greenshields 937 votes. In no other constituency did any Protestant gentle-man seek election. Since Dec., 1881, the tele, whose religion is rather uncertain). This gentleman's hold upon his constituency is in any case quite doubtful, and with his defeat or retirement the minority would have but nine members in the House of Assembly. The Protestant minority of Quebec did not, in the past, we fully admit, act in a manner to deserve sympathy, in this its hour of failing etrength, from the Catholic minority in Ontario. But as it is a minority we hope that its steady obliteration as a politica factor of importance may be averted, for minorities, as Lieut. Gov. Masson lately expressed it, if weak in attack are powerful in defence. The minority Quebec will not submit to efficement without a strug-

and morning, noon and night the bell recalls the mystery of the Incarnation. Altogether too much is this! The Protestants fly like a flock of startled sparrows, and the township, once English, did not inspire them with this unreason ably among Catholics, who for them would be the best of neighbors—the famous rievance of the Gleaner would no longer exist. Even were the law of the tithes abolished the Catholics would none the less continue to support their pastors and their pastors would have none the less nterest in surrounding themselves with as many Catholic proprietors as possible. Besides, the abrogation of this law would nowise arrest the astoniahing propagation of the French Canadian race. It is in this extraordinary growth of the French Canalian race that we must look for the rea prievance of the Gleaner. But what can we do in the matter? This is a law of nature against which all human legislation is powerless. Place two recent by side, and the stronger will ever drive the weaker to the wall. Ail the laws in the world cannot prevent this result. All that the feebler race, then, can exact is that the stronger do it no inustice. Now, we contend, that the Prosestant minority of Quebec has nothing isappearing gradually, but in virtue of atural laws, by the very necessity of hings. This is an inevitable consequence. The second grievance of the Gleaner is ike the first. When French Canadians ave made peaceable conquest of a townnip, and become the majority, they have contestably the right to control the unicipal government. But that they ever practice exclusion on the Protestant ad English minority we are fully peraded. History and every day facts are ere to show that French Canadians give oof of exceeding generosity to minori-

tholic member of Parliament." We commend these sound observations f La Verite to the careful attention of the Protestants of Quebec. In some counties hey lorded it over the Catholics with all the cruel indignities of frish Orange des-potism. Now that the power has slipped from their grasp they curse the prieste and execrate the French. But both will survive Orangeism.

es. Many counties whose population is

majority Catholic send Protestant

presentatives either to Quebec or to

ttawa. It is, on the other hand, unheard of

at any county with a Protestant popular, ajority has seen fit to elect a French Canadian

THE LAND BILL.

The Pilot, discussing Mr. Gladstone' The Pilot, discussing Mr. Gladstone's land bill, points out that while the Premier thinks 20 years' rental a normal rate of purchase, 20 years' rental is in its estimation just ten times the market price of the land. Land, our contemporary points out, has as easily found a price as produce, the price of wheat in London, Liverpool and Paris being the indicator, and it rightly maintains that, land in Ireland is worth no more, or only so much more as sentiment is worth, than land in Minnesota. Nabrasks, and Southern.

The American the Republican auccessor. After a quarter of a century the Republican succession is broken, and a Democrat succeeds. What have been the changes in the meantime? Do they reflect honor or discredit upon the party which has held the helm of power for twenty-four years?

Except the period which began with the outbreak of the war for independence and closed with the adoption of the constitution (1775-1789), in no period has so much seed come to the harvest. In none has so much been done to determine the direction in which our national life is to move. more as sentiment is worth, then land in Minnesota, Nebraska and Southern Russia, plus the cost of freight to the British or French market.

"Good land in America for all kinds of produce costs about \$30 an acre; but, to cover competition, say \$50 an acre. The Irish farmer pays an annual rental of \$20

to Irish landlords to move out west? If cline acceptance. In no other country in the world are the rights of man so well other so determinedly maintained, in no other a man so promptly taken at his true value. Landlordism of the Irish type would not be, for one calendar month, put up with by the sturdy frontiersmen of the plains.

OUR REPUBLICAN NEIGHBORS.

of the United States of America. He quarter of a century. His party had magistrate. Corruption was to be bar-ished, favoritism and peculation completely obliterated, efficiency secured and promoted in every department of government. Scandals that during late Repub. quent were to be heard of no more, and he good name of the United States respected abroad, while its government was red and cherished at home. Said the American of his first official declaration :

"Mr. Cleveland's inaugural is like all his "Mr. Cleveland's inaugural is like all his public papers thus far. There is nothing in it that sticks to the memory, or even impresses the mind in reading. A certain ponderous and commonplace style of political dogmatism is his usual style, and the inaugural overflows with it. He is the 'heavy Father' of the political stage. I's promises are all that they ought to be, as was to be expected. It is the performance that interests us most."

After more than twelve months experiace of a Cleveland administration the nation is tired and sick of the President and sorry for its change of parties. Of the two candidates James Gillespie Blaine incomparably outshone his rival in every qualification of intellect and of experience for the post. But, like many great men, he had made mistakes that stuck to the public memory, and like not a few strong candidates, he permitted his campaign to be wretchedly managed. Besides, the people onged for a change. And they have got it with a vengeance. We are safe in saying that an overwhelming majority of the people in the North and West are to-day yearning for the return of the republicans to power. Had a Tilden or a Thurman been sent to the White House no such yearning, safe is it to s³y, would now be feit. But the uncommanding figurehead there placed by the solid south and Burchard's "Rum, Romanism and Rabellion." has caused the manism and Rebellion," has caused the people to look to other guides and leaders. There appeared little more than one year ago in the American a very noteworthy article on "Twenty-four years of Republican rule," which riveted itself to our ttention. The writer began by recalling

the first Republican administration. In 1861, said he, a Democratic President vacated the White House for a Republican successor. After a quarter of a century the Republican succession is broken, and a Democrat succeeds. What

The American then summed up twentyfour years of republican administration, inder two headings :

"Good land in America for all kinds of produce costs about \$30 an acre; but, to cover competition, say \$50 an acre. The Irish farmer pays an annual rental of \$20 an acre for good land; so that, in two-and-a-half years he pays the full market purchase money for his farm."

At 20 years purchase the Irishman must pay \$400 an acre for his land. Even if his rent were to be reduced 50 per cent. by a new valuation, as it is not—for Mr. Gladstone takes Griffith's valuation as a basis—he would still pay \$200 an acre for his land. Under such conditions no farmer can prosper, and he who enters such a trap ensures himself, under ordinary circumstances, a life-time of poverty and struggle, and failure inevitable in the end.

"No such iniquitous proposition," says 1. Twenty four years ago the stain of

even the Democrate of to day m The republican party, li

strong parties, had its its later years of office disgraced by scandals that disgus ensed honest citizens. But not dullness, incapacity, and self effact the present administration was eve under the republican regime. the country ever as disgracefull sented abroad as it is to day. The cerate have, in a word, got their cha failed to improve it. It requir prophet nor the sen of a prophe diet that the next administration thoroughly and aggressively reunless perhaps some such cand Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, is m standard bearer of the democrat

THE TABLET AND IRELA

The Boston Pilot deals with th attitude towards Home Rule in ner that leaves nothing to be We are delighted to see the Tai this course. It ends forever the charge that the Irish question religious one—that 'Home Rul Rome Rule,' as an Orange geniu English Catholics, particularly so last forty years. They maligne the Pope, seduced her own wea loving Whig 'Cawtholics,' and g patronized the Irish people with air of pious benevolence that v to bear and harder to oppose they have in an hour of rage to the screen, and let the Irish skeleton. They savagely assai stone for 'flinging in his lot wi who have worked so long and sistently to undo that union which line of English statesmen have Tablet praises the House of Lor ure of the Irish Parliament, and resents the Irish members leavin minster, where, being Catholic pulled the English Catholic chest of the fire. 'We are against then,' says the violent Tablet, ' our strength, and against eve which would break up the Unit liament."

As a specimen of English (feeling towards Ireland we may mitted to give the following, under date, "Grace Dien, Leices March 19th," to the Bishop of Nott one of Ireland's staunchest and

English friends:

English friends:

"I have the honor to infort Lordship that I am fully convinit is my duty, both to my country the Holy Roman Catholic and A Faith, which I profess, absolutely regard Your Lordship's prohibit that I am about to found, promattend a new habitation of the League in the colliery district Whitwick, with a view princi counteract the pernicious examinfluence of the Irish National which Your Lordship has estably hottingham, in support of the ac parly 'steeped to the lips in unhappily for the most part consts ocaled Catholics, who do not avow their sympathy with murder obbers, thus bringing their unfocuntry to the lowest depth of warsel moral degradation. And this You ship has thought well to recome ship has thought well to recome
the poorer and more ignorant me
your flock, whose simplicity and co
are thus being scandalously import
for unboly and impracticable
purposes! I shall, of course, resp
Lordship's epiritual prerogative to
your clergy to administer the Sac
of the Church to any loyal and e
Englishmen of this distracted dio
are determined to maintain the u
tween the three kingdoms and t
and integrity of the Empire."

The reading of this letter ang

The reading of this letter sugg our respected contemporary the some very just reflections :

"A poor, pitiful set, these Catholics of the old school have greater part always been. If t greater part always been. It cestors were like themselves, a bable, and they were the best aristocracy of that time, one wonder that Henry the Eight who managed Edward the Si Elizabeth found it so easy to for dectrines, and laws upon me should have been the guardic champions of truth and justice. Lisle little imagines what scorn tempt he excites amongst right Catholics, when he glibly rep calumnies in which the enemi-land delight. English Catholi and delight, English Catholi were more just or fair to Irela English Protestants were. They persecute for religion's sake, by other respects they were always to Ireland—always ready to trampling on its rights and liber

Ireland deserve to be known posed. They assume to speak for a whole nation the latchet shoes they are not worthy ar never be permitted to loose. T fession of Catholicity has, however them and their organ the Tabl inal authority that all Cathe lishmen of real patriotism ca soon repudiate. We are glad that it is for the most part Eng olics of the Acton and Came that now show their teeth to The latter country simply snarlers who can bark, but fea We earnestly desire a resto peace and good-will between of every school of politics in the

These English Catholic ene

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strong parties, had strong parties, had its faults, its later years of office being disgraced by scandals that disgusted and incensed honest citizens. But none of the unless perhaps some such candidate as ing Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, is made the

THE TABLET AND IRELAND.

The Boston Pilot deals with the Tablet's attitude towards Home Rule in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired this course. It ends forever the shallow charge that the Irish question was a religious one-that 'Home Rule meant Rome Rule,' as an Orange genius put it. Ireland never had worse enemies than English Catholics, particularly so for the to bear and harder to oppose. Now, stone for 'flinging in his lot with those sistently to undo that union which a long the service of their lives to guard.' The Tablet praises the House of Lords' feat. ure of the Irish Parliament, and angrily resents the Irish members leaving Westpulled the English Catholic chestnut out of the fire. 'We are against the bill,

As a specimen of English Cuwtholic feeling towards Ireland we may be permitted to give the following, written under date, "Grace Dien, Leicestershire, March 19th," to the Bishop of Nottingham,

conscience of human society to their cause. Let them be just, let them be septelled. The chairman, Mr. Doran, Lord Kenmare's understanding the properties of the set of the september of the state of the lord of country to the lowest depth of want and moral degradation. And this Your Lord-ship has thought well to recommend to the poorer and more ignorant members of your flock, whose simplicity and confidence your flock, whose simplicity and confidence are thus being scandalously imposed upon for anholy and impracticable political purposes! I shall, of course, respect your Lordship's spiritual prerogative to forbid your clergy to administer the Sacraments of the Church to any loyal and energetic Englishmen of this distracted diocese who are determined to maintain the union between the three kingdoms and the peace and integrity of the Empire."

The reading of this letter suggested to

should have been the guardians and champions of truth and justice. Mr. De Lisle little imagines what scorn and contempt he excites amongst right-minded Protestants, as well as amongst all Irish Catholics, when he glibly repeats the calumnies in which the enemies of Ire-land delight. English Catholics never more just or fair to Ireland than were more just or fair to freland than English Protestants were. They did not persecute for religion's sake, but in all other respects they were always hostile to Ireland—always ready to join in trampling on its rights and liberties."

These English Catholic enemies of Ireland deserve to be known and exposed. They assume to speak and act for a whole nation the latchet of whose shoes they are not worthy and would never be permitted to loose. Their profession of Catholicity has, however, given them and their organ the Tablet a nominal authority that all Catholic Englishmen of real patriotism cannot too soon repudiate. We are glad to notice that it is for the most part English Catholics of the Acton and Camoys school that now show their teeth to Ireland. The latter country simply pities the snarlers who can bark but fear to bite. We earnestly desire a restoration of peace and good will between Catholics of every school of politics in the United that the state of the proposals of the Government with regard to Ireland. I feel that American opinion, allied as it is with regard and affection for the old country, affords Her Majesty's Government a powerful moral support.

I received your telegram. I thank you for your courtesy in informing me of the posterior on Monday to take action on the subject of the proposals of the Government with regard to Ireland. I feel that American opinion, allied as it is with regard and affection for the old country, affords Her Majesty's Government a powerful moral support.

I received your telegram. I thank you for your courtesy in informing me of the subject of the proposals of the Government with regard to Ireland. I feel that American opinion, allied as it is with regard to Ireland. I feel that American opinion, allied as it is with regard to Ireland. I feel that The Ireland and American opinion, allied as it is with regard to Ireland. I feel that The Ireland and I feel that I feel t

even the Democrate of to day must take Kingdom, but neither can we have, till heir start.

The republican party, like all the proper authorities step in to prevent the noisy handful from speaking for and its faults, in the name of all English Catholics.

THE LABOR STRUGGLE.

dullness, incapacity, and self effacement of the present administration was ever visible the condition of our laboring classes under the republican regime. Nor was we not only take deep interest, but are the country ever as disgracefully repre- ready to lend active assistance to the sented abroad as it is to day. The Democrate have, in a word, got their chance and failed to improve it. It requires not a singular but extraordinary fact demonstrates to the suffering poor and the under-paid oppressed artisan. It is a singular but extraordinary fact demonstrates to the suffering poor and the under-paid oppressed artisan. prophet nor the sen of a prophet to pre- strated by statistics that are unanswerdiet that the next administration will be able that the master workman and his thoroughly and aggressively republican employees both benefit by the shorten ing of the hours of daily labor and the methodizing and standard bearer of the democratic hosts. humanizing of the work they have in hand. The great underlying principle in the relation between employer and employee should be that as man is not a heast of burden, but an intelligent agent, endowed with a conscience to direct and govern his action, he should be treated "We are delighted to see the Tablet take as such, not driven or coerced or crushed, the relation between the slave to a master; it is in the nature of a have attempted it." contract, the artisan binding himself for a fixed consideration to do a certain stated amount of work. We believe that last forty years. They maligned her to heretofore the principle of slavery, the the Pope, seduced her own weak, lord- ownership in a sense of the workman by loving Whig 'Cawtholics,' and generally the employer, has too largely prevailed. patronized the Irish people with a gentle lt is time it should end. But are we, it air of pious benevolence that was hard may be asked, in favor of strikes? To this question we give, taking strikes in they have in an hour of rage torn down their present generally accepted sense, as the screen, and let the Irish see the a voluntary cessation of work by many skeleton. They savagely assail Glad. and the forced cessation of work by others-an emphatic negative. If men. who have worked so long and so per. for good cause to them, quit work, well and good. This is a matter within their line of English statesmen have held it right, but it is altogether beyond and above their right, to force others who are willing to work, to follow their example. If one man think his labor worth \$3 00 and his employer think it worth but minster, where, being Catholics, they \$2 50 a day, he is certainly at liberty to quit work if he like, but he should not be allowed on that account to prevent then,' says the violent Tablet, 'with all his neighbor, who is ready to accept the our strength, and against every bill \$2.50 for work of the same kind, from which would break up the United Par- so doing. If we oppose and condemn and stigmatize the unfeeling tyranny of capital, we must likewise oppose, condemn and stigmatize the brutal oppressiveness of industrial despotism. Workingmen owe it to themselves, now that they have the intelligence of the world one of Ireland's staunchest and noblest on their side, to win the heart and the conscience of human society to their

"Owing to the immensely increased productive captivity of machinery, there are now admittedly too many laborers in all branches in proportion to the amount of produce for which a market can be found. Working long hours, under the stimulus of competition, the market become overstocked, and both manufacturers and laborers suffer. Shorter hours all round would distribute the labor and production more evenly, tween the three kingdoms and the peace and integrity of the Empire."

The reading of this letter suggested to our respected contemporary the Tribuna some very just reflections:

"A poor, pitiful set, these English Catholics of the old school have for the greater part always been. If their ancestors were like themselves, as is probable, and they were the best of the aristocracy of that time, one cannot wonder that Henry the Eighth, those who managed Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth, found it so easy to force their doctrines and laws upon many who should have been the guardians and

We believe that the time has now come when the government of the day should take hold of the labor problem, and by the institution of a tribunal free from corrupting influences, secure just, speedy and final arbitraments of all disputes between labor and capital. Strikes are an undoubted evil to the working man and his family. They are a danger to society and must be provided against. Hence the necessity for early conclusive and satisfactory legislation.

MR. GLADSTONE evidently places just value on American sympathy and support. In reply to the Mayor of Boston who telegraphed him on behalf of an immense public meeting their thanks for his just and wise Irish policy, he cabled the following:

Hon. Hugh O'Brien, Mayor of Boston ;

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Marquis of Ripon-the first Catholic since the revolution of 1688, holding a seat in the British Cabinet- is very pronounced in his support of Mr. Glad-stone's scheme for Irish Home Rule.

WE perceive that the Globe continues in its course of bitter hostility to the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is not only unjustifiable in itself but indefensible even from a party standpoint. It is all very well to call the Company a "sturdy beggar," but calling names will not blind the people to the fact that the Canadian Pacific has made of Canada a nation in fact as well as in name.

SAYS THE Victoria, B. C., Colonist of April 1st: "His Grace Archbishop Seghers arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from a tour of the missions on the west coast. The voyage from Ky-on-quet sound was made in a cance manned by Indians, and occupied twenty days. The sea was rough all the way, and the trip one fraught with danger from beginning to finish, and only one with the indomit artisan and the employer is not that of a able pluck possessed by His Grace would

> AT THE Bradford election, held on April 20th, Home Rule was the test question The late liberal M. P. for this borough Mr. Wm. H. Forster, died with the worde "No Home Rule" on his lips. But his dying wish, though potent with many electors, could not keep out the Right Hon, Shaw Lafebyre, Liberal and Home Ruler, who polled 4,407 votes against 3,627 given to Mr. Hoare, Conservative.

> THE election of a superior of the Sulpitians for all Canada takes place every five years. On the 20th of April, 1881, the Rev. Mr. Colin was elected to that position, and on the same date, 1886, a new election was held. The priests of the community entitled to take part in the election who met for the purpose were Rev. Messrs. Colin, Larue, Bayle, Deguire, Giband Bonissant, Dowd, Delavigne, Roussel, Rousselot, Sentennes and Nercam. The Rev. M. Colin was, to the intense satisfaction of all, re-elected.

Mr. Parnell's power and influence as leader may be at a glance inferred from the dispatch dated Dublin, May 2nd, reading as follows: "At the Killarney branch meeting of the Irish Nationa League to-day, it was moved that the members of the League who voted for Mr. Doran, Lord Kenmare's under-

a single poor man in the lot. The great bulk are either plutocrats or dandies, with here and there a sincere and erratic man like Mr. Albert Grey, or insufferable bores like Mr. Jacks. It is notable that thirteen came from Scotland and four from Wales. It is believed to be reasonably certain that this is the limit of the defection in both countries."

MR. GLADSTONE in his manifesto to the electors of Midlothian uses these remarkable words: "Never have I known an occasion when a parliamentary event so rang throughout the world as the introduction of the home rule bill, From public meetings, from the highest authorities in the British colonies and in America, from capitals such as Washington, Boston and Quebec, from remote districts lying beyond the reach of ordinary political excitement, I have received conclusive assurance that kindred people regard with warm, fraternal sympathy the attempt to settle once for all the troublous relations between England and Ireland, which exhibit the only great failure of the political genius of our race to confront and master a difficulty, and to obtain in a reasonable degree the main ends of a civilized life,"

AN OTTAWA correspondent writes to say that "after Mr. Costigan's refusal to bring in a resolution in favor of Home Rule, three members only of the St. Patrick's Literary Association out of a total of the sixty who voted, were desirous of letting the matter drop. One of the three is a government contractor, the other a gentleman who did not wish to embarrass Mr. Blake, the third a person calling himself a collector of Inland Revenue, who is a faithful supporter of the government of the day whatever its political complexion." We refrain from publishing our correspondent's further description of this latter individual, but are glad to know from many other sources as well as from his letter that the St. Patrick's Society, of Ottawa, is almost entire-

ly composed of men who are Irish Catholies first - Liberals and Conservatives after.

THE 10th of May is the day fixed for the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure. The Marquis of Hartington will then likely move its rejection. The debate will not, it is selieved, close before the 1st of June. An able correspondent makes the following calculation of the vote: On one side there are 134 unofficial Liberals, 28 Ministers, and 86 Irishmen, a total of 248. On the other side there are 55 Liberals and 252 Tories, a total of 307. This leaves 114 unfixed. Of these, if there is a full vote, Mr. Gladstone must get 87, and his opponents must get 28 in order to have a majority. Better than any words do these figures reveal the tremendous stress of the situation; but of the 114 there are five who will not vote at all, if they decide not to vote for the bill, Mr. Bright, the two Chamberlains, Mr. Caine, and Mr. Courtney. This is possibly true of ten other Liberals. Of the remaining 99 the utmost the Tories hope for is 10, which would give them 317, and Mr. Gladstone's strength 337 or a majority of 20. On the other hand the Liberal whips deny that the Tories will get ten more. They place abstentions at six and claim a vote of 350 against 313, with a majority of 37.

IRISHMEN and friends of liberty throughout the world will cordially subscribe to the Pilot's regret at the prospect of Mr. Joseph Cowen's early retirement from public life: "In the public life of Great Britain there is no healthier or nobler life than Joseph Cowen's. He represents the best that is in England-industry, learning, liberty, and popular self-respect The loss of such a man at this time in England is to be deplored; and we trust that Mr. Cowen's decision will be recon sidered. Mr. Cowen warmly supports Mr Gladstone, in the House, and in his paper, the Newcastle Chronicle. In a late issu the Chronicle said : ; The opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bili is the same as that which the American colonists cowed in 1782. It basely smuggled the union with Ireland into existence eighteen years after this, and it allowed the bitterness of the Emancipation trouble to ferment toward rebellion for an entire generation. It is an opposition which never concedes anything until it is no longer able to withhold it. Its mainspring is the fraditional and deep-rooted prejudice of the English and Scotch toward their Irish

analyze most of the speeches. Events follow one another too quickly not to allow much time for retrospect. The past is dead very soon, and now I only mean to use it so as to get it, if I can, a safer to use it so as to get it, if I can, a safer forecast of the future. I am, perhaps, an optimist in this matter, but still I think there is a feeling in favor of Mr. Gladstone's measure distinctly improving in the country, and at all events the chances of any formidable coalition against him have become decidedly less and less. It is clear that there is no point of cohesion between Lord Hartington and Chamberlain. Hartington has committed himself lain. Hartington has committed himself hopelessly against the PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE,

PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE,
Chamberla'in carefully guards himself
against anything of the kind. Mr. Goschen is opposed to all forward movement
everywhere. He was opposed to lowering County Franchise the other day, and
it was passed without him, or in spite of
him, as most Liberal reforms are. Mr.
Goschen is very much like what would
be called in America "a crank." He
believes in no one's wisdom and virtue
but his own. He is much soured because
the English political would will go on the English political world will go on listening to and following other men. He listening to and following other men. He is a clever man, but spoiled by self-conceit and consequent dissatisfaction with the world in general, because the world in general will not see him as he sees himself. No coalition against Home Rule is possible, for, except Hartington, Chamberlain, and Goschen among the Liberal, who else is there to coalesce? Hartington will doubtless propage an among the control of ton will, doubtless, propose an amend-ment on the second reading of the Home Rule measure on Thursday, and will propose that the Bill be read a second time that day six months—in other words, that it be

REJECTED FOR THIS SESSION. I feel well assured that the amendment I feel well assured that the amendment will not be carried. The probability is that it will be rejected by a small majority and the second reading then allowed to pass without further division. Then comes the dangerous time for the Bill. The House will go into committee on all manner of amendments proposed, tabated, and carried to a division. debated, and carried to a division. Every open and secret enemy of the Bill will find a full chance of damaging it by introducing an amendment and wasting time over the discussion. Every crochet will find its hole from which to jump up, and every craze will rampage over the political field. If at last the Bill emerges out of committee in any-thing like a vigorous and vital condition it will go to the House of Lords at a very

late period in the session. Then the Lords will try to evade the difficulty by declaring it too late in the session for them to give such an important measure a full and fair consideration. Thus they

AVOID THE RESPONSIBILITY

of pronouncing upon the question of Home Rule. I remember two great Liberals reform Bills, each brought forward earlier in the session than the Home Rule measure, were both killed in committee by a combination of Tories and Whigs, and the end was that the Tories brought in a wider and better reform scheme than the Liberals. It may be so in this instance too, and is in my mind quite among the possibilities. My forecast then is this:—Mr. Gladstone's measure will not pass this session; will not pass in any session in its present not pass in any session in its present shape but, all the same, Mr. Gladstone has already carried Home Rule. No parliament will ever again attempt to carry on the Imperial business until it has settled the Home Rule question. Few, indeed, are the men who would now venture to get up at any public meeting and say

THEY ARE OPPOSED to all manner of Home Rule, and don't believe it necessary to discuss the ques-tion. Only one year ago—less than one year ago—the parrot cry of nearly all the English newspapers was, English states-men must never consent even to listen to arguments on the question of Home Rule. Let me tell your readers that Mr. Gladstone's is no such new or rapid conversion as many people think. For several years Gladstone was in favour of the principle of Home Rule, but had always two great difficulties—he was not quite satisfied that the majority, the real majority, of the Irish people were strongly in favour of Home Rule, and he had not seen what he considered a satis-factory plan to accomplish Home Rule, The first difficulty was removed altogether by the late elections, and the return of eighty six Home Rule members. The second difficulty Mr. Glad-stone resolved by trying to devise a scheme himself—that particular scheme may fail—in all probability will fail—but if it fails it will only be successful by a scheme better, more comprehensive, more satisfactory, which will be passed, may be by Liberals, may be by Tories, but it will be passed. Gladstone will educate England as Parnell has educated JUSTIN McCARTHY. Gladstone.

HOME RULE.

Dublin, May 3rd, 1886.

Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR,—A public meeting of the friends of Home Rule was held in the Albion Hall of this village, on the evening of the 29th ult, to establish a branch of the "Irish National Land League,"

Bernard O'Cannell, Fee, of Markillen. Bernard O'Connell, Esq., of McKillop, was called to the chair and T. Carroll was appointed secretary. The chairwas appointed secretary. The chair-man addressed the meeting in his usual forcible and eloquent manner, stating its object and the great necessity on the

for the generous and manly course be has taken in admitting the misgovernment of Ireland in the past, and in risking his position as Premier in order that justice may at last be done to Ireland. After the mover and seconder had spoken to the resolution, W. R. Davis, E-q., of the Mitchell Advocate, delivered a splendid address, forcibly depicting the wrongs of Ireland and claiming for her a parliament of at least equal power and invisitation Ireland and claiming for her a parliament of at least equal power and jurisdiction with that of which we as Cauadians are so proud. After the preliminary proceedings was concluded a committee of management composed of the following gentlemen was appointed, viz., Dennis O'Leary, Wm. Cassidy, John Friel, Wm. Evans, Edward Rozeh, Thomas Murphy, Wm. Byroe, John Delaney, Thos. Ryan, Michael Doyle and John J. McKenna, with power to add to their number. Bernard O'Connell was appointed President; William Cassidy, Vice President; and T. Carroll, Sec. Treasurer. The appeal for monetary aid was promptly appeal for monetary aid was promptly responded to, as will be seen from the following subscription list.

William Cassidy

William Cassidy
Wm. Joseph Cassidy I.00
Hugh Thomas Cassidy 0 50
John Ryan (Hibbert) 200
William Byrne 200
Michael Gribbin 1.00
Cornelius Pendergast 2 00
Thomas Murphy 200
Thomas Murphy
Bernard O'Connell 200
W. R. Davis (Advocate) 200
Patrick Callon 200
Edward Carpenter 1 00
Edward Roach 100
Gregory Bruyer 300
Gregory Bruyer
Mrs. P. Neven 100
Miss Teresa McKenna 200
Miss Mary Friel 200
Patrick Carpenter 1.00
Michael Doyle 3 00
Peter Tully 2 00
John Friel 2.00
Michael McLoghlin 1.00
John Judge 2.00
T. Carroll 2.00
James Horton 1.00
Michael Dorsey 1.00
James Williams 1,00
Dennis O'Leary 2,00
John J McKenna 5.00
Michael Waters 1.00
Patrick Farr 2.00
Patrick Dwyer
Malachi Burns 2.00
Thomas Corcoran 1,00
Joseph O'Dee 1.00
Jas. Atkinson 1 00
Wm A. Naven 5 00
Mr. Davis received a hearty v te

thanks for h's vigorous and eloquent I have been instructed by the Committee to forward the proceedings of the meeting for publication to the RECORD. Hoping you will find space in your next issue,

I am, yours respectfully,

J. CARROLL,

FROM BELLEVILLE

Secretary.

Belleville, Ontario, April 28th.

The case of B. L. Murphy v. Rev. James
Farrelly and Rev. Thomas Davis, was an
action brought by the plaintiff to recover
\$10,000 damages for an alleged slander
and conspiracy to slander. The plaintiff
conceived the extraordinary idea that
the defendants had confederated to injure him in his character and standing
as a priest in order to promote selfish
motives of their own. It will be remembered that some years ago the plaintive
was deprived of his parish by the late
Bishop O'Brien of the diocese of Kingston, and since that time the plaintiff
has been living in retirement. It appears
he also applied to the present Bishop
Cleary of Kingston for a parish, without
success, and now brought this action
under the impression that the defendants
influence were the chief means of his
misfortunes. About an hour before the Belleville, Ontario, April 26th. misfortunes. About an hour before the case was called yesterday, the plaintiff, through his counsel, Mr. Aylsworth of Toronto, proposed to leave the matter to arbitration. The defendants consented to this and permitted him to select his to this and permitted him to select his own arbitrators which accordingly, he did, naming the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Peterboro and the Bishop of Kingston. Among the many technical pleas placed on the record is one raising the question of the responsibility of the planniff. There must have been at least twenty witnesses, subromed, chieffy twenty witnesses subpensed, chiefly clergymen and bishops from various parts of the province and strange to say not one of the many witnesses knew what they were required to nesses knew what they were required to say or do. The judge upon hearing the proposal to refer the matter to arbitration expressed himself greatly in favor of this course as the nature of the case and the character of the parties concerned, constituted a fitting case for such a tribunal. Mr. Aylsworth for plff. S. B. Burdett for deft. Farrelly, and A. M. McDonald for deft. Davis, Hon. C. F. Fraser, appearing for the Bishop of Kingston, acted as counsel in the case.

A Touching Incident.

A romantic story comes to me from Canada. Lord Archibald Douglas, who is a Roman Catholic priest, bas founded in a Roman Catholic priest, has founded in London an institution called St. Vin-cent's Home for Boys, which is personally superintended by himself, and into which he gathers many a waif and stray from the streets of the great Motropolis, These boys are brought up and in-structed in various trades, and parties of them are verically taken over them are periodically taken over to Canada by Lord Archibald in batches of Canada by Lord Archibald in batches of twenty or thirty, where homes are found for them amongst the Catholic farmers, who generally adopt them Many hun-dreds of lads have, in this way, been saved from ruin. Periodically this modern St. Vincent de Paul crosses over to Canada in order to visit his emigrant boys, and in all and every case has found them doing well, contented and happy. them doing well, contented and happy.
On the present occasion he is similarly engaged, placing fresh boys and visiting old ones. He always appears unexpectedly. While on his way to make one of these visits a few weeks ago, he lost his way in the snow amidst some trackless wastes and after heavy to make one of these visits a few weeks ago, he lost his way in the snow amidst some trackless. aimless wandering, he had given up all hope of succer. Suddenly through the felling snow he beheld a shaggy figure approaching him—a human form enveloped in furs, with nothing but the eyes showing. Overcome with fatigue, Lord, Archibald asked assistance of the stranger, who, immediately on hearing his voice (for Lord Archibald was also so enveloped in the stranger). voice (for Lord Archibaid was also seed; veloped in furs as to be unrecognizable), rushed forward, exclaiming, "It is Father Douglas! it is dear Father Douglas!" Needless to say the half-periabed wan-Needless to say the Inal-perished wanderer was tenderly conveyed to the farmer's log wood home, where he was condially, respectfully, and kindly received, and tended until he recovered. The attachment of these boys to their benefactor is extreme as well it might be, for factor is extreme as well it might be, for Lord Archibald has toiled for them for many long years, sinking fortune and health in the endeavor to save these orphan and outcast children of the gutter. It is strange that he who had saved many from ruin has on this occasion been himself rescued from the property regular to go of the rescued. imminent peril by one of the rescued waifs and strays. St. Vincent's home for Boys is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and often the owner is hard. pressed for means to carry it on. Hitherto

be has struggled manfully against the many difficulties engendered thereby, and it is to be hoped that there are many who will not allow his work of mercy to fail for want of support. St. Vincent's Home for Boys is in Harrow road, Bayswater, Lord Archibald is a brother of the present Lord Queensbery and of Lady Florence Dixie.—Vanity Fair.

HYMENEAL.

On Monday last Rev, Father Tiernan unit d in hely matrimony Mr. Richard McDenald, of this city, and Miss M. Merkin, of London township, the ceremony being performed in the chapel at the Bishop's palaze. Miss Mary McDenald, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Fred Burton officiated as groomsman. Oh Monday evening a number of friends and relatives waited on number of friends and relatives waited on the newly united in their home in Kensington, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. McDonald will leave the city in a few weeks to make his home in Kan He is the recipient of all possible d wishes for his future welfare and prosperity.

PERSONAL.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Henry Rooney—who for some months held the position of ticket examiner on the Southern division of the G. T. R., has been appointed to a position in the customs department at Montreal. Mr. Rooney will prove an efficient and conscientious official.

single out their property for special con-fiscation?

Wicklow.

Wicklow.

Bray is an appropriate place for a meeting of quadrupeds of a certain kind. There are bipeds of the same mental calibre also. Sundry of these gathered at the Wicklow watering-place, on April 3d. Lord Brabazon was the bell-mother—we have already diverged into another stupid breed of the animal creation—on the inauspicious occasion, and told the rest of the sheep that they should prepare to defend themselves. All they wanted was that Eogland should give them time, and then, God defend the right. Naturally, his lordship can guarantee aid from heaven, where his class is much respected and allpuissant; but would he not like arms, ammunition, commissariat, and treasure-that from England for this way he will be a supposed to the respective from England for this way he was a supposed to the respect of the supposed to the sup the sheep that they should prepare to defend themselves. All they wanted was
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Touly, living in the immediate vicinity of Conna, where he held upwards of 78 acres. On their arrival the usual eviction scenes were enacted. On both sides of the road outside the lands black figgs were displayed conspicuously, and across the road black figgs were also put up. At the same time the chapel bell of Conna set forth its peals at intervals, forewarning the people of the district that "a sentence of death" was about to be carried out and large crowds assembled immediately. The possession having been demanded and refused, the balliffs had to use the crowbars against the door of the house, which was firmly secured from within. After much labor, an entrance was effected, and the effects were then removed. During these operations the tenant took his place among the crowd, who indulged heartily in groaning. All having been cleared out, the inmates (the wife of the tenant and three children) were removed. Touly then went in and insisted that he would not leave unless force was also applied to him, and when this was done he went quietly. It is to be added that all the cattle were removed off the land by the bailiffs in satisfaction of the costs of the ejectment, which was one for non-payment of rent. The landledy is Mrs. L'Estrange, who resides in England. Mr. Kirby, hotelkeeper, Conna, attended as agent, and got possession.

Limerick.

The Nationalist Guardians of the Limerick Poor-Law Board have set an example

At the Easter Quarter Sessions, of the division of Ennis and Ennistymon, recently, the Grand Jury passed a resolution declaring that a full and comprehensive measure of Home Rule will be hailed as a new dawn of prosperity to the country. Copies of the resolution were forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, the Chief Secretary, and Mr. Parnell.

Tipperary:

Tipperary.

The Easter Quarter Sessions for the Mid-Division of Tipperary, were opened by the County Court Judge, on April 3rd. The Grand Jury having been sworn, in addressing them he said he was very happy to be able to state that there was no bill to go before them, as there was no oriminal case for hearing. The Grand Jury were then discharged.

their part; still no sign. On the other hand, employment was never more needed than at this moment. A house to house inquiry would reveal a state of misery and semi starvation for want of fuel, food, and night-covering that would be startling. As for the workhouse, it is no use to suggest its cold shelter to those shivering creatures. They tell you plainly they will elect to die rather than to give up their wretched cabina, miserable as they are, and break up the family ties for ever. If the railway works do not soon be opened application must be made to Government to device some scheme of profitable public employment in the neighborhood. Sources for such work are abundant.

The Misses McDonnell's agent has adjourned the ejectment processes against the sixty one Clare Liland tenants against whom they had been entered at the Castlebar Quarter Sessions. This entails a cost of nearly £40 on the starving tenants up to the present.

men street of the contract of

Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree. Is prepared in a palatable form, easily tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate, sickly children, Emaciation, Consumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood is unequalled by any other remedy. other remedy.

other remedy.

Miss Mary Campbell, Eim, writes:

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Living Six Years Without Going to

Living Six Years Without Going to Bed.

Mr. Editor,—While spending a few days at the pleasant seaside town of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, Wales, I heard related what seemed to me either a fablious story or a marvellous cure.

The story was that a poor sufferer who had not been able to lie dawn in bed for six long years given up to die by all the Doctors, had been speedily cured by some Patent Medicine. It was related with the more implicit confidence from the circumstance, as was said, that the Vicar of Lilanrystyd was familiar with the facts, and could vouch for the truth of the report.

Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Lilanrystyd to call upon the Vicar, the Rey T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderfal cure. Though a total stranger to him, both he and his wife most graciously entertained me in a half hour's conversation, principally touching the case of Mr. Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having seen familiar with his sufferings, and now rejoiced in what seemed to them a most remarkab's cure.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomea, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

The Mail.

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he Soul on Calvery meditating on the sufferings of Jesus Christ, and finding at the foot of the Cross consolation in her troubles
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MAY 8.

Click, click ! there

When shall this wo In a thousand year Or to-morrow! V nor I; But the wheels turn Are we spinners o Do we furnish the day?

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WEEKLY

WEEKLY COMMUNIC

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THE INFLUENCE OF W A CHRISTIAN'S I Faith is the first leading a Christian I salvation. But in t cannot live withou spiritual order, it is mmunicate if we life of faith and gractism. And as, in o health, it is not eno for all, or even occasin order to keep aliva life worthy of the it is not enough to cyear at Easter or on

expose ourselves to almighty God, of from Him by mortal of grace, and of missiven. Now I declare ven. Now I declare perience of thirty yee for the greater num only useful, but n should often approof Father, often confessif they are to be kept grace, and never all Jesus' side.

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l day, all night, I hear the jar the loom of life, and near and far thrills with deep and muffled sound s, tireless, the wheels go always round. Busily, ceaselessly, goes the loom, In the light of the day and the midnight's And the wheels are turning early and late, And the wool is wound in the warp of fate,

The Loom of Life,

Click, click ! there's a thread of love wover In Click, click! another of wrong and sin. What a checkered thing this life will be When we see it unrolled in eternity!

When shall this wonderful web be done? In a thousand years; perhaps, or one; Or to-morrow! Who knoweth? Not thou nor!; But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly. Ah, sad-eyed weavers, the years are slow, But each one is nearer the end, I know; And soon the last thread shall be woven in-God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of good in this life-web?

say,

Do we turnish the weaver a thread each day? day?

It were better, O my friend, to spin
A beautiful thread, than a thread of sin.

WEEKLY COMMUNION.

WHY WE SHOULD FREQUENTLY RECEIVE THE BREAD OF ANGELS

I. WEEKLY COMMUNION A SURE PASSPORT TO HEAVEN.

If Almighty God were to reveal Himassurances of your salvation, as full an assurance as it is possible to have on earth?" you would hasten to reply, "Oh my Lord, do I not desire it? Ah, from my impost heart!" et heart !"

my inmost heart!"

Well, then, in the name of that good God, who for the love of us remains on earth under the Eucharistic veils, I am going to present you with this key of Paradise. I am going to offer you, in His name, the passport which will certainly admit you to it.

It is regular Confession and Communion once every week.

It is regular Confession and Communion once every week.

I am sure that God on His heavenly throne ratifies what I am going to say: "If you faithfully and piously approach the Sacraments once every week, I promise you that you shall persevere in His service to the end, and that you shall be saved!"

vice to the end, and that you shall be saved!"

In one sense, I cannot know this for certain; the future is known to God alone. But in another sense, I feel sure of it, sure and certain. In eternity when what we now hope for shall be ours forever and ever, you and I, dear reader, will see that to the rule I lay down there is not perhaps one exception in a thousand cases—nor in ten thousand cases!

Therefore, if you wish to assure your salvation, your eternal bliss, learn and never forget, no matter what events happen to you, this great rule, which is to influence your whole life, and say after me, "As far as lies in my power, I will never let a week pass without giving new life to my soul by a good Confession and a good Communion. I lay this solemn resolution at the feet of the Blessed Virgin, praying her to obtain me the grace never to depart from it."

II.

II. THE INFLUENCE OF WEEKLY COMMUNION ON

remotion, at the fact of the Blessed Virging to depart from 10-lan me the great of the state of

cate often; communicate once every week. This is the great secret.

What mary ellous preservations of innocence I, the writer, have witnessed! During the many years of a ministry devoted almost wholly to the confessional and the direction of souls. I have been a happy beholder of the efficacy of the practice. Facts, and facts without number, bear me out in what I say, in what all good priests say, who, speaking of Holy Communion, always represent it as a heaven-sent means of preserving purity.

In every condition of life, but especially in conditions most dangerous to innocence, I have known multitudes of souls that remained pure, pure as angels, in the midst of contamination! How did they manage it? They confessed and communicate once every week.

In Paris, in the midst of corrupt factory life, I have ascertained that with hardly any exception the young apphentices who had the Christian courage to come to Confession regularly every week and communicate on Sundays and feasts, kept their souls wonderfully clean, like those little white fish, bright as silver, that may be seen shining in the mud of a river.

I can say as much for boys at college, for law students and for medical students, of whom, thank God, many prefer a good conscience to dissipation, living a life of faith in the midst of a corrupt set, and coming to seek, in the Sacrament of their passions; to preserve inviolate the treasure of their lovely purity; going through life with brave bearing and bright looks, to the honor of their Creator and the juy of their mothers.

A brave young officer whom I had watched from his childhood, was asked, 'How is it that you are never caught tripping?' He answered simply, 'I am made of the same stuff as other people. My only tallisman is regular Confession and Communion every Sunday. I have never willingly failed in that. Do as I do, and tell me how you get on.'

A young man who communicates every week is in a greater horror of vice, only a firmer determination to keep himself purer than ever in future. The grace

misfortune to fall again, I will repair as so in as possible to the confessional, never remaining willingly in a state of morial sin

so in as possible to the confessional, never remaining willingly in a state of morial sin.

Such is the advice given with inca'culable good results by priests animated with the spirit of our Lind, who carry out the veritable rules of the Holy Catholic Church when directing souls and dispensing the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist. The number of poor souls I have known to have been withdrawn by this means from the most miserable habits is incalculable. The repeated and confident use of Holy Communion produced in them its beneficial effect. Sometimes, even oftentimes, their cure was immediate; in other cases where a little delay occurred, sooner or later the patience of the confessor and the perseverance of the penitent were recompensed a hundred fold.

Believe me all you who discover your own case in the allusions I have made, if you will try the experiment you will be satisfied with the result. You will see whether, in a good heart such as yours, Jesus Christ does not ultimately gain a victory. And when, thanks to this good practice of frequenting the Sacraments which I here recommend, you will find yourself delivered from your sad captivity to sin, how happy you will be, and what pure joy you will feel in your resurrection!

WEEKLY COMMUNION PREPARES US FOR A GOOD DEATH.

The excellent habit of communicating

GOOD DEATH.

The excellent habit of communicating every week, every Sunday and holiday, is an almost infallible means to insure a good death. Do you wish to die a good death? Do you wish to die in a state of grace? Adopt, and keep faithfully too, the habit of communicating every week.

The less frequent our Communions, so much the less our chances of salvation; I mean our chances of being found in a state of grace when death comes. The more numerous they are, the greater are those chances, especially if our death prove unexpected.

One of my friends, a very distinguished artist, who, after a youth of dissipation, had returned to God's service, and who, to atone for past errors, had taken to communicating every Sunday, never missing, said to me with most charming faith and confidence, 'For my part, I do not fear death. I approach the Lord's table often and with the best disposition I can; I try to be always ready, and to be always on my guard. When death comes to knock at my door, he won't eatch me unprepared.'

This is only an application of what we said at starting. A Christian, whoever he may be, who has the habit of confessing and communicating every week, very soon instinctively avoids grave faults, and steers clear of occasions of mortal sin. Even if death comes unexpectedly, as so often happens, it finds him always in a state of grace, that is to say, in a state fit to appear before God.

Statistics lately published show that out of fifty deaths there are thirty sudden or unforeseen. How alarming?

I was told lately of an excellent mother of a family who was found dead one morning in her bed. Her two sons, both priests, were profoundly distressed; but knowing that their dear mother had had, for a long time past, the habit of frequently communicating, and that on the day previous she had knelt at our Lord's table, they had no anxiety as to her salvation.

A good little college-boy, named G—, son of a rich Paris merchant, who had

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and third Thursday of every month at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms that the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms active Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually M. HARTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Sippi, President.

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Another New Branch.

Branch No. 43 of Canada was organ-ned by Chancellor J. J. Behan, at Brock-tille, Ont., on the 24th April. It starts with 17 charter members. The follow-ag is its list of officers:

Oarthy
President—William Braniff
First Vice President—James Shaw
Second Vice President—Thos. A, Fitz. g and Cor. Secretary-O. K.

Fracer Recording Secretary—D. J.

Mooney
Inancial Secretary...W. J. McHenry
Passurer...S. J. Geach
Iarshal...A. McNabb
Itard...S. J. Ryan
Pustees...J. J. Curran, A. D. LeClaire, P.
J. Venney, M. J. Kehoe and James
Daley.

The New C. M. B. A. Organ.

DEAR SIR—I have before me your last issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD and the C. M. B. A. Reporter of Erie, Pa., which, I must say, is one of the best publications in the interest of the C. M. B. Association both in the United States and Canada. As Bro. Deare's letter in your last issue speaks of starting a C. M. B. A. Reporter in Canada, providing he can fully sustain the same. I, for one, would like to see such a journal published in Canada, which I know would be a benefit to all Catholics as well as the C. M. B. A. in Canada, and I am well pleased to see that some action has been taken in Canada to published in Canada, or Erie, Pa., and if one-third of the members in Canada would take the Canadian publication I think we would have as good a Reporter in Canada as the one published in Erie, Pa., and I would like all Branches in Canada to take action on this question. The New C. M. B. A. Organ.

think we would have as good a Reporter in Canada as the one published in Erie, Pa., and I would like all Branches in Canada to take action on this question right away. In conclusion I would suggest to all members in Canada to give Bro. Deare a helping hand in this great undertaking.

Yours fraternally,
C. B. RYAN.
Asst. Sea., Branch No. 19, Ingersoll, Ont.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 18, held on Monday evening, the 26th inst., the following resolutions were moved by treasurer Brother Farrell, seconded by trustee Brother Thomas Mulligan, and asseed unanimously:

trustee Brother Thomas Mulligan, and passed unanimously:
Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove from the circle of our Brotherhood one of its most faithful and cherished members, our late brother Michael Whalen:
Resolved, That in the demise of Brother Whalen this Branch has lost a sealous and faithful member, the town an industrious and upright citizen, and his 5-milly a true, devoted and affectionate husband and father.
Resolved, That the bereaved wife and family have the sincere and heartfelt

by the "fathers" of the C. M. B. A., and for years not practiced, is hardly necessary to state. While not in violation of the law, double-headers are in direct conflict with the spirit of the Association, which was intended for and does consist principally of the laboring class, whom it embarrasses in no little way, to be compelled to pay two assessments at one time. To illustrate: How much easier and practical would it be for a man of limited means to buy a brick block costing, say \$50,000, and pay for it in installments, while if he were compelled to pay spot cash, its purchase would be out of the question. So it is with the majority of members, on a scale, of course, much smaller than the one used in illustration, but to them perhaps of just as much significance. It may be said as an argument for continuing double-headers that, to use a homely adage, "it is as broad as it is long," and members must learn to prepare for these emeris as broad as it is long," and members must learn to prepare for these emergencies. That is easier said than done. It is true it may not be difficult for many of us to do this, or to put our hands in our pockets and pay a double assessment, but to the majority it is at least difficult. Now, that the minority have rights the majority are bound to respect, there is no doubt but if those rights are detrimental to the convenience and interests of the majority, the minority should submit. If not, then away with the boasted submission of the minority. That double-headers are a hardship to the majority, and are only issued on the the majority, and are only issued on the score of economy—the reason given in score of economy—the reason given in open council by one of the executive officers of the Association—any one who will take the trouble to inquire of his one council by one of the executive chiefers of the Association—any one who will take the trouble to inquire of his less opulent brothers who are not blessed with this world's goods, as perhaps some of the officers of the Supreme Council are, will ascertain. While economy is commendable in any business, yet when its practice becomes parsimonious in the extreme, it should not be practiced to that extent. According to the last annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance of New York, it will be seen that the cost of collection for the C. M. B.

A. is only a trifle more than one cent on the dollar. Now, taking this for a guide, it at the most could only be doubled to assessments, and more frequent assessments, would, it occurs to the writer, be the vary means to secure better attendance at meetings. Any one who is a frequent attendant at meetings, will notice that the attendant at meetings, will note that the attendant at meetings. Any one who is a frequent attendant at meetings, will note that the attendant at meetings. The first more columnated by Colonel Of Farrel; Colonel on which the gins were mounted. He can be attendant at meetings and more frequent and more frequent successing the color of the succession of the color o

Phelim O'Noill sought on the left.
O'Noill addressed a few words of cathusiastic exhectation to his man, the chaplin, Rev. Bottius Egan, gave them the Apostolic Benediction. "Advance," cried O'Noill, "and give not fire until you are within pike length." The colonels sprang from their horses and, sword in hand, led on their men. With the wild hurrah that has re-echoed on many a battle-field the Irish dash at their ancient foemen. Down the hill they surged in compact masses, across the hollow which lay between, and up the height from which Munroe's cannon kept playing on them in vain. Though the iron hail fell on them in deadly shower not a man wavered. Squadron after squadron of British horse charged at them, only to be driven back like the foam from the prow of a noble vessle, Half O'. Neill's men were armed with the pike, half with the musket. The pikemen speared the cavalry with unerring thrust; not a shot was fired by the musketeers until they saw the white of their enemies' eyes. The charge was terrific. Long and stubbornly did the English and Scotch resist, but the superior valor of the Irish was not to be denied. One final charge of cavalry was ordered by Munroe, It was hurled back with such rout and confusion that all order was lost amongst the infantry. The splendid army became a wreck. Everywhere the victorious Irish were spearing, sabering, and shooting down, its flying members. The commanders saved their lives by swimming the Blackwater. Munroe escaped to Armagh, but without hat or wig. But the vast bulk of his forces were cut down. The dead bodies of 3,248 Scotch and English lay on the field. Twenty-two officers and two hundred men were taken prisoners. Twenty stand of colors and immense stores of provisions and ammunition fell into the victors' hands. It seems almost incredible, but it is, nevetheless, a well-attested fact that the Irish loss on that memorable day was only seventy killed and two We deeply sympathize with Bro. John Bruce, of Branch No. 4, who a few days since sustained the loss by death of his youngest daughter, aged four years. A Memorable Day of June. United Ireland.

Arms virunque Canimus! Our theme is Owen Roe and the magnificent day of Benburb—a day that should be remembered in Ireland until the last syllable of recorded time. Benburb stands out distinctly as a great Irish battle. Although it was an engagement of which some English chroniclers affect utter ignorance, its details are remarkably well known. Indeed, it is questionable whether such full particulars could be had of the battles of Tel el Kebir or Teb, fought only a couple of years ago, as are to be got concerning the insidents of this fight about which it has sometimes suited the English book to affect incredulity. It is remarkable above all things in this—that it was a victory gained by the Irish forces in the face of appalling odds. O'Neill's force was hardly more than half that of his antsgonist, Munroe. It numbered only five thousand foot soldiers and five hundred horses; and he had not a single piece of artillery. The Scottish general's army showed a total of all arms of more than ten thousand men; and he had beside a splendid park of artillery, conristing of seven field pieces. Besides his troops were furnished in every respect for the fields—full accoutrements, ammunition, commissariat, well officered, and well drilled—hardy Scotch Soldiers, and equally hardy Ulster levies. The Irish troops, on the other hand, were largely composed of men who had never before exchanged musket shot or crossed halberd in anger—men upon whom Owen Roe had spent months in licking into military shape. Mixed with these of course, he had a large number of seasoned troops—for he had been fighting, or playing Fabius Cunctator, off and on by this time for a couple of years. But, looking at the fight every way, perhaps no two men ever joined battle under more unequal circumstances than O'Neill and Munroe that day at Benburb. The fight was fought on Friday, the 5th of June, 1864, according to the old style—equivalent to the 15th present style. Its exact locality is given by "An Ulster Archelogist" in the "Transaction United Ireland. victors' hands. It seems almost incredible, but it is, nevetheless, a well-attested fact that the Irish loss on that memorable day was only seventy killed and two hundred wounded! So this was the way in which five thousand Irishmen beat ten thousand Britishers on that memorable day of June, on the banks of the laughing Oonah and the bright Blackwater. ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND. ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE DESVOUX .about two miles westward from the old castle of Benburb, and about seven miles from Armagh. The reason it was fought was this—that Munroe had determined to march, with the whole Scottish and British forces in Ulster, on the city of British forces in Ulster, on the city of Kilkenny to smash the Confederation. Owen Roe had been for some time in the county Cavan, patiently drilling the army with which he intended, God willing, to smash the British power in Ireland. Though his preparations to fight were far from completion, he knew that the supreme moment had come, and he was not the man to shirk his responsibility. If the Confederation was to be saved, the strong force of Munroe must be stopped in its march by his own weak one, even though the attempt meant annihilation. Fortunately for O'Neill, the enemy's army was to be made up of two large contingents, one coming from Carrickfergus under the command of Munroe himself, the other from Coleraine under the command of his brother. The junction was

of Cayan just at the proper moment, and had chosen a position which the most consummate generalship would certainly select as one for an inferior army to de-

fend. His right rested on a wet bog, and his left on the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Oonab; rough, broken ground covered with "scroggs" and bushes, protected his front. The rear

on the Irish lines from an advantage height, but the fusillade was not

SEVERELY COOL RECEPTION.

The Allan steamer Caspian, first direct boat of the season, arrived here from Liverpool and Queenstown shortly after noon to-day. A large number of people assembled on the wharf to witness the landing of the new Governor, Sir George DesVœux. Members of both branches of the Legislature went on board as soon as the ship reached her moorings and tendered their congratulations to His Excellency. Shortly before one o'clock Sir George, with Miss Carter leaning upon his arm, and accompanied by Sir F. B. T. Carter, escorting Lady George Vœux, appeared in the gangway and received the cheers of the Caspian's officers and crew. As he walked up the wharf the people on either side preserved a cool yet dignified attitude. Not a cheer was raised nor any other demonstration made that could possibly be construed into a feeling of pleasure over the appointment of this gentleman to the governorship of our Island Home. And here we would like to offer a word of explanation. Sir George DesVœux must, not infer from the general cocloness mani-SEVERELY COOL RECEPTION. Resolved. That the bereared wife and family have the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of each and every member of this Branch, and that our charter be supreme moment had come, and he was respect in mourning for the next thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the completion, he tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be completed in the form of deceased by our secretary, and that be completed in the form of deceased by our secretary, and that be completed by the deceased by our secretary, and the completed by the deceased by our secretary, and that be leadered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be the completed by the deceased by our secretary, and that be leadered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be the completed by the deceased by our secretary, and that be the deceased by our secretary, and that be the complete of the complete insuit we, as a people, have received from some quarter, by the appointment of a stranger over the head of Sir Ambrose Shea.—a popular and pre-eminently qualified "son of the soil". That insult must be charged to be "running account" of the unparticitic party and policy that dominates here at the present time. But the fact that such is the case remains all the same, and the sooner His Excellency begins to realize what is really meant thereby the better for his own popularity and the future welfare of this corner of "Her Majesty's mighty empire." However, we shall have other opportunities to acquaint Sir George DeaV@x with the awkward kink which has recently occured in the political situation here.

His Excellency was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in Chief, at Government House at four o'clock this after-

ment House at four o'clock this afternoon.—Evening Telegraph.

True Words Well Said.

ground covered with "scroggs" and bushes, protected his front. The rear was protected by a dence wood. O'Neill held the bridges crossing the river with sufficient forces to repel any attempt to gain them. The battle began by a skirmish between a force of cavalry sent out by the Scottish general to communicate with the advancing forces of his brother. They were repulsed, while at the same time the Coleraine army was held in check and driven back, though not without some loss, by the Irish cavalry. Thus the great object of dividing the force was successfully achieved. Munroe's cavalry crossed the river and his artillery played on the Irish lines from an advantageous A father taking his careless daughter aside, said, "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes and begins to express her aurprise. go height, but the fusillade was not very destructive, as the range was not by any means accurately attained. Several hours were spent in these attempts, but not a break was made in the Irish position. Munroe's forces began to grow weary; and Owen Roe had a terrible task in hand endeavoring to check the impetuosity of his men, who, galled by the artillery fire, several times implored him to allow them to charge the height on which the guns were mounted. He and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides you owe her a kiss or two. Away back when him to allow them to charge the height on which the guns were mounted. He told them to be patient until the horse-men he had sent out in the morning to

your comfort, and everyone of these wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over her dear face. She will leave you one of these days; the burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands, that have done too many unnecessary things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your baby kiss will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother's love when it will be too late."

"Ireland Soher is freland Free."

"Ireland Seber is Ireland Free."

"Ireland sober is Ireland free," is one of the aphorisms which the late A. M. Sullivan, who was a great temperance advocate, was fond of impressing on the minds of his countrymen. It may not be that Ireland has yet reached the standard of sobriety which Mr. Sullivan held to be indispensable to the attainment of freedom, but it is beyond question that excessive indulgence in intoxicants is much less common among the Irish people now than for generations past. Several of the judges on their recent circuits took occasion to notice the marked decrease of drunkenness, and St. Patrick's week presented an excellent opportunity of testing the National progress in the direction of liberty on the road indicated by Mr. Sullivan, and all accounts agree in recording a highly favorable judgment. There is no day in the year upon which Irishmen are supposed to indulge so freely and upon which the taking of a glass or two extra is so readily excused as St. Patrick's Day. In former times wetting the shamrock, and pretty liberally, too, used to be regarded by many people as an essential item to the celebration of the festival. This year, as for several years past, sobriety has been the rule everywhere throughout Ireland. In Doblin the police had hardly any cases of drunkenness. In Cork the Universal sobriety of the citizens was attested in an Dublin the police had hardly any cases of drunkenness. In Cork the Universal sob riety of the citizens was attested in an amusing way. The police had only one case of drunkenness to bring before the justices on the morning after, and in the charge sheet the solitary offender was described as a "stranger from London."—

Ligh American.

THE CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

THE TORONTO "MAIL" AT IT AGAIN— FALSE CHARGES AGAINST BEADING MON-

TREAL FIRMS.

The Montreal correspondent of the Tor-onto Mail has got that paper into trouble again, and has laid it open for another heavy action of damages. Yesterday the Mail published the following under flar-

ing head lines:—
Montreal, April 25.—Messrs. O'Hara and
Ambrose, of the Customs Department,
who, as stated in the The Mail a week ago,
had made a seizure of the stock of church

Collector of Customs:

CUSTOM HOUSE, Montreal, }
April 27th, 1886. }
The Mail correspondent has been misinformed. I have made no seisure from Messrs, J. B. Rolland & Fils and J. Sadlier & Co., nor have I had any reason to do so. (Signed), W. J. O'HARA.

Messrs. Sadlier & Co. intend to take an action of damage against the Mail.—
Montreal Evening Post, April 27, 1886.

COME TO CHRIST'S CHURCH.

Rev. Morgan Dix is one of the most prominent of the Protestant clergymen of New York. He is an Episcopalian, and is rector of Trinity Church. He has been preaching a course of sermons during Lent. In one of these, he asked: "Is there need of a re-adjustment of Christianity to suit the condition of the time?" and he answered—"Yes and no." He went on to say:

This double answer is necessary because the word "Christianity" no longer conveys a clear idea. If by that you mean the loose, vague Protestantism about us, we answer, Yes; that certainly does need readjustment, or very vigorous treatment of some kind. But if by Christianity you mean the Catholic religion, dogmatic and ascramental, bring to us from the supernatural world a positive body of truth, demanding an acceptance of it as a revelation, and applying it by mysterious agencies to men, we answer, No. That religion needs no re-adjustment. It is the world and these times that are out of joint; nor shall there be health, peace or safety till they are made to harmonize once more with the teachings of that religion. Of all wrong ways of settling the question, what primitive Christianity or the old Catholicism was, the most common, the most hopeless is this: to study the New Testament alone, without note, comment or reference to historical tests of truth. Christianity is not evolved from the New Testament, the book grew out of it. What the world wants now, is a new

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that man doth not live by bread alone, but by the words which proceed out of the mouth of God; and that they have been spoken to us in those last days by His Son; and that He continues with us, His Son; and that He continues with us, At 58 Harrison Ave. Details April 3rd, of At 58 Harrison Ave. Details and At 58 Harrison Ave. Details and At 58 Harrison Ave. a living, present Saviour, in that large and luminous mystery, His kingdom, His

This is strange language to come from a Protestant minister—strange because true and destructive of the Protestant principle of private judgment.

God established a Church with power

God established a Church with power and authority to teach men what they must believe and do to be saved. All they have to do is to find out where that Church is—and there is no church that claims to be such an authorized and infallible teacher but the Catholic Church—and to accept its doctrines and obey

its commands.

It comes from God, is sustained by Him, and cannot fail!—Cutholic Colum-

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INSPECTION INVITED

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

before and after he entered public life. He regretted that the last speaker would not accept the resolutions of his hon friend the Minister of Inland Revenue In his opinion they were more dignifies than the others. He was the son of a Irishman and his mother was an Irish women, and his wish had alway been that we could arrive at the day when we could say God save Ireland, and God save the Queen. He did not wish to disparage the motives of the Leader of the Opposition, but there was more suspicion attached to his conduct then to that of the hon, gentleman, the Minister of In land Revenue. The fact that the motion was made by the Leader of the Opposition when going into supply showed sign of his insincerity. Then there was something suspicious about the fact that the Leader of the Opposition should have not first taken the Leader of the Frenci Canadians in that House into his confidence, without which it would have been difficult to carry any resolution for Home Rule. The guestion now Canadians in that House into his confidence, without which it would have bee difficult to carry any resolution for Home Rule. The question now was whether or not such a resolution would be to the advantage of Ireland It was impossible to do anythin more formidable than was done in 1883 and therefore it would be better to let that stand as it was, for the fear the something less might be put in its stead Only one Irish association in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. In fact Mr. Blake's course was disapproved of ball the people of Canada. He reas appreciatively from a newspaper editoristo the effect that the Queen had nothin to do with the matter, it was Mr. Glad stone to whom they ought to address the Queen he would be denounced by a the Irishmen in Canada, and told that should have moved congratulations to Mr. Gladstone. In view of the snubbing which the Irishmen in Canada, and told that habould have moved congratulations to Mr Gladstone. In view of the snubbing which the Canadian people got in the Kimber ley despatch it would not be judicious to put ourselves in the same position again hall were aware of that answer, and would it not look satirical to go and address the Queen under such circumstances? He trusted the leader of the Opposition would support the resolution of the Minister of Inland Revenue, notwithstanding what the member for West Elgin had said. It was question of political politics in England and if Mr. Gladstone would not giv Ireland Home Rule, then the Tories would out-trump the Liberals.

Mr. McMullen, on rising, was received with groans from the Governmen side. He said:—"I don't think it is right that on such an occasion as this a least any Irishman should be received with groans on the floor of this House (Opposition cheers). I am as true as Irishman as any who sit in this Chamber. I was born on the Ould Sod, and lived there for a good many years, have visited the old land again and travelled through it. I love the green hills of Old Ireland, and I revere the noble memories of the land of my birth When I rise to present to the best of minumble ability the arguments in support of the views I take, I think I am entitled to a fair hearing." Continuing, he said he deplored the course the hon, gentlemen opposite had deemed it their duty to take on this occasion. He would have been glad had their duty to take on this occasion. He would have been glad had their duty to the House beet treated by gentlemen opposite in the spirit in which it was submitted by the mover of the resolution. He was quit the stand he did because he was honestly desirous of strengthening the hand of Mr. Gladstone in the herculean tash he had undertaken. Had the resolution emanated from their own side hon, gentleman opp. site would have supported it, and had their leader offered it they would have raised their voices to glorif the resolution and its mover, but because the leader of the Opposition had presented it, after swaiting for weeks, aye months, for the gentlemen opposite to do so, they opposed it. There was a majority on the other side. If they desired to take action in this matter why had they not done so in all the time they had since the session opened? Was it because they considered it of a flittle moment as to be unworthy of their attention? The member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) said that a meeting of Irish members had been called to consider the matter, and every Irish man in the Commons and Senate was in vited. He (Mr. McMullen) claimed to be an Irishman, and he was not invited He wondered if the leader of the Oppo

out-trump the Liberals.

if he was present.
Mr. Curran—I said Irish Catholic Mr. McMullen—I regret more than I can say that the hon, gentleman took this narrow view of the question. I would like to know if the resolution of