Catholic Record,

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

VOL. 5.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1883.

NO. 240

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's

136 DUNDAS STREET.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

How do the demi-gods live in Ireland? Ah, there is no famine for them; no fear of the future; the work-house casts no shader when the casts has been depended in the casts and shader when the casts are shader when the cast are shader when the the future; the work-house casts no shadow on their path; the emigrant ship is only a beautiful picture. Listen:—"The Easter week has been a very gay one in Eastern Ireland. Staghounds and fox-hounds did their spiriting well and truly. There were 'silk and satin' races and chases, and redcoat races, too; and dancers had nothing to complain of, for besides minor prancings at Killeen Castle and minor prancings at Killeen Castle and other over-flowing country houses Mr. Horace Plunkett gave his annual ball at Dunsany Castle, to which the beauty and the chivalry of many parts of England, Scotland and Lepland and England. land and Ireland sent contingents." Such things happened last century in France when the common people were starved. when the common people were starved, scorned, and oppressed. But they were the sunshine made brighter by the background of lurid storm. God avert such a

tempest as swept them out of existence! WHEN informer Carey first told his story about the mysterious conspirator whom he named "No. 1," we said we did not believe in the existence of such a person. When it turned out that "No. 1" was an unknown man named Tynan, we were confirmed in our belief that in this matter there was some deviltry brewing by the clique of rascals who do the work of the English Government in Ireland. Since then reports have from time to time been started from London and from the Gov-ernment circle in Dublin relative to "No. 1." This man is utterly unknown to Nationalists, both in Ireland and America. Nationalists, both in Ireland and America. His portrait has appeared in the uniform of an English volunteer corps. When the public interest was highly excited about him, a rumor was sent abroad, evidently a "freeler" to the effect that "No. 1" as a "feeler," to the effect that "No. 1" was likely to become an informer when A week or so later this was repeated; it was also said that he was in Mexico; that two English detectives had been sent there after him, and that they were not sent to arrest him, but were empowered to treat with him for but were empowered to treat with him for information against the "Invincibles." Last week, another "feeler" came from London to the effect that Tynan was in custody there, and had been there all along, and that he was likely soon to appear as an informer. To those who know how English officials work up a case of this kind in Ireland, this is all very suspicious. We never heard of this man Tynan till his name was introduced on the murder trials, and we have known permurder trials, and we have known, personally or by repute, all the active Irish nationalists for the past twenty years. He certainly has never been connected here-tofore with Irish national politics. We have asked all kinds of Irish nationalists to the have asked all kinds of Irish nationalists of these good Sisters. The amount of good done by such an establishment is almost incalculable, and is about him, and none has ever heard of him. His portrait shows the face of an utter stranger to the men who have worked all their lives in the Irish revolutionary field. Therefore, we say, look out for Informer "No. 1." Whoever he is, if Carey tells the truth in the matter, he is the organizer of the murder gang. He disappeared soon after, according to Carey, and left the work in the kands of men, some of whom we have known as revolutionist and some of them good men, whom he had led into this terrible business. Did this Tynan organize the Invincibles" to inform on them? Is he one of those miscreants too well known in Ireland who

We may do the man wrong, and we hope we do; but this is how we look at the evidence produced so far regarding the mysterious "No. 1."

hold the place of "police spy," makers of plots in the interest of their rascally

Talbot, the spy of 1866, the English detect-

ive who swore men into the revolutionary

brotherhood to sell them afterwards, and

by going regularly to Communion with them, he being a Protestant? Whoever Tynan is the English officials have "worked him no"; intra

im up" imto a dramatic personage for ome purpose not yet seen. We advise

some purpose not yet seen. We advise our readers to prepare for a surprise. It is significant that the English press has said

hardly a word against Tynan, nor the crown prosecutors in Ireland, though the evidence of Carey shows him as the every

evidence of Carey shows him as the every first mover in the assassination club. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to find him brought out as a principle.

some purpose not yet see

oyers? Is he another Head-Constabl

Catholic Review. A PRIEST of the diocese of New York, a faithful and intelligent observer, as well from Rome, where he spent several months. Sad as the political situation is, he brings news of Catholic Italy that will gladden many hearts disturbed by the sinister reports of the certain decadence and almost total disappearance of Catho-lic morality and Catholic faith among the Italians. Could it have been possible that the countrymen and co-religionists of so many saints had, in the twinkling of an eye, lost the virtues that were the truest glory of Catholic Italy? It ought don Mutual Insurance Co., and Mr. Warto be as incredible as it is impossible, but an ounce of testimony as to what is, is former gentleman occurred on Saturday

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

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

Also the latest povelties in gentlemen's that you have not yet much to do. Do not think that you cannot draw examples not think that you cannot draw examples and encouragement from your brethren in Rome. Here, in America, we are too often content if we hear a hurried Mass on Sundays; that is often quite enough religion for the whole week. But in Rome religion is a work of the whole lifetime. It pervades all thought and all actions. In that City of the Soul there are over 300 churches, and it is impossible

actions. In that City of the Soul there are over 300 churches, and it is impossible to enter any one of them without finding in them devout worshippers petitioning for mercies and graces." During last Holy Week Father Mooney himself visited over seventy of these churches, and found them filled with all orders and classes, from princes to begreen all beauting. from princes to beggermen, all honoring the Crucifixion, and professing the relig-ion of the Crucified. Father Mooney ion of the Crucified. Father Mooney further said, privately, that he had an opportunity of contrasting the actions of the French peasantry in the district of Arcachon with those of the Italians, and there was no doubt in his mind of the greater niety and faith of the Catholic greater piety and faith of the Catholic Italians. While it would be gratifying to know that the countrymen of Prudentius were worthier of the traditions of the great Church of Bordeaux, it is a satisfaction to know that the noisier and news-paper Italians are not the true representa-tives of Catholic Italy.

London Universe So far as talk is concerned, the House of Lords has done its best towards relieving Irish distress. The poor of Ireland have to be thankful for small things, and they, no doubt, fully estimate the importance of the fact that the House of Lords has devoted nearly three hours to be acceptable. of the fact that the House of Lords has devoted nearly three hours to the question as to how best to relieve their wants. But it all ended in talk. In the course of the debate, however, it was admitted that the condition of the lower classes of tenants in Ireland is one of chronic misery. The most charitable measure that entered into the minds of their lord-hips to recommend was the cold-hearted one of emigration. The population of Ireland has been determined to the rescue of these possible to make them useful members of society?

And under the impulse of charity the with the condition of the lower classes of the possible to make them useful members of society?

And under the impulse of charity the the minds of their lordships to recommend was the cold-hearted one of emigration. The population of Ireland has been decreasing ever since 1847. They have been going "with a vengeance." Yet our state-men continue to offer no better remedy than to clear Ireland still further of the Irish. Yet Ireland is an integral por the Irish. Yet Ireland is an integral por-tion of the United Kingdom, and in the full enjoyment of equal rights, &c.! So Europe has been taught to believe.

BLESSING THE BUILDING. Tae New Home for the Fallen on the Richmond Road.

The Sisters of Mercy, those kind angels of charity, who established a home for fallen women on the Richmond Road four years ago, have carried on their humane work in an unostentatious manner; and many a poor abandoned creature has been snatched from a life of shame by the

only exceeded by
THE INCREASING DEMANDS made at its portals for admission. These have at length grown to be so large that have at length grown to be so large that it has become imperatively necessary to erect a larger building. This has been done with the assistance of many kind friends, and the self-sacrificing ladies of the order purpose continuing their labor of love in reclaiming the fallen. The expense entailed is somewhat large, and as it is hard to turn a deaf ear to the supplications of the unfortunate, it is to be hoped that a sympathising public will be generous in extending aid to such a deserving institution.

BLESSING THE BUILDING. At half-past eight o'clock this morning His Lordship Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, accompanied by Bishop Duhamel, drove out to officiate at the benediction of the new home. Monseigneur Fabre celebrated a Pontifical High Mass, assisted by the law Eathers Crysten Challebric Depleter Rev. Fathers Croteau, Charlebois, Declaire and Campeau. An ecclesiastic from the College of Ottawa acted as master of ceremonies, the latter being very impressive The ceremony of blessing the building was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa. A large concourse was present, including many prominent citizens of the Roman Catholic persuasion. A special choir from the parish of St. John Baptiste rendered the musical service in a finished manner.—Ottawa Free Press, May 10.

PRAYER BOOKS.

We have just received an immense stock of Prayer Books, a direct importation purchased for cash. This will enable us to sell at a very low figure. Friends at a distance who wish to procure a neat Prayer Book may remit the money and we a faithful and intelligent observer, as well as a most candid witness, has just returned Prayer Book may remit the money and we will make a selection for them. The prices of the different styles are 20 cts. 25 cts. 40 cts. 50 cts. 75 cts. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. The money will be returned if the books do not give satisfac-

SUDDEN DEATHS .- We deeply regret to be called upon to announce the death of two prominent citizens of London, Mr. don Mutual Insurance Co., and Mr. War-ren Rock, Barrister. The death of the ton of argument as to what ought the common structured on Saturday ton of argument as to what ought the common structured on Saturday ton of argument as to what is, is to their gentleman occurred on Saturday ton of argument as to what is, is to their gentleman occurred on Saturday ton of argument as to what is, is to their gentleman occurred on Saturday ton of argument as to what ought to saturday as to what is, is to their gentleman occurred on Saturday ton of argument as to what ought to be a saturday to the sat

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE

BISHOPS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

We, by the grace of God, and of the Apostolic See, Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, To the Clergy Secular and Regular, and to all the Faithful of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

Dearly Beloved Brethren,
Charity, so frequently recommended
by Our Lord, as the special virtue of Christians, has ever been practiced in our midst.
Even when obliged to gain a living by
constant toil and hardship, the Catholies
of Canada have always found the means
of helping their poorer neighbors and of
contributing to the erection of the many
asylums, hospitals and refuges which today are our glory and the crown of our
churches. For the sacrifices thus made
in behalf of suffering members of Christ, churches. For the sacrifices thus made in behalf of suffering members of Christ,

God has repaid them a hundred fold.

Fully persuaded that the charity of the fathers still lives in the children, and fathers still lives in the children, and wishing to secure for each one of you its merits and reward, we do not hesitate to

As many among you are aware, the Indians of the North-West will soon be reduced to the most pitiable condition. In spite of all the efforts of our Government the ever increasing influx of strangers deprives them of their means of hunting and exposes them unprepared to strangers deprives them of their means of hunting and exposes them unprepared to the pernicious example of a number of men, who, though calling themselves christians, trample on all the laws of christianity. The Indians are justly alarmed, and indignant at this intrusion, and raised to anger, may become enables and, raised to anger, may become one day a standing danger for our colonists of the

church has undertaken this work. With the adults, all efforts have failed, as well those of the Church as of the Government. though the priest, by persevering efforts, has succeeded in rooting out their pagan superstitions and infusing into their minds and hearts the knowledge and love of the one true God. Many tribes have received with joy the glad tidings of the Gospel and practice their religion with the fervor of neophytes. But as to chang-ing these wandering tribes into an agri-cultural people, as to training them to labour, to economy, and to habits of civilization, the attempt has proved use-less.

less.

This, however, did not damp apostolic zeal. Having failed with the adults, the question was, what could be done with the children. Under the direction of the Bishops, the Grey Nuns of Montreal did not hesitate to open asylums for the little girls; they took in as many and even more than the resources of the mission allowed, and God blessed their devotedness. They have had the consolation to see these little Indian girls brought up thus, separated from the influence of their tribes, become not onlexcellent christians but industrion wives and mothers whose families, accus-tomed to work from their childhood, are able to provide for their own wants.

A like zeal and devotedness, on the part of the Reverend Oblate Fathers in favour of the little boys, was crowned with a like success. They became industrious, thanks to the lessons in agriculture or in different trades, given them by the excellent lay brothers of the Oblates Congregation, and to-day some of the orphans thus brought up, have, on the farm, or in the work-shop,

gained an honest livelihool.

His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, after having given us a statement of the result of his work, made a remark which you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, will take to heart as well as we: "Ah!" said he, "had we but sufficient means, not only how many lives we could save, but, how many souls we could send to heaven!" Those words echo the feelings, not only of the missionaries, but of all the Christians of the North-West.

Now, Dearly Beloved Brethren, let us

Now, Dearly Beloved Brethren, let us endeavour to furnish these means to the Bishops, the priests and the missionary Sisters of these regions: they have a right to such assistance, for, after all, is not their country ours? If, as it is hoped, Canada reap therefrom immenseriches of different sorts is it to the country of the country our series of the country o sorts, is it not our advantage? Furthermore, let it not be forgotten, these missions were begun by Canadian priests and bishops, and those who still labour and toil there are our brothers. Of the two religious Congregations devoted to this rengious Congregations devoted to this good work, one sprung into existence, and the other prospered, on our soil. Finally, if not we ourselves, some of our descen-dants will benefit by the hardships endured by these generous souls, and will praise and bless our charity upon earth, whilst we receive its reward in heaven. We

we receive its reward in heaven. We then, more than others, are bound to lend an attentive ear to their most just petition, and to offer them our liberal help. We owe it as a compensation to those poor Indians, who are deprived of their rescurces of hunting; we owe it as a mark of christian charity towards brothers and

Church must have for the extension of the kingdom of Jesus Christ does not allow us to remain indifferent to their fate; we owe it as an act of pure and high-minded patricition.

triotism. We will add another reason, which re-We will add another reason, which re-lates in a particular manner to the present circumstances. Formerly, France could do a great deal in favour of these missions; she not only sent there her devoted mis-sionaries, but also the gold of her marvell-ous charity. To-day, owing to the lamentable circumstances in which, as all know, she is placed, she can no longer give lamentable circumstances in which, as all know, she is placed, she can no longer give the same help, and perhaps the day is not far distant, when the Oblate Missionaries of the North-West will have to depend solely on the Catholics of Canada. Let us make up for what our mother country can no longer accomplish, by adopting the good custom of laying aside from our abundance the share of the missionary and of the Indian.

abundance the share of the missionary and of the Indian.

His Lordship Bishop Grandin, in the name of all the Bishops of the North-West, also expresses the hope that in Canada some good young men may be found desirous of joining in the work of missionaries as lay-brothers. If, after having tried their vocation, the Parish Priests find these young men possess sufficient courmake a new appeal to your charity to-day, do. D. B. B. Although it is not for any diocesan work of ours, nevertheless it is mere favour of a considerable por. In of our Dominion, for an object as patriotic as it is Catholic.

The dear vocation, the Parish Priests find these young men possess sufficient courtes, which were possess sufficient courtes, age, energy and virtue to fulfil this humble but most meritorious ministry, they are requested to direct them to the novitiate of the Rev. Oblate Fathers in Lachine, where these young elect of the Lord will receive a cordial welcome and learn the priests find these young men possess sufficient courtes. practice of silence, humility and abnegapractice of silence, humility and abnegation, to devote their lives to the salvation of the poor Indian. After spending a year in this blessed abode, they will be sent to the North-West, where they will be valuable aids to the missionaries in teaching the child of the forest to work under the eye of God and thus become a benefit to hisself and soi thus become a benefit to himself and society. How admirable to the eyes of faith such a mission! How beautiful in the

eyes of men such a vocation!

Furthermore, the Bishop of St. Albert
asks the aid of your prayers. Man can
sow the seed, but Gol, and God alone, can make it fructify.

Undoubtedly all our diocesans will be

Undoubtedly all our diocesans will be happy to contribute to this admirable good work. The poor will give cheerfully the mite which Our Lord praises in the Gospel (Luke, XXI. 3); we would see with pleasure persons of means generously contribute by paying each year the price of an orphan's board, say sixty dolars, or even the half or content of the price of an orphan's board, say sixty dollars, or even the half or quarter of that amount according to their wealth. To all the benefactors of this good work, Our Lord shall one day speak thus: Amen, I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to me: Amen dico vobis, quamdiu fecistis uni ex his fratribus meis minimis, mihi fecistis (Mat. XXV. 40.). And, subjoins the Gospel, the just, that is to say, those who shall have done this merciful act, shall go into life everlasting; justi autem in vitam aternam (46.).

But that no one in our dioceses may be

But that no one in our dioceses may be deprived of participating in this patriotic, civilizing and christianizing work, we have ordained and decreed as follows:

education for the Indian children.

3. The said collection shall be announced this year on the Sunday preceding that on which it is to take place, by the reading of the present pastoral, and on the following years according to the herein-joined formula:

erein joined formula: In return, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Albert promises that a mass shall be celebrated yearly in all the orphanages or asylums of his diocese on the 24th of May, feast of Our Lady of Good Help, for all the benefactors, both living and dead, of these poor missions.

Given under our signatures, the seal of the Archdiocese, and the counter-signature of the secretary of the Archdiocese, on the third of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, on the day in which is celebrated this year the office of Saint Joseph, patron of the catholic abusehal Joseph, patron of the catholic church and first pation of Canada.

+ E.-A., Arch. of Quebec, + L.-F., Bish. of Three-Rivers, JEAN, Bish. of S. G. de Rimouski, EDOUARD. CHS, Bish. of Montreal, ANTOINE, Bish. of Sherbrooke,

J.-THOMAS, Bish. of Ottawa, L.Z, Bish. of S. Hyacinthe, Dom. Bish. of Chicoutimi, N. ZEPHIRIN, Bish. of Cythera, and N. ZEPHIRIN, Bish. of Cythera, and Vic. Apost. of Pontiac. By their Lordships' command, C. A. Marois, Pst, Secretary.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

The Whitsunday services at St. Peter's were of a deeply interesting character. Haydn's Mass in C No. 2 was finely rendered, with Mr. J. T. Dalton as conductor. the solos being sung by Mesdames Ray-mond, Caldwell and Harper, Messrs. Dromgole, Cox, Jones, Marchant and Dal-ton. The offertory was the baritone solo by Newkomm, "Confirma hoc Deus." by Newkomm, "Confirma hoc Deus."
Mrs. Cruickshank presided at the organ and Mr. B. Chadwick led the orchestra. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Bruyere, as isted by Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Walsh, as deacon and sub-deacon.

larger congregation. It is proposed to re-peat Haydn's Mass probably in a fortnight, and monthly Sunday evening concerts of a sacred character are intended to be held at St. Peter's, at which collections will be taken up in aid of the new Cathedral building fund.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The occasion of the fiftieth anniversary The occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul was celebrated with unusual ceremony in this city yesterday. The local conferences have labored diligently since their organization some years ago, to extend a helping hand labored diligently since their organization some years ago, to extend a helping hand towards the poor, and a retrospective glance reveals the effects of their good work. Many a destitute family has been relieved, the wolf turned from the door, the winter's cold blast robbed of its sting, and the sick administered to by this noble body of men, upon whose heads have been showered countless blessings by the legion of deserving poor, who have cause to remember their kindly aid.

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONIES
were on a grand scale. The members of

Westerday's ceremonies
were on a grand scale. The members of
the various city conferences assembled at
the old Canadian Institute, opposite the
Basilica, at half-past nine, and shortly
afterwards, headed by the band of St.
Anne's Parish, in their glittering uniforms,
marched to the Bishop's Palace and thence
into the Church, which, as might be expected, was crowded. Pontifical High
Mass was chanted by His Lordship the
Bishop of Ottawa, assisted by the Very
Rev. Vicar Gen. Routhier and Rev. Mass was chanted by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, assisted by the Very Rev. Vicar Gen. Routhier and Rev. Fathers Campeau, Boucher, Leydon and Meyher. No sermon was preached, the Rev. Geo. Bouillon, P. P., however, de-livering a brief discourse, relating to the livering a brief discourse, relating to the society's efforts in relieving the poor.

THE MUSICAL SERVICE attractive, a full choir rendering was attractive, a full choir rendering Minee's Grand Mass, under the baton of Mr. Stanislaus Drapeau. Tenor and bass solos were given by Messrs. Breton and Gauthier, the latter gentleman's rendition of Rossini's beautiful Pro Peccatis being particularly fine.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the spacious edifice was filled to overflowing, to hear the eloquent discourses delivered in Eaglish and French by the Rev. Father Brown, P. P., of Chelsea, and the Rev. Father Pallier, P. P., of St. Joseph's. The Brown First ascended the pull-EVENING SERVICES. Father Pallier, P. P., of St. Joseph's. The Rev. Father Brown first ascended the pulpit, and took for his subject the text "This is the greatest victory that overcometh the wor'd," found in the first Epistle of St. John, chap. 4, verse 5. The rev. gentleman said they had all assembled for the purpose of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The society had for its aim opposition to the enemies of of St. Vincent de Paul. The society had for its aim opposition to the enemies of Christianity, and for its means, works of charity. This was a day of victory for that society, for it was still flourishing after fifty years of a successful and continual wasfare.

that terrible enemy, lust of the flesh and lust of the eye. We should tremble and lust of the eye. We should tremble and lust of the eye. We should tremble and take heed to the warning of St. Paul and all the saints, that we must battle continually against such a formidable enemy. WE HAD TO FIGHT

the enemies of our salvation, and he who did so was a true soldier of Christ. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul was among those who fought in this manner. Since our enemies were those of our own b hold, those that we carried within our-selves, the Church had warned us to watch and pray. Why, then, when there were so many dangerous enemies lurking about, did we wonder at so many timorabout, did we wonder at so many timor-ous people who feared they would do any-thing wrong, and give the foe an advan-tage! We had other enemies less danger ous, but who opposed every one who tried to save their souls, those to whom St. Paul referred when he said "Whomsoever shall live in Jesus, shall be perseever shall live in Jesus, shall be persecuted." Those enemies sneer at those who tried to live piously, and to avoid them was almost next to impossible. The heads of the church had these enemies, as

and the church was supporting the glorious cause of Jesus Carist. The society existed, among other reasons, for the purpose of bringing comfort and spiritual consolation to the bedside of the dying man. The rev. speaker next treated briefly on the life and

pointing out the great love of charity which actuated that illustrious son of the church, to administer to the poor in all nations, even in misery-stricken Ireland, which it was sufficient from the blick in the church, to administer to the poor in all nations, even in misery-stricken Ireland, which it was sufficient from the blick in the control of the church of t while it was suffering from the blight of Cromwell's cruel ruie. The great saint had established convents, Magdalen asy-lums and hospitals for the poor galley slaves, while many seminaries, for the educes of hunting; we owe it as a mark of christian charity towards brothers and sisters who by their fervent prayers, will draw down upon us the blessings of heaven; the zeal which every child of the church could not have accommodated a chrough his efforts. Father Brown control of eternity.

cluded a very interesting and eloquent sermon by exhorting the members of St. Vincent de Paul to continue the good work they had carried on so long and creditably, and wished them, in common with all present, renewed success and pros-

was next pronounced by Bishop Duhamel, assisted by Vicar General Routhier, and Rev. Fathers Pallier, Bouilion and Sloan. A meeting of all the conferences, the members of whom numbered over one hundred, was subsequently held in their hall opposite the church. Reports from city and Almonte and Pembroke Conferences were read, showing much progress had been PONTIFICAL BENEDICTION Almonte and Pembroke Conferences were read, showing much progress had been made in the workings of the societies. Bishop Duhamel, who presided, addressed those present in English and French, reviewing the work of the Conferences, after which the proceedings came to an end.—Free Press, May 7th.

POSTPONED PRAWING OF PRIZES.

The drawing of prizes postponed at the Bazaar held in the City Hall, London, last winter, for the benefit of Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, and of the Building fund of the new Cathedral, took place at the time announced at the postponement. The of the new Cathedral, took place at the time announced at the postponement. The numbers of the winning tickets, will be found below. The committee in charge of the undertaking desire to express their thanks to the public generally who so kindly contributed in aid of the charitable objects they had in view in originating the bazaar. Holders of winning numbers who wish to obtain their prizes must bers who wish to obtain their prizes must send the duplicates to Rev. Thomas Cornyn, St. Peter's Palace, London, before

| the | 15th | of June. | - unice, | London, | perore |
|---|-----------------------|---|----------|--|--|
| 7214 223 9177 5517 144 198 1544 | H D D E B | 1807 E 949 L 8819 B 3264 B 3155 D 4300 C 3878 I 3128 K | 294 D | 2853 D 3935 D 9962 G 3058 C 1592 B 6533 5849 F 1061 | 2084 I 6206 E 836 B 547- K 1771 L 8959 I 555 I 1217 B |
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THE LIGHT OF THE WEST.

Colonel Butler in 1st vol. of "Merry Eng-

Other than Irish hearts will be touched by the description of the way in which the children of St. Patrick have, in their wanderings, borne with them the light of the faith.—Tablet.

the faith.—Tablet.

"Yes, there was light far away in the West—out in the creat ocean, far down below the sunset's fartherest verge, from westmost hill-top the new world lay waiting for the light. It came, borne by the hands of Ireland's starving children. The old man tottered with the precious burden from the fever-stricken ship; the young child carried the light in feeble hands to the shore; the strong man bore it to the western prairies, and into the canons of snowy sterras; the maiden brought if into the husband, and a legacy to her children, and lot ere famine's night had passed from Ireland, the church of Patrick arose o'er all that yast new world of America, from where the great St. But that no one in our dioceses may be deprived of participating in this patriotic, civilizing and christianizing work, we have ordained and decreed as follows:

1. Every year on Pentecost Sunday, or on any other Sunday fixed upon by the Ordinary of the diocese, there shall be taken up at High Mass, in all the Churches and chapels of our ecclesiastical province, a collection for the purpose of defraying the expenses of educating Indian children in the North-West.

2. The money taken up at these collections shall be handed over to the secretary of the respective Bishoprics, to be distributed by the bishops of the Province of Quebec to those of the North-West, who are engaged in securing a catholic centuries have only fed the fire of that faith which he taught the men of Erin, and have spread into a wider horizon the light he kindled. And if there be in the great life beyond the grave a morning trumpet note to sound the reveille of the army of the dead, glorious indeed must be the muster answarm from the tender of

army of the dead, glorious indeed must be the muster answering from the tombs use fourteen centuries to the summons of the apostle of the Gaels.

Nor scarce less glorious can be his triumph, where the edge of sunrise, rolling around this living earth, reveals or all the ocean isles and distant continents, the myriad scattered children of the apostle, whose voices, answering that sunrises the whose voices, answering that sunrises tle, whose voices, answering that sunrise roll call, re-echo in endless accents along the vaults of heaven."

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. Bernard McCabe, of Wawanever shall live in Jesus, shall be persecuted." Those enemies sneer at those who tried to live piously, and to avoid them was almost next to impossible. The heads of the church had these enemies, as well as the members. But these enemies were not an enemies of the church had these enemies as well as the members. But these enemies were not an enemies of Jesus Christ were they to be feared. Those pious see cities, like that of St. Vincent de Paul, were the strength of the church, and God alone knew the good they did. Our Lord had sanctioned these meetings of faithful followers, for He had established that grand society, the church; and the church was supporting the glor-interaction.

CELEBRATED BELLS.

Those made at the McShane Bell Four dry, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., appear to be in large demand, especially in the Dominion, 115,000 lbs. Dominion, 115,000 lbs. of copper and tin having been cast into Bells since Jan Nearly every steamship coming from Baltimore to Halifax has several on board Baltimore to Halliax has several on board destined for some church in Canada. Each one pleases the purchaser, and all delight the ears, while some have said they could not praise them enough, as they are so peculiarly excellent in their purity and sweetness of tone.

The heart that is tied down with carthly cares can have but little thought for those

MAY 18, 1888.

She dreamed that on a hill to

A garden, girt with thorny he Wherein no flower bloomed

white lily, And o'er it smiled far Heave

And fair, mo-t fair, Lilies and leaves and openin

And many a morn she sough gladly, To gaze upon the lilies shelter And when the shadows lengt sally— Sighing "Would it were op prayer!" Alas, alas! The piercing thorns kept guar not pass.

Not chilled by cold delay, but ing
The longing and the yearning

fire-Till heart and spirit all entranc

With the resistless flame of he And then, one day, It burned through circling the way.

Out of her glad heart singing,

Nor recked she of the earth eclipse, When lo. on One her tranced g

With loving, sorrowful eyes

"O who art Thou among the liif Looking with tenderest pity up In majesty the sons of men exce Where'er Thou movest see, ho The lilies tremble, as Thou smile

"O give me of Thy lilies, I entrea Here shield me from the wor

and glare;
And speed the hours until again
Bearing my lily-bloom unfair."

Then murmured He:
"Wouldst bear the lilies, thou

"And O remember that the way in Thorn-strewn and rough where

are pressed,
And oftimes thou will falter and
And then, there will be none

rest."
But still she said,
"O let me follow whither Thou h

"I care not though all sorrows

me.
Darkness or storm no more aff
For Thy exceeding loveliness ha
And all things are as naught
Thee

And even so, Whither Thou will'st, Beloved, I

Then from its stem He brake a

Dew-gemmed and fragrant, an

her,
There in His blessed garden brig
And she sank breathless.—Th
winds stir
An instant shone
A deeper glory-light and—He wa

Gone, too, the lily-garden erst so Dark was the sky above and c And desolate earth a dismal gra

ing All she had ever dreamed of

And all alone, She wept for gladness that was e

'O maiden, for thy answered grieving?" Spake a clear voice; then she b An angel with white wings the bi

An angel with white wings the bling, And on his brow there beame

star. Nigher and nigher He came, and held unsheathed

"Love bade thee choose the lille cheer thee.

Love bids me guard thee—lo! I Unseen, henceforth, and yet for them."

thee"—
"And wilt thou never leave me

cried;
"Wilt surely stay?"
"Lo, I am with thee till thy dyin

And then she woke and rose-th

But though the task God gave

done, For that dear visible Presence she "Naught," she said, "gladdens

"Naught," she said, "gladdens the sun. When shall I see Mine own Beloved in Eternity?"

Ah me, sad dreams and glad alik

and oft we're fain to weep whe

go-But since her dream, a strange, is blending With all her thoughts and hope

So,
She's fain to deem
Her lily-garden was not all a dre
KATHERINE E.

A Pen Picture of the Great

Everything connected with a the saints is of interest to us. Additional trait of character, or

coming to our knowledge about ward form and bearing, which h

nearer to us for every-day use

assistance to our devotion. I that makes us realize a trifle

he was a man as we are men, of flesh and blood as ourselves, with soul, senses, intellect, sympat

tions, trials, sorrows, like our o our efforts to plod bravely al-

paths of virtue. It is not thoug to set store by an autograph of a laconic saying of the Iron Du

brings these great countrymer

thought useless to learn to b

with the mental and physical q these famous men. How shall

puerile or unprofitable to gathe every little fact and detail about

and, in particular, about such Francis Xavier, the most fam

Francis Xavier, the most famous six famous men who, with I Loyola, formed the first beginning Society of Leges? There is

Society of Jesus? There is a saint in the calendar whose life

attractive or popular amongst and Protestants alike. There is

or general who ever won such Not Alexander the Great, wee

chagrin, because there were

worlds to conquer, nor Napoleor ing universal dominion, backet conquerors were by the power of ever achieved or even dreame quests more vast than those

effected by St. Francis Xavier, v ing but his crucifix, breviary, w staff. "He was a man," says a essayist not remarkable for his to the Catholic Church, "who, a

had lent him wings, traversed in years oceans, islands, and c through a track equal to more

the circumference of the know Some writers have computed th

space of time, he journeyed fro last over 100,000 miles, and we l he baptized with his own marvel

arm, which is preserved, still inc the Church of the Gesu in Rom

in another order, the sain

these famous men.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIE

the Indies.

And the words faltered on he

A Dream of Lilie

Her soul was glowing with a sacred fire, Inflaming all her heart with one desire: "My Father, send me from thy throne abo One sure, safe guide to lead me to thy lov

Straightway there stood before her wonder ing eyes
Three rival radiant angels from the skies;
And each of them said smiling to her; Here, take my hand, and I will lead thee

"Such beauteous looks, such light upon your With glory tinged as from the throne where The choir celestial to their God above ?— Who be you?" They replied: "Faith, Hope and Love."

"Then blest be God! Ye angels from the throne
Of HIm whose sight is paradise alone;
Oh! guide me safe, and kindly lead me on,
To see that Father's face you gaze upon." Here Faith and Hope were in an instant gone, Fair radiant Love stood smiling all alone, And drew to her the trembling child, who "Ah, me! 'twas but a dream-my guides are

"Nay, nay," said Love, "'twas not a dream, Would all might dream as true a dream as Fear nought—they are not fled nor far away; Where Love remains, both Faith and Hope must stay.

"Yet they my child, not even they can gaze Too bright for even eyes like theirs the blaze, There where thy Father's Face unveiled is Though they may lead they cannot enter in.

"Yet grieve not for them. Though of all the But I remain, they both are blest in me; And at the gate they hide, before we part, One ir mine eyes, the other in my heart.

"Transformed to me, in me they find their In that bright land as they nave found in this: When Faith to Sight and Hope to Glory turn, Our sated hearts in love shall ceaseless burn. "But come, my child! make haste, for glory

walls
Thy blessed vision at the golden gates;
Through widening scenes, through worlds to
thee unknown,
Through stranger lands I'll lead thee to
thin own."

And so, her Trinity of guides in one, O'er Love's bright path the ardent child is gone: Bright but yet strange -so strange, but still so sure.
To find her God in mercy to the poor.

She'll cast her bread upon the running tide, Where wild swans float her happy home beside; But long days hence, returning o'er its wave, She'll find a hun ired-fold whate'er she gave. J. A. N., in Irish Monthly.

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XXV.

Years glided by so quietly, so calmly for the inmates of the convent of St. Michael that the footfall of Time was scarcely audible to them. That relentless measurer audilie to them. That relentless measurer of human existence seemed to pass with softer tread through the silent c'oisters than among the scenes of ceaseless agitation and constant turmoil of the outer world. Not that the hours hung heavily on the hands of the religious; on the contrary, they were seemed with the contrary. contrary, they were so well filled, ea one brought its appointed duty with su regularity, that their lives lacked the sudden transformations, those unforseen events, those crushing sorrows, and those dazzling moments of success which form marked epochs in the existence of those less-favored individuals whose lot is cast

ner denoted a happy but thoughtful nature, endowed with deep but not passionate feelings.
She had a taste for painting, and re-

seived instruction in that art from one of the nuns. Among Barbara's most success ful attempts was a portrait of her loved friend Catherine, in which she faithfully rendered the intelligent and expressive eyes, the noble forchead, and the heavenly smile of the young nun. That picture she took with her when she left the convent to return to her father's house, to be the comfort of his declining years; and when a fresh sphere opened itself to her virtues in the duties of a wife and a virtues in the duties of a wife and a mother, the likeness of the faithful guar-dian of her childhood occupied an honored place in her new home. Her children, the eldest of whom bore the name of Catnerine, loved to gaze on the sweet face of their mother's friend, whom they frequently visited at the convent. Some years later another generation of little ones crowded eagerly around 'grandmother,' to listen with never-failing interest to the tales of her childhood; they learnt how the good Catherine and her warriors of a more remote date, who save that they were wont to gather, had taken Madame de Reant (once Barbara de Courcy) from the Cornish Manor, when the cruel men had seized her father and the priest; how Catherine had promised Lady Margaret to care. learnt how the good Catherine, who had now passed to a better life and whose por-

Generation after generation passed away; the descendants of Sir Reginald's daughter had long since ceased to speak the language of Barbara and Catherine; the language of Barbara and Catherine; they were French by name and race, and French in heart and feelings; but one thing concerning their English ancestor they had not forgotten; namely the history of the young girl who had watched over her childhood. And thus the picture and the tradition were preserved for well-

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medi-Silver Creek, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.
Gents—I have been very low, and have bronchial, throat, and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Assured World's Dispensary Medical Assured World's Dispensary Medical Assured World's Dispensary Medical Assured World's World there are few, beard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever.

Silver Creek, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

Gents—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I world there are few, beard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever.

Woman and Her Diseases is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce. Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The vast majority of mankind health.

nigh two hundred years, until the once numerous family of the De Reants was represented by only one individual, who, at the dawn of the French revolution emat the dawn of the French revolution em-braced the sacerdotal career, and some years later was forced to fly from the re-lentless fury of those desperate men who, in the name of liberty, exercised so fear-ful a sway over the lives and properties of all whom their virtue or their rank marked out as fit objects of vengeance. L'Abbe de Reant sought refuge in London, where his presence soon became

London, where his presence soon became known to the Catholics, who hailed with joy the arrival of a priest at a time when

joy the arrival of a priest at a time when there were so few in England.

Among the objects which the Abbe had brought with him, in his hasty flight, was the portrait of Catherine. It may seem strange that he thought it worth while transporting this rather cumberous and not very valuable painting; but there it hung on the wall of his modest chamber, and, save an ancient crucifix it was the and, save an ancient crucifix, it was the only mural adornment that the room pos-

As Monsieur de Reant sat one afternoc reading his Breviary, he heard a knock at the door, and, his only servant being at the time absent, he proceeded to admit the visitor, who proved to be a Catholic gentleman with whom he had become intimately acquainted. He introduced the visitor, with that dignity and urbanity of visitor with that dignity and urbanity of manner which characterizes the French priest; the best chair in the room was priest; the best chair in the room was placed at his disposal; he was politely assured of the pleasure which his presence afforded; and Mr. Algernon felt all his natural stiffness vanish beneath the genial warmth of his friend.

The seat which the new-comer occu-pied was opposite the oval frame which encircled the sweet countenance of the nun; the setting sun lit up her features. Time had softened the tints of the oilcolor, and as Mr. Algernon gazed on the portrait he thought he had never seen a more lovely face; the eyes seemed fixed on him with a calm, happy look, and the lips, on which played a smile so full of kindness and intelligence, appeared ready

to speak.
"What a pleasing picture!" the Englishman at length exclaimed. "Did you bring

it with you from France?"

"Yes, sir," replied the Abbe with a sigh, as his thoughts reverted to his native land. "Yes, I could not consent to part with it; I owe so much to it."

"O, to that nun, I suppose," retorted his friend. "Well, I fancied that picture was a much older production than is possible, if you knew the person it represents. I should have said it was painted a hundred years ago." "And you may say nearly two hundred

Mr. Algernon was fairly puzzled, and having nothing to answer, remained silent, with his eyes fixed on the picture. His friend hastened to satisfy the curiosity he

ad awakened in the Englishman's mind. "Sir," he said, "I count among my ancestors a countrywoman of yours; she it was who painted the picture—there, you will see her name in that corner."
Mr. Algernon read with some difficulty
the words, 'Barbara de Courcy, Evreux.'

priest then continued the narrative of Catherine Tresize's life, such as it had been handed down in the De Reant family from father to son since the days of Louis the Thirteenth.
"Catherine Tresize—Barbara deCourcy,

repeated Mr. Algernon thoughtfully, when his friend had finished speaking "I think your good nun has done some-thing for my family also, one of whom generations back married a De Courcy;

less-favored individuals whose lot is east on the wild ocean of the world; for them Time appears to redouble his speed, and to take a cruel pleasure in snatching from them the few moments of happiness they possess.

But let us return to the convent of St. Michael. The novice, Catherine Tresize, is now 'Seur Marie,' and Barbara had passed from childhood to youth.

At seventeen Lady Margaret's daughter displayed in all her person the same candor and innocence, the same gentle gravity which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed a serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole appearance and mannent. Her whole appearance and mannent in which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed a serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole appearance and mannent. Her whole appearance and mannent in which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed a serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole appearance and mannent. We are the manner in which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed a serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole appearance and mannent. We are the manner in which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed a serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole appearance and mannent. We are the manner in which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed a serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole appearance and mannent in which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed a serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole appearance and mannent in which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed to serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole appearance and mannent in which had marked her earlier years. Although not gifted with rare talents, she possessed to serious mind and a clear judgment. Her whole

he himself was related to this Adelina, and through her to the De Courcys. "You see, sir," he added, "that you and I are

see, sir," he added, "that you and I are consequently connections."

The good Abbe, although he confessed himself unable to follow the long genealogy traced by his friend, willingly agreed henceforward to look on him as a distant cousin. The latter continued:
"This Catherine Tresize can be no other

than the nun whose portrait is before us.

Now the book she gave to my ancestor was the cause of my father's conversion to the Catholic Faith, and perhaps also her prayers in heaven obtained for him the e to profit by the words he read." grace to profit by the words he read.
"The deeds of the just live after them," remarked the Abbe. "And now I must explain what I meant when I said that I owed much to that picture. It used to hang in my father's chateau, near Evreux; above it, beside it, below it were portrayed, in various dresses, the bygone generations of the De Reants; there were fair ladies, once doubtless the admiration of the socionce doubtiess the admiration of the soci-ety in which they moved; there were courtiers of the days of the 'Grand Monarch,' clad in costly velvets; and grim the priest; how Catherine had promised Lady Margaret to care for and love the poor forlorn child; and how nobly she had fulfilled that promise.

Generation of the promise again did my mathematical promise. again did my mother tell me of that holy life always spent in pleasing God, and finally consecrated to him in the Convent of St. Michael, which still existed in Evreux when I quitted that town; how

ong revolutionary fury will let it stand I "Well, the thought that worldly grandeurs and frivolous pleasures pass, to be forgotten in this world by our posterity, and to be remembered in the next life, perhaps to the eternal shame of the soul who revelled in them, sank deeper each day into my heart, and at length made

itself to the world, we shall hail it with pleasure. But as the soul, heart and mind of man is naturally callolic, in the priesthood. My parents wondered at me; with tears and entreaties they endeavored to turn me from the path I had chosen to follow; they dead me consider that I was the last of a noble family, that large revenues and an extensive domain would one day be mine; but the happy countenance of the humble nun was ever before me; like her I rejected the allurements of the world. Sir, had I done otherwise, what would now remain to me of them? It is true, the storm which has burst over my unhappy country has driven me into exile; but God is to be found everywhere, and none can deprive me of my sacred characters.

itself to the world, we shall hail it with pleasure. But as the soul, heart and mind of man is naturally callolic, in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the weak and foolish it is a murderous, two-edged weapon. The devotional practices, we are sure that for the future whatever of good and influence flowsfrom methods not new and unfamiliar to the Catholic Church, or the student of Catholic history.

A SMALL CATECHISM OF INTEM
PERANCE.

itself to the world, we shall hail it with pleasure. But as the soul, heart and mind of man is naturally callolic, in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the wise and strong, alcohol is a dangerous instrument; but in the hands of the w none can deprive me of my sacred charac

ter.

"It was by that picture that God was pleased to foster in my soul the first germs of a vocation; that is the reason why I could not bear to part with it. And you see," added Monsieur de Reant, smiling, "it has been the means of my finding a relationship where I little susfinding a relationship where I little suspected one; and since I have no near connections, the picture of the mutual bene-factress of our families shall be yours when I die."

when I die."

Mr. Algernon thanked the priest, assuring him the legacy would be most acceptable, only he hoped he should have to wait many years before receiving it.

"Sir," he said, "what you have told me of the life of Catherine Tresize would make a pretty stary.

a pretty story.
"Yes," replied the Abbe; "and it might serve to exemplify the words of the Psalmist: "The just shall be in everlasting remembrance.

THE END.

MR, MOODY AS A MODEL.

MOODY'S METHODS MERELY EXCELLENCIES CATHOLIC TRADITION.

A correspondent of the Catholic Review, in its issue of April 22d, calls attention to the methods of Messrs. Moody and San-key, and adds that Catholics might draw lesson therefrom on the principle "fas ab hoste docer,"—"it is lawful to be taught by the enemy."

But we think that the writer has made

a mistake in assuming that the methods of Moody and Sankey are their own. They are anything but that. They are as old as the Church, and organized in the Church. Messrs. Moody and Sankey can lay no claim to their invention. The "patent right," if any, belongs to Catholic Saints; and a general knowledge of the history of Catholic liturgies and "revivals" will de-monstrate the fact.

monstrate the fact.

The writer speaks of "personal magnetism," as one of the gifts of Mr. Moody.

We do not deny this, but Mr. Moody is not the first who exercised this gift. St. Paul had it when he addressed the Areopagus. St. Athan sius possessed it to such an extent that the Catholic hierarchy were swayed by the fervor and learning of the young Deacon in his battle with the Ariyoung Deacon it its pattle with the An-ans long before the mitre was placed upon his head. St. Patrick awed the royalty and Druidical priesthood of the Tara Council. St. Leo, Pope, preserved Rome through his influence on the proud, rapacious Attila. Peter the Hermit and St. Bernard fired the European heart to begin and carry on the Crusades. St. Cyril, of Alexandria, was a power the very Government respected, St. Ambrose, when he stood at the Cathedral door, and bade Theolosius retire, till, like David, he had done penance, is another exhibition. The influence of the Dominicans and

lie preacher learn anything new here? No; the lesson is as old as Christian preaching. The sermons and homilies of he Fathers and Doctors of the Church have this very excellence, and denote an acquaintance with the Bible from Genesis to Revelations. The language of St. Bernard is almost a tissue of texts strung together with beautiful adaptation and poetic selection. The books on Sacred Oratory teach the same method to make the wording of the sermon as Scriptural as possible. The Council of Trent, in as possible. The Council of Trent, in speaking of the studies to be pursued in seminaries by candidates for the priest-hood, mentions "they shall be instructed

in Sacred Scripture."

Nor is the congregational singing of Mr. Moody anything original or late in the history of Divine service. The choir, with its operatic tunes and select musical cantatas, is an excresence or growth. In old days the singing was wholly congregational. The "Et cum spiritu tuo," and "Habemus ad Dominum," show the cus-"Habemus ad Dominum," show the cus-tom. It was only in after times, when children were not taught to sing and chant, and when men were off at war, and the old Glorias and Credoes were forgotten, that the select choir was permitted. not the proper name for it. The choir in ecclesiastical language, consists of clerics within the sanctuary in soutane and surplice, singing the public portion of the Mass or Vespers. The lady choirs who Vespers. now occupy some lofty position in the furtherest portion from the altar are not a choir except by construction and title The Church dignifies them of late with the name of choir, but merely as a sort of etiquette or honorary condescension. But since the Latin tongue is difficult to the uninstructed, and gone into disuse among the people as a means of communicating ideas, it will prove as hard in the future as it has been impracticable in the to have the congregation sing the parts of ervice now discharged by one adies and gentlemen in the organ loft. But what we desire to say is that Mr. Moody's methods are not his, and we are not justly asked to learn from him. He

BY DR. JOHN O'KANE MURRAY.

"It is the duty of every physician to speak plainly on this subject, because it is his painful task, day by day, to treat the most terrible and fatal diseases, for the origin of which he can assign no other cause than the use of alcohol."—Dr. B. Richardson. What is intemperance?
Intemperance is the abuse of alcoholic

quors. What do you mean by alcoholic li-All drinks that contain alcohol-every

thing from beer to brandy.

What, in brief, is the effect of intemperance on the mind? perance on the mind?
Intemperance gradually ruins the mind.
It damages the whole nervous system. It is one of the chief causes of idiocy, insanity, epilepsy, paralysis, sleeplessness, and other diseases of the mind and nervous

system.
What is the effect of intemperance on the moral nature of man?

DODY'S METHODS MERELY EXCELLENCIES
BORROWED FROM CATHOLICS—OUR TRUE
MODELS CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND IN THE
MOTAL Nature of man?
Intermperance destroys morality. It weakens will power. Reason soon ceases to rule. Character vanishes. The abuse of alcohol over-stimulates the feelings, emotions, and baser passions; and thus opens the door to vice, crime, and every kind of temptation. It leads to idleness, impurity, profanity, scandal, quarrelling, gambling, irreligion, blasphemy, murder, suicide, and other crimes nameless and numberless. It is stated that seven-tenths of all the crimes committed in New York city in the year 1882 came from drinking, and about four-fifths of all crimes of violence have their origin in intemper-

what terrible conclusion must be drawn from the foregoing statement? That so long as a man or a woman is intemperate, reformation of character is

impossible.

Mention some of the evil effects of in-

Intemperance on the human body.

Intemperance strikes at the very root of good health. It soon gives the countenance a bloated, brutal aspect. It leads to chronic diseases of the heart, stomach, liver, eyes, arteries, lungs, bladder, and kidneys. "The nervous tissues," says a late scientific writer, "are, perhaps, the first to suffer: and the shaking band and the tottering gait are infallibly followed by a similar tottering of the intellectual and moral faculties. The stomach resents the constant introduction of ardent spirits, and soon refuses properly to digest food. The liver and kidneys give a similar way, and the impairment of their a similar way, and the impartment of their functions causes terrible dropsy. The heart gets fatty and weak, the lungs lose their fresh ela-tic'ty, and soon there is not a tissue in the body which has not, in one way or another, succumbed to the ill-treatment to which it has been sub-

Intemperance, then, must greatly shorten life?

Certainly it does. It brings death long before old age. The habitual drinker must decay prematurely. This is a just The influence of the Dominicans and Jesuits in the fields, in the Professorial Chairs, and in the pulpit, aside from the energy of the Spirit that filled and blessed their efforts, manifests a degree of the so-called "personal magnetism" beyond the point to which Mr. Moody ever attained.

We are next told that Mr. Moody "s characterized by a single Scriptural style of preaching." By this character his sermons are "effective." But can the Catho-

very anxious to deceive himself. He is in a great hurry to dig his own grave. It has been proved again and again that one of the most certain effects of alcohol is to lower the heat of the body; and that, instead of enabling the exposed body to withstand the cold, it lays it more open to its attacks. This is the experience of the setting the vitals of society! It says to the other church: 'This is a leper, but we have whitened him as well as we could. Don't rub the chalk off, and he may pass for a well man."

The casuistry of the Jesuits, as misquoted the provided in the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold, it lays it more open to the provided in the cold its attacks. This is the experience of Arctic voyagers, Napoleon and his mar-shals in Russia, and the good monks of St. Bernard.

Are alcoholic drinks necessary or useful to people in good health?

They are never necessary or useful to people in good health. Alcoholic drinks are an unmitigated curse to the world; and I am firmly convinced that their ad-

ministration is never justifiable, except in case of sickness.

What is the effect of intemperance on

the family?

It destroys, as every one knows, the peace, happiness, and prosperity of millions of families. With a drunken father or mother in it, home becomes a hell. tten, that Choir is the Choir is the choir in the choir i ents. Thus the unspeakable evils of in-temperance are transmitted from father to child. "Among the many inscrutable child. "Among the many inscrutable designs of Nature," says Dr. Richardson, "none is more manifest than this—that

physical vice, like physical feature and

physical virtue, descends in line."

What is the effect of intemperance on society?
It has filled the world with misery and scandal. It arrests the progress of religion and civilization. It fosters every kind of scandal. It alress to the state of and civilization. It fosters every kind of immorality. The millions spent on liquor are lost. Sober people are burdened with a company and orphans. Two-

thirds of the poor children in asylums are the offspring of drunken parents. The juls, alms-houses, and penitentiaries are chiefly filled by those who have fallen stained wretch at the gallows commonly warns his hearers that "rum" brought him to such an elevation and stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such an elevation and stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such an elevation and stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the stained wretch at the gallows commonly results which followed the use of Northton such as the stained wretch at the s

ness of Protestantism to enforce morality is given in a recent number of the Congregationalist, a well-conducted Boston contemporary. It is an article on "The Doctors and Divorce," written by the Bay Robert Nausse

Rev. Robert Nourse.

It seems that a Congregational church in the North-west has of late had its conscience awakened on the subject of divorce. A member wanted a letter of commenda tion to another Congregational church, but he had obtained a divorce from his wife on the grounds of desertion and cruelty. The opinions of the "Doctors"—one of them a professor of "dogmatic (?) theol-

ogy"—were asked.
"If is possible," writes the first Doctor,
"that in the dreadfully demoralized condition of public sentiment on that subject,
this man may have felt that he was doing right, and so have kept a good conscience through all, and be a real Christian not-withstanding. * * * I am not prepared to take the ground that divorce is never in the parent of the property of the propert never to be permitted, except after adultery; but I do feel very clear that the cases are excessively rare—if any exist—when it may rightly be done. And I should think it was clear that this is not should think it was clear that this is not a prima facie exception to the Gospel rule. But a wise man never judges facts till he knows them." And not even then unless he has some rule by which to judge them. If a "real Christian" can "un-marry" him-self when he pleases, and a Congregational Doctor has no light by which to view that obvious fact, the Doctor can only be discreet and take refuge in platitudes that creet and take refuge in platitudes that may or may not mean anything. The member in question had made a very hasty second "marriage," which, the second doctor says, makes the case "look bad." He supposes that the deserted party may secure a legal divorce and marry again, but declares that he has "little patience with those who marry again." This non-committal answer must have given great consolation to the con-

again." This non-committal answer must have given great consolation to the conscience of the Northwestern church.

The Doctor who lectures on "church polity" is more definite. He would, if the scandal be public, have the man expelled. If the scandal is not such as might warrant such summary punishment he should be fewon to penitence (Matt. should be fwon to penitence (Matt. re should be won to penitence (Matt. xviii. 15-17, King James or Revision, according to taste.) If he should confess his fault, all should be forgiven. Whether he should make satisfaction by putting away his second "wife" is not stated. But of course we give the lecturer on church polity the benefit of the doubt.

A successful pastor, who "was likely to be the practical way out of the difficulty" made a rift in the fog, only to close it up again. The pastor says plainly that the man is guilty of adultery, and quotes Scriptures to prove it. Laxity in the matter of divorce is, he adds, workin much harm in the churches. The offende ought to be disciplined, if th strong enough to discipline him, if the scandal of such discipline would not be t great, if the divorced woman was really guilty of adultery, as well as cruelty and

"The next best way," continues this discreet pastor, "if you do not discipline him, is to write a letter, stating the facts to the church where he has gone, and if to the church where he has gone, and if they will take him on that ground and their own observation of his character, let them do it; then he is freed from you and you from him, and the church where he is takes the responsibility, knowing what they do, and he may do good work there

preaching." By this character his serons are "effective." But can the Cathons are "ef

in Harper's Magazine at times, is artlessness itself compared to this shameless pandering to sin. Protestantism, in denying the sacramental character of Matrimony, raised a tempest which all the "dogmatic theology" in the sects cannot quell.—Free-man's Journal.

Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10 cents for

By land or at sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious and safe. For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q, writes: "Dr Thomas' Eelectric Oil cared me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

Notwithstanding much has been said about the importance of a blood-purifying about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that matter has never seriously claimed your attention. Think of it now! If, by the use of a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of scrofula, and transmit a man. healthy constitution to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes: rop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

A cough of six months' standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was unable to make the company of th unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect; at last I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used I am glad to say I was restored to perfect

HOW TO SAY THE ROSARY.

In order to recite the Holy Rosary with In order to recite the Holy Rosary with fruit it is well to follow this method: After you have placed yourself in the presence of God, take your chaplet, make the sign of the Cross, and then say the "Creed," for the purpose of professing your faith in all the articles of our holy religion. On the large bead which is near the cross or crucifix, say "One Our Father" in honor of the most adorable Trinity. On the three small beads that follow the large one just referred to, say the "Hail Mary" three times, saluting Mary on the first one, as the Daughter of the Eternal Father, on the second, as the Mother of the Eternal Son, and on the third, as the Spouse of the Holy Ghost. Before Mother of the Eternal Son, and on the third, as the Spouse of the Holy Ghost. Before commencing each decade spend a few moments reflecting on the Mystery. There are ten orders of heavenly spirits; that test herderic Heaven; it that is which the tenth order in Heaven is that in which

the tenth order in Heaven is that in which Mary is placed; this tenth order surpasses in glory and power all the other orders; and it is undoubtedly in order that we may be mindful of Mary's dignity, glory, and power that we repeat ten times, in the consideration of each mystery, the "Hail Mary." The Rosary is divided into three parts in order that we may honor the life of Christ Jesus in His three states, viz. in His infancy, passion and glory. Every His infancy, passion and glory. Every decade of the Rosary or Chaplet is commenced with the Lord's Prayer, after the example of Ecclesiastics, who begin the "Canonical Hours" with the same prayer. We address our petitions to Jesus Christ, and we found all our hopes on His merits, and because He is the Author and the principle of grace, and the foundation of the whole spiritual edifice of our salvation. Then we have recourse to the Holy Vigin, the Mother of our Saviour, by the Angelical Salutation, and we put in her hands all our requests in order that she may obtain for us, in her quality or character of advocate, what would be refused acter of advocate, what would be refused to us by reason of our sins. The petition, says St. Bernard, that does not pass through the hands of the Holy Virgin, is not well received by our Savior! Experience has shown us that wherever the Experience has snown as that the people fly Rosary is recited regularly the people fly Rosary is recited regularly the people fly Rosary is recited regularly the people fly from sin, are better Christians, more pure in their morals. In truth, what practice can be better calculated to sanctify souls than the meditation on the Mysteries of the Rosary, which unceasingly Mysteries of the Rosary, which unceasingly call to mind the virtues of Jesus and Mary, the examples they have given us during our mortal lives, and all that our Divine Master did for our sanctification and redemption? What prayers can be more agreeable to God, or more efficacious to procure from Him all we want, than those of which the Holy Rosary is formed? If our Lord Himself declares to us that we will never ask anything of the Father in His name that will not be granted to us, provided our petitions are made with the proper dispositions, how much more readily will we not be heard, and how much more quickly will we not receive what we ask for, when we use the very words to ask for, when we use the very words to the Father that came from the lips of His Son, the very prayer that the Saviour urged us to employ? And if God pro-mised Abraham that He would bless all those who would bless him, how great must not be the benediction that will come on those who continually bless and praise her who is infinitely more dear and Heaven and earth, who is so full ity, refuse her protection to tho make a profession of honoring her with the particular worship which she herself revealed to man, and which she declared to be so acceptable to her? . . . Hence the excellence of the Rosary or Chaplet, the benedictions, indulgences, and graces that are attached to it, the virtues that we can procure from its recitation, should prompt us to pronounce frequently and fervently the beautiful and sublime prayers of this devotion.

Our Lady's Conquest.

Senor Francisco Javer Zıldua, a former President of the Republic of Colombia, South America, was a man of remarkable ability, and an eminent lawyer, but a thorough infidel. He always sided with the "Liberals," which, in his country, as in some others, is the same as to say that he was a bitter enemy of the Church. He was instrumental in expelling the Jesuit Fathers from Colombia, and otherwise did great evil. However, this miserable man had a most worthy son, who, having com-pleted his education at the American College in Rome, became a priest.

Amongst other virtues, he cherished a
most tender devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Accordingly, he made up his mind that he would obtain from her, at any cost, the conversion of his father; but after many attempts, especially during a severe illness, he found that what he had purposed was something exceedingly dif-ficult. He tried and tried, but could ficult. He tried and tried, but could make no impression on the obdurate heart of his parent. However, he did not lose courage; and in a second illness, which proved fatal, he obtained what he so ardently desired, in a manner that was little short of miraculous. No longer entertaining any hopes of recovery, and having been given up by his physicians, the unhappy man awaited death with all the fortitude he could command. His pious son now took occasion to say to him: "Dear father, as we have exhausted all corporal means, will you now allow me all corporal means, will you now allow me

to try a spiritual remedy?"
"And what is that?" asked the father. "I wish to invest you with the Scapular of Mount Carmel."

To the great surprise and joy of his son, President Zaldua bowed his head to receive it, only remarking: "But what are the obligations that it imposes?"

"To make your confession," was the answer.

When the son was about to withdraw in order to give his father time for reflec-

"I will think of it," replied the sick

tion, the latter called him back, saying:
"I wish to make my confession; send for
Canon——." The Canon was at once
summoned, and heard the sick man's confession. But not content with confessing his sins, Zaldua declared to all who called on him that he died in the faith of the Catholic Church.—Ave Maria.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS." 15c. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cures Corns, warts, bunions.

A Dream of Lilies.

She dreamed that on a hill top bright and A garden, girt with thorny hedges grew.

Wherein no flower bloomed but the pure Wherein no flower bloomed but the pure white lily, And o'er it smiled far Heaven serene and

blue;
And fair, mo-t fair,
Lilies and leaves and opening buds were

And many a morn she sought that garden To gaze upon the lilies sheltered there.

And when the shadows lengthened, left it

sadiySighing "Would it were opened to my
prayer!"
Alas, alas!
The piercing thorns kept guard, she might

Not chilled by cold delay, but flercer growing
The longing and the yearning—quenchless Till heart and spirit all entranced were glow-

with the resistless flame of her desire.
And then, one day,
It burned through circling thorns its eager
way.

Out of her glad heart singing, swift she enered,
recked she of the earth-life's drear
clipse,
lo, on One her tranced gaze was cenand the words faltered on her trembling iips, "O who art Thou, With loving, sorrowful eyes and kingly

"O who art Thou among the lifes dwelling, Looking with tenderest pity upon me, In majesty the sons of men excelling— Where'er Thou movest see, how joyfully Upon their stem The lilies tremble, as Thou smilest on them.

"O give me of Thy lilies, I entreat Thee; Here shield me from the world-life's gand and glare;
And speed the hours until again I meet Thee
Bearing my lily-bloom unstained and

Then murmured He: "Wouldst bear the lilies, thou must follow

"And O remember that the way is dreary, Thorn-strewn and rough where'er thy feet are pressed,
And oftimes thou wilt falter and grow weary,
And then, there will be none to bid thee But still she said,
"O let me follow whither Thou hast led.

"I care not though all sorrows press upon me. Darkness or storm no more affrighteth me; For Thy exceeding loveliness hath won me And all things are as naught except for

And even so, Whither Thou will'st, Beloved, I will go." Then from its stem He brake a fair, white Dew-gemmed and fragrant, and He gave it

her,
There in His blessed garden bright and stilly
And she sank breathless.—Then did light
winds stir
An instant shone
A deeper glory-light and—He was gone.

Gone, too, the lily-garden erst so blooming, Dark was the sky above and chill the air. And desolate earth a dismal grave entomb ing
All she had ever dreamed of bright and fair.

And all alone, She wept for gladness that was erst her own 'O maiden, for thy answered prayer art

grieving?"
Spake a clear voice; then she beheld afar
An angel with white wings the blue air clear An angel with white wings the blue air cleav-ing, And on his brow there beamed a radiant star.

Nigher and nigher

He came, and held unsheathed a sword of

"Love bade thee choose the lilies—rise and cheer thee. Love bids me guard thee—lo! I walk beside Unseen, henceforth, an! yet forever near "And wilt thou never leave me, then," she

"Wilt surely stay?"
"Lo, I am with thee till thy dying day."

And then she woke and rose-the dream re signing— But though the task God gave her was un-

done, For that dear visible Presence she was pining "Naught," she said, "gladdens me beneath "Naught," she said, "gladdens the sun. When shall I see Mine own Beloved in Eternity?"

Ah me, sad dreams and glad alike have ending. And oft we're fain to weep when glad ones But since her dream, a strange, sweet trust

is blending With all her thoughts and hopes, and even so, She's fain to deem Her lily-garden was not all a dream. KATHERINE E. CONWAY.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER. A Pen Picture of the Great Apostle of the Indies.

Everything connected with any one of the saints is of interest to us. Every little additional trait of character, or fresh fact coming to our knowledge about his out-ward form and bearing, which brings him nearer to us for every-day use, is a real assistance to our devotion. Everything that makes us realize a trifle better that he was a man as we are men, of the same flesh and blood as ourselves, with body and soul, senses, intellect, sympathies, emo-tions, trials, sorrows, like our own, cheers our efforts to plod bravely along in the paths of virtue. It is not thought childish to set store by an autograph of Nelson, or a laconic saying of the Iron Duke, which brings these great countrymen of ours nearer home to our minds. It is not thought useless to learn to be familiar with the mental and physical qualities of these famous men. How shall it be more these famous men. How shall it be more puerile or unprofitable to gather together every little fact and detail about men famin another order, the saints of God. and, in particular, about such a hero as Francis Xavier, the most famous of the six famous men who, with Ignatius of Loyola, formed the first beginnings of the Loyola, formed the first beginnings of the Society of Jesus? There is scarcely a saint in the calendar whose life is more attractive or popular amongst Catholics and Protestants alike. There is no king or general who ever won such victories. Not Alexander the Great, weeping from chagrin, because there were no more worlds to conquer, nor Napoleon, meditat-ing universal dominion, backed as these conquerors were by the power of nations, ever achieved or even dreamed of con-quests more vast than those actually effected by St. Francis Xavier, with nothing but his crucifix, breviary, wallet, and staff. "He was a man," says a Protestant essayist not remarkable for his partiality to the Catholic Church, "who, as if mercy had lent him wings, traversed in ten short years oceans, islands, and continents, years oceans, islands, and continents, through a track equal to more than twice the circumference of the known world." Some writers have computed that, in this space of time, he journeyed from first to last over 100,000 miles, and we know that he baptized with his own marvellow right. he laptized with his own marvellous right arm, which is preserved, still incorrupt, at the Church of the Gesu in Rome, count- a'l annoying Kidney-Diseases.

less numbers of idolaters. But the work, stupendously great no doubt, which the Saint actually accomplished was, after all, only a part of the gigantic plan of spirit ual conquest he had projected in his foundless ambition for the glory of God. He died at the comparatively early age of forty-six on the lonely island of San Chan, in sight of the great Empire he burned to subjugate to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. in sight of the great Empire he burned to subjugate to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. It was the intention of the Saint, if God, not satisfied with the desire, had not taken him to his reward when barely one half of the plan had been executed, to work his way home again by Russia, and Lbour to reconcile the North of Europe with the Catholic Church. Catholic Church.

The saints are the very last men in the The saints are the very last men in the world to sit willingly for their likeness; and the life of St. Francis was, besides, a great deal too stirring to have left him much leisure, even if he had had inclination or opportunity to sit for his. But although we can not point to this or that although particular portrait and affirm confidently of it, that it is an undoubtedly faithful accurate representation of the Saint's and accurate representation of the Saint's features, there is yet no lack of evidence to be got from his life and from the correspondence of friends, who describe his personal appearance, to show that the painting produced in our Photograph conveys a tolerably correct idea of the features and labiting expression of the Saint's tures and habitual expression of the Saint's face. The general outline, the cast of countenance, and principal lines of the face are in the main identical in most of he portraits we have of the Saint, and differ only in detail. The face is always very comely, winni g, gentle, and attrac-tive, and we have it upon record in the various lives which have been written of him, that there was an indescribable something in his very look, which, as in the Divine Master it was the labour of his to imitate, drew men of all nations, ages, and conditions, irresistibly to him. As to our Lord, so to St. Francis Xavier, children were in a most special manner attracted. Speaking of the Saint's first visit to Malacca in 1545, Father Coleridge tells us in his admirable Life of the Apostells us in his admirable Life of the Apos-tle of the Indies, how "the children in particular crowded round him, or were presented to him by their mothers," and how "it was noted that when he took them how "it was noted that when he took them in his arms, or laid his hand on their heads to bless them, he called them all by their right names." Perhaps this attractiveness was the effect and the reward of the perfect purity of his soul, which shone out in his face and for which he had always been remarkable from his earliest age. Even in an atmosphere like that of the University of Paris, with its scanty discipline and large amount of freedom, his whole character and bearing had always breathed a singular purity, which he preserved unsullied by the least taint to

the end of his life.

But perhaps the best idea of the features But perhaps the best idea of the features of the Saint is given to us in the passing remarks on his appearance let fall by members of the Society in their correspondence from the East with friends at home. Like his great model, the postle of the Gentiles, whom he resem-bled very closely in greater matters also, apostle of the Gentiles he was not a tall man. We remember to have heard from a friend, who had been an eye-witness, when some two or threeand-twenty years ago the holy body of the Saint, still incorrupt, but shrivelled and shrunken, was exposed to public view and veneration at Goa, that it was found to measure not more than four feet and a half, certainly less than five feet in length. Allowing for the shrinking of the limbs and what not, this confirms the statement of his contemporaries that in stature he was not the middle height. stature he was not the innected height Another circumstance, generally neglected by painters, even of his last moments, but mentioned by the Saint himself in one of tended, travellers sheltered, prisoners ransomed, the remotest spheres of suffermentioned by the saint nimser in one or his letters written a very few years before bis death to the effect that he had grown very grey, was also noticed by the friend and eye witness above alluded to, who and eye-witness above alluded to, who described the color of the few hairs still distinctly visible on the sacred head as people. being grey. The descriptions given of the Saint's face by writers familiar with it convey an idea of exquisite tenderness and gentleness. And he was gentle, he was tender. His own exceedingly beauti
"But far away from the Castle there."

would be a dead letter while it stood, and would soon be cancelled out. In every independent nation laws are, to a large extent, the outgrowth of the habits of the people.

"But far away from the Castle there." ful letters are all brimful and running

over with the most affectionate charity. "No one, I think, can see him," writes one correspondent, "without great conso-lation. The very sight of him seems to move devction. He is a man of middle height, he always holds his face upwards and his eyes are full of tears. His look is bright and joyous, his words few and excite to devotion. You hear nothing from his lips but 'Jesus' and 'O Most Holy Trinity!'" All this tallies with our Photograph, in which we have the upturned face, the brimming eyes, and a smile about the lips, and agrees to the letter with what we have all read about him time out of mind, how the Saint, his bosom flooded with heavenly delights, was sometimes seen, whilst the hot tears streamed down his glowing countenance, to beat his breast, exclaiming as if in loving remon-strance with God for being so lavish of His Divine favors: "Enough, O my God, enough." "I do not say he speaks," are the words of another writer, "but his very look kindles in men such a desire of seeing God as cannot be expressed." "He is a man," writes a third, "not old, and of good health, he drinks no manner of wine nd seems to feel no manner of privation, and seems to feel no manner of privation, because he is wrapped up in the wounds of his Lord." The face before us is, indeed, the face of a man lost in the thought of God and the sufferings of his thought of God and the sanerings of his Redeemer, and as we gaze upon it we fancy we almost hear him murmuring softly the words of his own beautiful hymn: O Deus, words of his own beautiful nymn: O Deus, ego amo Te; or again, when he thinks of the Passion of Christ, crying out aloud to God, no longer as in the case of heavenly consolations to spare him, but to send him more, yet more suffering.

But if, after all, the very best of por-But it, after all, the very best of portraits still fail to give us an adequate idea of the exquisite beauty of the Saint's face, we have it in our power to supply the deficiency by the assiduous study of his life, which will reveal to us "the working of a noble, tender, and most affectionate heart, on fire with the love of God and zeal for souls and home, under the guidage of on the with the love of God and zeal for souls, and borne, under the guidance of the holy spirit of charity, along a path of heroic enterprise and self-sacrifice, by the side of which the achievements of great

"BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete cure,

LAZY MONKS!

flow They Wasted Their Lives in Inglorious Inactivity.

IOW THEY FOSTERED IGNORANCE IN THE "DARK" AGES, AND WHAT THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TO HUMANITY.

Lying books, coarse cartoons and vulgar ctures are made the convenient medium slander and calumniate the monks of the middle ages, whose lives have been mali-ciously distorted, and whose works are almost uniformly belittled and ridiculed. Lazy monks, forsooth! We as lebted to the Catholic Church and t We are inzeal and industry of the monks of the middle ages for all that we possess of ancient and classic literature, and, of course, also for the preservation and muliplication of the Holy Scriptures. tiplication of the Holy Scriptures. These greatly maligned men were the teachers and schoolmasters of their time; they were the artists, authors, architects, agriculturists, builders, colonizers, scientists, and inventors in every age and country. "These monks," says Fredric Ozanam, "who spent six hours in the choir, transcribed in their cells the histories and even the meets of Greece and Rome, and even the poets of Greece and Rome, and bequeathed to the middle ages the most

valuable writings of antiquity."

Trace most of the famous discoveries and inventions of the niddle ages, and even in the later times, and we shall most likely find that they were due to the likely find that they were due to the genius and industry of the "lazy monk." The monks were pioneers even in the principles that lie at the foundation of our modern popular free governments.

The essential and vital doctrines and The essential and vital doctrines and maxims in the American Constitution and "Declaration of Independence," may be found embodied in the Constitution of the Benedictine and other religious orders

The vaunted rights and liberties which have been transmitted through the English Common Law, if traced back to the source from which they emanated, will be found almost invariably to have been in-spired or placed there by the forgotten monks. The palladium of English liberty, the

vaunted Magna Charta, was the achieve-ment and work of a Catholic Bishop. "But for the monks of the middle ages," says Mr. Jameson, "the light of liberty, literature, and science had been forever extinguished; and for six centuries there existed for the thoughtful, the gentle, the

inquiring, the devout spirit, no peace, no security, no home, but the cloister.

"There learning trimmed her lamp; there contemplation 'preened her wings;' there the traditions of art, preserved from age to age by lonely, studious men, kept alive in form and color the idea of a beauty beyond that of earth—of might beyond that of the spear and shield, of a divine sympathy with suffering humanity. To this we may add another and a stronger claim to our respect and moral sympathy the protection and the better education given to woman in those early communities; the venerable and distinguished rank assigned to them, when as governesses of orders they became in a manner dignitaries of the Church; the introduction beautiful and saintly effigies, clothed with all the insignia of sanctity and authority, into the decorations of places of worship and books of devotion, did more, perhaps, for the general cause of womanhood than all the boasted institutions of

"Every monastery," says Mr. Lecky in his History of European Nationalism, "became a centre from which charity prisoners of sufferransomed, the remotest spheres of suffering explored." "The Catholic Church," writes Mr. Emerson, "had been for cen-

arose another building; massive, solid, and strong, not frowning with battlemented towers, nor isolated by broad moats, but with open gates and a hearty welcome to all comers, stood the Monastery, where lay the hope of humanity as in a safe asylum. Behind its walls was the church, and clustered around it the dwelling-places of those who had left the world, and devoted their lives to the service of that Church, and the salvation of their souls.

"Far and near in its vicinity the land bore witness to assiduous culture and diligent care, bearing on its fertile bosom the harvest hope of those who had labored, which the heavens watered, the sun smiled upon, and the winds played over, until the heart of man rejoiced, and all nature was

big with promise of increase.
"This was the refuge to which religion and art had fled. In the quet sectusion of its cloisters, science labored at its problems and perpetuated its results, uncheered by applause, and stimulated only by the pure love of the pursuit. Art toiled in the Church, and whole generations of busy figures worked patiently at the decoration.

Some worked patiently at the decoration of the soul.

Much harm has been done in this nine.

this lonely monk's grave, and be read only when the spot where he labored should be a heap of ruins, and his very name a con-

troversy amongst scholars.
"We should never lose sight of the truth, troversy amongst scholars.

"We should never lose sight of the truth, that in this building, when the world was given up to violence and darkness, was garnered the hope of humanity; and these men who dwelt there in contemplation and obscurity were its faithful gnardians; and this was more particularly, the contemplation of this was more particularly, the contemplation of the contemplation of the contemplation and obscurity were its faithful gnardians; and this was more particularly, the contemplation of the and this was more particularly the case with that great Order to which Glaston-

bury belonged.
"The Benedictines were the depositaries of learning and the arts; they gathered books together and reproduced them in the silence of their cells, and they preserved in this way not only the volumes of Sacred Writ, but many of the works of classic lens. They started Cathia archiarchitects, artists, glass stainers, carvers and mosaic workers in mediaval times. They were the original illuminators of manusc ipts, and the first transcribers of books; in fine, they were the writers and workers of a dark age, who wrote for no

applause, thought with no encouragement, and worked for no reward. "Their power, too, waxed mighty; kings trembled before their denunciations of tyranny, and in the hour of danger fled to their aliax in safety; and it was the eir altars in safety; and it was an Et lish king who made a pilgrimage to their shrines, and prostrate at the feet of five shrines, and prostrate at the feet of five Benedictine monks, bared his back, and submitted himself to be sourged as a pen-ance for his crimes."—Extract from article "The Church and Popular Education," by Wm. J. Onahan, in American Quarterly

OUR GREAT PLAGUE SPOT.

One of the most striking facts in the United States of America is the increase in the number of divorces; full of dread significance, too. For ten years the epidemic of marital separation has been sweeping the country, and now the tide is swelling. To one who has noticed the records of the courts as they casually ap-near in the papers. All the courts pear in the papers, all the proceedings seem clothed at first in a kind of grim and dangerous mockery; wedlock gaily entered into, and suddenly and as gaily disrupted; jokes on the subject flying, like harpies from the four corners of the world, as some foul feast. But now that time Like some monstrous growth of fungi, this moral disease, appearing small, and low, and contemptible a while, has taken on larger proportions, and threatens the whole social organism with frightful gangrene.
What are the causes, or what is the

cause of this state of affairs? To a supercial observer the cause is apparent enoug The laxity of the laws as to the pleas sufficing for the anulment and the facility of obtaining the same, with very slight trouble, to the mind of such form the whole cause of the increase in the number of divorces. The different States of the Union have as many different laws on the subject. From the capital plea of unfaith. fulness to the shadowy one of incompatibility of temper, a varying range of loose ness prevails. It represents the chaos into which man can plunge himself, when a certain point is reached and passed. When you admit any plea for the separation of man and wife, except the sole one of unfaithfulness, the downward tread is inevit Look, for instance, at the plea of able. cruelty; imagine some poor woman sub jected to a brutal tyrant who ill-uses and strikes her; would it not appear in the highest degree harsh to forbid her from seeking relief of this intolerable burden? But as soon as this plea is allowed, another immediately advances. There are torture compared to which those of the body are as nothing; and it is a conceivable case that a married person may inflict on its or her spouse a species of pain indiscernable to the outward eye, but sharply felt by the victim. And, so the case ends in mere incompatibility of temper, which can by the victim. be so easily assumed as a hypocritical cloak of vice. There is no shirking this dilemma; either to remain within the safe bounds of the lines laid down by the Church and also by the more reasonable Protestants also by the more reasonable Protestants— these latter daily growing weaker; or to proceed at once to an extreme that can only end in the final extinction of matri-

mony itself. Such a view is superficial not false; it is Such a view is superficial not talse; it is true as far as it goes; but it fails in seeing the only remedy in legislation. It fails, in the first place, because the necessary legislation cannot be obtained among a people who elect their legislators and are at the same time determined to retain divorce in all its latitude. It fails, in the divorce in an its fathuae. It fairs, in the second place, because, if such legislation happen to be obtained by an accident, it would be a dead letter while it stood, and In every "But far away from the Castle there artificial checks, whereby the spontaneous flowering of these buds may be lengthened out; but overriding all such barriers, the conviction of the majority on any subject will in the end prevail. There are no such barriers here; the will of the majority immediately becomes law; centres of opposi-tion may hold out for a while, but they speedily succumb. No dependence can thus be placed on arbitrary laws; they are

too precarious.

But the evil is a crying one; about that all right-thinking men are agreed. Is there, then, no remedy for this fatally-noxious disease which threatens the very foun-tain-head of national existence? It is to

be hoped that there is.

Light is what is needed; light for the feet of misguided men and women, who reel on the path of duty from the mere giddiness of unsettled character. And this and art had field. In the quiet seclusion of its cloisters, science labored at its problems forth the rational and the religious grounds

Church, and whole generations of busy fingers worked patiently at the decoration of the temple of the Most High.

"The pale, thoughtful monk, upon whose brow genius had set her mark, wandered into the calm retirement of the library, threw back his cowl, buried himitians, the work of philosophy history and in respect to the control of the library of philosophy history. library, threw back his cowl, buried himself in the study of philosophy, history, or divinity, and transferred his thoughts to vellum, which was to moulder and waste in darkness and obscurity, like himself in his lonely monk's grave, and be read only when the spot where he labored should be nature of man has changed but little—pro-bably not at all; that under the superficial

Horatio, Than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

The fatalest, the blindest work is being done by these modern sociologists who are trying to lay down rigid lines for the footsteps of men. They can demonstrate what they will as to the welfare of society and the duty of every man to contribute his utmost to the common good. With some who have ardent imaginations, in Sacred Writ, but many of the works of classic lore. They started Gothic architecture—that matchless union of nature with art; they alone had the secrets of chemistry and medical science; they in-

vented many colors; they were the first the rules laid down will be lived up to. But after the last traces of religion are wiped out, as these sciolists propose, and only the dry kernel of a moral code remains

what then? It is a question that may well make them pause. Look at the old pagan world, when towards the end a belief in the supernatural faded out. The paganism of Greece and of Rome, peing, unconsciously, founded on nature, was very lax in its moral code indeed; and as it is passed away, the moral code actually grew better. Yet observe that men's lives grew worse. How to account for a higher scale of virtue under a religion false and low in its nature, and a faise and low in its nature, and a lower scale under a philosophy high and wise in its precepts? That indeed were a question puzzling to the sociological mind. But to any who have observed men well, the solution is plain enough. It is well enough to tell men what to do, but how are men going to make them do it? It is a question of relative influence. If a man believe that there is no hereafter, no supernatural power at all, no soul in him, what do the epest motives of his nature incite him The answer is written on every page istory; the answer is contained in the of history; the answer is written on every page of history; the answer is contained in the life of every man whose grasp of the reality of the spirit world is being weakened. Whereas, any religion, streagthened by the power of the unseen omniscience, does enforce its moral system.

But, in reality, no man, it is probable, ever finally persuaded himself that the unseen world is not. In spite of what he says, it is; and through his most clamorous assertions, this conventions of the says. assertions, this conviction will ever steal upon his mind, and exercise some influ-ence there. So potent is the truth—this truth, which is the deepest; that where men are cut off from the full and perfect thing itself, shadowy images of it are set up by them, and are known as the false

Plegions of the world.
Yet, so subtle is the connection between the spiritual and material world; so closely bound together are all the human motive powers, that, when one goes wrong, more or less effect must sooner or later be correspondingly produced in all the rest And this is precisely the cause of all the confusion in the modern world. The soconfusion in the modern world. The so-called "Reformation" sundered men from the perfect truth, and in the confusion of a thousand jarring sects, every aim which raises man above the brute has suffered to ome extent. It is in vain that our modern sciolists bend their efforts toward regulating isolated abuses. The law of inompleteness takes a sure revenge. When they have repressed the manifestation of the growing disorder in one shape, it im-mediately bursts forth in another. If they try to put down drinking, some other vice takes its place; and, if they succeed in suppressing divorces, they may only bring in a flood of more frightful things.

Why is this so? Because public opinion, which is the only power behind the moral code of the sociologist, is not ufficient; because it cannot search into the hearts and inmost lives of ause, no matter how excellent in itself, it has no means of enforcing its precepts. Those excellent precepts require the renovating powers of religion in them before become influential, except as a they can

mere balance of evils.

Where, then, shall men look to find the perfect union of a wise moral code and a living religion? Where else but in the Catholic Church? There they will find all the precepts which all the wise men of all ages have approved; and not find them as mere dead laws, but living in the vital force of a religion, vigilant, active, powerful, and by the mere miracle of its being bringing home to the hearts of unerring certainty of God's existence. It is for this reason that all the evil-dispo are unwearying in their opposition to her. Pity it is that many well-disposed shut their eyes to the true issues of the conflict and waste their efforts on isolated hances. Pity it is that they cannot s chances. Fity it is that they cannot see that divorce, together with all the other moral aberrations of the time, is the result of the original apostacy and departure from the true faith.—Catholic Review.

The Last of the Yankees.

"The sturdy descendants of the Paritans, who have given thrift and character to New England, are giving way before the foreigner, and the time is not far in the future when the old New England will have passed away forever. The most enterprising young men have long been wont to abandon the sterile hills and worn-out farms for the West; the Canadian French have poured over the borders to fill the vacancy, and the ubiquitous Irish have crowded the larger towns and cities. The change that is rapidly taking place every-where is strikingly exhibited in the birth where is strikingly exhibited in the birth and death statistics of New Hampshire, recently published by the Manchester Mirror, a New Hampshire journal. It shows that the births in the State, in 1881, were 4,615, and of this number not more than one half, it thinks, were of Yankee parentage. The number of deaths was 4,650 or 35 more deaths than births. Taking this report in connection with the steady emigration of the native stock to the West, and the immigration of Canathe West, and the immigration of Cana dians and Irish into the State, the conclu sion is forced upon us,' says the Mirror, 'that the year is not far distant when the race that settled New Hampshire and furnished the brain and brawn that have furnished the brain and brawn that have made the little commonwealth so famous, will have become practically extinct in this State,' The same facts prevail, to a greater or less extent, all over New England."—Christian Evangelist.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters

failed to do. The cases seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER. THERE is not and there cannot be, any THERE IS not and there cannot be, any smoking tobacco superior to the "Myrtle Navy" brand. A wrapper of brighter appearance and higher price it is possible to get, but all wrappers are very poor smoking tobacco, and but a single leaf is wrapped round a plug. The stock used in the body of the "Myrtle Navy" plug is the very best which money can purchase. The powers of the Virginia soil can produce nothing better, and no other soil in duce nothing better, and no other soil in

VICE-REGAL VISIT.

The Princess and His Excellency at the Gloucester Street Convent.

On Saturday afternoon Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and His Excellency the Governor-General, attended by Miss McNeil and Captain Bagot, A. D.
C., paid an informal visit to the Convent
of the Congregation of Our Lady on
Gloucester Street. The party were re-Gloucester Street. The party were re-ceived at the main entrance by the Rev. Mother Superioress and other members of the community. After some time spent in minutely examining and criticising in the most laudatory manner a quantity of work, the productions of the deft hands of the young lady boarders, the party were conducted to the distribution room, on entering which they were received with a musical performance on pieces. musical performance on pianos, harps and organs. The hall, it may be remarked, en organs. The hall, it may be remarked, en passant, was ornamented in a most beautiful, but, withal, an artistically delicate manner, with pots of natural flowers, geraniums, etc., while at intervals were susaniums, etc., while at intervals were suspended scrolls bearing suitable inscriptions of welcome and good wishes. When the distinguished party had scated themselves a little mite of a girl presented the Princess with a bouquet of beautiful flowers in a few deligately supposed lines. Princess with a bouquet of beautiful flowers, in a few delicately composed lines, which breathed the same kind greetings and prayers, and which visibly affected Her Royal Highness. This grateful act was succeeded by the rendering of an appropriate Latin ode in a splendid manner by the young ladies. One of the young lady graduates, Miss Foisy, then advanced and read an address to the distinguished couple in French, and she in turn was succeeded by Miss Costigan, who read an address in English. Both addresses were address in English. Both addresses were models of conciseness, while saying all that could have been extended over folios: their rendering by the young ladies named afforded excellent proof as well of the care bestowed upon their training as of their own elocutionary talents. His Excellency replied in English and French on behalf of his royal spouse and himself. A grand instrumental performance brought the instrumental performance brought the more formal part of the reception to a close; but the visit did not end there, as both the distinguished visitors expressed a desire to be introduced to all, even from the little May Esmonde up to the eldest of the young lady graduates, making in each case a kind enquiry as to their status in their classes and the progress being made. More than one lesson was learnt from the visit—that affability and simplic-ity of manner as well as of dress an act ity of manner, as well as of dress, are not incompatible with true gentility. The visitors took their departure leaving beaind them a "red letter day" in the minds of the devoted daughters of the Venerble Mother Marguerite Bourgeois and their pupils. - Ottawa Citizen, May 7

God's Providence.

On a certain occasion, after the celebrated Father Beauregard had preached in one of the churches of Paris a beautiful discourse on Providence, a man accosted him, saying: "I have heard your sermon; it certainly was your fee. it certainly was very fine, but I cannot perceive the force of your arguments; I do not believe there is such a thing as a Providence, for I receive none of its cares r benefits.

"What! are you such an unbeliever?" "Ah, Father, facts are stubborn things; ny wife and three children work hard, d have never injured any one; yet I am reduced to such distress by the failure of ne of my debtors that, not being able to bear such misery, have determined on committing suicide.

"And how on earth did you come to church, if you entertained such a wicked

"I happened to pass by when the people were entering, and I followed them."

"And you still think there is no Providence? What but a special Providence could ordain that, while contemplating self destruction, you should enter a church, and hear a discourse just suited for you, and that you should be induced to come and deposit your griefs in my bosom ?"

"Well, I admit," said the poor creature. "Well, I admit," said the poor creature, after a slight pause, "that there is something remarkable in that; but, still, how am I to meet my creditors, to whom I owe \$625? How his Providence provided

owe \$625 f
for that?"

"Listen. I believe you to be sincere,
"Listen. Here are \$725,
hough unfortunate. Here are \$725, "Listen. I believe you to be sincere, though unfortunate. Here are \$725, given to me the other day by a lady, after a sermon on alms, to be disposed of in works of charity; take it in God's name, and recognize in the gift the effects of His all-ruling Providence."

The poor man repented of his wicked intention and we hove

intention, and, we hope, ver continued to adore the Divine Providence.

The Sons of St. Ignatins

The name of the cities and towns which The name of the cities and towns which are scattered through western America bear witness to the faith of those who founded them. Jesuit missionaries were the first to explore those vast regions which are now rapidly becoming the seat of a great empire. There is not a continent nor a country which does not bear upon it some record of the boaries and upon it some record of the heroic zeal which had its origin in the heart of St. Ignatius. The bones of the Jesuit martyrs are found in all lands, from Canada to China; and the Order is to-day doing its noble work with all the devotedness which characterized it is the few orders. characterized it in the first century of its existence. The Arabs have a proverb which says that "it is only at trees which bear golden fruit that stones are thrown."

... "Threw away her Supporter."

Dr. Pierce:—A neighbor of ours was uffering from "female weakness" which suffering from "female weakness" which the doctors told her could not be cured without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Prescription." After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before.

JAMES MILLER. 4246 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va. Thomas Meyers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

JOHN F. COFFEY Editor. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC ESCORD, I deem it my duty to announce to the subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what das been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely insively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

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

Ar. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 18th Nov., 1882.
DEAR SIE:—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATROLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to be Journal and am much pleased with its secolient literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers upon the company of the company o pure literature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations.

Yours faithfully.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingston.

LIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1883.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

IX. In that year O'Neill, for the last time, made his appearance within the walls of Dublin. He went thither for the avowed purpose of defending himself against the attacks of his brother-in-law, Sir Harry Bagnal, but really to obtain some insight into the policy and purposes of Sir William Russell, who, in the summer of 1594, succeeded Fitzwilliam as lord deputy. While in Dublin he learned that the queen was determined to put down disaffection in Ireland with a stern hand. From efficial sources he also learned that Sir John Norris, brother of Sir Thomas, Presi lent of Munster, and an officer of marked ability, was to be sent to Ireland with the title of Lord General and an army of 2,000 veterans and 1,000 of a new levy. He was also made aware, while in the metropolis, that his own arrest had been discussed in Council and might at any moment, while he remained in the power of the lord deputy, take place. Tyrone accordingly hastily quitted Dublin, and on his return home, took active steps to begin hostilities. The lord deputy had made a vigorous onslaught on O'Byrne in Wicklow and almost captured the aged chieftain. As a result of this attack O'Bryne's wife, Rose O'Toole, and his son-in-law, Sir Walter Fitzgerald, were barbarously put to death. O'Neill resolved to make the attack on his brother chieftain and friend the occasion for the beginning of hostilities. A large white flag emblazoned with the "red hand" summoned the clansmen of the North to battle. He seized and razed to the ground the English fortress of Portmore, and advancing to Monaghan resolved to carry the war to the very gates of Dublin. O'Donnell, on the other hand, had previously driven the English from Strabane and Enniskillen, and carrying his victorious standards into Connaught took Sligo, and defeated the enemy amid the mountains of Leitrim, which made him undisputed master of the country as far as Athlone. Russell, now thoroughly alarmed, proposed to treat with the Irish chiefs. The latter, refusing to meet the deputy at Dundalk, he was forced to send his commissioners to Monaghan, where, however, the negociations resulted in a mere tempor-John Norris, with his forces, arrived from England. His first encounter

ures, to bring the war to an early close. He, therefore, despatched Sir Conyers Clifford with a large force to subdue Connaught and operate in Sligo and Donegal against O'Donnell. The deputy himself, on the other hand, moved with a strong army to the North. Both expeditions ended in complete failure, O'Donnell routed Clifford with great loss in Leitrim, and O'Neill achieved a signal victory over the deputy's army at Drumflinch on the Blackwater. In this battle, the lord deputy, the Earl of Kildare, Sir Francis Vaughan and Sir 'I homas Waller were numbered with the slain. At the same time Captain Richard Tyrrell, an officer high in the confidence and favor of Tyrone, defeated Barnewell and his Anglo-Irish forces of Meath, took Mullingar and Maryborough, while in the far north Carrickfergus fell before the prowess of Macdonell of the Glens. The Irish cause never looked so bright, and the English leaders trembled for the very existence of British sway in any form in days of 1597 Ormond, who had been hardly permit his intervention. made Lord Lieutenant, proposed terms of peace to O'Neill. He him self visited O'Neill and O'Donnell at Dungannon for the purpose of concluding the negociations. The Irish chiefs demanded freedom of worship and the confirmation of their own rights and privileges. They were willing to accept sheriffs chosen from amongst the Irish population, but refused to give hostages from their own families. These propositions were submitted to the Queen's consideration and, after much delay and hesitation, were accepted by her and a pardon issued in favor of O'-Neill. But the latter, having on good authority learned that no reliance was then to be placed on the plighted faith of England's sovereign, evaded the ratification of the treaty, and took the field again in June 1598. The most memorable event of this campaign was the battle of the "Yellow Ford" fought on the little river Avonmore, in the County of Armagh, n August, 1598. Marshal Bagnal, the English commander, had at his disposal a force of 4,000 foot and 350 horse. His army was divided into three divisions, the first led by the Marshal himself and Colonel Percy,

and 12 stand of arms. The victory of the Yellow Ford was swiftly followed by the fall of Blackwater fort, the surrender of Armagh, and panic seized on the citizens of Dublin itself. In Munster two Irish officers, O'Moore and Tyrrell, who had entered the Province by order of O'Neill, drove the Lord President from Kilmallock to Cork. Ormond was closed up in Kilkenny and O'Donnell remained in undisputed masterdom of all Connaught.

the cavalry under the comman! of

Sir Calisthenes Brooke and Cap-

tains Montague and Flemming, and

the rear guard under Sir Thomas

Wingfield and Colonel Cosby. The

Irish army, whose numbers were

slightly in excess of the English, was

commanded by O'Neill in person,

aided by O'Donnell, Maguire and

Macdonnell of Antrim. The battle,

owing to O'Neili's skill and strategy,

combined with the valor of his troops,

terminated in a complete victory for

field. The victorious Irish likewise

captured all the artillery, baggage,

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is a white elephant on the hands of the sectaries, particularly the Anglicans. From ary truce. During the truce, Sir Kingston Dr. Wilson, an Anglican clergyman, wrote to the "bishop" of Ontario in reference to the Army. with O'Neill took place at Clontibret, But the good bishop could do but where the Irish won a complete little for his guidance. In his letter victory, and for the third time in that to Dr. Wilson the bishop makes some one campaign re entered Monaghan. | interesting observations. He begins In 1596 three Spanish frigates by saying that he was horrified with brought arms and ammunition to the much of what he saw in England of of St. Albert in 1871, Mgr. Grandin Irish chiefs, and in the same year the Salvation Army. But then he became its first titular. Since that adds that Dr. Wilson's testimony in time he has had to exercise his zeal In the spring of 1597 LordBorough favor of that body in Canada, or at and jurisdiction over a well-defined replaced Russell in the deputyship least the Kingston contingent territory. But this territory covers and Sir John Norris in the chief thereof, is so strong that he (the a vest domain extending from the command of the army. The new bishop) will not undertake to throw Rocky Mountains in the West to the the Emperor and the Sovereign Pon-

are strongly of opinion that were Bishop Lewis to undertake the overwhelming of the Army with a wet blanket, that the instrument of pun-Churchill river. The wants of this ishment would be speedily removed to be applied to his episcopal self. the apostolic prelate who has it in charge. Mgr. Grandin has no other

The following from the bishop's letter is retreshing :

"You are quite right in giving promin-ace to the emotional element in our ence to the emotional element in our nature. It is as natural as the intellectual, and I always, when in Kingston, advocated an appeal to it by the church. But ask yourself: 'Have you and the other clergy ever striven in that direction? Have you ever thrown the churches open and free to the poor way-farers seeking after God, if happily they may find Him? Have you ever had short, bright services, with addresses to the emotional nature of your parishioners? If not, if instead there has been a freezing respectability and a patronizing dispensing of the Gospel to the working classes, then I think Church methods should be tried before we fall into ways that are yet untested by experience. You are quite right in your efforts to give the movement untested by experience. You are quite right in your efforts to give the movement a right direction, and I pray God you may be successful.

The question that arises in our mind is whether the Army will permit Dr. Wilson to direct it. As it will likely have the direction itself if something be not done to forestall Ireland. During the Christmas holi. of a great part of his flock, it will

MGR. GRANDIN. Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, in the North West Territories, was born at St. Pierre de la Cour, in the diocese of Laval, France, in now, after the example of his Divine 1827. He made his classical studies at the little seminary of Pecigne, and immediately after his philosophy even devised a means of relieving entered the noviciate of the Oblates at Losier in 1849. Four years afterwards he bade adieu to the beautiful land of France to devote his life to the Indian missions of Red River, where he has since spent himself in long and painful journeys, in cold and hunger, in fatigue and in sickness. In 1857, three years after his arrival in the North West, he was designated by the superior general of the Obla'es to become coadjutor to Bishop Tache, with the right of succession. The bulls raising him St. Albert last winter proceeded to to the episcopacy were signed by the Holy Father on the 10th of December the same year, but it was not till the spring of 1859 that the devoted missionary learned of his elevation to the episcopal office. Returning to France, he was consecrated with the title of Bishop of Satala, nor to push through any scheme of i. p. i., and in 1860, though suffering personal profit. No, there from a paintul illness, hastened to the North West to take possession tery about his movements in of his old mission of Isle a la Crosse, Ottawa. Any dread or apprehension where, with the exception of occasional periods of residence at St. Boniface, he lived for many years. We who now enjoy luxurious modes of travel to and from the North West | with a diplomatist they have to deal can form no practical idea of the in the case of Mgr. Grandin, but sufferings undergone by Mgr. Grandin and his fellow missionaries in reaching their distant homes. those who rule our national destinies 800 in killed and wounded, while the their best modes of travel, but these acter of his requests, the purity of English, besides their commander in. often were unavailable. Nething his intentions, and the excellence of chief, lost 23 superior officers, and then remained but to traverse by the his propositions. May they suffer 1,700 of the rank and file left on the simplest and most primitive pedestrianism the vast solitudes of the prairie. How painful these voyages over cheerless wastes must have

> In 1861 Mgr. Grandin left Isle a la Crosse to visit the distant missions of the Arthabaska-Mackenzie country. This journey to the polar regions lasted more than three years. In this journey the good bishop founded the mission of Providence which he fixed on as the future residence of the Vicar Apostolic of these distant regions, and there also came within an inch of losing his life. Of this journey an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company says: "The noble self-denial, ecolness and admirable energy of the missionary bishop in the midst of difficulties, trials and sufferings of an exceptional character are above all praise." Of this journey also Bishop Tache says that it brought to light an extraordinary virtue and devotedness of which only hearts the most generous, and souls called to great deeds are capable.

which he is compelled to draw, to meet the expenses of his journeys, support missionaries, maintain religious institutions and extend charity to the poor Indians. These poor savages are now threatened with extermination itself, not this time through war and its dire consequences, but through the invasion of a civilization which menaces the red man with utter ruin. The Indian of the North West has now become the victim of white rapacity. In the name of civilization, injustice and immorality have forced the Indian population into a position that must inevitably lead them to distruction, that injustice and counteract the evil effects of civilized immorality. Mgr. Grandin, who has lived twenty-nine years with those poor children of the prairie, who loves them because of their immortal souls, he who has taught them in all patience the truths of a religion of all charity, could not Master, but cherish them in their abandonment and misery. He has them from their helplessness. This means consists in the opening of schools wherein shall be received children whose parents shall place them in the hands of the missionaries to take care of them lest they die. These children shall be taught to work, to cultivate the earth, to abandon the Indian mode of living, and to become useful citizens, able to support themselves by the product of their own labor. With this charitable object in view, the saintly bishop of Ottawa, where he has been throughout the session. His venerable form has now grown familiar on the walks and in the corridors of our srlendid legislative edifices. He visits not the Parliament buildings to admire the eloquence of our famed debaters, s not a shadow of myswhich even the most prejudiced might entertain, vanishes at the sight of his frank and holy countenance. Ministers feel that it is not with a sainted prelate, whose works and sufferings attest his zeal. May the Irish, whose loss did not excee! The ox-cart and snow shoe were fully understand the legitimate char-fice can effect so much. neither fear nor prejudice to blind them to the truth that the cause of God and the Church is the cause of man and society. To assist Mgr. His Lordship Bishop Faber presided been we leave our readers to ima- Grandin in his noble undertaking the at the ceremony of the taking of the

resources to meet these wants but

the contributions of the society of

the Propagation of the Faith, from

RELIGIOUS PACIFICATION IN GERMANY.

of Quebec have, in a joint pastoral

letter, ordered an annual collection

at Pentecost throughout the Pro-

vince in aid of the Indian schools of

assistance from old Canada to Mgr.

Grandin's good work will not be con-

fined to this collection, but manifest

itself in liberal contributions in every

form calculated to promote the suc-

cess of the undertaking. For our

part we wish the good bishop of St.

Albert many long years of usefulness

and happiness in the North West,

that he himself may see the fruits of

his good works on behalf of an aban-

doned and suffering race.

The German press continues to the May laws. The ministerial press is disposed to say, whatever they may really think, that the negociations between Germany and the Vatican are not likely to be the year. Their first repast is taken Lordship after spending some days crowned with success. These jour- at ten in winter, and at eleven nalists affirm that the autograph deputy, a brave and skillful soldier, "a wet blanket on any movement vicinity of Hudson's Bay in the east, tiff have not advanced the solution

of Saskatchewan, English River, and the correspondence is not yet absol-Cumberland, besides that part of the utely closed it may lead to somedistrict of York watered by the thing final and definite. The action of the Holy See, a power entirely immense diocese are keenly felt by and essentially religious, having in view nothing but the best interests of German Catholics, must always be independent of Parliamentary agita- the last twenty years at St. Hyaction of every kind.

The fault of German journalists is to confound the Vatican with a German political party. The German Catholics are indeed ably led in the Reichtag and Landtag, but their attitude in these bodies is that of a political party, and they carefully abstain from assuming responsibilities that are not theirs. They have the right, and they act upon it, of demanding freedom of worship in the the final settlement of the difficulties between the Catholics of Germany and the government, they are perfectly satisfied to leave it between the Vatican and the Imperial government.

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN FRANCE. The association in charge of the diocesan work of free christian schools in Paris, has held its third annual meeting, more than four thousand persons assisting thereat. Here are a few of the observations of the President, M. de Chesnelong: "For the success of our work of free christian schools we needed fidelity on the part of families. That fidelity has nowhere failed us; even in those sections where free thought obtains large majorities in times of election it has neither the strength nor confidence of faithful fathers of families. In those sections more than in any others our schools are crowded. It is not indeed pupils that are wanting. The space at our command is inadequate to the reception of the numbers of children offered us. We also needed money, and millions of money, but the millions came. The ninth million is already expended, and we have entered on the tenth.

We have incurred, it is true, two millions of debt, but we may present our balance sheet with a just feeling of pride. It consists of three statements, expenses, ten million francs, receipts, by voluntary donations, eight millions; loan, two millions. Is this not a satisfactory state of affairs?

In the 136 state communal schools and in our 128 free christian schools 54.800.

If we group together all the free schools, both old and new, we can compute 197 christian schools in Paris with an attendance of 127,000 children. This is indeed satisfactory; it is consoling, and must prove fecund. Nothing is definitely lost for a country when voluntary sacri-

THE CARMELITE NUNS.

On the 18th of April last took place in Montreal a very solemn and affecting ceremony. On that day Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province | postulants' habit by Mile. Garcean of Three Rivers, at the convent of the Carmelites, Hochelaga. There was a large attendance in the chapel, and all present were deeply imthe North West. We trust that pressed with the touching character of the ceremony they witnessed.

In connection with this happy oc-

marks that the Carmelites first came Renns, France, where she also died. Mme. Fremont bequeathed \$20,000 monastery in Canada. The number of Carmelite nuns at Hochelaga is now nine, of whom six are French discuss the advisability of abrogating | Canadians, and there are seven novices. The sisters divide their time between work and prayer. They never use meat, and fast every day except on the four great festivals of recreation to the North West. His o'clock in summer. Their work St. Albert with His Lordship Bishop consists principally in cutting, and Grandin, titular of that see. We embroidery, in the making of wax wish both prelates a very pleasant resolved, by taking energetic meas- having salvation for its object." We comprising the whole of the districts of the difficulty, but admit that as mentations. The profits of their happy return to his own flock. figures, flowers and religious orna- journey, and the Bishop of Ottawa a

work is devoted to the maintenance of the monastery, but being insufficient for the purpose they have to have recourse to the charity of private individuals. The Carmelite order is contemplative, like that of the Precious Blood, established for

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

Senator O'Donohoe has done good service in calling the attention of his fellow-countrymen throughout the Dominion to the sad circumstances so often attending the arrival of Irish immigrants in Canada. We endorse Mr. O'Donohoe's letter to the Mail, dated from the Senate just acceptance of the term. As for chamber on the 5th inst. From the letter we take the following paragraph.

"The scene which is reported to have happened at Montreal the other day should never be allowed to be repeated. There should be no more "destitute" Irish immigrants left to take care of them-iselves. Special means should be taken by our Irish societies to see that there are no serves. Special means should be taken by our Irish societies to see that there are no more repetitions of the spectacle which shocked so many at Bonaventure station. No question of religion should interfere. Protestants and Catholics should fight only in their emulation to do good. Here is a field for union. Here is a broad, national and humanitarian platform, on which all can work. On this ground, at least, all hands can bury the hatchet. At Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Sarnia, the Irish people should put their heads together and devise a plan for visiting the immigrants who are arriving enroute, and see that in this plentiful land there are no more cases of "destitution" to report on Canadian soil. At Quebec we should welcome the coming, and at Sarnia speed the parting guest. At Emershould do the same. There would be no lack of money. It could for this purpose be had for the asking. The result would be well worth the efforts. We would lift the shadow from off the brow of many that practical sympathy which is the best evidence of a desire to serve friends in affliction.

We hope that the suggestions of SenatorO'Donahoe will be acted upon by Irish societies at the various points mentioned, and that these societies will have the concurrence and assistance of their fellow-countrymen throughout the Dominion.

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

According to the annual report of he commissioners of education of the United States for the year 1881, we perceive that the number of colleges in the country is given at 362, that of the professors 3,540, and stuthere were last year 41,149 pupils dents 32,459. The receipts derived from regular college revenues \$2,-080,450. In the libraries there were in 1881, 2,522,223 volumes.

The value of college properties was in the same year \$40,255,976. Out of 143 colleges in which theoogy formed one of the branches of learning, there were 21 Catholic institutions with 1,045 students, 18 Episcopal ans, with 300 students, 18 Baptists with 991 students, 16 P byterian with 643 students, and 22 Methodist with 579 students. The other colleges belong to religious bodies of little or no importance. One pleasing fact is that the number of Catholic colleges is greater than that of any other denomination. It the proposed American Catholic University become a matter of fact, as it now promises to become, these colleges will no doubt enter on a career of higher efficiency and wider influence than they have yet succeeded in attaining. No system of education can be as fully efficient as it ought to be if its efforts be not dicurrence La Semaine Religieuse re- rected from some vigorous central source and tend to the production of to Canada in 1875, and were but five an united effect. Isolated labor in in number. They were enabled to the good cause of christian education found an establishment in this coun- has been thus far the weakness of try through the generosity of a Catholic institutions of learning in French Canadian lady, Mme. Fre- the past. We will be happy indeed mont of Quebec, whose daughter be- to chronicle the final and total dislonged to the house of the order at appearance of that weakness, which we shall be enabled to do when a national University, under the guidfor the foundation of a Carmelite ance of the Catholic hierarchy of America, springs into existence.

FOR THE NORTH WEST.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa will leave the capital on the 28th inst. on a visit of observation and in Winnipeg will likely proceed to announce

Bishop of time beer now conva We are Hon. Mr.

MAY

his resider tario. M whom me join in hor ences of cerning h tions, all Anglin h genuine ar Catholic from St. J to his co countryme loss; will Catholic b ive of part

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PERSONAL

We are happy to be enabled to announce that His Lordship the wish him long years to wear his well Bishop of London, who has for some time been seriously indisposed, is now convalescent.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. Anglin is about to take up his residence in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Anglin is a gentleman whom men of all parties can justly join in honoring. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail concerning his views on public questions, all must admit that Mr. genuine and unflinching advocate of Catholic rights. His departure from St. John, N. B., is a grave loss to his co-religionists and fellowcountrymen of that place, but their loss will be the gain of the whole Catholic body of Ontario, irrespective of party alliances.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The society of foreign missions, whose seminary is in Paris, has in charge the evangelization of a large portion of Asia, including parts of China, the whole of Japan, Cochinchina, Birmah, Siam and several kingdoms and principalities of the Indies. According to the annual report of the superior general for 1882, the various missions of the society comprise 804,168 Catholics. During the year there were baptized 19,242 adult pagans, 32,972 children of christians, and 223,183 of Pagan parentage. The clergy in charge of the missions is composed of 28 Bishops, 613 missionaries and 394 native priests. There are besides 1,679 catechists, 2,401 churches or chapels and 32 seminaries.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We stand in need of some information which some good friend may be in a position to give. We have of late noticed two newspaper paragraphs in reference to the Philadelphia convention. One states that the President of the St. Patrick's Society, Montreal, had telegraphed to Philadelphia his endorsation of statement. We know little or nothing of the society spoken of, but of s President we think we asked on the proceedings of so eminently a respectable body as the Philadelphia convention suffer from the endorsation of such a man. His repudiation of such a ma its President we think we know presentative body of Irishmen in Montreal.

SORELY TROUBLED.

The spirit of anti-Irish journalism on both sides of the Atlantic is sorely troubled because Cardinal McCloskey deigned to receive Mr. Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League of America. Nothing but a direct reprimand addressed by the Pope to his Eminence will apparently satisfy them. But that reprimand will never come, and our Irish-hating confreres, great and small, have to devise other means of chastising the Cardinal.

The truth of the matter is, that the Philadelphia convention in its representative character, in the decorum of its proceedings, and the unanimity of its conclusions, has proved the sorest blow British misgovernment has ever yet received. The choice of Mr. Sullivan for President of the new League is one that reflects credit on the great gathering of Irishmen in the city of brotherly love. Mr. Sullivan is a gentleman of the highest ability and most dis-

congratulations on the honor paid him by his fellow-countrymen, and earned dignity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- "One-third" of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, according to Redpath's Weekly, and "one-half" according to the Catholic Standard, were of American birth, and "it was noted by Americans of other blood that their hatred of England seemed intenser than that of the Irish by birth."

- We are amazed at our friends of the Free Press for giving place to the letter Anglin has eyer proved himself a in Tuesday's issue signed "Patrick O'Malley." An Irishman could not write such a stupid epistle. It is the most sickening attempt at wit and humor we have ever

- The Holy Father recently sent a letter to Bishop Marty in which he said: (speaking of his missionary life among the Indians.) "If there are difficulties before you, they must not diminish your courage, but rather increase your zeal and energy in endeavoring to win those souls for Jesus Christ, with Whom there is no exception of persons."

- Mr. Leamy, Irish member of Parliament for Waterford, speaking at a meeting of the Irish National League at which four thousand people were present, denounced the Government's policy which sought to induce the Vatican to withdraw the priests from politics. He stigmatized Errington, the English envoy to the Vatican, as a sneaking scented popinjay.

- We are told that the Governor of Limerick jail has retired from office, and that his retirement is due to complaints which have been made of harsh treatment of suspects confined in that prison. It is not likely, however, that this was the cause of his dismissal, as such conduct has always been held by the mother country as an indispensable qualification.

- The Boston Republic comes to us this week in an enlarged form, and otherwise improved. From the first issue it took a place among the leading Irish Catholic weeklies, and has deservedly retained that distinction. Brilliant editorials, choice selections, new type, fine paper, capital presswork-these are the characteristics of the Boston Republic. Long may it live to battle in the cause of faith and fatherland.

- We learn from the New York Freeman's Journal that the Rev. Anna Oliver told her congregation in Willoughby Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday night, that she had decided to give its proceedings; the other denies this up her ministrations. She thus retires because, being a woman, she is not recognized by the brethren of the conference. But Miss Oliver is not cast down. With

and that His Holiness informed the Arch bishop of certain grave resolutions he had taken regarding the agitation in Ireland, especially one condemning the clergy in promoting the Parnell Fund. Of course the news monger of the associated press was invited to be present and knows everything that took place. It is high time that some steps were taken to purge these dispatches of the mass of lying rubbish served up every day to the daily papers. We must not forget, however, that all this is done for a purpose, and well paid for. Millions of pounds will be spent by the English Government in the endeavor to blacken the Irish character and thus cover up the villianies of its government in Ireland.

- The following incident told in Gavan Duffy's latest work shows Dr. Croke in a new patriotic character, or rather proves that his love for Ireland and her liberty is of no recent growth. Mr. Duffy writes: "A little later, as the prospect grew darker, two young priests, whom I had never seen before, visited me in Newgate to make a gallant proposal. As the national editors were in prison, and their successors threatened with arrest, they suggested that certain young priests, themselves to begin, should take the place of the imprisoned publicists and carry on their work. I told them that to my thinking there would soon be no longer a National press to conof the highest ability and most disinterested character, and will preside over the League with a success that must still further trouble the soul of anti-Irish journalism. We take this opportunity, rather late, we must

wards principal of St. Patrick's College, Melbourne. The other was Dr. Croke, the present archbishop of Cashel."

were recently conferred at the General Hospital, on Miss Alice Caron, youngest daughter of the late deceased and highly respected Lieutenant Governor of that name, and sister of Hon. A. P. Caron, M. P. and Minister of Militia. To the afflicted, to those bowed down with sorrow. to the suffering and outcast, Miss Caron was always a kind and warm-hearted friend. She is now removed to a grander and nobler sphere. Greater sacrifices than her well accustomed ones now entail upon her. By the bed of the weary and sick hearted sufferer, near the couch of the lingering consumptive, in the apartment of those "who long for death to live again," she will now pass her ceaseless viglife remains. But it is kindly for a lady of her family to so devote her life. One of her brothers is now a Father of the

true position of affairs when he reads the following extracts from a sermon by Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, one of his own household. We commend a careful study of Bro. Pepper's remarks to our contempor-

"It has been asserted that the Irish

people were murderers, turbulent and lawless. I contradict the assertion and solemnly swear before the eternal throne of God that the real murderers in Ireland are the governing officers, the landlords, the spies, the soldiers. Where is there a nation so ground to the earth as Iraland the spies, the soldiers. Where is there a nation so ground to the earth as Ireland has been for centuries, so crushed by the Moloch of landlordism, that can show so stainless a record as that people? For every tyrant executed by the oppressed people one hundred thousand of the poor have been exiled, starved, slain. If such a vile system of slavery existed in any other country on earth the people would rise in their might and exterminate their oppressors. When Fox, one of England's great statesmen, was denouncing the slave trade, some one said "Let us regulate it." "Regulate murder!" exclaimed Fox, "there is only one method—extermination." So let it be with Irish landlordism.

"I am no fanciful enthusiast, but the

"I am no fanciful enthusiast, but the solemn examiner of historical fact. And solem examiner of mistorical fact. And I have no hesitation in saying that Ireland will yet rise from her disasters and take her place among the representative nations of the earth. My hopes still vastly predominate over my fears. Thicker, thicker, darkness, may gather over Ireland like dominate over my fears. Thicker, thicker, darkness may gather over Ireland, like the clouds around the summit of Sinai; but out of all the gloom shall come a voice—the voice of the Almighty—calling Ireland like Moses, to come up to the Mount. And when the clouds roll away and the lightning ceases, Ireland shall be seen like Moses, with a lustre on her face to attract the world, and with laws in her hand to teach it wisdom, liberty, science, and religion."

The colored people of Chicago have organized themselves into a congregation, to be called St. Augustine's. They had their first mass last Sunday in the church on Wabash avenue, and quite a large attendance was present.

Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, has published a decree by which the chapel of the Sacred Heart, at the Joliette College, is created a place of pilgrimage, and forty days' indulgence granted for each visit to

The Italian Duke of Talviati has issued a public address to all Italian Catholics, arging them to organize a pilgrimage to Rome for next autumn. The duke says: "We owe the Pope a demonstration which shall compensate him for so much suffer-ing, and prove to him that the true Italy s with him."

is with him.

Harvard College seems to be supplying converts to Catholicity this year, as besides that of Mr. Cary, we find record of the baptism of Mr. McNutt of Indiana, a graduate of the university, who was re ceived into the church at Rome by Rev. F. Armellini, S. J.

Cardinal McCloskey celebrated last Sunday the nineteenth anniversary of his promotion to the archbishopric of New York, to which See, however, he was appointed coadjutor bishop on the 10th of March, 1844. He was made a cardinal on the 15th of March, 1875, and is now in his 74th year.

Colonel William E. McDougall, Colonel William E. McDougall, a brother of Surgeon-General McDougall of the United States army, was publicly received into the church at San Diego, on Easter Sunday. Another brother of the convert was the second governor of California after the admission of that state into the Union.

confess, to extend our triend hearty these young men was Dr. Barry, after- attend the devotions of the trid num. When these are over they will depart as separately as they came.

How the Irish race are spread is well Fow the Irish race are spread is well illustrated by some instances Dr. Mahar gives us: Last week he was conversing with a German Redemptorist named Lynch. The good Father knew no Euglish till he came to the United States.—Catholic Universe, Lynch is a German name. The Irish Lynch are described in the Catholic Universe described in the Catholic Universe described in Cat - We learn from Quebec that the vows Lynches are descendants of German or Flemish settlers in Ireland.

Of late years there has been a very considerable growth of Catholicism in England, and that not only in the larger towns and cities but in the rural districts, where there is little if any Catholic immigration. Nowhere is this growth more noticeable than in the county of Sussex, where the influence of the Norfolk family has weadneed many good results. The has produced many good results. The Duke of Norfolk has recently brought to Warrington, West Sussex, a body of Premonstratensian priests from France, who have formed a priory of their order

THE parish of St. Finnan, Alexandria, seen, and is evidently the production of a ils. This unceasing work will last while Ontario, is to have a new church erected Ontario, is to have a new church on the site of the present building. It will be built from the design approved by the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingthe Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingth Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of King of her brothers is now a Father of the Redemptorist order. He is at present in Belgium. During the few last years before he joined this order he officiated as Curate of Valcartier.

— The editor of the Toronto Christian Guardian invariably has a fling at Romanism when dealing with the Irish question. It will perhaps cause him to realize the true position of affairs when he reads the factor is the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. It consists of central tower, belfry and spire, having a total height of 155 feet, nave, aisles, transepts and sanctuary with two sacristies. The Tudor tyle of architecture has been adopted; the ornamentation is chiefly displayed on the front, tower and spire. Exterior walls, auttresses, pillars, clear storey walls, arche-, etc., constructed of stone procurable from quarries in the vicinity. External measurement of the church will be 147 feet by 63 feet; at transepts 92 feet wide. at transepts 92 feet wide, with nave 66 feet high. The seating capacity of the church is expected to accommodate 1,300 persons, additional sittings in nave and standing room counted in, the church will have room for 1,700 persons.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE. St. Jean Baptiste Church, Ottawa.

The imposing ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of St. Jean Baptiste Church, Ottawa, took place on Sunday,

May 6th. The following is the Free Press report of the proceedings:

report of the proceedings:

The corner stone of the new church at present being erected by the congregation of St. Jean Baptiste of this city, was consecrated and laid in position yesterday afternoon with great ceremony. The weather was most delightful, and consequently a vast number of people of all denominations and from the different quarters of the city were present. The numerous flags floating high over the foundation could be seen at a long distance away, owing to the site being on a high eminence, and this alone had the effect of attracting many.

attracting many.

THE DECORATIONS
were beautiful and elaborate. Across the were beautiful and elaborate. Across the front wall of the building were strung high in the air a line of large-sized Union Jacks. Flags also floated from different points inside the walls. The scene presented was a gay and lively one. Three brass bands were present, the St. Jean Baptiste, Ste. Ann's, led by Mr. Vincent, and the Hull band. They were stationed at different places and discoursed numerous selections during

THE PROCEEDINGS.
The Ste. Anne's band was in uniform, the special choir which assisted in the

Desjardins, A. Leggo, J. B. Brennan and the more prominent members of the congregation, ex-Ald. Christin, P. C. Auclair, C. Gagne, J. Soulier, J. Bigras, Aubrey Lavigne, Latray, Dorion, N. Larue. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel's arrival at the appointed time was announced by the

PLAYING OF THE BAND.

His Lordship was accompanied by the following clergy, who assisted in the blessing of the stone: Very Rev. Vicar General Routhier, Rev. Messrs. Nolen, Dawson, Sauve, Boussinneault, Cousineau, Magnan, Chapeau, Therieau, Boucher, Griffin and Fournier. Rev. Mr. Croteau, the pastor of the parish, was also present and ably superintended

THE ARRANGEMENTS. and here it may be said that everything passed off smoothly and satisfactorily owing o the rev. gentleman's efforts. the corner stone was blessed, His Lordship the Bishop, in accordance with the pre-scribed ritual, blessed a small plain wooden cross that had temporarily been erected on the spot where the altar will be placed. This concluded, His Lordship be placed. performed the very impressive service of BLESSING THE CORNER STONE.

BLESSING THE CORNER STONE.

In the cavity of the stone was deposited, according to a long established custom of the Church, a sealed phial, in which was a parchment bearing the name of the present Pope, the Bishop of the Diocese, the paster of the parish, and other statements.

ments.

THE SILVER TROWEL

with which His Lordship made the Sign of the Cross on the stone, was neatly in-scribed as follows: "Presented a Monseig-neur, 6th May, 1883." The stone was re-moved to a place at the southwest corner.

in the unavoidable absence of Rev. Father Ryan, of Montreal, who had been announa position on the foundation work, at the south east end, which was of greater altitude than any other portion of the wall. The rev. gentleman preached an eloquent

and impressive sermon.

and impressive sermon.

CHURCHES OR TEMPLES VERY ANCIENT.

"This is no other than the House of God and the Gate of Heaven." Genesis.

In the commencement he spoke of the erection of the first temple in Jerusalem, for the worship of the Most High. When the Israelites became great and prosperous in the promised land, they resolved in the reign of David to build a Temple, in some degree, worthy of the God of Israel. David, although sincerely penitent, was not worthy to undertake this excellent work. The great Temple of Jerusalem.

not worthy to undertake this excellent work. The great Temple of Jerusalem, accordingly was erected in the reign of his successor, the wisest of men, King Solomor. From this, dear brethren learn what a holy place the Temple of God is. Behold already, by anticipation, in these scattered stones, the House of God, the gate of the Heavenly Kingdom. When at length the temple was built for the glory of the God of Israel what was done in it? Sacrifices were offered of adoration, prayer, thanksgiving, and propitiation for sin. Devout prayers were constantly offered fices were offered of adoration, prayer, thanksgiving, and propitiation for sin. Devout prayers were constantly offered by the people who came to that temple at any moment they wished to unbosom their souls to God. You parishioners of St. Jean Baptiste, employed in the holy work of erecting this temple, cannot do so without sanctifying your own souls, without consecrating your labors, devoted as they are, to the work of erecting a temple to God. Rely upon it, you will draw down upon yourselves a blessing that will remain even longer than if this new edifice should last for hundreds of years. This will be your honor and glory and for you all who are destined to worship God within these walls, what a privilege do you not enjoy! You are doing here to-day all and more than the people of Israel were called on to do. This church will not be so grand, so costly and of such architectural beauty as was the Temple of Jerusalem, which was the glory of the great kingdom of Israel. It was even the chief glory of Solomon's peaceful and prosperous reign. This church will, however, in other respects, be more holy, inasmuch as the religion of our blessed Saviour is more holy than the Mosaic dispensation. The religion of Christ is one of truth,grace, mercy and unbounded our blessed Saviour is more holy than the Mosaic dispensation. The religion of Christ is one of truth,grace,mercy and unbounded love, while the religion preached by Moses was more a religion of terror. On the holy altar of this church will be offered the mystic sacrifice. A more holy act is thereby done than could have been accomplished by the Jewish priest of old. The Almighty invites us to come around

The Almighty invites us to come around His altar and to take Him into our hands as it were, to be offered as a sacrifice in expiation for our sins. The sacrifices in early ages were only types or shadows of what was after to be instituted by the Saviour of the world. While we worship here He is in the holy of holies, the sauc-tuary of heaven itself ever present before the throne of God to mediate for us; to the throne of God to mediate for us; to plead for us that blood which He shed for us upon the Cross. All you who come within this church to honor your Saviour will experience all that is great, good, and holy. The commanding and beautiful situation of this new church, standing as it does on a high rock, is emblematic of the Church which is built upon the rock that no power can ever interfere with that no power can ever interfere with. When you behold this edifice on its elevated size commanding so fair a prospect of flood and field, you cannot fail to call to

parallel between the foundations of the temple and divine faith, the preacher insisted upon the necessity for his hearers to adhere to the faith bequathed them by their forefathers, which had been for their nationality the source of its growth and prosperity. The foundations, if they were to remain alone, would be altogether useless. They must sustain a superstructure. So with divine faith. By itself and alone it availeth nothing. It must, therefore, receive and support the supertherefore, receive and support the super-structure of good works, which consist in the fulfilment of the great precept of love of God, and love of neighbor. This again is beautifully emblematized in the struc-ture of the temple. The stones, cemented to one another, and by their close union and mutual support, forming an abode for the Almighty, representing the faithful, who by their mutual love raise a spiritual dwelling to their God. That mutual love has its centre in the parish priest. He it is that keeps his spiritual children united in the bonds of supernatural love. This, and his un-bounded devotedness to their welfare, challenge their greatest affections and deepest gratitude. The spire, in its lofty challenge their greatest affections and deepest gratitude. The spire, in its lofty position, is in turn the emblem of Hope, just as it rests on the body and foundations of the edifice, so must divine hope be grounded upon charity and faith. It is upon the wings of both these virtues that it is capable of soaring to the heights of heaven. The many spires to be seen shining on all sides, when one ascends a hill, or sails on the waters of our large rivers, are a consoling sight, inasmuch as they evince the faith and lofty hopes of the Canadian people; a sight all the more dear to a Christian heart, because of the ravages made in our days by materialism and infidelity, even in the ranks of Christian society." The distinct articulation of the speaker, combined with a clear musical voice, enabled his numerous hearers to follow him throughout without any diffifollow him throughout without any diffi-culty, and this they did, as could be seen from the great attention which they paid to him during the whole discourse. THE BUILDING. It is anticipated that the new church

will be completed before Christmas, when the first celebration of that glorious and greatest Christian festival of the year will be held within its walls. Reference has previously been made to the site, which is, without doubt, the finest that could be obtained in the city. The size of the church will be 172×80 feet, and the vestry will be 30×40 feet. The walls will be 45 feet in height and the tower 185 feet high. There will be three entrances on Victoria street. The cost is estimated at 845,000\$45,000.

The congregation of St. Jean Baptiste are to be congratulated on the erection of what will be a handsome acquisition to our local places of worship.

THE PARNELL FUND.

We have received from Ottawa a circular that speaks volumes for the patriotic earnestness of the Irishmen of the capital. At the meeting to which reference is made in the circular there were present, besides Fathers Whelan, Sloan and Barrett, many leading members of the legislature and prominent Irish citizens of Ottawa. We feel right hearty pleasure in placing the circular in full before our readers and hope that the example of our fellow-country. men in Ottawa will be imitated elsewhere;

Ottawa, May 8th, 1883. Sir,—At a public meeting of Irishmen of this city, held on the 7th May, for the purpose of co-operating in the movement to present a testimonial to Charles Stew-

to present a testimonial to Charles Stewart Parnell, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Moved by P. Baskerville, M. P. P., seconded by the Rev. R. M. Barrett, O. M. I., supported by the Hon. Senators Howlan and O'Donohoe, and
Resolved, that this meeting of Irishmen and their descendants, called to aid in the patients in movement for presenting Charles and their descendants, called to aid in the national movement for presenting Charles Stewart Parnell with a fitting testimonial for his eminent services to his country, hereby endorse heartily the noble declaration of the Bishop of Waterford, that the critical nature of recent occurrences renders imperative such a demonstration in favour of Mr. Parnell. The services with the critical nature of the services of t renders imperative such a demonstration in favour of Mr. Parnell. The malevolent charges levelled by insinuation against him of complicity in the murderous outrages which have appalled all civilized society, imposed on the Irish people the two-fold duty of first repelling indignantly such foul imputations, and, secondly, of expressing, in an unmistakable manner, their unabated confidence and faith in the wisdom of the constitutional policy so energetically and successfully policy so energetically and successfully pursued by Mr. Parnell as the leader of

pursued by Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Lish Padianne stary party.

2. Moved by Mr. J. L. Dowlin, sec-onded by Mr. Martin Battle, and

Resolved, that a subscription list be immediately opened, and be kept open for four weeks, and that the Rev. M. J. Whelan, P. P. of St. Patrick's, is hereby appointed treasurer of the fund.

3. Moved by Mr. Martin Battle, sec-onded by Mr. John Casey, and Resolved, that an opportunity be

Resolved, that an opportunity be afforded to the Irishmen of the neighbouring counties to unite with us in this na-tional tribute, and that the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, with the Treasurer of the Fund, be authorized to issue a circular soliciting their contributions.

In discharge of the duty thus placed upon them, the undersigned request that you will kindly exert yourself in taking un subscriptions. up subscriptions, in your vicinity, which, with your own, please forward to the Treasurer at your earliest convenience, as the list closes on Saturday, 2nd June.

J. A. MacCabe, Chairman.
F. R. Latchford, Secretary.
M. J. Whelan, Treasurer.

The following is a letter from the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Raphoe to Father Cadigan, of Onslow, Que., acknowledging the receipt of fifty-six dollars, being the amount of a collection taken up in St. Bridget's Church, North Onslow, on St. Patrick's Day, for the Irish poor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Patrick's Day, for the Irish poor.

Letterkenny, 23rd April, 1883.

My Dear Father Cadigan,

I have duly received your very kind and sympathetic letter with the accompanying draft for fifty-six dollars. I beg to thank you most sincerely for both. I beg also to thank your warm-hearted Irish flock, who have so fitly honored the Feast of our National Apostle by an act of genuine charity. It is well for our poor destitute people that they find sympoor destitute people that they find symof genuine charity. It is well for our poor destitute people that they find sympathy among those of their own race and faith; were it overwise their case would faith; were it overwise their case would be hopeless. English statesmen give them a choice between the poorhouse and the emigrant ship. English charity seeks other fields for its exercise. Though I make no distinction of creed where I find real want, I could count on my fingers all the English Protestants from whom I have received any aid for the people. We have received very large contributions from England and Scotland for the relief of distress; but they were chiefly made up of sums collected in Catholic churches from poor Irish workmen. The United States, poor Irish workmen. The United States, where so many of our people have found a home, supplies our chief means of providing for the wants of our poor sufferers. You and your good people are among the few who have sent aid from Canada; but the who have sent and from Canada; but I believe if the real state of the people were known, we should have had liberal help from our countrymen in Canada

I fear the condition of the people will go from bad to worse during the summer months. At present all the resources of the people and all the funds supplied by public charity have been exhausted in the endeavor to get down a crop, but how the people are to be kept alive till the crop matures is a question of which we must leave the solution in the hands of Divine Please to convey my heartfelt thanks to

your good people, assuring them that the poor sufferers for whom they have shown such sympathy shall not fail to pray fer-vently for them and for their institutions. Praying that God may bless you and Father Cadigan,
Yours most faithfully,
MICHAEL LO charitable parishioners, I am dear

Live so that you may never have cause to be ashamed to acknowledge your own acts. Shame is dishonor.

Somebody's Mother.

The woman was old, and ragged, and gray And bent with the chill of a Winter's day: The street was wet with a recent snow, And the woman's feet were aged and slow. She stood at the crossing and waited long, Alone, uncared for, amid the throng

Of human beings who pass her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street with laughter and shout, Glad in the freedom of "school let out."

Came the boys like a flock of sheep, Hailing the snow piled white and deep.

Past the woman so old and gray Hastened the children on their way.

Nor offered a helping hand to her, so meek, so timid, afraid to stir,

Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet Should crowd her down in the slippery street At last came one of the merry troop— The gayest laddie of all the group—

He paused beside her and whispered low, "I'll help you across if you wish to go." Her aged hand on his strong, young arm She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,

He guided the trembling feet along, Proud that his own were firm and strong

Then back again to his friends he went, His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know For all she's aged and poor and slow: And I hope some fellow will lend a hand To help my mother, you understand.

If ever she's poor, and old, and gray, When her own dear boy is far away."

And somebody's mother bowed low her head In her home that night, and the prayer she

Was, "God be kind to the noble boy Who is somebody's son and pride and joy.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS

Saint Severinus.

ZEAL FOR TRUTH.—To love truth does not always suffice, nor is it enough simply to defend it when attacked in our pres. ence. There are circumstances where it is needful to sacrifice oneself for its sake. To needful to sacrifice oneself for its sake. To cause that to triumph is a great glory; but martyrdom in her behalf is a triumph greater still. The Council of Chalcedon, by condemning the errors of Eutychius, did not restore peace to the Church. A portion of the religious communities of Palestine remained attached to the heresy. to the heresy. A monk named Theodosius even drove the patriarch Juvenal from Jerusalem, usurped possession of the see, and persecuted the adherents to Catholic truth. The town was deluged with blood, and cases of assassination were rife. blood, and cases of as assination were rife. Severinus, bishop of Scytopolis, had the courage to stand forth in defence of the truth. He did not shrink from encount-ering, wholly unsupported, his redoubtable adversary, who was alike God's enemy. The generosity of his zeal, however, had no other issue than to secure for him the crown of martyrdom: the soldiery laid hands on him, dragged him out of the town, and put him to a violent death.

MORAL REFLECTION-Never let us grow MORAL REFLECTION—Never let us grow insensible to the excesses of error and falsehood, remembering that generous exhortation of Mathathias: "Every one that hath zeal for the law, and maintaineth the covenant, let him follow me."—(Machab.

This occurred in 453.

covenant, let him follow me."—(Machabii. 27.)

St. Peter's Chair at Antioch.

The Honour of Bearing the Name of "Christians. It was worthy of a Church founded by the chief of the apostolic college to transmit such a glorious surname to the world at large. The remembrances that are bound up with the celebration of this festival are hallowing and glorious, recalling, as they do, the custom rife amongst Christians of celebrating the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their foundation, not simply as a day of happy memory, but furthermore as a new consecration, and fresh engagement to the surname engagement to the surname to the world at large. The remembrances that are bound up with the celebration of this festival are hallowing and glorious, recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism. The accounts of their dacounts of their labors which, from time to time, accounts of the raccounts of their labors which, from time to time, accounts of their labors which,

the labour of his hands, the produce whereof served to maintain him. He divided his time between prayer, labour, and meditation. To avoid the persecution, he took to flight; but God did not

MORAL REFLECTION. - What more glori-

Written for The Pilot. COLORED CATHOLICS.

An English Mission to Convert American Negroes.

Are the Catholics of the United States aware that our English brethren are sending missionaries to this country to labor among the colored population? Some of us, no doubt, have heard and read something about such a movement, but it would seem that the impression must be rather a varue one else more interest. rather a vague one else more interest would be manifested among us and greater efforts made to co-operate with those zealous men who have cheerfully given their lives to this laborious and self-deny-

ing work.
These missionaries are sent out by St These missionaries are sent out by St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, near London, England. In 1872, the writer had the great pleasure of visiting this institution at the kind invitation of the Very Rev. Herbert Vaughan, them Superior of the College, but since promoted to the See of Salford, and now one of England's ablest and most earnest and enterprising bishops. The acquaintance of this eminent and devoted priest had been made in this country during a visit made in the interests of the institution of which he was the founder.

he was the founder.

Through the generous liberality of some of the rich Catholics of California and

of the rich Catholies of California and some of the South American States, he succeeded in raising some \$50,000, chiefly in purses of \$5,000 each. Among the contributors of purses were Daniel Murphy and James Donahoe, of San Francisco.

At the time of the visit alluded to, the College building which formed a grand quadrangle, 200 by 120 feet, and was built after the style of the old masonic institutions, with chapel, cells, corridors, library, refectory, kitchen, etc., was in an unfinished condition, though sufficiently advanced to be occupied by a goodly company of students, all aspirants for the labors and sacrifices of the missionary life.

is about nine miles from London on the line of the great Northwestern Railway, between Liverpool and London, and is a charming rural spot, and admirably adapted to the purposes of the institution. The College grounds embrace an area of forty-five acres, and the College itself commands an extensive and magnificent view of the surrounding country. About quarter of a mile distant from the Colege is the Convent of the Sisters of St. Francis, delightfully situated in the midst of trees, shrubbery and flowers. The founders of this Convent were originally a community of Protestant Sisters who were converted, in a body, to the Catholic faith, and seemed to have been providentially raised up to assist the zealous foun-der of Mill Hill in his important enter-

The first two missionaries were sent to labor among the colored people in this country. Since then the College has been completed, the towers and beautiful chapel finished, the number of students increased, and about fifty missionaries have

correspondence with such a glorious title.

"Be mindful of your vocation," said St. Paul to the faithful of Corinth.—(1 Cor. i. 26.)

Saint Serenus.

Chastity Crowned by Martyrdom.—
Serenus, a Greek by birth, having quitted his own country in order to live in far-off retirement, purchased at Sirmium, in Pannonia, a garden which he cultivated by the labour of his hands, the produce whereof served to maintain him. He Society during the past year there was one of £773 (about \$3,800) left by the late Rev. John Hackett, of the United States, forwarded by His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore; and what is still more cheering, and meditation. To avoid the persecution, he took to flight; but God did not permit this virtuous servant to be deprived of the crown of martyrdom; for, after an interval of calm had allowed of his resuming his habitual occupation, a certain woman tried to lure him from virtue. Like another Joseph, he knew how to get the better of the temptation, and, as in the case of Joseph, the temptress, irritated by what she deemed to be an affront, laid her complaints before her husband, who was serving in the body-guards of the Emperor Maximian, pretending that she had been insulted grossly by Serenus. The latter justified his behaviour with such candour as to establish his innocence; but the very uprightness of such conduct caused him to be recognized as a Christian, and in that character he was sentenced to the block, in the year 307.

Kev. John Hackett, of the United States, forwarded by His Grace the Archbishop of the wastim of the general appreciation of the general appreciation of the labors of these total values of the city authorities of Baltimore have recently recognized the labors of our Fathers in behalf of the colored people by granting an annual subsidy to the Francis Can Sisters of Mill Hill who are in charge of the schools at St. Francis Xavier's colored congregation." This, indeed, is a noble and praiseworthy example, and speaks well for the liberality and freedom from prejudice of the authorities of our sister city, and we cannot but hope that it will, in time, be extensively followed by other cities and by individuals whom God has blessed with an abundance of the wealth of this world. Let us not forget the tremendous responsibility that rests the temptracy of the schools at St. Francis Xavier's colored congregation." This, indeed, is a noble and praiseworthy example, and speaks well for the liberality and freedom from prejudice of the authorities of our sister city, and we cannot but hope that it will, in time, be extensively followed by other cities and by individuals whom God has blessed with an abund the tremendous responsibility that rests upon us Catholics to do all in our power MORAL REFLECTION.—What more gloricus claim than to be recognized as a
Christian by the purity of one's life!
Chastity is a higher crown of glory, the
Holy Scriptures praising Judith as much
on account of her "chastity" as for her
"courage."—(Judith xv. 11)

Her spiritual direction, and the majesty of Her divine authority, impose upon them that wholesome restraint which shall pre-serve and develope their manhood and make them stable and consistent Christ-

The Lime-kiln Club.

"Gem'len, I has a painful bit o' news to spread befo' de meetin'," began the old man as he mentioned to Elder Toots to put down the alley window. "Nicodemus Pembroke Scott, a local member of dis lodge, has crossed into Canady an' will not reappear among us. Fur do lar."

The love of God is strong—So strong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So strong, that human frailty, human fear, Canado and the soul by God held dear.

The love of God is strong—So strong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So trong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So trong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So trong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So trong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So trong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So trong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So trong, that death, the strong, lies van-And love, the victor, stands with crowned So trong, the victor, stands with

mus Pembroke Scott, a local member of dis lodge, has crossed into Canady an' will not reappear among us. Fur de las' three months I have bin expectin' some sich climax, au' dis mawnin', when a messenger informed me dat he had disappeared, arter failin' in an attempt to shoot hisself wid an ole hos pistol, I war not a bit surprised. He leaves a wife an' two chill'en an' about fifty creditors.

"What sent him off? De same reasons dat am daily workin' to bring about anoder panic—de same reasons dat explain de hundreds ob bizness failures—de same reasons dat am criplin' de efforts of thousands of hard-workin' men to secure homes of their own—fam'ly extravagance. No, you can't call it extravagance foolery is a better name for it. Up to a y'ar ago Brudder Scott was jobbin' aroun' an' makin' a dollar a day. Den he got a situashun by which he airned fo'teen dollars per week. He was poo' off in de house an' had debts hangin' ober him, but heah was de chance to get eben. How was it improved? In less dan one month his wife was rigged out wid a twenty dollar hat an' an opera fan. He had no peace ob min' onless he obeyed her. In six weeks she became too high-He had no peace ob min' onless he obeyed her. In six weeks she became too high-toned to wash an' iron for odder folkses. In two months she wanted a better house,

In two months she wanted a better house, wid a red parlor carpet an' cane-seat cha'rs all around de room. In three months she had to have a black silk dress, gold bracelets, a tony bonnet, kid shoes an' gold fillin' in her teef.

"Dat foolery has reaped its harvest. De kusband found dat he was runnin' behind, his home was been neglected, his wife was been gossiped about, an' in despair he has picked up his feet and slid out. It was the natural result. I tell you my frens, the tomfoolery of de women of dis kentry am strainin' on de chalk-line till de cord can't stand much mo', an' it an high time dat somebody sets his foot down. De man who airns \$25 per week has somehow got de idea into his head dat de world expects him to dress his wife nas somehow got de idea into his head dat de world expects him to dress his wife as if he airned a banker's profit. Wives of men who can't keep up wid deir house-rent am canterin up an down wid seal-skin sacques an' six dollar shoes. Wives of men who dodge de butcher an grocer an tailor am now selecting spring carpets an orderin' \$30 lamberking. Wives of men who could'nt raise \$50 at de bank to save deir necks am rushin' to balls an save deir necks am rushin' to balls an parties an havin deir expensive dresses discribed for the benefit of de public.

discribed for the benefit of de public.

"De so-called society of de aige am composed of false hair, false pretenses, debt dodging an ba-e deeption. Our rich people am distinguished by deir plain dress an quiet manners. De snides an duds an dodos do all de swaggerin', rush on all de colors an monopolize de biggest sheer of de street. You wait! De man who lives for anoder ten y'ars will hear sunthin drap, an arter the drap takes place de thousands of idiots who now feel ashamed to admit dat they doan' keep but two servant gals in de house will go back two servant gals in de house will go back to deir cook-stoves an wash-tubs an take deir proper places in de proceshun."

The Bad and Worthless

are never imirated or counterfeited.
This is especially true of a family medicine remembrances that are bound up with the celebration of this festival are hallowing and glorious, recalling, as they do, the custom rife amongst Christians of celebrating the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their baptism, and also the observance among the different churches of recalling the anniversary of their foundation, not simply as a day of happy memory, but furthermore as a new consecration, and fresh engagement to remain worthy of their vocation. Now there is no "calling" more glorious or more holy than that of Christian. The designation implies "disciple of Christ," and means, consequently, His imitators and successors. This it was which upheld the martyrs in the midst of their torments, after having rendered them intrepid in presence of their judges. "I am a Christian!" Such was their ever-ready answer to all questions, insinuations, and threats.

MORAL REFLECTION.—We are "Christian," let our works then be in perfect correspondence with such a glorious title. "Be mindful of your vocation," said St. Paul to the faithful of Corinth.—(I Cor. i. 26.)

Saint Serenus.

Saint Serenus.

Saint Serenus.

To assist nature most effectually in her efforts to throw off or resist serious disease, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill health suspends or weakens, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious secretion, and digestion. Oftentimes, though this is impracticable by the use of ordinary remedies, it proves an easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is resorted to. Sold by Harkness & Co., Dundas St.

Highly Satisfactory.

Impure blood and low vitality are the reat sources of most diseases for which great sources of most diseases for which Burdock Blood Bitters is the specific. S. Perrin, druggist, of Lindsay, writes that Burdock Blood Bitters give more general satisfaction than any blood purifier in the

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just-seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago head on attack of billions fover and was had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results." Sold by Harkness & Co., Dundas St.

The Editor of the Grand River Sachem says:—"We are usually sparing in our enconiums toward patent medicines, but on account of her "chastity" as for her "courage."—(Judith xv. 11)

The man who takes it for granted that everybody else is a fool, only shows how neatly the character suits himself.

lic Church, alone, can furnish full scope to the religious zeal and enthusiasm of this mercurial race, and, at the same time, by the simplicity of Her teaching, the consistency of Her doctrine, the beauty and sublimity of Her services, the wisdom of the people."

stream; Filled to the brim, thine overflowing heart shall love, and life to all around impart.

The love of God is wise—
So wise, it gives not unto us the choice
Of life or death, or e'en of joy or pain,
He hides the future from our straining eyes
And leaves our soul content to realize
"He doeth all things well."

Teach the Children Politeness.

Children should be taught courtesy by precept and example. Listen to them when they talk to you. Answer their questions. Please be polite everywhere, politest of all at home. Politeness does not even require or insinuate the slightest infringement of truthfulness. An agreeable, winning manner is an accomplishment of far more worth, in the long run, than anything taught in the colleges and the seminaries. Do not undervalue so great a gift, but if it be not yours by nature, try to acquire it. Some, like Paul, are "free born" to life's best things, and others are not; but tact, social ease and lovingness of manner in mingling with our kind are worth the payment of a great price to obtain.

A Wonderful Change.

Never Allow It.

purifier known.

Mental depression, headache, and nervous debility, are speedily remedied by that excellent blood purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. The Editor of the dock Blood Bitters. The Editor of the Mitchell Recorder states, that he was cured of biliousness, liver derangement, and sick headache, by the use of this medicine.

LONDON, - - ONTARIO.

Reserve Fund, - - 226,000

Savings Bank Branch.

Interest allowed on deposits. WM. F. BULLEN,

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE IN-SURANCE IN CANADA.

Assets, 1st January, 1883: \$310,781.97 With 39,719 Policies in Force.

Farm Property and detatched residences a cities, towns and villages insured at lowin cities, towns and villages insured at low-set safe rates.

Parties will be called on by P. J. Quinn, our agent for City and Suburbs, or Jas. Mc-Leod, London East, by leaving word at Head Office, 428 Richmond Street. D. C. McDONALD,

MANAGER REMOVAL.

Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency, has removed to the large and specially fitted up offices at No. 42 Barclay Street. The increasing demands of business required

this change.

With extended facilities and experience this w un extended facilities and experience this Agency is better prepared than ever to fill, promptly and sa'isfactorily, all orders for any kind of goods, and to look after any business of personal matters entrusted to it.

Whatever you wish to buy or have attended to you can save time, trouble and money by uddressing

THOMAS D. EGAN. NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY 42 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.

FREE! CARDS & CHROMOS

We will send free by mail a sample set of our large GERMAN, FRENCH and AMERICAN CHROMO CARDS, on tinted and gold grounds, with a price list of over 200 different designs, on receipt of a stamp for postage. We will also send FREE by mail as samples, ten of our beautiful Chromos, on receipt of ten cents to pay for packing and postage; also enclose a confidential price list of our large OIL CHROMOS, Agents wanted. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 46 Summer Street., Boston, Mass.

PUT THIS OUT And Return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll progress

The love of God is deep—
So deep, no earth-line ever yet hath fath
omed it
Dip in the chalice of thine heart, and steep
Thy thirsty soul in that unmeasured
stream:

Diphtheria-that terrible scourge of the Diphtheria—that terrible scourge of the present day—attacks chiefly those whose vitality is low and blood impure. The timely use of Burdock Blood Bitters forestalls the evils of impure blood, and saves doctor's bills. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Rev. W. E. Gifford, while pastor of M. E. Church, Bothwell, suffered from chronic dyspepsia so badly as to render his life almost a burden. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

Never allow the bowels to remain in a torpid condition, as it leads to serious results, and ill health is, sure to follow.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the most perfect regulator of the bowels, and the best blood

Or, or any Priest of the Diocese. T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency—Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$10°; German free of charge; Music and use of Franc, \$40°; Drawing and painting, \$15°; Bed and bedding, \$10°; Washing, \$20°; Private room, \$20°, For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.1y ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

Paid-up Capital, - \$1,000,000

TO PARTIES ABOUT TO BUILD.

This Company are again receiving large amounts of E/15-lish Capital for investmen, on good mortgage security, at Moderate Rates of Interest.

Moderate Rates of Interest.

Sayings Rouls Droved.

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A plan and specification of the work to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after T'IESDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, at either of which places printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms.

An accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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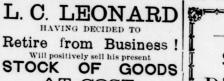
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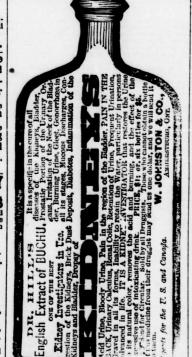
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"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer; if you are simply ail-

'take cheer; if you are simply all'ing, or if you feel weak and dispirited,
'without clearly knowing why, Hop
'Bitters will surely cure you."
'If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed
'yourself with your pastoral duties, or a
'Mother, worn out with care and work, or a
'man of business or laborer weakened by the
'strain of your every-day duties, or a man
'of letters, toiling over your midnight work,
'Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you.
''If you are suffering
'from over -eating or
'drinking, any indiscre'tion or dissipation, or

tion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the

'case." "Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleans-'ing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating; if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning. Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health and vigor."

'new life, health and vigor."

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain III.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Glead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, billous and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. §500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Burdock LO O D

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION. **FLUTTERING**

JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF SALT RHEUM THE STOMACH, DRYNESS HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toront UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

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12 Gilt Edge Cards, very fine, with a surprise picture on front, with BIRTHDAY CARDS, cheap as you can buy in Canada. Addres SETH HERENDEEN, Galt, Ont.

CARRIAGES

W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Dublin, May 9, 1883.—Dublin is in a ferment of excitement, and has been for a week past. The trials are proceeding with an almost brutal rapidity, and packed juries and prosecuting judges are laying up a liberal harvest for the hangman. Timothy Kelly has been tried twice for the Phemix Park murders, and each time the trial resulted in disagreement, but the government is bound to hang him if it can. It has postponed his trial, and in the meantime it has brought forward Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey, with whom it is suspected the government has made some sort of an agreement to support the testimony of the informer Carey and preclude the possibility of another disagreement when Kelly is brought forward again. These two wrethes, Delaney and Caffrey, at their trial on the 2d inst., both plead guilty upon being arraigned, Delaney saying: "I am guilty of being in the park at the time Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were killed, but I did not commit nurder. I plead guilty."

The index explained to him that this Dublin, May 9, 1883.—Dublin is in

not commit murder. I plead guilty."

The judge explained to him that this really amounted to a plea of innocence. Delaney then formally plead guilty and said: "I was brought into this at first foolible not have been said." said: "I was brought into this at first foolishly, not knowing what it was. I was forced from my work to go to the park. We had to obey the order of the society or take the consequences. When I got in the park I could not get away. I saw the murders committed, but took no part in them. I went to the park on Kavanagh's car. He speaks the truth—so does Carey. The murders were committed by Joe Brady and Timothy Kelly, and by nobody else. I saved Judge Lawson's life at the risk of my own. I was put on to shoot him by Mullet and Brady. The only way to escape the task was by calling only way to escape the task was by calling the guard's attention." The prisoner was listened to with an awful interest, and his mention of the names of Brady and Kelly produced a manifest disapprobation amounting to disgust.

amounting to disgust.

WHAT UNITED IRELAND SAYS.

The United Ireland, the organ of the Nationalist party, make some severe comments on the course pursued by Delaney, Caffrey, and some of the men who have been indicted for the conspiracies to murder Mr. Forster, Earl Cowper and others. It says plainly that the confession of Patrick Delaney was made for a definite purpose; that it resulted from an agree-ment and that the pretence of sentencing him to death was the pretence of sentencing him to death was the merest farce. Its statements indicate that it had special statements indicate that it had special sources of information, and it says with seeming authority that Delaney made his confession for the purpose of securing the conviction of Timothy Kelly, whose third trial the government intended should result in a conviction, while counsel for the crown did not believe that, after two disagreements, any conviction could be found on Carey's comparatively unsupported testimony. Public rumor and public belief go further than the press statements and with much apparent reason. statements and with much apparent reason. It is believed that THE CONFESSIONS OF BOTH DELANEY AND

THOMAS CAFFREY
are intended to reach much further than the conviction of Kelly, and to supply the missing links of evidence which will secure the conviction of every other person claimed to have been connected with the Phœnix Park tragedy, the assassination of Lord Mountmorres, and the score or more of preceding conspiracies to murder. With their names, and as men having the same purpose in view, are con-nected those of James Mullett and Wil-liam Moroney, two of the men at Kil-mainham, against whom the indictments for conspiracy were found yesterday.

THEY WERE BOUGHT.

The feeling is strong that money considerations have been offered to these men if they can serve certain purposes of the government effectively, and that money will be only seen. will be only secondary to pardons which will be almost unconditional. These rumors, or more than rumors, attribute to the ministry intentions much farther reaching than have ever before been hinted at, and to nothing else than the bringing down of Mr. Dervil and oringing down of Mr. Farness and other Irish members of Parliament and connect-ing them directly with the conspiracies. Such a possibility has been unthought of until within a fortnight, and would not Mr. Parnell and other now attract attention were it not that informers are becoming so numerous that opportunity is given to prove almost

anything.

Any evidence that Delaney, Caffrey,
Mullett and Moroney have given or can
probably give does not touch any member of Parliament, and the same is true of
Carey's statement. They give

methods employed. If Tynan, Sheridan and Walsh can be placed by the consent of the United States government within the control of English authorities, the latter

It is probable that some attention will have to be given in America to the character of the assisted emigration which the government is now so actively promoting.

One handled and river leave Konner.

was attached a note bearing an expression of grief at his fate from Irishmen living in Liverpool. Brady made no statement to the Jail Chaplain or to the governor of One hundred and ninety leave Kenmare the prison. One of the last things he did to day who are sent by the local board of was to write a letter to his mother. He guardians. Great praise has attached to the action of Earl Spencer in going down to Belmullet to personally superintend the firm. Brady was dressed in the same clothes he wore during the trial. It is esti-

THE GOVERNMENT TROUBLES.

Reports of National League meetings in Ireland annoy the government greatly, and statements made by Mr. Harrington, M. P., T. D. Sullivan, M. P., and other Irish leaders, and published in the papers, show that agitation is to be carried on more persistently than ever, if that were

meanest and pettiest devices to crush out liberty in Ireland. Harrington especially says that the system of government interference is malignant, spiteful and malicious. While Englishmen and Americans could not well be prevented from CONTRIBUTING TO THE PARNELL FUND, the administration is charged with intimidating Irishmen from making such contributions. Detectives are accused of

tributions. Detectives are accused of bribing confined prisoners with money and whiskey to secure evidence and manufacwhiskey to secure evidence and manufacture evidence, and to procure informers to swear away the lives of innocent men. They make definite accusations on this subject, and locate times and places, especially at the Galway jail. The population of Ireland, according to these reports, is fleeing, as fast as it can raise money, to other countries, and English rulers are encouraging by money, argument and official influence such wholesale emigration as a panacea for all Irish ills; even the foreign minister officially witnesses such as a panacea for all Irish fils; even the foreign minister officially witnesses such departures and encourages them by speeches. Harrington is made to say that "such a condition of affairs could not be ressible in the condition of affairs." possible in any other civilized country."
Sullivan says emigration is the "darling panacea," and such statements are daily reported and read.

reported and read.

KELLY AGAIN ON TRIAL.

The third trial of Timothy Kelly for participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was begun in Dublin, May 7. James Carey, the informer, swore that every one of the Invincibles, with the exception of Joe Brady, had offered to turn informer. Carey said he was the last man who offered to testify against the prisoners. Joseph Hanlon, another informer, confirmed the evidence given by Carey and Kavanagh to the effect that Kelly was one of the four men who rode on Kavanagh's car on the evening the murders anagh's car on the evening the murder were committed.

STARTLING RUMORS. Rumors of further important arrests to be made immediately in Dublin and London are again current. It is said that an eloquent Irish member of Parliament is among the number of persons to be taken into custody. The report that a person of importance has become an informer is also revive 1. DELANEY'S REWARD.

As was predicted Earl Spencer has commuted the death sentence of Patrick Delaney, who pleaded guilty to the charge of complicity in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. This is probably the consideration which induced him to confess and add his testimony to that of Carey in order to implicate Timothy Kelly, whom government is anxious to convict.

anxious to convict.

The homes of Tipperary are seldom left without the blighting presence of the sheriff and his eviction brigade. It will occasion no surprise, therefore, to learn that during the closing week of last month Gerald Fitzgerald, sub-sheriff, executed ten writs of eigenvanders. ten writs of ejectment for possession of houses and land in the townland of Cloughaleigh, near Golden, on the property of J. Weldon Creagh. The usual formidable force of constabulary, under the command of Sub-inspector Brown, of Dundrum, escorted the sub-sheriff. The tenants having received notice of the sub sheriff's intended visit, were prepared to give up possession, but the landlord, his agent, or any person on their behalf not having put in an appearance, the sub-sheriff, after waiting for several hours, marched out of Cloughaleigh without having effected the execution of the writs. The tenants may rest assured of an early visit from the sub-sheriff, his guards and myrmidons, if no settlement is arrived at in the meantime.

The land corporation have taken

possession of a large number of farms from which the tenants have been evicted on the Cloncurry property, Murroe, county Limerick. Land League huts are

Dublin, May 14.—Joe Brady, convicted of participation in the Phœnix Park murders, was hanged at 8 a. m. He was the first man hanged for connection with the crime. A vast concourse gathered outside the prison yard, in which the execution took place. A strong force of cavalry, infantry and police were present. There was no attempt at disturbance. The morning opened beautifully, but there were showers at about the time the execution took place. Brady rose at 6 o'clock. At onvicted took place. Brady rose at 6 o'clock. At 6.35 Canon Kennedy, of St. James Church, and Father O'Reilly administered the Carey's statement. They give

EVIDENCE WHICH IS, HOWEVER, STRONG
ENOUGH TO INDICT THREE MEN

who do know what were the sources of income, who were the real instigators and leaders and exactly what were the methods employed. If Tynan, Sheridan and Walsh can be placed by the consent of the United States government within the control of English authorities, the latter believe that Tynan can be induced to turn informer, and that then sufficient evidence can be obtained from him and the other informers not only to convict Sheridan and Walsh, but to seriously implicate several Irish members of Parliament and possibly lead to the extradition of Patrick Egan and the other well-known Land Leaguers who have recently emigrated to the United States.

MORE EMIGRATION.

most immediately a hearse and coach with mourners were seen at a distance coming toward the prison. The police, however, prevented the vehicles approaching. Brady was visited by his mother last evening. She was heard to exclaim: - "Mind, Joe, no statement!" Brady smiled, at d replied: - "Don't be foolish; do you think threatened to disown her son if he gave the Government information. A wreath of flowers was received by Brady, to which of flowers was received by Brady, to which was attached a note bearing an expression deportation of the famine-stricken emigrants. The emigrants'view of his excellency's devotion was cynical, one of them saying, "Begorra here's the head drover than any of those which collected when executions were public. At the moment the black flag was seen over the jail, the the black flag was seen over the jail, the cry was raised, "Hats off!" and every head was uncovered. The crowd afterwards dispersed quietly.

Father Burke's Sermons.

We have a few copies left of Father Burke's Sermons, including his five great lectures in answer to Froude, bound in cloth and containing 600 pages. Sent on possible. The government is openly accused of tampering with the detectives, police and witnesses, and resorting to the

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN

Addresses the Irish People of Chicago—British Tyranny Arraigned—A Dc-mand for Self-Government.
A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irish people of Chicago was held in that

Irish people of Chicago was held in that city on Saturday evening, May 5, to ratify the action of the late convention of the delegates from the Irish societies of the United States and Canada held in Philadelphia Action 107 delphia April 26 and 27. Alexander Sullivan, president of the Irish National League of America, addressed the meeting and was received with a storm of applause. He began his address by referring to

matters in his personal career which have been commented upon since his being raised to the head of the new national organization of Irisbmen. "I have known organization of Irishmen. "I have known what it is to have enemies," said the speaker. "It is just, however, that I should say that many who became so on a mistaken impression of the circumstances have since become, on hearing the truth, my warmest friends. For those who remain my enemies of any man of my race, I have only that indifference which becomes a self respecting man." Proceeding to other subjects, he said: "The great convention which assembled at Philadelphia was the largest representative body delphia was the largest representative body which ever came together in America TO DELIBERATE UPON THE CONDITION OF

and to take such action as would in its judgment best promote her welfare. It was essentially an American body—American in the simplicity and straightforwardness of its proceedings, American in its quiet and sturdy behavior, American in the wide view it took of political ideas, American in that it owed and probably boasted its first allegiance to the constitution and laws of this republic, and American in its desire to extend the principles of that constitutions to its enslaved mother-land." He contended that the Philadelphia platinstitutions to its enslaved mother-land."
He contended that the Philadelphia platform has secured the enthusiastic approval of the entire American press without a notable exception, and that it has won for Ireland, to a degree hitherto unattained, the sympathy of mankind. "Yet," said the speaker, "for such is the condition of Ireland to day, if such a platform had been put forth by a similarly constituted body in Dublin the entire assemblage would have been marched under a military escort from the convention hall to the most illustrious llustrious

ABODES THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT HAS EVER CONFERRED UPON IRISH PATRIOTS-

The platform declares, in a word, that henceforth the Irish race in exile is a unit in its determination to aid our countrymen is their accountry. trymen in their struggle for self-govern-ment by whatever methods they think best for the achievement of that end." Continuing, he declared that its purpose in carrying out the wishes of the convention was to make the masses of the Ameri ton was to make the masses of the American people informed of the truth about Ireland. When they understood the reasonableness of her claim they would be united in its support, and their will, properly expressed, the power of the British empire could not withstand. He continued that the method England had most expressfully England had most successfully practiced against Ireland was by misrepresentation in asserting that the land was overpopuin asserting that the land was overpopulated and that emigration was a necessity. Yet the population is only 162 to the square mile, while that of Germany is 213, and of England and Wales 445. "It is said," continued the speaker, "that Ireland, being only an agricultural country, cannot support herself. It is true, comparatively speaking that she has no manparatively speaking, that she has no man-ufactures. But who destroyed them? ufactures. But who de The English government, THAT IRELAND MIGHT BE THE EXCLUSIVE

MARKET FOR ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.
It has been said that Ireland is without county Limerick. Land League huts are still in existence on the property, and the greatest excitement prevails in the district. The Land Corporation intend to place caretakers on the several farms, who will cultivate the land and herd the cattle thereon.

Dublin May 14—Lee Brady convicted the still in existence on the property, and the great several farms, who will cultivate the land and herd the cattle thereon. ment that she can keep her capital at home and invest it in industries which will create domestic exchanges." In con-clusion he said: "When she has self-government she will use her own capital to create manufactures. She will then ex port only her surplus food, and what manufactured articles her people need they will import from America or some other friendly people. We are told her people are ignorant; but who destroyed her schools? Who made learning a crime? Who, by force, reduced an entire people to illigracy; in the mention property of the pr tire people to illiteracy in the name of religion and law that they might be more easily kept in subjection I It is said her representatives have never pro-posed a definite plan for self-government. Much indeed their candor would have availed in a foreign legislature from which they have repeatedly been expelled whenever they attempted to compel its attention to the wants of their country.

cans who read this record will have a new appreciation of the necessity of giving Ireland a legislature of her own. It is said that Ireland is lawless. We shall use the statistics of the English bureau to show that she is far less so than England. In a word, we have fastened the attention of intelligent America upon English misogrepment in Ireland and English misogrepment in Ireland and English misogrepment in Ireland and English misogrepment. government in Ireland and we intend to keep it there. I may be asked what precedent does history contain for justifying the hope that the moral power of mankind will aid struggling nationalities. I will go no further back than to mention General Hungary and

than to mention Greece, Hungary and Montenegro. But mark, fellow-country-men, no country has ever been helped thus that did not first help itself. Go on, then, actively with your organization; bring all your societies promptly upon the platform and under the banner of the Irish National League. Continue as of old your noble work of benevolence, tem for Ireland we work of benevolence, temperance and charity; but when we work for Ireland we work on one platform, under one banner, by one method and with one aim—national self-government." with one aim—national self-government."
He declared that the inaugural statement
with much interesting additional matter,
would be placed in their hands at an early
day.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

Arrangements are all complete for the Arrangements are all complete for the opening on Sunday next, the programme of which you published last week. Tickets were distributed to pew holders on Sunday. The number of tickets issued is limited to the capacity of the church, so that parties coming from a distance may be sure of finding a seat. Before the trains bringing visitors reach the station here, tickets will be given to all requiring them, and every attention will be paid to visitors.

them, and every attention wisitors.

Mr. John Fitzgerald was buried here on Sunday, May 6th. He was taken ill in Chicago, and it appears that he was either given the wrong medicine through mistake, or treated for the wrong disease, for after taking the prescribed medicine he fell into unconsciousness from which he fell into unconsciousness from which he never rallied. He was about 23 years of age. His father was buried here but a

few weeks ago.
Mr. Michael McGarl died on Wednesday of last week, aged 64 years. A city paper referring to his death says: "Deceased was taken down a year and a half ago with a taken down a year and a half ago with a pulmonary disease which developed into consumption and ended his life. He was in religion a Catholic and was a close observer of the laws of his church. Behind him he leaves a sorrowing widow and a family of eight children, all of whom are grown up." The funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

Two more marriages at St. Basil's last week. The improvements to the church tends to bring 'em in.

tends to bring 'em in.

CHATHAM LETTER.

NAYR.

Sunday, the 6th of May, was a day of sweet memory for the children of St. Joseph's Church. During the past six weeks our good pastor, Father William, has labored unceasingly preparing some sixty boys and girls of St. Joseph's School for their First Communion. High Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock. The children forming in a procession at the school, were conducted to the church by their teachers Mr. O'Hagan, Miss McBrady, and Miss Dunne. The reverent deportment and pious decorum of the children were indeed commendable, and reflected great credit commendable, and reflected great credit on their teachers. The singing of the Communion hymn by the little girls was particularly fine, and many a parent's heart was touched and eye bedewed with tears when gazing upon so many sweet and tender flowers in the garden of God's love; the breath of childhood's morn once more swept the golden strings of memory's lyre. In the evening at Vespers the ceremonies in connection with the First Communion of the children were exceedingly interesting and interesting a ingly interesting and imposing. The children, lined to the right and left of the altar, presented a beautiful picture—a picture of true Faith, true Hope and true Charity. Standing around the Baptismal Font they renewed the sacred yows made by their supposer for them in infancy when Font they renewed the sacred vows made by their spensors for them in infancy when they passed from darkness into the light of the Church. During the evening Father William preached a very beautiful discourse, addressed particularly to the children, whom he exhorted to guard care-fully through life the holy innocence that surrounded them on that day, and to cherish in their hearts the happy memory of their First Communion, that would bud and bloom for all ages in the garden of and bloom for all ages in the garden of eternity.

FROM BOTHWELL.

A very successful mission came to a close in Bothwell last Friday evening. Three masses were celebrated every morning and all the services were well attended. Several powerful sermons were delivered by Father Brady, of Mount Carmel, and Father Hodgkinson of St. Thomas. These two young priests are graduates of Sandwich college and Montreal Seminary, and though but a short time has elapsed since their ordination. time has elapsed since their ordination yet they both preach with marked ability, eloquence and pathos.

choir sang

During the mission our choir sang remarkably well. On Tuesday evening a quartet by Messrs. Dillon and Murdock and Messrs. Regan and Russel were musical gems of a very high order.

His Lordship Dr. Walsh has promised to visit Bothwell during the present year. Twelve or fifteen catechism classes are organized in different sections of the parish, and it is expected that 125 children and adults will be ready for Confirmation before the month of August. Many strangers to the Faith are becoming regustrangers to the Faith are becoming regu-lar attendants of the Catholic Church of this parish. Mr. John Reid, a well-instrucon Monday, April 2nd. Three others, Miss Lizzie Armstrong of Bothwell and Messrs. Depew and Noble of Wardsville, are now taking instructions and will be enrolled as members of the open tree.

are now taking instructions and will be enrolled as members of the one true Church in the course of a few weeks.

Preparations are being made for the grand Union picnic which takes place here before harvest. The Grand Trunk will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates, and as the picnic grove, is in close proximity. as the picnic grove is in close proximity to Bothwell station, hundreds are expected from a distance.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

LIST OF BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRETARIES. Branch No. 1 Windsor. J. M. Meloche
SECRETARIES.

2 St. Thomas. D. L. M. Egan
3 Amherstburg. H. W. Deare
4 London. ... Alex. Wilson
5 Erantford. ... Prof. J. A. Zinger
6 Strathroy. P. O' Keefe
7 Sarnia. ... John Langan
8 Chatham F. W. Robert
9 Kingston. ... J. Buggee
10 St. Catharines. P. H. Duffy
11 Dundas. ... Mathw Sheppard
12 Berlin. ... George Murphy
13 Stratford. ... Charles Stock
14 Galt. ... George Murphy
15 Toronto. ... John Skelly
16 Prescott. ... John Sheppard
17 Paris. ... John Sheppard
18 Niagara Falls. James Abbott
19 Ingersoll ... F. H. Doty
20 Maidstone. ... Peter Tiernan
21 St. Clements. Wm. Prendergast
RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

"21 St. Clements., Wm. Prendergast RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by Branch No. 3 C. M. B. A., of Lockport, August 17, 1880.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst our highly respected and honored brother, Lawrence McParlin, who departed this life Friday, July 39, 1889, at his residence in Lockport, New York; and Whereas, In the demise of our late brother this branch and the community in which he has long been a resident, a kind husband and an affectionate father, are called upon to mourn the loss of one whose record is beyond reproach, and by whose generosity he has

won a rememberance in the hearts of all who knew him; therefere
Resolved, That we extend to the widow and children of our late brother, in their sad affliction, our deepest sympathy.
Resolved, That the charter of this Branch be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be engrossed upon the records of this Branch; a copy thereof be presented to the widow, that they be published in the Daily Journal, and Daily Union of this city.

PAT. R. GRIFFIN.
OWEN CAIN,
GEO. A. WILBER,
MICHAEL BURKE,
Committee.
Niagara Falls, Ont., May 8, 1883.

Received from James Abbott, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 18, Niagara Fails, Ont., the sum of two thousand dollars, being the amount of Beneficiary due by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, on the death of my late son, John J. Connoily.

MARY CONNOLLY. Witness,
James Quillinan, Pres. Br. 18,
James J. Flynn.
SAM. R. Brown,
Sec'y Grand Council.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Under the present management of the International Throat and Lung Institute, those who unfortunately are suffering from Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis. Catarrh, Catarhal Deafness or any diseased condition of the air passages, can avail themselves of the advantage of receiving treatment by the Specialists of this Institute, which is acknowledged to be the best of the kind in America. In fact the only one where the above diseaves alone are treated. Consultations free. Also a trial of the Spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, Ex-aide Surgeon of the French Army. Those unable to come to the Institute, or see our surgeons, who visit all the principal towns and cities of Canada, can be successfully treated by writing, enclosing a stamp for a copy of our International News, published monthly, which will give you full particulars and references, which are genuine. Address, International Throat & Lung Institute. ine. Address, International Throat & Lung Institute,

173 Church Street, Toronto, or 13 Philip's Square, Montreal.

Pride of the Valley again to the front.

J. T. Burdick, of Highgate, town of Oxford, Elgin Co., says, after suffering with dyagepsia for five years he tried the PRIDE of THE VALLEY, and found a positive cure in three months. Many of my neighbors have met with the same result, and all that have used it join in saying it is the best Blood Purifier in the world. Positively removes all surplus bile, when all other medicines fail. For sale by all druggists.

Almost Incredible, Yet Absolutely True.

Almost Incredible, Yet Absolutely True.

A \$95 24-Stop Organ for Only \$19.75.

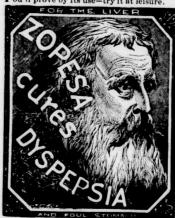
The offer made in the issue of our Weekly by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., is characteristic of the enterprise of this well-known manufacturer. He offers to you, a reader of our paper, one of his renowned latest style \$95 organs for only \$19.75, and delivers it free, all freight charges prepaid by him, at your very door. This offer must be accepted on or before 15 days after date of this paper; after that date the price will be \$95; therefore do not hesitate, but order at once. Every instrument guaranteed or money will be refunded with interest.

No manufacturer can show the amount of business transacted during the last four months that Mr. Beatty does. His shipments have been: December, 1,410 organs; January, 1,102 organs; February, 1,152 organs; March, 1,435 organs, besides some 544 planofortes. His factory is taxed to its utmost capacity, running day and night. He has the largest and most complete factory in America, no one deserves success more than Mayor Beatty, for he understands and caters to every wish of the music-loving populace, and has his reward in the world-renowned reputation which his incomparable instruments have attained.

T is only a fact all people should know— E verybody high, everybody low— A ll who, desiring their Teeth to look white, B rush with "TEABERRY" each morning,

each night.

E ach speck of Tartar will yield to its power,
R emoves instantly all substances sour;
R eally, you'll find it a very great treasure;
Y ou'll prove by its use—try it at leisure.



WHAT IT IS FOR.

WHAT IT IS FOR.

ZOPESA cures Indigestion.
It cures constipation,
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It is specially adapted to the Liver and stomach. CALL AT

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138 DUNDAS ST.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A BY-LAW was passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the city of London on the sixteenth day of April, A.D. 1883, providing for the issue of Debentures to the amount of \$175,000

for the purpose of paying the floating and other debt of the said Corporation not covered by Debentures issued under the authority of the Act passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty's reign initialed "An Act respecting the debt of the City of London," and that such By-law was registered in the Registry Office of the City of London on the

14th day of May, A.D. 1883. Any motion to quash or set aside the same, or any part thereof, must be made within three months from the date of registration, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the fourteenth day of May, 1883.

ALEX. S. ABBOTT,

CONSUMPTION.

MEDILL'S CHOLERA MIXTURE

Is one of the safest and most certain remedies ever brought before the public.

It professes to be a perfect antidote to that rapidly fatal class of diseases known as CHOLERA,

CHOLERA INFANTUM,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA,

SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND ALL

KINDRED DISEASES.

It has been known to arrest the disease when all hope of recovery seemed to fail, and bring about a speedy convalescene.

It is very desirable for every family to be provided with a bottle, as these diseases come on without warning, and prove fatal if not checked in time.

If Medit's Cholera Mixture does not act with magic effect as above stated, and prove itself to be the correct treatment for the above diseases, our agents are authorized to cheerfully refund the money, and if, as we are sure it will, prove itself to be an invaluable article, we ask you to tell your friends about it.

able article, we ask you all first class druggists about it.

For sale by all first class druggists and dealers in patent medicines.

JAMES MEDILL & CO.,

Proprietors, Brantford, Ont.



Best Dyes Ever Made. Best Dyes Ever Made.

27 FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. CA

DRESSES, COATS, SCARPET RACE,
YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RACE,
RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or
fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any
shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Searlet,
Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Glive
Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors.
Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will
color one to four ibs. of goods. If you have never
used Dyes try these once. You will be deligated.
Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any
color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples
and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps,
Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work.
Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only TENDERS FOR COAL

FOR THE Public Institutions of Ontario, 1883.

The Treasurer of the Province of Ontario vill receive Tenders, addressed to him at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and endorsed Tenders for Coal," up to noon of

TUESDAY, 15th MAY, 1883. for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions named (except as regards the A-ylum for Idiots, Orillia, where delivery is to be effected at the Midland Railway Station), on or before 1st July, 1883, viz.:

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

Hard coal—900 tons large egg size, 175 tons
stove size. Soft coal—400 tons.

CENTR 4L PRISON, TORONTO.

Hard coal—26 tons chestnut size, 74 tons
stove size. Soft coal—500 tons.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO. Hard coal-loo tons stove size. Soft coa

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.
Hard coal—220 tons egg size. 70 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—1,650 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON. Hard coal-250 tons small egg. Soft coal

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON! Hard coal—83 tons stove size, 22 tons chest-ut size. Soft coal—1,125 tons for steam pur-oses, and 75 tons for grates. N.B.—209 tons f the steam coal to be delivered at the umping house.

ASYLUM for IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

Hard coal-85 tons stove size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE. Hard coal-65 tons large egg size, 25 tons stove size. Soft coal-650 tons.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BEANTFORD. Hard coal—450 tons egg size, 150 tons stove ize, 10 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—10 tons

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.
Hard coal—300 tons large egg size, 25 tons
stors for grates.

stove size. Soft coal—125 tons for steam, 20 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the soft coal, and to defivered in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole supply specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted cheque for \$500, payable to the order of the Treatment of the tone of the surface of the sur

S. C. WOOD. Treasurer of Ontario Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 24th April, 1883. 257-4w

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIS."
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Loweli Carpet. Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell affilieted with the standard of the second PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Ma.

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