

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 5.

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

NO. 240

NOW

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.

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136 DUNDAS STREET.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

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 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 Killen Castle and other over-flowing country houses Mr. Forace 'lunket' gave his annual ball at Dunsany Castle, to which the beauty and the chivalry of many parts of England, Scotland and Ireland sent contingents." Such things happened last century in France 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 informant 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 devilry brewing by the clique of rascals who do the work of the English Government in Ireland. Since then reports have come from time to time started from London and from the Government circle in Dublin relative to "No. 1." This man is utterly unknown to 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 as a "feeler," to the effect that "No. 1" was likely to become an informer when arrested. 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 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, personally or by report, the English detective Talbot, the spy of 1838, the English detective who swore men into the revolutionary brotherhood to sell them afterwards, and who gained the confidence of his dupes by going regularly to Communion with them, he being a Protestant! Whoever Tynan is the English official have "worked him up" into a dramatic percentage for 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 first mover in the assassination club. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to find him brought out as an informer. 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."

Father Joseph Mooney, the rector of Newburg, N. Y., was listened to in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New York, on Friday night, when he told of the undying Catholicity of the Italians, priests and people. "You are good Catholics here in New York," said he, substantially. "Your city is numerically the greatest Catholic city in the world. Your faith and your works are known to the world. But do not think that you have not yet much to do. Do 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 of 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 life-time. It pervades all thought and all action. 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 pious piety and the religion of the Crucifixion, and professing the religion of the Crucifixion. Father Mooney further said, privately, that he had an opportunity of contrasting the actions of the French peasantry in the district of Aracchon with those of the Italians, and there was no doubt in his mind of the greater piety and faith of the Catholic Italians. While it would be gratifying to know that the countrymen of Prudentius were worthy of the traditions of the great Church of Bourdeaux, it is a satisfaction to know that the noisier and newspaper Italians are not the true representatives 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 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 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 statesmen continue to offer no better remedy than to lead Ireland still further off the Irish. Yet Ireland is an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and in the full enjoyment of equal rights, &c. So Europe has been taught to believe.

BLESSING THE BUILDING.

The 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 timely aid of these good Sisters. The amount of good done by such an establishment is almost incalculable, and is only exceeded by

THE INCREASING DEMANDS made at its portals for admission. These 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 voluntary labor of love in reclaiming the fallen. The expense entailed is somewhat large, and it is hard to turn a deaf ear to the supplications of the unfortunate, it is to be hoped that a sympathizing 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. Monsignor Fabre celebrated a Pontifical High Mass, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Grosjean, Charlebois, Deleclaire 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 Ottawa Catholic persuasion. A special choir from the parish of St. John Baptist 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 distance who wish to procure a neat Prayer Book may remit the money and 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 satisfaction.

SUBDEN DEATHS.—We deeply regret to be called upon to announce the death of two prominent citizens of London, Mr. B. W. Hamilton, accountant of the London Mutual Insurance Co., and Mr. Warren Rock, Barrister. The death of the former gentleman occurred on Saturday evening, and that of the latter at an early hour on Monday morning.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOPS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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 BROTHERS, 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 Catholics 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, God has repaid us a hundred fold.

Fully persuaded that the charity of the fathers still lives in the children, and wishing to secure for each one of you its merits and reward, we do not hesitate to make a new appeal to your charity to-day, O D. B. E. Although it is not for our diocesan work of ours, nevertheless it is worthy of our most lively interest, for it is in favour of a considerable portion of Our Dominion, for an object as patriotic as it is Catholic.

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 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 one day a standing danger for our colonists of the North-West.

Foreseeing this, the Catholic Bishops and missionaries of that immense territory ask themselves a question which is highly honorable to humanity as to the religion which inspires it. Is there no possible means of coming to the rescue of these poor threatened Indians? Would it not be possible to make them useful members of society?

And under the impulse of charity 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 professed their religion with the fervor of neophytes. It is to changing these wandering tribes into a civilized people, as to training them in labour, to economy, and to habits of civilization, the attempt has proved useless.

This, however, did not damp apostolic zeal. Having failed in 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. They have had the consolation to see these little Indian girls, brought up thus, separated from the influence of their tribes, become not only excellent christians but industrious trades-women and mothers whose families, accustomed 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 livelihood.

His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, after having given us a statement of the result of his work, made a remark which will be remembered by all: "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, Dear 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 rep therefrom immense riches of different 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 good work, one sprang into existence, and the other prospered, on our soil. Finally, if not we ourselves, some of our descendants will benefit by the hardships endured by these generous souls, and will praise and bless our charity upon earth, while 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 Indians, who are deprived of their resources 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 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 patriotism.

We will add another reason, which relates 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 missionaries, but also the gold of her marvellous charity. To-day, owing to the 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.

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 courage, energy and piety 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 practice of silence, humility and abnegation, to devote their lives to the salvation of the poor Indian. After spending a year in this blessed solitude, 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 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 God, and God alone, can make it fruitful.

Undoubtedly all our dioceses will be glad to contribute to this admirable good work. The poor will give cheerfully the mite which Our Lord prays 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 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: *Amor, I say to you, as long as you did it to me: Amen dico vobis, quoniam factis mihi hoc fratribus meis minimis, mihi facitis* (Mat. XXV. 40).

And, subjects the Gospel, the just, that is to say, those who shall have done with a merciful act, shall go into life everlasting; *justi autem in vitam eternam* (46).

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 Dec-2nd 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 Bishops, to be distributed by the bishops of the Province of Quebec to those of the North-West, who are engaged in securing a catholic 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:

In return, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Albert promises that a mass shall be held, those that are 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 church and first patron of Canada.

+ E.-A., Arch. of Quebec,
+ L.-F., Arch. of Three-Rivers,
+ JEAN, Bish. of St. G. de Rimouski,
+ ENOCARD, Bish. of Montreal,
+ ANTOINE, Bish. of Sherbrooke,
+ J.-THOMAS, Bish. of Ottawa,
+ L.-Z., Bish. of St. Hyacinthe,
+ DOM, Bish. of Chicoutimi,
+ N. ZEPHERIN, Bish. of Cythera, and
Vic. Apost. of Pontiac.

By their Lordships' command,
G. A. M. GUY, Secy. General.

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 Raymond, Caldwell and Harper, Messrs. Dronzole, Cox, Jones, Marchant and Dalton. The offertory was the baritone solo by Newkum, "Confirma, hoc Deus," Mrs. Cruickshank presided at the organ and Mr. B. Chadwick led the orchestra. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Mr. Bruyere, assisted by Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Walsh, as deacon and sub-deacon. After the Gospel Rev. Father Tiernan preached the most eloquent discourse on the Feast of Pentecost. The church could not have accommodated a

larger congregation. It is proposed to repeat 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 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 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 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. Fathers Campeau, Boucher, Leydon and Meyler. A solemn sermon was preached, the Rev. Geo. Bonillon, P. P., however, delivering a brief discourse, relating to the society's efforts in relieving the poor.

THE MUSICAL SERVICE was attractive, a full choir rendering Haydn's Grand Mass, under the baton of Mr. Stanislas Drapreau. Tenor and bass solos were given by Messrs. Breton and Gauthier, the latter gentlemen'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 English and French by the Rev. Father Brown, P. P., of Chelsea, and the Rev. 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 world," 1 John. 5. The Epistle of St. John, chap. 1, 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 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 warfare.

CROWNED WITH LAURELS, blessed by thousands, admired by all, they might well say this was a day of glory. It must not be a triumph of pride, however, for pride should be avoided. This world was a regular field of battle. We must battle continually against the enemies of Christ, and consequently the life of a Christian was one of incessant warfare. A Christian had enemies who fought against him continually in trying to gain Heaven. The great Apostle Paul, against whom all the world was opposed, had triumphed over his enemies. What were the enemies he had feared? He had feared that terrible enemy, lust of the flesh 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 household, those that we carried within ourselves, the Church had reason to watch and pray. Why, then, when there were so many dangerous enemies lurking about, did we wonder at so many turning people who feared they would do anything wrong, and give the foe an advantage? We had other enemies less dangerous, but who opposed anyone who tried to save their souls, those to whom St. Paul referred when he said "Whosoever 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 DANGEROUS.

It was only when they combined and united in societies to oppose the teachings of Jesus Christ were they to be feared. Those pious societies, 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 the meetings of faithful followers, for He had established that grand society, the church, and the church was supporting the glorious cause of Jesus Christ. 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

ACTS OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 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, while it was suffering from the blight of Cromwell's cruel rule. The great saint had established convents, Magdalen asylums and hospitals for the poor galleyslaves, while many seminaries, for the education of young priests, were founded through his efforts. Father Brown con-

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 prosperity.

PONTIFICAL BENEDICTION

was next pronounced by Bishop Duhamel, assisted by Vicar General Routhier, and Rev. Fathers Pallier, Bonillon and Sionne. 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 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 DRAWING 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 drawing of the winning tickets, will be held 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 send the duplicates to Rev. Thomas Cornyn, St. Peter's Palace, London, before the 15th of June.

724 H	187 F	573	283 D	208 I
14	340 L	324 B	335 D	626 F
223 D	282 W	91 D	952 G	839 H
917	324 B	410 C	308 C	347 K
597 E	430 C	592 B	152 B	177 L
414 B	430 C	592 B	653	861 M
198 K	378 L	681 D	589 F	553 J
194	310 K	417 D	164	127 H

THE LIGHT OF THE WEST.

Colonel Butler in last vol. of "Merry Eng-

land." 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.—*Tribune*.

"Yes, there was light far away in the West—out in the great ocean, far down below the sunset's farthest 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 cañons of snowy sierras; the maiden brought it into the homestead to be a future dowry to her husband, and a legacy to her children, and her ere fading night had passed from Ireland, the church of Patrick arose o'er all that vast new world of America, its crystal tide into the daybreak poured Atlantic, to where California flings wide her golden gate to the sunsets of the Pacific. Nearly 1400 years have passed away since, on the 17th of March, 431, Patrick passed away from the earth to Heaven. Empires have arisen, new languages have sprung up, new worlds have been born to man; but those fourteen faith which he taught the fire of Erin, and have spread like a wider horizon light he kindled. And if there be in the great life beyond the grave a world trumpet note to sound the *reville* of the army of the dead, glorious indeed must be a muster answering from the tombs of fourteen centuries to the summons of the apostle of the Faith.

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

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. Bernard McCabe, of Wawa, who, which occurred on April 29th at the age of 45 years. The deceased was afflicted for a long time and finally yielded to the insidious disease, consumption. His funeral took place from St. Augustine's Church on May 1st, and was largely attended by both Protestants and Catholics of the township, warmly manifesting the high esteem justly entertained for his many sterling qualities. He leaves a wife and six children, to whom we offer our heartfelt sympathy and earnestly hope that God may have mercy upon his soul.

CELEBRATED BELLS.

Those made at the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., appear to be in large demand, especially in the Dominion, 115,000 lbs. of copper and tin having been cast into bells since Jan. 1st. Nearly every township coming from Baltimore to Halifax has several bells destined for some church in Canada. Each one places 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 earthly cares can have but little thought for those of eternity.

TRIA HEC

Her soul was glowing with a sacred fire. Infaming all her heart with one desire. My Father, send me from thy throne above. One sure, safe guide to lead me to thy love.

TRUE TO TRUST.

OR 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 march of human existence seemed to pass with softer tread through the silent cloisters than among the scenes of ceaseless agitation and constant turmoil of the outer world.

TRIA HEC

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 embraced the sacerdotal career, and some years later was forced to fly from the relentless fury of those desperate men who, in the name of liberty, exercised so fearful a sway over the lives and properties of all whom their virtue or their rank marked out as objects of vengeance.

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MR. MOODY AS A MODEL.

MOODY'S METHODS MERELY EXCELLENCE

BORROWED FROM CATHOLICS—OUR TRUE

MODELS CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND IN THE

CATHOLIC TRADITION.

A correspondent of the Catholic Review, in its issue of April 23d, calls attention to the methods of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and adds that Catholics might draw it with profit from the principle "ut et ab hostis." "It is lawful to be taught by the enemy."

DOCTORS AND DIVORCE.

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One of the saddest proofs of the weakness of Protestantism to enforce morality is given in a recent number of the Congregationalist, a well-constructed Boston contemporary. It is an article on "The Doctors and Divorce," written by the Rev. Robert Nourse.

HOW TO SAY THE ROSARY.

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In order to recite the Holy Rosary with fruit it is well to follow the foundation. 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 that is revealed in the Holy Scriptures.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

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ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

Senor Francisco Javier Zaldua, 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, is in some others, is the same as to say that he was a bitter enemy of the Church.

WELL'S "ROUGH ON CORNS."

WELL'S "ROUGH ON CORNS."

WELL'S "ROUGH ON CORNS."

WELL'S "ROUGH ON CORNS."

WELL'S "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 still
A garden, girt with thorny hedges grew.
Wherein no flower bloomed but the pure white lily.

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 outward form and bearing, which brings him nearer to us for every-day use, is a real assistance to our devotion.

less numbers of idolaters. But the work, stupendous as it was, was not done, after all, only a part of the gigantic plan of spiritual conquest he had projected in his boundless ambition for the glory of God. He died at the comparatively early age of forty-six on the lonely island of San Juan, in sight of 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 month of the plan had been executed, to work his way home again by Russia, and to reconquer the North of Europe with the Catholic Church.

LAZY MONKS!

How They Wasted Their Lives in Inglorious Inactivity.

HOW THEY FOSTERED IGNORANCE IN THE "DARK" AGES, AND WHY THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TO-HUMANITY.
Lying books, coarse cartoons and vulgar pictures are made the convenient medium to slander and calumniate the monks of the middle ages, whose lives have been maliciously distorted, and whose works are almost uniformly belittled and ridiculed.
Lazy monks, forsooth! We are indebted to the Catholic Church and to the middle ages for all that we possess of ancient and classic literature, and of course, also for the preservation and multiplication 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.

OUR GREAT PLAGE SPOT.

One of the most striking facts in these 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 appear in the papers, all the proceedings seem clothed at first in a kind of grim and dour mockery; wedlock gaily entered into, and suddenly and as gaily disrupted; broken on the wrecked and wretched shores from the four corners of the world to some foul fest. But now that time is past. 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.

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 received at the main entrance by the Rev. Mother Superior and other members of the community. After some time spent in minutely examining and criticizing in 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 pianos, harps and organs. The hall, it may be remarked, was decorated in a most beautiful manner, with pots of natural flowers, geraniums, etc., while at intervals were suspended scrolls bearing suitable inscriptions of welcome and good wishes. When the distinguished party had seated themselves a little more at ease, the young 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 ladies, Miss Foley, 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 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 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 Emmonee 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 simplicity of manner, as well as of dress, are not incompatible with true gentility. The visitors took their departure leaving behind them a "red letter day" in the minds of the devoted daughters of the Venerable Mother Marguerite Bourgeois and their pupils.—Ottawa Citizen, May 7.

God's Providence.

On a certain occasion, after the celebrated Father Leung 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 very fine, but I cannot perceive the force of your arguments; I do not believe there is such a thing as Providence, for I receive none of its cares or benefits."
"What! are you such an unbeliever?"
"Ah, Father, facts are stubborn things; my wife and three children work hard, and have never injured any one; yet I am reduced to such distress by the failure of one 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 purpose?"
"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 obtain the whole 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, after a slight pause, "that there is something remarkable in this; but, still, how am I to meet my creditors, whom I owe \$25? How is Providence provided for that?"
"Listen. I believe you to be sincere, though unfortunate. Here are \$25, 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-wise Providence."
The poor man repented of his wicked intention, and we hope, ever continued to adore the Divine Providence.

The Sons of St. Ignatius.

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 its name 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 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 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.

4246 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Thomas Meyers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eucletic 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."

The Last of the Yankees.

"The sturdy descendants of the Puritans, 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 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 everywhere 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 25 more than births. Taking this report in connection with the steady emigration of the native stock to the West, and the immigration of Canadians and Irish into the State, the conclusion 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 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 seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

THERE is not and there cannot be, any smoking tobacco superior to the "Myrtle Navy" brand. A wrapper of higher appearance and higher price 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 power of the Virginia soil can produce nothing better, and no other soil in the world can produce as fine tobacco as that of Virginia.

STINGING Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchu-pain."

STINGING Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchu-pain." \$1.

BUCHU-PAIBA.

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney-Diseases. \$1.

The Catholic Record
 Published every Friday morning at 486 Richmond Street.
 Rev. JOHN F. COPPEY, Editor.
 THOMAS COPPEY, Proprietor.
 Annual subscription.....\$2 00
 Six months.....1 00
 Advertisers must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 28, 1879.
 DEAR MR. COPPEY—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to my subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its character or principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
 Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
 Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 18th Nov. 1882.
 DEAR SIR—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, who has been the journal and am much pleased with its content literary and religious character. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
 Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
 Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC 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 official sources he also learned that Sir John Norris, brother of Sir Thomas, President 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'Byrne'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 negotiations resulted in a mere temporary truce. During the truce, Sir John Norris, with his forces, arrived from England. His first encounter with O'Neill took place at Clontibret, where the Irish won a complete victory, and for the third time in that one campaign re-entered Monaghan. In 1596 three Spanish frigates brought arms and ammunition to the Irish chiefs, and in the same year O'Neill seized on Armagh.

In the spring of 1597 Lord Borlough replaced Russell in the deputyship and Sir John Norris in the chief command of the army. The new deputy, a brave and skillful soldier, resolved, by taking energetic meas-

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 Drumfinch on the Blackwater. In this battle, the lord deputy, the Earl of Kildare, Sir Francis Vaughan and Sir Thomas 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 Moath, took Mullingar and Maryborough, while in the far north Carrickfergus fell before the prowess of Macdonnell 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 Ireland. During the Christmas holidays of 1597 Ormond, who had been made Lord Lieutenant, proposed terms of peace to O'Neill. He himself visited O'Neill and O'Donnell at Dungannon for the purpose of concluding the negotiations. 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 pledged 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, in 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, the cavalry under the command of Sir Calisthenes Brooke and Captains Montague and Fleming, 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'Neill's skill and strategy, combined with the valor of his troops, terminated in a complete victory for the Irish, whose loss did not exceed 800 in killed and wounded, while the English, besides their commander-in-chief, lost 23 superior officers, and 1,700 of the rank and file left on the field. The victorious Irish likewise captured all the artillery, baggage, 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 mastery of all Connaught.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is a white elephant on the hands of the sectaries, particularly the Anglicans. From Kingston Dr. Wilson, an Anglican clergyman, wrote to the "bishop" of Ontario in reference to the Army. But the good bishop could do but little for his guidance. In his letter to Dr. Wilson the bishop makes some interesting observations. He begins by saying that he was horrified with much of what he saw in England of the Salvation Army. But then he adds that Dr. Wilson's testimony in favor of that body in Canada, or at least the Kingston contingent thereof, is so strong that he (the bishop) will not undertake to throw "a wet blanket on any movement having salvation for its object." We

are strongly of opinion that were Bishop Lewis to undertake the overwhelming of the Army with a wet blanket, that the instrument of punishment would be speedily removed to be applied to his episcopal self.

The following from the bishop's letter is refreshing:
 "You are quite right in giving prominence 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 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 of a great part of his flock, it will hardly permit his intervention.

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 1827. He made his classical studies at the little seminary of Poecigne, and immediately after his philosophy entered the novitiate 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 Oblates to become coadjutor to Bishop Tache, with the right of succession. The bulls raising him 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, *et. p. i.*, and in 1860, though suffering from a painful illness, hastened to the North West to take possession of his old mission of Isle a la Crosse, 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 can form no practical idea of the sufferings undergone by Mgr. Grandin and his fellow missionaries in reaching their distant homes. The ox-cart and snow shoe were their best modes of travel, but these often were unavailable. Nothing then remained but to traverse by the simplest and most primitive pedestrianism the vast solitudes of the prairie. How painful these voyages over cheerless wastes must have been we leave our readers to imagine.

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, coolness 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.

Upon the erection of the diocese of St. Albert in 1871, Mgr. Grandin became its first titular. Since that time he has had to exercise his zeal and jurisdiction over a well-defined territory. But this territory covers a vast domain extending from the Rocky Mountains in the West to the vicinity of Hudson's Bay in the east, comprising the whole of the districts

of Saskatchewan, English River, and Cumberland, besides that part of the district of York watered by the Churchill river. The wants of this immense diocese are keenly felt by the apostolic prelate who has it in charge. Mgr. Grandin has no other resources to meet these wants but the contributions of the society of the Propagation of the Faith, from 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 destruction, if something be not done to forestall 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 now, after the example of his Divine Master, but cherish them in their abandonment and misery. He has even devised a means of relieving 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 St. Albert last winter proceeded to Ottawa, where he has been throughout the session. His venerable form has now grown familiar on the walks and in the corridors of our splendid legislative edifices. He visits not the Parliament buildings to admire the eloquence of our famed debaters, nor to push through any scheme of personal profit. No, there is not a shadow of mystery about his movements in Ottawa. Any dread or apprehension which even the most prejudiced might entertain, vanishes at the sight of his frank and holy countenance. Ministers feel that it is not with a diplomatist they have to deal in the case of Mgr. Grandin, but with a sainted prelate, whose works and sufferings attest his zeal. May those who rule our national destinies fully understand the legitimate character of his requests, the purity of his intentions, and the excellence of his propositions. May they suffer 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. Grandin in his noble undertaking the Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec have, in a joint pastoral letter, ordered an annual collection at Pentecost throughout the Province in aid of the Indian schools of the North West. We trust that assistance from old Canada to Mgr. Grandin's good work will not be confined to this collection, but manifest itself in liberal contributions in every form calculated to promote the success 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 abandoned and suffering race.

RELIGIOUS PACIFICATION IN GERMANY.

The German press continues to discuss the advisability of abrogating the May laws. The ministerial press is disposed to say, whatever they may really think, that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican are not likely to be crowned with success. These journalists affirm that the autograph letters already interchanged between the Emperor and the Sovereign Pontiff have not advanced the solution of the difficulty, but admit that as

the correspondence is not yet absolutely closed it may lead to something final and definite. The action of the Holy See, a power entirely and essentially religious, having in view nothing but the best interests of German Catholics, must always be independent of Parliamentary agitation of every kind.

THE CARMELITE NUNS.

On the 18th of April last took place in Montreal a very solemn and affecting ceremony. On that day His Lordship Bishop Faber presided at the ceremony of the taking of the postulants' habit by Mlle. Garcean of Three Rivers, at the convent of the Carmelites, Hochelaga. There was a large attendance in the chapel, and all present were deeply impressed with the touching character of the ceremony they witnessed.

In connection with this happy occurrence *La Semaine Religieuse* remarks that the Carmelites first came to Canada in 1875, and were but five in number. They were enabled to found an establishment in this country through the generosity of a French Canadian lady, Mme. Fremont of Quebec, whose daughter belonged to the house of the order at Rennes, France, where she also died. Mme. Fremont bequeathed \$20,000 for the foundation of a Carmelite monastery in Canada. The number of Carmelite nuns at Hochelaga is now nine, of whom six are French 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 the year. Their first repast is taken at ten in winter, and at eleven o'clock in summer. Their work consists principally in cutting, and embroidery, in the making of wax figures, flowers and religious ornate-ments. The profits of their

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 the last twenty years at St. Hyacinthe.

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 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 themselves. 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 *en route*, 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 Emerson and Winnipeg the Irish societies should 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 a weary man, and we would give proof of that practical sympathy which is the best evidence of a desire to serve friends in affliction.

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 Choenselong: "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.

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

According to the annual report of the 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 students 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 theology formed one of the branches of learning, there were 21 Catholic institutions with 1,045 students, 18 Episcopalians, with 300 students, 18 Baptists with 991 students, 16 Presbyterian 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. If 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 directed from some vigorous central source and tend to the production of an united effect. Isolated labor in the good cause of christian education has been thus far the weakness of Catholic institutions of learning in the past. We will be happy indeed to chronicle the final and total disappearance of that weakness, which we shall be enabled to do when a national University, under the guidance 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 recreation to the North West. His Lordship after spending some days in Winnipeg will likely proceed to St. Albert with His Lordship Bishop Grandin, titular of that see. We wish both prelates a very pleasant journey, and the Bishop of Ottawa a happy return to his own flock.

We are announced Bishop of time been now conv... We are Hon. Mr. his resident tario. M whom met join in hon ences of cerning b tions, all Anglin h genuine an Catholic from St. J to his co countryme loss; will Catholic b ive of party... FO... The soc whose sen charge the portion of China, the china, Bir kingdoms Indis. A report of 1882, the society cor During the 19,242 adul of christian parentage. the missio Bishops, 61 native pri 1,679 catec chapels and... INFOR... We stand ation which be in a pos of late notis graphs in re phia conv the Preside Society, Mo to Philadel its proceedi statement. ing of the its Preside something Knowing v should be so proceedings spectable b convention tion of such of these pr estimation, Irish cause respectable Our count motherland selves but si ing individv served obsc we seek for tion know ety can be i representativ Montreal... SOB... The spirit on both si sorely trou McCloskey Alexander S Irish Nation Nothing but dressed by t will appare that reprin our Irish-ha small, have chasting th The truth Philadelphic sentative el of its proced of its concl sorest blow has ever yo of Mr. Sulli new Leagu credit on t Irishmen in love. Mr. of the high interested el over the Lec anti-Irish jo opportunity

PERSONAL.

We are happy to be enabled to announce that His Lordship the 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.

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.

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.

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.

confess, to extend our friend hearty congratulations on the honor paid him by his fellow-countrymen, and wish him long years to wear his well 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.

"We are amazed at our friends of the Free Press for giving place to the letter in Tuesday's issue signed 'Patrick O'Malley.' An Irishman could not write such a stupid epistle.

"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 exemption of persons.'

"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.

"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.

"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 up her ministrations.

"An exchange remarks that if one-twentieth part of the crime committed in that law-abiding centre of civilization—England—were found in the criminal statistics of Ireland, it would raise, throughout England, a howl and a shriek against those 'orrid Hirihs.'

"The Italian Duke of Talviati has issued a public address to all Italian Catholics, urging them to organize a pilgrimage to Rome for next autumn.

"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.

"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.

these young men was Dr. Barry, afterwards principal of St. Patrick's College, Melbourne. The other was Dr. Croke, the present archbishop of Cashel.

"We learn from Quebec that the vows 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.

"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 following extracts from a sermon by Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, one of his own household.

"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.

"I am no fanciful enthusiast, but the solemn examiner of historical 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.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Father Tom Burke, the eloquent Dominican is now in Rome.

The income the Pope could have from the Italian government, if he chose to take the money, is \$650,000.

The Cathedral in Puebla, Mexico, is the largest house of worship on the continent.

The Halifax Catholics have subscribed over \$8000 towards the construction of a college for the education of boys.

It is said that Archbishop Feehan will shortly proceed to Rome to arrange the preliminaries for the establishment of a Catholic university in Chicago.

The colored people of Chicago have organized themselves into a congregation, to be called St. Augustine's.

The Italian Duke of Talviati has issued a public address to all Italian Catholics, urging them to organize a pilgrimage to Rome for next autumn.

"We owe the Pope a demonstration which shall compensate him for so much suffering, and prove to him that the true Italy 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 received 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.

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.

attend the devotions of the triduum. When these are over they will depart as separately as they came.

How 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 English till he came to the United States.

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.

The parish of St. Finnan, Alexandria, Ontario, is to have a new church erected on the site of the present building. It will be built from the design approved by the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston.

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 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 decorations were beautiful and elaborate. Across the front wall of the building were strung high in the air a line of large-sized Union Jacks.

The St. Anne's band was in uniform, the special choir which assisted in the ceremony was composed of St. Joseph's, the Basilica and St. Jean Baptiste.

Expressions of delight could be heard on all sides at the magnificent view to be had from the site. Among those present were noted: ex-Speaker Blanchet, M. K. Dickenson, M. P., J. Tasse, M. P., Mr. Dahust, M. P., P. Baskerville, M. P., J. C. Tache, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Henderson, J. W. Peachy, Chairman of the Separate School Board, Mayor St. Jean, Ald. Conroy, Ald. Chabot, Ald. McDougall, Ald. Lazon, M. Starns, Stanislaus, Drapeau, M. Lecour, J. Christian, M. Quinn, C. 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 was accompanied by the following clergy, who assisted in the blessing of the stone: Very Rev. Vicar General Routier, Rev. Messrs. Nolen, Dawson, Sauve, Bousinneau, Cousineau, Magnan, Chapeau, Thieriau, Boucher, Griffin and Fournier.

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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 pastor of the parish, and other statements.

The silver trowel with which His Lordship made the Sign of the Cross on the stone, was neatly inscribed as follows: "Presented a Monseigneur, 6th May, 1883."

The offerings were next made, and a very large number of those present dropped different sums on the collection plate, and went through the ceremony of striking the stone.

The sermon was being made by the Rev. Eneas McD. Dawson, D. D., in the unavoidable absence of Rev. Father Ryan, of Montreal, who had been announced to preach the English sermon, took up a position on the foundation work, at the south east end, which was of greater altitude than any other portion of the wall.

While the offerings were being made the Rev. Eneas McD. Dawson, D. D.,

in the unavoidable absence of Rev. Father Ryan, of Montreal, who had been announced to preach the English sermon, took up a position on the foundation work, at the south east end, which was of greater altitude than any other portion of the wall.

This is no other than the House of God and the date of Heaven's genesis. In the commencement he spoke of the erection of the first temple in Jerusalem for the worship of the Most High.

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.

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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 PARSELL 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.

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 Stewart Parnell, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Moved by P. Baskerville, M. P., seconded by the Rev. R. M. Barrett, O. M. L., supported by the Hon. Senators Howland and O'Donohoe, and

Resolved, that this meeting of Irishmen 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.

2. Moved by Mr. Martin Battle, seconded 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. John Casey, and

Resolved, that an opportunity be afforded to the Irishmen of the neighbouring counties to unite with us in this national 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 up subscriptions, in your vicinity, which, with your own, please forward to the Treasurer at our earliest convenience, as the list closes on Saturday, 2nd June.

J. A. MACCABE, Chairman. F. R. LATCHFORD, Secretary. M. J. WHELAN, Treasurer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

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 by St. Bridget's Church, North Onslow, on St. Patrick's Day, for the Irish poor.

I have duly received your very kind and sympathetic letter, with the accompanying draft for fifty 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.

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 Providence.

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 fervently for them and for their institutions.

Praying that God may bless you and your charitable parishioners, I am dear Father Cadigan, Yours most faithfully, MICHAEL LOGUE.

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

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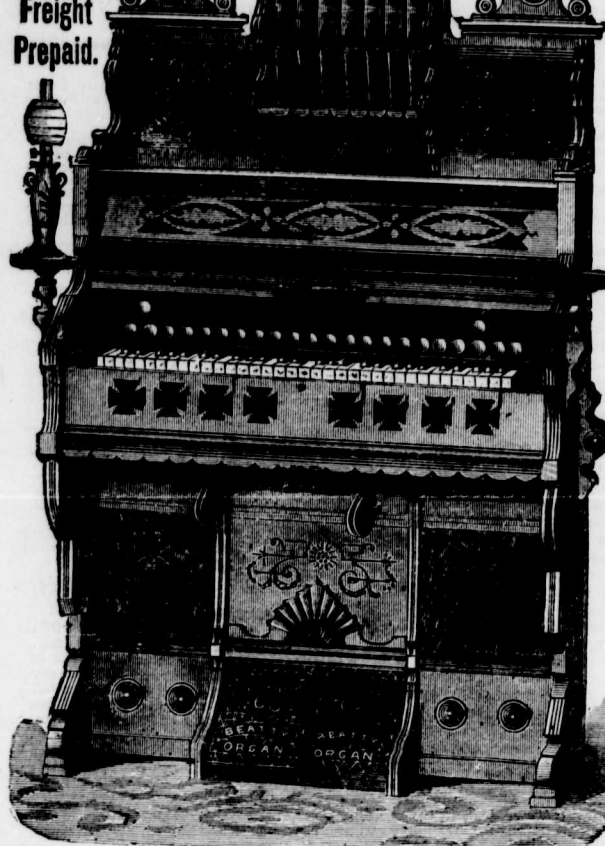
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INDEX TO DISEASES, COMPLAINTS AND ACCIDENTS WHICH HAGGARD'S YELLOW OIL IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

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Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLOSE, DEPT FOR DELIVERY. Lists various routes and times.

BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED. Toronto, 1880, Montreal, 1880 and 1881.

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are— Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Canada packet, via New York

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

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CAUTION! EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy IS MARKED T. & B.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

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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 Phoenix 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 wretches, Delaney and Caffrey, at their trial on the 23rd inst., both pleaded guilty unadvisedly, and 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 murder. I plead guilty."

The judge explained to him that this really amounted to a plea of innocence. Delaney then formally pleaded guilty, and 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 to the park I could not get away. I saw the murderers committed to the carriage, and 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 no body else. I saved Judge Lawson's life at the risk of my own, and was put on to shoot him by Mulvey and Brady. The 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 and indignation.

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. Foster, Earl Cowper and others. It says plainly that the confession of Patrick Delaney was made for a definite purpose; that it resulted from an agreement and that the pretence of sentencing him to death was the merest farce. Its 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, whom government is anxious to convict.

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. It is probably the consideration which induced him to confess and add his testimony to that of Carey in order to facilitate Timothy Kelly, whom government is 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 week of the late Gerald Fitzgerald, sub-sheriff, executed ten writs of ejection for possession of houses and land in the townland of Cloughleigh, near Golden, on the property of J. Weldon Cragh. The usual command of Sub-sheriff 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 only refused to surrender, but the sub-sheriff, after waiting on several hours, marched out of Cloughleigh 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 still in existence on the property, and the greatest excitement prevails in the district. The Land Corporation, who place caretakers on the several farms, do not cultivate the land and herd the cattle thereon.

Dublin, May 14.—Joe Brady, convicted of participation in the Phoenix Park murders, was hanged at 8 a. m. He was the first man hanged for an intended walk-out crime. A vast concourse gathered on the side the prison yard, at 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, and 6.35 Canon Kennedy, of St. James's Church, and Father O'Reilly administered the sacrament to the prisoner in the prison chapel. All three remained praying until the arrival of Marwood, the hangman. Brady submitted quietly while his arms were being pinioned, and walked slowly and unflinchingly to the scaffold. The black flag, indicating that the execution had taken place, was hoisted over the prison at three minutes past eight. Almost immediately a hearse and coach with the 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, and replied:—"Don't be foolish; do you think I am a fool?" It is stated his mother threatened to disown him if he gave the government information. A wreath of flowers was received by Brady, to which 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 the prison. One of the last things he did was to write a letter to the editor of the Standard, in which he stated that he carried a prayer-book in his hand to the scaffold, and was thoroughly resigned and firm. Brady was dressed in the same clothes he wore during the trial. It is estimated the crowd outside the jail numbered 10,000. It is said the throng was greater than any of those which collected when executions were public. At the moment the black flag was seen over the jail, the cry was raised, "Hats off!" and every head was uncovered. The crowd shortly 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 receipt of price, \$2.50, postage paid.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN

Addresses the Irish People of Chicago—British Tyranny Arraigned—A Demand for Self Government. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the 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 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 Irishmen. "I have known what it is to have enemies," said the speaker. "It is not, however, that I should say that many who became my enemies were mistaken in their impression of the circumstances, but that I should say that many of my warmest friends, for those who remain my enemies of any man of my race, become only that indifference which becomes a security of respect for the subject. Proceeding to other subjects, he said: "The convention which assembled at Philadelphia was the largest representative body which ever came together in America to deliberate upon the condition of Ireland 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 studious behavior, American in the wide view it took of political ideas, American in that it was and probably was the first to give its approval to the constitution and laws of the United States, and in its desire to extend the principles of that constitution and the blessings of those institutions to its enslaved mother-land."

He contended that the enthusiastic approval of the entire American people to the constitution and laws of the United States, and in its desire to extend the principles of that constitution and the blessings of those institutions to its enslaved mother-land. He contended that the enthusiastic approval of the entire American people to the constitution and laws of the United States, and in its desire to extend the principles of that constitution and the blessings of those institutions to its enslaved mother-land.

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BRANTFORD LETTER.

Arrangements are all complete for the opening on Sunday next, the programme of which you published last week. Tickets were distributed to few 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.

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 never rallied. He was about 23 years of age. His father was buried here but a few weeks ago.

Mr. Michael McGard died on Wednesday 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 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. NATR.

CHATHAM LETTER.

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 incessantly 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 escorted to the church by their teachers Mr. O'Hagan, Miss McElroy, and Miss Dunne. The reverent deportment and pious decorum of the children were indeed 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 eyes 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 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 important. 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 vows made by their sponsors 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 carefully 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 eternity.

A very successful mission came to a close in Bothwell last Friday evening. Three masses were celebrated in the 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 St. Basil's College and Montreal Seminary, and though but a short time has elapsed since their ordination yet they both preach with marked ability, eloquence and pathos.

During the mission our choir sang remarkably well. On Tuesday evening a quartet by Messrs. Dillon and Murdoch and Messrs. Bevan and Russell 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 parishes, 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 regular attendants of the Catholic Church of this parish. Mr. John Reid, a well-instructed gentleman of Alvinston, was baptized very form of heresy and was pronounced on Monday, April 2nd. Three others, Miss Lizzy Armstrong, Miss Mary and Messrs. Dewey and Noble of Wardville, 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 which takes place here before harvest. The Grand Union will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates, and 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
2 St. Boniface.....L. M. Egan
3 Amherstburg.....H. W. Deane
4 London.....J. M. Meloche
5 Brantford.....Prof. J. A. Zinger
6 Stratroy.....P. O'Keefe
7 Kingston.....John Langen
8 Chatham.....F. W. Robert
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10 St. Catharines.....H. Doty
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12 Berlin.....George Lang
13 Stratford.....Charles Stock
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15 Port Hope.....John Kelly
16 Prescott.....John Gibson
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18 Ingersoll.....F. H. Doty
19 Middlebury.....John Sheppard
20 St. Clements.....Wm. Prendergast

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

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

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst our highly respected and honored brother, Lawrence J. Dwyer, who departed this life Friday, July 30, 1883, 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 REMEMBRANCE IN THE HEARTS OF ALL WHO KNEW HIM; THEREFORE RESOLVE THAT WE STAND TO THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF OUR LATE BROTHER, IN THEIR SORROW, OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY.

Resolved, That the chart 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 sent to the widow, that they be published in the official organs of the Association, and in the Daily Journal, and Daily Union of this city.

PAT. R. GRIFFIN,
OWEN CAIS,
GEO. A. WILDER,
MICHAEL BURKE,
Committee.

Received from James Abbott, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 18, Niagara Falls, 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. Conroyly.

Witness,
James Quillman, 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, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other pulmonary diseases 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."

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It has been known to arrest the disease when all hope of recovery seemed to fail, and bring about a speedy convalescence. It is very desirable for every family to be provided with a bottle of this medicine, as it can be used without warning, and prove fatal if not checked in time.

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FOR THE Public Institutions of Ontario, 1883.

TUESDAY, 15th MAY, 1883.

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ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

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