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and the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

# Catholic Record.

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

**VOL.** 6.

## FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

**NO**. 301

#### CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting The platform makers, however, succeeded and better finished gar-ments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., Written for the "Catholic Record."

In Memoriam. Apple blossoms, white and red Were just unfolding over head, Noother blossom dared to show, But by yon peaceful water's side, Above the pure and tranquil tide Spring's first green, tender grasses grow.

The air was still, the sky was bright, A tranquil, dreamy, golden light Lay on the world—the distant hill, The valleys fair that lay beneath. The white walls wore a royal wreath, That rose beside us, strong and still. A robin from yon maple tree Poured forth his joyous melody. It was a simple strain, and yet As we two stood and listened there Heaven's music seemed to fill the air, 'Twas hope and joy to music tet.

The sunbeams smile on yonder hill.
The robin warbles sweetly still,
But now, no more the melodies
Of joy and hope join in his strain,
But with a wailing note of pain
From the green maple tree he cries.

Bright roses red are blushing nigh, But I have seen a fairer die, The gold adonts blossoms near, And drooping o'er its graceful stem, Oh, weave it for my diadem, Love bleeding lies, sad image dear.

The delicate clematis blows Pure and white as winter snows, Deadly fair it seems to me, Her check was not less cold and pale Underneath its shrouding veil, Alas, that I should live to see!

The sweet alyssium and the clove, The honeysuckle's fragrant grove, The crimson lipp'd chrysantieum, All blooming gay and gorgeously, And yet this garden seems to me A desert place of grief and gloom.

O lovely flowers, ere yet even one Of you had opened to the sun A fairer flower was blooming here! No rose could emulate her cheek. Or tender, blue myos'tis seek. To match her eyes, so sweet and clear.

Her heart, a lily pure and white, Unfolded in the morning light Ofinnecence and love and truth, But cruel death came down and gave That beauteous blossom to the grave In its sweet summer time of youth.

Yet no, ah! not in the cold earth Lies that sweet soul of heavenly birth, Lies that sweet soul of heavenly birth,
For the divine, eternal king
Has taken it with tender care
To blossom in his garden fair,
Thro' heaven's glad, perpetual spring.
Lowe, P. Q. E. C. M.

The democratic national convention which began its sittings in Chicago on the Sth inst, had been looked to with very great interest by politicians of all shades of opinion in the United States and by a large portion of the people of this country. That the republicans had nominated their ablest man for the Presidency is universally conceded and the necessity therefore of a careful choice on the part of the democrats became all the more apparent. So long as there seemed to be any probability of Gov.

The following are choice specimens of political buncombe:

"We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commerce has been left of democratic rule by a and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag with the government in its dealings with the government in its dealing with one clearly called for:

"Under a period of democratic rule by and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of republican rule and policy our merchant in the democratic rule and policy our merchant in the clearly called for:

"Under a period of democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of republican rule and policy our merchant in the democratic rule and policy our merchant in the democratic rule and policy our merchant in the democratic rule and policy Mr. Tilden would on no account accept the honor, the courage and hope and enthusiasm of the democracy suffered serious diminution. The managers of the Cleveland wing at once set to work to secure for their favorite the first place on the ticket and their success is no doubt due to the skilful leadership they were enabled to bring into the field against the divided councils of their opponents. A graceful act of the convention was the passage of the resolutions eulogizing Tilden and Hendricks,

the candidates of 1876: Resolved, 1. That this convention has read with profound regret and admiration the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, expressing the over-powering and providential necessity which constrains him to decline the nomination for the highest office in the gift

of the American people.

2. That though fraud, force and violence deprived Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks of the office conferred upon them by the democratic party of the nation in 1876, they yet live and ever will live first in the hearts of the democracy of the country.

2. That this convention expresses the nation's regret that this same lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability, which cleansed and purified the city and state governments of the great Empire state, cannot new be turned upon the Augean stable of national fraud and corruption so long and so successfully inaugurated and maintained by the republican party at

4. That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and that the chairman of this convention appoint a committee whose duty it shall be in the name of the convention to forward or present the same to the Hon, Samuel J. Tilden

much more difficult. The various hostile interests which such a document must seek to conciliate were this year each more than ever determined to secure some exclusive expressions of approval. faction of the convention, in evading explicit condemnation of any set of views on trade and tariff questions. Those portions of the document most interesting to us are the clauses bearing on these questions, or monopolies, Chinese immigration, common schools and the protection of American citizens abroad. On the tariff question the platform declares:

"The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain decree of justice, that all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economically administered government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the attempt to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increase of cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the tederal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing "The process of reform must be subon articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the internal revenue, is a war tax and so long as the law continues, the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as congress may from time to time grant such soldier, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury."

In the resolution favoring reciprocal The system of direct taxation known

In the resolution favoring reciprocal trade relations with American countries

liberty.
We favor honest civil service reform

and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, the sep-aration of church and state and diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.
While we favor all legislation which

will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property, as defined by law. Strong ground is taken against Chinese

and other foreign pauper immigration: In reaffirming the declaration of the democratic platform of 1856 that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been the cardinal principles of the democratic faith," we, nevertheless, do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the cit-izenship which our laws confer. Ameri-can civilization remands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed. the great woes upon our country have come of imported labor. Our fathers made this land the home of the free for all men appreciating our institutions, with energy enough to bring themselves here, and such we welcome; but our country ought never to be a bazaar-house for the deportation of the pauper labor of the other countries through government aid, or the importation of the same kind of labor as an instrument by which capital can debase American workingmen and women from the proud position they now occupy by competing with them The reading of the resolutions elicited round after round of hearty applause.

The framing of a platform was a work

The framing of a platform was

of providing for American labor. This evil, like all others that find birth in the cupidity and selfishness of man, labor demands should be redressed by law. Labor has a right to demand a just share of the profits of its own production."

Monopoly is vigorously condemned in the following resolutions:

such quantities only as are needed for cultivation and improvement by all. Therefore we view with alarm the ab-sorption of these lands by corporations and individuals in large areas, some of them more than equal to princely domains, and demand of congress to apply appropriate remedies with a stern hand, so that the lands of the people may be held by the many and not by the few.

few.

Resolved, That the public lands of the nation are held by the government in trust for those who make their homes in the United States, and who mean to become citizens of the republic, and we protest against the purchase and monopolization of these lands by converting. olization of these lands by corporations and the alien aristocracy of Europe.

The protection of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad is resolutely insisted on:

The democratic party insists that it is The democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and natural-ized, at home and abroad, and, to the ized, at home and abroad, and, to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every Amer. of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof: An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried under her flag, and can only be tried therefore on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for

any such act.

able climates and teeming soils; despite the freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in the old world mon archies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing, standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the markets of the

"Instead of the republican party's British policy, we demand on behalf of the American democracy an American policy. Instead of the republican party's discredited scheme and false pretence of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the democracy treedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peac and fruits of liberty."

Such are the main features of the de claration of principles on which the democracy appealed to the American nation. It is not, however, the platform but the personnel of the Presidential ticket that is looked to by the vast ma. jority of the people. The choice of the convention has fallen on Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The ticket has many ele ments of strength, but in certain regards is weakly enough. Mr. Cleveland is not by any means as strong in his own state as his friends would have the public at large believe. The probability is that a third ticket with Gen. Butler, of Mas achusetts, will be put in the field which will draw a large vote from both parties.

The balloting in the democratic convention resulted as follows:

| FIRST BALLOT.                 |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Cleveland                     | 5    |
| Bayard                        | 1    |
| Thurman 8                     | 9    |
| Randall 8                     | 0    |
| Macdonald 5                   |      |
| Carlisle 2                    | 7    |
| SECOND BALLOT.                |      |
| Cleveland                     | 3    |
| Hendricks 4                   | 51   |
| Bayard 8                      | 11   |
| McDonald                      |      |
| Randall                       |      |
| Thurman                       | 4    |
|                               |      |
| Total8:                       | 20.  |
| The number of votes necessary | to : |

choice was 547. The nomination was made unanimous amid intense enthusiasm. Mr. Hendricks was unanimously

selected as the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Cleveland is sketched by a friendly critic in these terms:

friendly critic in these terms:
Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell,
Essex county, N. J., March, 1837. When
he was quite young his parents removed
to Fayette, Onodaga county, N. Y. At
the age of 15 he was sent to the academy
at Clinton, Oneida county, but his studies
there were of short duration. When 16
years old he was obliged to accept a
position as clerk in a country store, but
soon after was offered and accepted a
position as teacher in the New York position as teacher in the New York asylum for the blind, where he remained for one year. He next entered upon for one year. He next entered upon the study of law at Buffalo, and was admitted to practice in 1859, and in 1862 was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county, in which position, although but 25 years old, he displayed great ability. In 1865 he was nominated by the Democrats for district attorney, but was defeated by the Republican nominee by a small majority. In fall of 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie county and in 1874 mayor of Buffalo, receiving very many Republican votes.

very many Republican votes.

By a liberal exercise of the veto power by a neeral exercise of the veto power he was the means of defeating many corrupt municipal jobs originating in his own as well as the Republican party, and by the utmost care and vigilance he saved to the taxpayers many thousands of dollars, which, if he had performed his duties less conscipriously wight have duties less conscientiously, might have been ruthlessly squandered. When a successor was to be selected for Gov. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Cleveland was only men-tioned as a possible candidate. Cornell had incurred the bitter hate of his former friends and patrons of the Stalwart wing of the party by abandoning them during the first months of the Garfield administration, and they determined to crush him. In this they had no doubt the support of President Arthur. Secre-tary Folger was selected as the Stalwart candidate. His nomination was secured candidate. His nomination was secured by a most disreputable use of the machine and forged proxies in the nominating convention. When the public fully understood the matter the indignation was great. Two of the nominees for State offices on the same ticket with Folger withdrew, refusing to accept nominations which they had reason to believe were inspired by fraud. The Republican leaders were thrown into consternation. The Democrats responded by nominating Grover Cleveland, and by nominating Grover Cleveland, and his election over Mr. Folger was one of the most remarkable events in American politics. He carried the State by a majority of 196,000, almost every county giving

him a majority.

Mr. Cleveland's rank at the bar is a high one. He is careful and methodical as a business man, which, united to his faculty of going to the bottom of all questions, gives him the principal elements essential to success in his profession. He presents his case well and closely, whether the argument is made before a court or a jury, but does not in-dulge in any exhibition of pyrotechnics. His vocabulary is ample, but not over-whelming or exhaustive, as is so often the case with professional legal talkers. He is a hard worker, and a large, reliable and commanding practice is his reward. Mr. Cleveland is a large man, somewhat above Creverand is a large man, somewhat above the medium height, with a strong though not a particularly striking face. He has dark, penetrating eyes and heavy eye— brows. His movements are deliberate and dignified, but devoid of the heaviness which sometimes accompanies men of his type. He is not a rich man, in spite of his frugal bachelor habits. He does much free legal work for poor clients, and has a way of assisting them which, though most creditable to his conscience, does not put money in his purse. He is also a liberal benefactor of all the charities of Buffalo, a city pecu-liarly active in this work. Mr. Cleve-land's strength as a candidate is due to his strong conservatism, his unsullied character, his sympathy with straight-forward, business methods in politics,

one of the small band of democrats who sustained President Johnson's course during the famous reconstruction period. In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana, and, in 1876, nominated for the Vict-Presidency. Elected to this

His Lordship Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, accompanied by Father Heenan visited St. Joseph's Church, Macton, on the 3rd inst. A very large number of elegantly equipped carriages filled with the elite of the congregation, and also a number of horsemen, went to St. Clemens, a flourishing parish a short distance from Macton, presided over by the Rev. Father Gehl, to accompany His Lordship to their church, at which place they arrived about 6.30 p. m., after a very pleasant drive. His Lordship was met at the church by an immense congregation who had collected 6.30 p. m., after a very pleasant drive. His Lordship was met at the church by an immense congregation who had collected to greet him. After visiting the priest's residence he went immediately to the church where he was received at the door by the pastor, Rev. F. P. O'Reilly, and proceeded at once to make the episcopal examination after which he gave the Papal Benediction to those present and then proceeded to examine the children who had been preparing to to receive confirmation, under the supervision of the pastor, for some time previous. After an exhaustive examination by His Lordship, Father Heenan, Father Foester and Father Gebl, His Lordship, in addressing the children, expressed himself as being very highly pleased with the results of the examination and paid a high compliment to their pastor, teacher, and parents and to themselves for the thorough manner in which they had answered the many questions put to them and for their knowledge of the Christian doctrine; he was glad to find that he was not under the necessity of turning away even one candidate out of ninety-six persons. His Lordship dwelt at some length on the importance of Catholics thoroughly educating their children in the truths of their religion and eloquently portrayed the benefits to be derived therefrom.

portrayed the benefits to be derived therefrom On Friday morning, after the masses by the several priests in attendance, Father Gehl was the celebrant of the mass at which His Lordship administered the sacwhich His Lordship administered the sacrament of Confirmation to the several candidates, 96 in number, amongst whom were a number of adults. The following clergy assisted at the very impressive ceremony: the pastor, Rev. Father O'Reilly, Father Heenan, of Hamilton, Father Foester, of New Germany, Father Doherty, of Arthur, and Father Heitman of Listowell. The sponsors for the candidates were Mr. John Rafferty, of Buffalo, and Miss Mary McCormack, of Macton. After Confirmation His Lordship addressed the children in appropriate terms, explaining to them many things necessary for their welware both in this life and the life to come. He exhorted them to be on their guard against the many temptations that would beset them during life and that would beset them during life and advised them to be aware of intoxicating liquors and the many scandals arising from

the abuse thereof.

He afterwards addressed the people of the congregation present, and dwelt at length and in eloquent language on their duties as Catholics, on the duties they owe to God, to their pastor, to themselves and their children. He complimented them on the fine church which their faith, charity and seal, had reight and the flower of the control of th on the line church which their faith, charity and zeal had raised up to the glory of God, of which they might well be proud, for it was more than he expected to find in a place where they labored under many disadvantages. He also touched eloquently on the necessity of attending at Mass regularly and of receiving the Blessed Sacrament frequently. He not track on Sacrament frequently. He next spoke on the duties we owe to our neighbor in the matter of doing justice to each other and hoped that there would be brotherly love amongst them all and that any trouble that might arise between families or neighbors would be settled amongst themselves without going to law courts or causing scandal and injury, and his remarks on this subject were listened to so attentively and given with so much zeal and fervor and so forcibly, that no doubt they will have a salutary effect. An address was then presented to His Lordship by the prominent men from Macton and Drayton. The address was couched in very touching language and was expressive of the people's love, loyalty and esteem, to which his Lordship made a most cloquent reply, thanking the people for the address and also for the sentiments therein contained and sincerely thanked them again for the many evidences of their

good faith and charity.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE FICNIC.

The sixth annual picnic in aid of the House of Providence, Dundas, attracted a large crowd during Dominion day, and, large crowd during Dominion day, and, like all its predecessors, it was a success in every particular. It is true that there was not as large a crowd present as on some former occasions, but the arrangements nevertheless were perfect in every way and those who extended more than the place of the Duchess of Sossa, who arrived too late. The whole solemnity was conducted with forward, business methods in politics, his exceptional standing with the independent, reform element the country over, and in his ability to inspire people with the belief that he may be trusted to do nothing for purely partisan purposes, and, if elected, his friends claim he may be trusted to expose jobs, turn out and keep out theeves, and give the country a manly, conservative administration of his own.

Mr. Hendricks is a well-known democratic politician. He sat in the United States Senate during the war and was one of the small band of democrats who

office he was, like Mr. Tilden, who had been chosen President, made a victim of the celebrated count out.

\*\*PASTORAL VISITATION.\*\*

PASTORAL VISITATION.\*\*

His Lordship Bishop Carbery, of Ham ilton, accompanied by Father Heenan visited St. Joseph's Church, Macton, on the 3rd inst. A very large number of elegantly equipped carriages filled with the elite of the congregation, and also a number of horsemen, went to St. Clemens, a flourishing parish a short distance from Macton, presided over by the Rev. Father Gehl, to accompany His Lordship to their church, at which place they arrived about 6.30 p. m., after a very pleasant drive. His Lordship was met at the church by an interpretation of the Catholic Mutual Benevo-lend the Catholic Mutual Benevo-lend to St. Joseph's Church, Macton, on the 3rd inst. A very large number of horsemen, went to St. Vincent de Paul Society, of Hamilton. The election was a lively one, and at the close of the polls it was announced that Mr. Hourigan was the successful candidate, having polled 561 votes to Mr. Arland's 302. Majority 259. Mr. Hourigan was then presented with the cane, and returned thanks in suitable cane, and retur sented had made throughout the Province during the past year, about half a million dollars having been expended in benefits to worthy members. Throughout the day the good Sisters of St. Joseph were unremitting in their attention to visitors, and scores took a look through the institution and were loud in their praises of the manner in which it is kept. Meals were served during the day in the House at 25c each, and all who partook of them were abundantly satisfied. Father Feeny, who had charge of the demonstration, was most untiring in his efforts to please, and to his exertions the great success of the outing may be attributed.

The drawings for the several valuable articles put up, created a good deal of interest.

The drawings for the several valuable articles put up, created a good deal of interest. The splendid picture of Bishop Carbery was won by Mrs. Mahony, of Hamilton; the bride doll (St. Augustine's table) was drawn by Miss M. A Macdonald, of Dundas; Miss Levis, of Hamilton, won the bride doll of St. Patrick's table; Mr. Chas. McCardel, of Dundas, won the hammock, and a huge cake was carried off by Mr. Dermody, of Hamilton.

The clergymen present were: Very Revs. Dean O'Reilly, Chancellor Keough, Rev. Fathers P. Lennon, Brantford; Slaven, Oakville; Feeney, Dundas; J. Lennon and Bergman, Hamilton.

#### BOOKS FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR.—I have carefully examined Saditer's Dominion Catholic First and Second Readers, also the Dominion Speller, and I consider them the best books of the kind I have yet seen. If the Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers prove as good as the First and Second, I would unhesitatingly recommend the Dominion series of Readers for adoption in our Separate Schools. The Speller is a complete book, and very suitable for Catholic Schools, Besides the Readers, we require a suitable Grammar, Geography, and History, and in regard to books on mathematics, it would be advisable to adopt the same as is used in public schools. It is certainly time we had a uniform series of textbooks in our separate schools, and hoping, Mr. Editor, you will lend your valuable assistance in attaining this object, I remain Yours sincerely, London, June 27, 1884. Say R. Brown. Yours sincerely, London, June 27, 1884. Sam. R. Brown.

#### Archbishop Ryan's Reception.

The Archiepiscopal residence on the north side of the Cathedral, Philadelphia, is being thoroughly refitted for the occupancy of the newly-appointed Arch-bishop Ryan. The interior and exterior of the building is being repainted, and the rooms are in the hands of the upholsterers. It is not definitely known when the new prelate will arrive in Philadelphia, but he is not expected within a week. He has completed his preparations to leave St. Louis, but has not, as yet, received the Pallium from Rome. He may, however, come before he receives it, as it is thought that he has heen atherwise efficielly, partially the period of the preceives it as it is thought that he has heen atherwise efficielly, partially the period of the preceives it as it is thought that he has heen atherwise efficielly partial. been otherwise officially notified. It is understood that he will be tendered a formal reception by the Catholic people of the city soon after his arrival. The clergy and theological students have already begun the rehearsal of the ceremonies prescribed for the installation of a new Archbishop.

#### A Royal Convert.

Paris, Friday evening—Prince Henry Von Hanau, son of the Elector and Land-grave of Hesse-Cassel and grand nephew of the Emperor of Germany, was yester-day received into the Catholic Church, by the Papal Nuncio, in the Chapel of the Nunciature. The Prince was to have hat for his sponsors Queen Isabella II, and the Count Von Steenhuvfe, but the former being absent in Madrid had the strictest privacy, very few laymen being present. At ten o'clock Prince Henry, accompanied by his God-father, knelt down at the door of the chapel, which, when opened, disclosed to view the Nuncio, arrayed in full Pontificals, and at the head of his clergy. The offici-ating clergyman then read the Nicene that they are utilized to the best possible advantage. As one ascended the hill he was struck by the magnificent display of booths. These were controlled by the ladies of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Augustine's Sodalities. The young ladies presiding here were most crutteous and attentive, and disposed of a great deal of refreshments of verious kinds.

The amusements provided were heartily enjoyed by those taking part. A football match between two picked elevens created a good deal of interest, and the players could not have entered more heartily into the spirt of the play had

While the moon her watch is keeping

But hark! now across the moonlight, Through the warmness of the Jane night, From the tall tree? Istening branches Comes the sound, sustained and holy, Of the passionate melancholy Of a wound which singing stanches.

Oh, the eestacy of sorrow
When the music seems to borrow
From the thought of some past lover
Who loved vainly all his lifetime,
Till death ended peace and strife-time
And the darkness clothed him over!

Oh, the passionate, sweet singing, Aching, gushing, throbbing, ringing, Dying in divine, soft closes, Recommending, waxing stronger, Sweet notes, ever sweeter, longer Sili the shining wakes the roses.

Quoth the roses to the singer;
"Oh, thou dearest music-tringer,
Now our sleep so sweetly endeth,
Teil us why this soy so sad seems,
When the after is full of glad dreams,
And the bright moon o'er us bendeth."

Sang the singer to the roses:
"Love for you my song discloses,
Hence the note of grier it borrows."
Quoth the roses, "Love means pleasure,
Quoth the singer, "Love's own measure
Is its pure attendant sorrows." [Philip Bourke Marston, in Harper's Mag-azine for July.

GENERAL SHERMAN AT COLUMBIA.

An Episode of the Late War.

BY CHRISTINE FABER.

For Redpath's Weekly.
On the night that—during the Civil War-Columbia, South Carolina, was burned, the sixty scholars of the Ursuline Convent in that city were grouped to-gether in one of the lower rooms of the institution awaiting orders from the Lady Superioress, Madame Lynch, sister of the late lamented Bishop of Charleston. Early in the day, General Sherman had

Early in the day, General Sherman had given to her his written pledge to spare the Convent, and, relying upon this promise, no provision was made for the removal of either pupils or nuns. And people in the vicinity, having heard of that pledge, sent to the Convent many of their valuables for safe keeping.

When the city was fired, and flame after flame sont its luvid light into the very

flame sent its lurid light into the very windows of the institute, the hearts of th pupils and of many of the nuns quaked, and as the cries of drunken soldiers min-gled with the noise of crackling timber and the ominous thud of falling wall-some of their very souls gave way to mor-

Madame Lynch alone never once lost her calm, majestic mien. She would not forego her trust in Sherman's pledge, nor could she doubt for a moment the aid and the protection of Heaven. So she calmed the terrified girls, and imparted much of her own firm assurance to the trembling

But at eleven o'clock, when the sky seemed to be a mass of molten flame from, not alone burning houses, but the vegeta-tion along the road leading to the city that had a so been kindled, a company ribald soldiers broke into the convent.

With flaming torches in hand they dashed past the guard at the door, who

made little effort to stop them, and fire marked their way at every step they took. But one of their number, a slight, small, agile young man, though he seemed to be as busy as the others in applying his torch, really did not touch a single of jet, and, to a close observer, his single object, and, to a close cosecute, tipsy swagger was nothing more than a consoling and assuring herself, feint; a feint that was fully proved by the feint; a feint that was fully proved by she stepped on with her companions feint; a feint that was fully proved by his seizing the first opportunity of escape from his companions, and making his way to the room in which were gathered the Before Valle Crucis was of the country of the country

nuns and the girls. Madame Lynch met him before he could cross the threshold:

cross the threshold:
"You do not recognize me, malame,"
he said hurriedly; "but I am Louie Blanchard, Eugenie's brother."
He plucked away from his face for an
instant the heavy beard that had con-

The Superioress gave a low cry of

pleased surprise. "You have disguised yourself so effec-tually, Mr. Blanchard," she said, "that

ould be hard to recognize you. "I had to do it to get my way in here," he answered; "but there is no time for explanations. They are firing the Convent over your heads, and I have come to the convent over your heads, and I have come to

yent over your heads, and I have come of tell you to go instantly. If you do not, you will not escape with your lives.

Marshal the girls now, and I shall pretend that I have been detailed by General Geary as one of their guards. The Yankee soldiers are in such a state of general intoxication they will hardly discover that I am not one of them."

The tramp of unsteady feet, and the

roating of the flames on the floor above them, convinced Madame Lynch that it was no longer safe to trust to Sherman's

There was barely time to serve a pillow and a cup to each of the girls, and to get them safely out of the burning building. On the street the danger was hardly less. Fire was on all sides of them, and intoxicated soldiers met them at every step. Men were maddened that night, for the very gutters ran with liquor, and sol-diers scooped it up and drank it until their brains were on fire.

The little band walked in pairs, outer ranks guided twenty nuns, and headed by undaunted and dignified Madame Lynch. In more than one instance, insulting soldiers fell back before her, their insults dying on their lips, and themselves quelled by they

knew not what. The only available shelter was a coun try house of the convent-known as Valle try house of the convent—known as Valle Crucis,—situated five miles out of Columbia, and thither they journeyed, now picking their steps as best they might among the burning brands, then dodging as well as they could what seemed to be balls of absolute flame whirling upon all sides, and again, keeping close together in order to protect themselves from the maudlin attentions of the tipsy soldiers.

Blanchard gradually worked his way to the side of one of the girls, and whispered

to her : "Don't be afraid, Minnie; it is I." "Louie," she exclaimed, dropping the hand of her companion in order to grasp

his.

"But how did you get here? And where are Engenie and your parents?"

"I came here with our soldiers, the Confederates, and expected to have to leave with them when Columbia was given up; but I had this disguise with me," touching his false beard, "and I found an exportantiaty of assuming a part of the touching his talse beard, and thouse an opportunity of assuming a part of the Yankee uniform. I was glad enough to embrace it, knowing it would help me to get to you. Eugenie, and father and mother were safe in Augusta when I left, but most anxious about you."
"And you have braved all this danger

for my sake?" lifting to his own a pair of bewitching dark eyes.

"For your sake.

But he could say no more, for just then a mounted Federal officer attempted to force his horse through the ranks of the girls. Terrified, they parted to give him space, but instead of availing himself of the opportunity he simply reared his animal upon its haunches, causing more fright and consternation, and then drew it up so that its head fairly touched the face of the young lady to whom Blanchard was speaking.

ard was speaking.

Maddened at the wantonness of the officer, Blancherd sprang at the horse, jerked the rein from the hand of the astonished rider and forced the beast out of the ranks, and back upon his haunches, to the imminent risk of dislodging the officer. He recovered himself in time, however, and with his riding whip gave a blow to the young man's face that knocked off his false beard.

nocked off his false beard.

The light from the burning city made everything as distinctly visible as in the noonday, and following up his discovery of one disguise the officer immediately tore away enough of Blanchard's Federal uniform coat to reveal his Confederate

After that it was but the work of moment to cause Blanchard's arrest, and he was borne away, without time to say even a parting word to her for whom he had braved so much.

II.
They were betrothed—Louie Blanch-They were betrothed—Louie Blanch-ard and Minnie Riler—had been betrothed almost in their cradles by their parents, who would thus cement their own fond friendship. And when, a half score of years after, an epidemic swept away the father and mother of Minnie, she was im-mediately adopted by the Blanchards, finding in their home a care as tender as that she had lost.

that she had lost. The Blanchards, both father and mother, loved her devotedly. Eugenie, the only daughter and her senior by three years, regarded her as a precious little sister, and Louie, the only son and older again than Eugenie by a couple of years, looked upon her always as his intended wife. Eagenie and she, for some years, had

been educated together at the Ursuline Convent, in Columbia; then the former having graduated, had returned to her home in Augusta. Minnie remained to complete her education, and, being now in her eighteenth year, she expected to do so at the close of the present term. She was a pretty, graceful, spirited girl,

with an equally keen sense for the pathe-tic and the humorous, and enough of determination in anything she undertook to carry her through by its own force. Unlike many of her sex, she did not lose heart at the arrest of her lover, nor did heart at the arrest of her lover, nor did she even give way to tears, that would have served as little. She knew that he was brave and quick of invention, and she felt he would prove that his disguise had been assumed solely for the purpose of protecting her, his betrothed, and not as a spy, so that his utmost penalty would be captivity. And that, perhaps, would be shortened by an exchange of prison-

Before Valle Crucis was quite reached. mounted guards of General Geary's staff overtook the little band of women, and requested them to return. It was Sherman's order, and they were again guar-anteed protection, but directed to pass the remainder of the night in the Cathedral, one of the few buildings that had not thus far shared in the general destruc-

So the footsore, weary, and affrighted women retraced their dangerous way, but this time protected, for the mounted guards remained with them.

When they arrived at the Cathedral

they preferred to remain in the gravevard that partly surrounded the edifice, for it seemed as if the flames raging upon all sides must surely extend their fiery

tongues thus far.
Crowding together, most of them threw their pillows upon the grass, and, seating themselves, endeavored by such little heat as they could get from each other, to endure the bitter cold of that February

Minnie Riler was one of the few who remained standing, though she had thrown her pillow down with the rest, and while she shivered as the cold wind cut through her shawl, the expression of her face, dis-tinctly seen in the light of the burning city, evinced that she was more absorbed in her own thoughts than alive to any impression of the weather.

General Sherman was in the inclosure, mounted, and taking a leisurely survey of the havoc about him. To get a better view of some point, he rode to where Minnie Riler stood, drawing rein just beside her. She started a little, then beside her. She started a little, then moved haughtily away, but only a step ant. or two. He rested himself carelessly in his saddle, with one leg thrown up over the thigh of the other.

Suddenly a woman approached him, wringing her hands, and lamenting loudly the general ruin.

"You may thank me, Madame, that you have the heavens above you, and the

Minnie Riler heard his reply, and im-ulsively she responded, as she turned and

Sherman placed at Madame Lynch's dis-posal the Methodist College. Thither the little band marched, protected front and rear by General Geary's own staff. Bacon and hard tack were served to them, and a provost guard was placed in the building.
Minnie Riler, in passing the guard to ascend to the quarters assigned to her and her companions, recognized him as an in-timate, though long absent, friend of her own and the Blanchards. He had been a neighbor, in fact, until a couple of years before the war, when he with his family

The face of the young provost guard became dark and grave at once. "He will be shot. Minnie," he said, The girl's plack and determination

"Can nothing be done to help him?" she asked, speaking firmly, though she changed color a little. "Nothing," he replied.

"Can I not get permission to see him?"
And then, looking back at Madame
Lynch, who stood waiting for the conversation to end, that she might see Minnie up the stair before her, she bent forward and whispered something to the young man very quickly. He started and shook his head.

She per isted, whispering again more nurrically and more earnestly than before, and at length she won her way. He promised to do what he could, and to find some means of letting her know how he

should succeed. Oa her upward way with the Superioress, she explained the cause of her deten-

"I was coaxing him to help me to see Louie, who will be shot before twentyfour hours.'

Madame was shocked and sorrowful, but still sanguine, and she would have at-tempted to impart some of her own hope to Minnie, but that the girl seemed al-ready buoyed with some strange confi-

Towards noon, when a guard came with a fresh supply of the brackish water which, though disgusting to look at and bitter to taste, was yet drunk with avidity by many of the girls, he seemed to be on some secret though anxious alert that immediately attracted Minnie Riler's attention. She found a pretext for speak-ing to him, during which she contrived to let him know her name.

He slipped to her a dirty and crumpled siece of paper, on which she made out, at he first opportunity:
Louie is to be shot to-morrow morning.

Come down stairs as soon as it grows dark, and I shall try to carry out your plan. I cannot leave my post, but I have enlisted the services of a young lieutenant who is my trusty friend. George Amandale."

Minnie thrust the note into her bosom,

and flew to find her particular chum, one Annie Deering.
"I am going to steal down stairs as soon

as it is dark, Annie," she said, and I want you to cover up my departure. Keep Madame Lynch and everyone else from knowing it as long as possible. I shall have a headache and retire to my pallet as soon as the sun goes down, the better to help your concealment. Do you understand Arriva?

stand, Annie?"

"Yes, I understand," replied Miss Deering, "and a little more perhaps than you imagined you were telling—all this has reference to Louie, has'nt it?"

Minnie nodded, but put her finger on

er lips to impress silence, then removed

part of the building was accomplished without detection, and without suspicion, her companions, with the solitary excep-tion of Annie Deering, and Madame her to be quietly, if not comfortably, reposing on one of the uninviting pallets, the only beds that could be obtained. Her departure was further aided by the fact that candles were not supplied to them until the darkness had long set in, and then in insufficient quantities to show more than the nearest and largest objects. The morning of the 19th of February 1865, broke upon Columbia utterly ruined. General Howard's troops were engaged in destroying the railroad toward the Wataree River, and Sherman was preparing to march with the right wing of the army northward to Wains-

At Greene's house, a commodious build ing situated in the vicinity of the residence of WadelHampton, Louie Blanchard had been confined, and was in the early

morning of this day to be shot.

His guard wondered somewhat at the change which had come into the demeanor of the prisoner, since the night before, when two young Federal soldiers, one an officer, had been permitted to visit him. He himself knew the young lieutenant, and had become so interested in listening to the interesting things of which he spoke (among others a pathetic descripti the love of this same Blanchard) that he forgot to watch his prisoner, who sat at a little distance equally engaged in conver-sation with the boyish-looking Federal soldier who had accompanied the lieuten-

The change that he remarked was the extreme taciturnity of the prisoner and his disposition to keep his face buried in his hands. Previous to the visit of his friends, he had been cheerful and talka-

tive, winning not alone the liking of his guard, but something of his sympathy.

The guard, however, attributed the change to the nearness of the approaching doom, and because of his liking for the prisoner, feeling upon himself something of the shadow of that doom, he did not seek to disturb young Blanch-"Are you such a fool as to think you could take those?"

He laughed at the spirit of the girl.

General Geary, who stood near him, interested by her daring reply, stooped forward to look at her closely. He felt that

he would recognize, wherever he saw it again, that defiant face and sparkling eyes.

An hour or two later, and General With the platoon, came unexpectedly with the platoon, came unexpectedly

General Geary, and the young, slender, boyish prisoner was led out into the space wherein the execution was to be per-formed. He walked firmly enough, seeming to try to make the most of his somewhat diminutive stature, and looking haughtily and defiantly before him.

General Geary was attracted by the smooth, pure-complexioned face. It was

smooth, pure-complexioned need the so young, so fair, and so utterly unmasculine. He leaned forward, and looked more sharply still at it. And the prisoner, as if impelled by the magnetism of his eager look, let his eyes rest fu'll upon the

before the war, when he was removed north.

The recognition was mutual, and equally hearty and affectionate, after which followed hurried questions and answers in the course of which Minnie and the course of which Minnie told what had happened to Louie.

"By Heaven!" Geary muttered, half under his teeth, and then he gave a hurried order that countermanded the preparations for the execution, and that arread the prisoner to be returned to the

caused the prisoner to be returned to the quarters whence he had been taken.

There the General interrogated him sternly, and finding it impossible to keep the secret longer, the prisoner admitted that he was not Louie Blanchard, but Minnia Riler. Minnie Riler.
Further she would not tell, nor could

either threats or promises extort from her a word explanatory of how she came to

be in her present position.

From the guard, however, was obtained the passes that had enabled the two Federal soldiers to see the prisoner the night before, and Lieuteuant A——, of Gen-eral Howard's staff, was placed under im-mediate arrest, though he protested that he supposed his companion of the previous night to be Private Anderson of one of the companies of the Fifteenth Corps; that he had only met the young gentleman for the first time, as both were on

their way to see Blanchard.
On search being instituted, Private Anderson was found in his company, in utter ignorance that his name had been used in

uch a scheme. When interrogated further, Lieutenant A denied all knowledge of any change of personality having been effected during his visit on the previous night; he also said that, to all appearances, the same person passed out with him from Greene's house that had entered in his company,

and that they parted shortly after.

By fortunate forethought George Annandale's name was not mentioned, though when Geary sent to Madame Lynch for an account of her absent pupil, it brought, of course, the delinquent pr vost guard under strong suspicion.

The Superioress was as much astonished as everybody else, and could not, even if she would, furnish a single clue to the matter. Nor would anybody drop a syllable to clear the mystery, not even when, in one of the rooms in the lower part of the college were found part of Miss Riler's discarded feminine wear and her long

black hair that she had cut off.

Annandale could not be held to very stern punishment, as he had been placed on guard not to watch prisoners, but to protect helpless women, so he laughed at the manner in which they tried to trap him into some admission, and he managed so well, that the very next day he marched away with Sherman's army, carrying the secret still in his breast.

Minnie Riler, after twenty-four hours' letention, during which her impassability baffled every effort to extort from her some confession, was returned to the care of Madame Lynch. It was said afterward that her unexpected release was due to the influence of General Geary. Be that as it may, the girl, while she entertained the fiercest dislike for General Sherman, always continued, even when the last throe of war had been given, to hold sentiments of respect and regard for General Geary. Hardly an hour after her return to the

care of the Superioress, a large uncovered her lips to impress silence, then removed it, to say, carelessly:

"Now go and see if Belle Manuing has that pair of pocket scissors of hers, and if she will lend it to me."

Annie Deering extended her eyes at the request, but she obeyed it, brirging the article to Minnie, who put it into her pocket.

Her descent at nightfall to the lawer that the had come to take home the Georgia girls. He was recognized at once by some of the pupils as a Mr. D——, from Augusta, and Madame Lynch did not hester that the science of the superiores, a large uncovered country wagon drew up before the door of the college, and a rough looking man, in the dress of a farmer, announced that he had come to take home the Georgia girls. He was recognized at once by some of the pupils as a Mr. D——, from Augusta, and Madame Lynch did not hester the college. Her descent at nightfall to the lower litate to confide to his care those of her charges whose homes were in the vicinity from which he had come. There were six of them. Minnie Riler among the number, and as she parted with the Sisters Lynch and the other Sisters supposing and those of her companions who were compelled to longer sojourn in desolate and well-nigh destitute Columbia, her tears for the first time burst forth. sibly it was the reaction from feeling strange and powerful enough to have sub dued much stronger natures. She hall restrained herself with so severe a curb, lest even a passing expression of her face might make some revelation, that it was an intense relief to give way at last, and she sobbed outright on Madame Lynch's breast. That good lady comforted her as she well knew how to do, and by the time

that Miss Riler was ready to descend to the wagon, her tears were quite dried.
Youth is so buoyant. Misfortune may depress it, and want may make it gaunt, but let a momentary streak of light cross the darkness, or permit the grotesque or comical salute its vision, its normal buoyancy will instantly return. It will laugh, though the exertion caused by the mirth may make deeper its hunger, and it will jest on that which, perhaps, has caused its

misfortune.

Thus it was with the six young girls whom Mr. D—— was conveying to Georgia. With all their privations, in the midst of anxiety for absent relations, and some concern about the fatigue and dis-comfort of a long and exposed journey, they could no more help being amused by the novelty of all than they could resist

breathing.

The comical struck them in everything they saw, or did-they even turned into a jest the fact that their only towel was Minnie Riler's veil. It served for wash-rag as well, when a heavy storm came on, and saturated the whole party.

Two days they were out on the road,

and never, perhaps, were seen a more be-draggled or dishevelled looking company. Twice they had been wet through, and their rumpled, and hardly yet dry attire clung around their forms in a most uncomfortable way, while their hair, (not one of the party had a comb), dressed only with their fingers, was suffered to adopt

Fatigue, and wet, and cold, had at length made them somewhat spiritless, and for an hour or more, there had been

Then one of the party suddenly per-

ceived an object in the distance. called the attention of her companions to it, and as the wagon was approaching it they soon made it out to be a man. When

they came nearer they saw he was very neatly dressed, and that he was carefully picking his steps across the somewhat marshy ground surrounding him. The pains that he took to select the places for his feet were enough to reawaken the mirth of the girls and contrasting his appearance with their own, frequent were their jests at his ex-

But he was too far removed from them to know even that he was an object of attention, and he continued to thread his way slowly and carefully. All his care, however, did not avail. In one of the softest places his foot slipped, and, to the extravagant delight of the girls, he turned a complete somersault into the marsh.

They screamed with laughter, and lifted themselves to higher positions in the

themselves to higher positions in the wagon, and made Mr. D.——drive as near as possible to the scene of the catas-trophe, so that when the neatly dressed individual recovered himself and again stood on firm ground, wet, muddy, and lisordered, he encountered, hardly six feet away, the merry faces of the six laughing

At the same time however, there was scream of recognition from Miss Riler, and a simultaneous exclamation from the bespattered young man. He was Louie Blanchard, and in another moment his

betrothed had sprung from the wagon, and was fairly holding him in her arms.

All the occupants of the vehicle alighted, and surrounded him the better to see him, even to Mr. D—— who knew him well, and who shook him heartily by both

His story was not a long one. Having made his escape from Columbia, on the night that Minnie changed places with him in his prison, he had contrived to reach the house of a friend some miles south of the burned city, and there he had remained until the previous day, when, unable longer to endure his suspense about Minnie, he had started, determined, could he gain information in no other way, to

brave again the perils of Columbia order to learn something about her. "And now tell me," he continued "how soon after my departure did you proclaim our exchange of prisoners?"
"I did not have to proclaim it," she said, laughingly. "General Geary divined it when he happened to see me the next

morning." There seemed to come to young Blanchard a sudden and rather startling divina-

tion.
"Minnie," he said very solemnly, "would you have broken your promise given when I consented to let you take

my place?"
"My promise," she replied archly,
"what was it? Oh, yes!" putting her
hand hastily on his mouth to prevent his answer. "I remember—it was to reveal my identity the first thing the next morning. I intended to do so when I gave you that promise, Louie, but someth when the time came I could not. I so much afraid of danger for you, and then it would have been so novel and so wonderful, you know, to die in your

For answer, he caught her to him and kissed her.
Of course he was added to the return

party, and the rest of the journey, at least to Minnie Riler, seemed to be accom plished with much more speed and pleas ure than had been the first part of it.

They reached the various homes of the girls without accident or interference, and on the close of the war, Louie Blanchard and his daring betrothed were married.

To this day, however, twenty years after the great struggle, Mrs. Blanchard

General Sherman Reading his memoirs, she became exasper ated at some of his statements about th burning of Columbia, and was heard to declare that she would refute them even at the cost of appearing herself in the from public print.

#### PATIENT SOUTH AMERICANS.

HOW METHODISTS OUTRAGE THE CATHO LICS OF BUENOS AYRES.

From the New Orleans Morning Star.] We clip the following from one of our Protestant exchanges published in this

"Four thousand copies of the Metho dist paper in Buenos Ayres were distribu-ted on Good Friday at the doors of the Roman Catholic churches and the people

accepted them readily."

This has placed us in a speculative mood, and we have, in connection with it, to propound as follows, a few interrogative suggestions: 1. For pure unadulterated cheek can

this, by any possibility, be excelled?

2. What would have been the fate of the venturesome Catholics who would have risked themselves, in front of a score or more of Methodist churches, to make similar distributions of Catholic literature—would not some of them have been at least roundly abused, and prohably even dumped into the ditch?

3. Is the Methodist concern, at the

moment, in need of martyrs, according to the style of martyrdom after which its colporteurs in Catholic countries seem to yearn—that is, an application of Catholic shoe leather?

4. Are not the Catholics of Buenos Ayres patient and charitable Christians in so much as, when they discovered the character of the insolence that had been practiced upon them, they did not lay hands upon the fellows who did this distribution and soil their coats a little for What has been the ultimate fate of

this great supply of Methodist litera-ture, thus lavishly expended?

The New York Tribune in its market report, explained why some butter is sold for such low prices. In speaking of butter it said: "Light colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents. If butthrought wen sold at the top price, they should use the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red, or raucid, but tends to improve and preserve the butter.

### CARDINAL MANNING ON THE

CHURCH IN ENGLAND. London Universe, Jone 21st. At the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday at the High Mass, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, after reading the pastoral in aid of the building of churches in London, delivered a short dis-course to a crowded congregation on the same subject. They were, he said, some-times derided because the amount received after the reading of such a pastoral as he had just read, only amounted to £300 or £400; and that derision was not altogether undeserved, because it seemed like making agreat clamour and appealing to the

faithful without any result.

ledged that derision was almost deserved, but not altogether, and that for this rea-son. At this time, the Church in the world stood in the most marked contrast that had ever been known since its begin-ning. Revolutions had scourged the whole of Christendom during the last century, and in the present had stripped, spoiled, and impoverished the Church in the greater part of the Christian world. Well, he was going to say, he was ready to bless God for it, because if they could read the signs of the times, they would see this. God for it, because if they could read the signs of the times, they would see this, that an anti-Christian revolution, carrying with it an intense hatred against the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ, was grow-ing and encircling them on every side, and he hoped, that when that day came, the Church might stand face to face with it, possessing nothing in this world which the revolution could take away, or even turn into a reproach. The best preparation for the coming commune was that the Church should be poor, for if it be poor, there can be no unjust reproach of wealth, of corruption, of worldliness, or of worldly ambition. The Church had turned again into Let the name of their Divine

the condition of poverty in which it was when its Divine Master founded it, and was, therefore, safer, purer, mightier and stronger against the world. And he con-fessed that it seemed to him that our Divine Master in His wise providence had prepared His Church for the last great assault, and was so disposing of it that the world should not find in it any-thing which belonged to itself. In England, there were two systems face to face
—one which possessed the whole inheritance of wealth that once belonged to their forefathers, and the Catholic Church, which lived on alms. Well, he was happy to be a poor and unworthy pastor of that Church which lived on alms; its poverty was a token of its Divine Master. He appealed to them to give that day for this necessary and landable work—to give generously and in proportion to their means; and to give not only then, but in the future. And lastly, as he had said often and would never weary of repeat-ing, they could remember their kindred and friends indeed, but let them not leave out the name of their Divine Saviour. appear among those that would inherit what they would leave behind. When the temple of Solomon was destroyed, the people made no effort to restore it, and people made no effort to restore it, and God, for their heartlessness and selfish ness, sent a prophet, who asked if it was good that they should live in ceiled houses while the house of God was allowed to lie desalate. This was the reproach ad-dressed to them now, but applying not so much to the mere material buildings-to the stones and bricks and mortar, as to the spiritual structure—the edifice of souls He called on them to help in this good work of mission founding, that the souls of the little children might be saved and the dying might have the consolations of reli-gion and the ministrations of the priest in their last hour, and then should the last temple be more glorious than the first. The splendours of the mediaval Church in England were passed and gone, but in its stead was now rising up around them, not raised by hands or axe or hammer, but by Divine power, that spiritual structure, that sauctuary of faith and charity, that perfect temple of God, in which shall be fulfilled the promise made by God through His prophet, "All thy children shall be found in God, and great shall be their peace." Were England once more restored o unity of faith, it would be restored to unity of heart, and where there is unity

#### understanding shall reign for ever. MR. PARNELL, M. P., ON THE NEWRY VICTORY

of heart that peace which surpasseth all

From the Dublin Freeman London, Monday.
The following letter has been sent by

Mr. Parnell to Mr. Harrington, M. P.: "June 9th, 1884. "My DEAR HARRINGTON-The Nationalists of all Ireland have reason to congratulate themselves on the magnificence of the victory at Newry yesterday. "I desire at the same time to express a

hope that the completeness of their success will induce our friends of Uister to act in a spirit of self-restraint and moderation. a spirt of seif-restraint and moderation.

"While our right to the public expression of our opinions—which are the opinions of the majority of the people of Ulster—should be defended with energy and courage, I believe the sound sense of Ulster Nationalists will show them the high importance of acting with possible regard and consideration for the susceptibilities of our Orange fellow-coun-

"I think, therefore, that at all events for the present, meetings should only be summoned in those districts of Ulster where our opponents are plainly in the minority as at Newry.

"Such meetings are the less necessary as there are so many districts in the North of

Ireland where the Nationalists form the vast majority of the population.
"Our policy is one of generous toleration and consideration for all sections of the Irish nation, and the course I recom-mend will, I think, give a guarantee that

this is a policy which even their elation of victory will not tempt us to depart "You will agree with me, I think, that in your communications with the Branches of the National League in Ulster these principles of action should be laid down, and I have confidence that this policy will likewise commend itself to the gentlemen

engaged in arranging Nationalist meetings engaged in that province.

"Yours very truly,

"CHARLES S. PARNELL."

SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures. Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, Sop., route, cost free.

play;
'Tis idle now,
And hangs untouch
day. But oh, so eloquentl Tho' silent, of a fair And the blue eyes w clear Beneath. It callet How often here It smiled away our

JULY 19, 1884.

It tells of guileless lo That clung around were sere.
Joyfully, faithfully
Filling them with
bliss—
But all is past,
Except as it is pict
Lowe, P. Q.

London Univ

FATHER ROBINS FESS

A very large con evening service at t sington, on Sunday ter C. Robinson wa pers, Father Robins and in the course lasted just under ar to throughout with said: What an in this subject; look; there such an inte called the Confes there is something this curiosity spri worthy? Would t est about it if our only men should us certainly this is a many immortal not going to say to-night, and let who are here in wish not to wound I do wish to spea you to notice a What is such a relief to th any one deny this great crime comming the breast, ther that soul as long moment it is to knows it, the bu important fact the his terrible knowle to human nature not. All persons religion for them Christianity, recog great thing confe thing in their reli The Church of En pect me to call the

In their early day ings, and they v part of the people the meeting. The ings are degenerated my point; they confession. Who it is for a man Who to ligion ? How do How can he say t has not been a tr and that it is re start it? In a re something in the often is a nuisan meeting, and th two evangelists ds what does Well, you cannot are the real mes think it a wonder I am rejoiced at England come to That is a good further, glory men and what the a familiar meet are made and co another takes p cognize the gre doubt they are confession of vi recognition. T vides for this way; the confe thing, a downr meeting the thi

nize confession in as you can see in

Wesleyans, perha

RECOGNIZE THE

sects,

THE PRIEST RE agree with me t the protection Unless in illa confession of a sional in the ch ded. Next, th In what does the priest's tor brought to him the confessions the most abs not ready to d veal any sin to confidence of men and lawy ing to it. T

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Written for the Record. The Little Hat.

FATHER ROBINSON ON THE CON-

FESSIONAL.

London Universe, June 21st.

it is for a man to frame a religion for himself. Who told him to start that re-

men and what they may do. They have a familiar meeting in which confidences are made and confession in some form or

another takes place, so all these sects re-

cognize the great thing confession. No doubt they are abused, and very often instead of a confession of sin they are a

confession of virtue, but still there is the recognition. The Catholic Church provides for this thing in a business like

recognition. The Cattorie Children provides for this thing in a business-like way; the confessional is a business like thing, a downright business-like way of

meeting the thing, the methodical authormeeting the thing, the methodical authorized way of meeting this need of human nature. You can see the confessional, don't be afraid of them, you are perfectly

at liberty to examine them. What is there that strikes us at once. First, it is

so public, what can be more public? Everybody can see them, there is an utter

absence of all mystery. The confessional is public for the protection of the peni-

tent, some may say.
THE PRIEST REQUIRES PROTECTION QUITE

as the penitent. Men of the world will agree with me that a man has just as much reason to be afraid as a woman, so for

the protection of both, the thing is public.

Unless in illness any priest hears the confession of a woman save in his confes-

sional in the church, he would be suspen-ded. Next, the confessional is so private

In what does this privacy consist? First, the priest's tongue is tied; of the sins brought to him for absolution, outside of

the confessional he knows nothing. It is the most absolute secret in the world,

and there is no priest in the world who is

ing to it. The English law recognizes this, and as far as I am advised, would

veal any sin told him in confession.

not ready to die

willingly rather than re-

19, 1884,

#### . P. ON THE CTORY. reeman.

gu for ever.

ondon, Monday.

r has been sent by
rrington, M. P.:
"June 9th, 1884. TON-The Nation-nave reason to conthe magnificence y yesterday. e time to express a ness of their success of Ulster to act in t and moderation. the public expres-which are the opin-

of the people of fended with energy the sound sense of ill show them the cting with every nsideration for the Orange fellow-coun-

that at all events districts of Ulster are plainly in the

the less necessary as icts in the North of ationalists form the opulation.

of generous tolera-n for all sections of the course I recom ve a guarantee that even their elation tempt us to depart

h me, I think, that ns with the Branches ue in Ulster these hould be laid down, that this policy will elf to the gentlemen Nationalist meetings

ry truly, LES S. PARNELL." The dry climate cures. Nose, ute, cost free.

I like polite, gentlemanly, and ladylike manners, and I like them in connection with religion. My Anglica friends forgive me, I must contrast the priest with your confessor. A multimee of your clergy practice confession; I can speak about this, and I declare to you solemnly, I will say nothing here but what I know. What preparation has the Anglican clergyman had for this frightful difficulty? Priests perfectly tremble before this mystery of confession. What preparation has the Anglican clergyman for this duty? First, the bishops don't recognize his 'Tis valueless, and yet to hearts so fond A priceless thing, the little hat beyond— It sheltered once a young and sunny brow, And shaded soft, bright tresses in their play: play;
'Tis idle now,
And hangs untouched all thro' the summer
day. But oh, so eloquently it doth speak
Tho' silent, of a fair and rosy cheek.
And the blue eyes which shone so sweet and
clear
Beneath. It calleth up a face so fair;
How often here
It smiled away our thoughts of saddening
care. First, the bishops don't recognize his office, and they have but two books for his instruction, both full of heresy from the first page to the last; that man is left to his own ideas of common sense. Per-It tells of guileless love that held us dear, That clung around our hearts tho' they were sere.

Joyfully, faithfully to the bitter last—
Filling them with its own pure hope and blissBut all is past,
Except as it is pictured back in this.
Lowe, P. Q.
E. C. M.

A very large congregation attended the evening service at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Sunday, when the Rev. Walter C. Robinson was announced to preach on the Confessional. After Solemn Vespers, Father Robinson ascended the pulpit, and in the course of a sermon, which and in the course of a sermon, which lasted just under an hour, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, said: What an interest there is about this subject; look at this sight! Why is there such an interest about this thing called the Confessional? Is it because there is something secret about it, or does this curiosity spring from an object less worthy? Would there be the same interest about it if our Lord had ordained that worth? Would there be the same interest about it if our Lord had ordained that only men should use it? I know not, but certainly this is a wonderful sight, and a preacher might well quail at the sight of so many immortal souls before him. I am not going to say anything controversial to-night, and let me tell the Anglicans, who are here in great numbers, that I do wish to speak the truth. I want I do wish to speak the truth. I want you to notice a little fact of human whether is that makes confession to a man. What is it that makes confession to the safeguard with the medical man? you to notice a little fact of human the safeguard with the medical man? They are honorable, and, in the vast majority of cases, there is no abuse of this confidence; but I ask where is the safeguard, save that of human honor and What is it that makes confession such a relief to the human heart? Will any one deny this fact that, if there is a any one deny this fact that, if there is a great crime committed and the guilt kept in the breast, there is a terrible load on that soul as long as it is secret? The moment it is told, and somebody else knows it, the burden is gone; and the important fact that he is not isolated in his targible knowledge is a wighty relief. guard, save that of human honor and chivalry, where a man will be honorable, if he is not pious or religious, to the weaker sex? Look at the publicity of the confessional and the training of the priest, and tell me why are you scandalized at the priest and not at others? It is because you don't hate them, but you do hate the Church. Poor Catholic Church, always missunderstood, always missuperse. his terrible knowledge is a mighty relief to human nature. Why this is I know his terrible knowledge is a mighty reflef to human nature. Why this is I know not. All persons who have framed a religion for themselves, all the sects of Christianity, recognize the necessity of this great thing confession, and have some-thing in their religion to supply its place. The Church of England, the Reformers as always misunderstood, always misrepresented, always some new cry more false than the last. I tell you the confessional is a divinely-ordained, wonderful, business-like, and methodical institution; it The Church of England, the Reformers as they are called—of course you cannot expect me to call them Reformers—recognize confession in some form or another, as you can see in their prayer-book; the Wesleyans, perhaps the largest of all the is a great power and a necessary power for the Church of Christ upon earth, and our Lord gave it in these words: "All power is given to Me in heaven and on earth; as given to Me in heaven and of earth algo ye, therefore, and teach all nations. Whatsoever sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained." The confessional is sects,

RECOGNIZE THE NEED OF CONFESSION.

In their early days they had prayer meetings, and they were confidences on the part of the people made to the holder of the meeting. They tell me these meetings are degenerated now, but that is not my point; they recognized the need of confession. What an extraordinary thing it is for a man to frame a religion for

it is the mighty means by which the Church loosens and binds and rules over the unruly will and minds of men. It is himself. Who told him to start that religion? How does he know all about it? How can he say that for 1900 years there has not been a true religion in the world, and that it is reserved for this man to start it? In a religion of which we hear something in the streets, and which very often is a nuisance, they have a holiness meeting, and there again is the recognition of this need of human nature. Those two evangelists who are drawing thousands, what does a priest think of that? Well, you cannot expect me to say they are the real messengers of Christ, but I think it a wonderful thing, and in a sense I am rejoiced at it, because the people of England come to hear the word of God. That is a good thing, and so far, and no further, glory be to God for those two men and what they may do. They have a familiar meeting in which confidences. a place of absolution; nine cases out of power. Some may say, "Oh, you Catholics, what a comfortable religion yours is; go and do what you like, get it washed away, and then begin again." Without a firm resolution or compact with the priest to avoid even the occasions of sin there is to avoid even the occasions of sin there is away, and then begin again. Without a firm resolution or compact with the priest to avoid even the occasions of sin there is no absolution. That is the power which the Church has used in all its plenitude by the Vicar of Christ when excommunications. tion has been hurled against any king or country, and they have quailed before it. Henry the Second quailed before the sentence of Holy Church, and did penance after the martyrdom of St. Thomas A'Beckett. So with the modern Frenchman. There is something contemptible about the modern Frenchman; in almost every case, at the last he quails before the power of Holy Church, and in nearly every case he sends for the priest. In this immense audience, many perhaps are here to-night who believe that terrible calumny

impurity. I cannot—you must see I cannot—take up your time to refute it, but I APPEAL TO YOUR JUSTICE, YOUR COMMONSENSE

as Englishmen, believe the thing no more. Take the priest, don't be afraid of him. Why, some people wont ride in the same railway carriage with him. They look on him as if he was not a human being. He has got a heart, he has a mother, a father, and sisters; he is a member of a family whom he loves, in fact, he is a perfect human being. He has a heart, and a very strong one, but he is going to love in heary ven, not on earth. Would a priest allow his sisters or his mother to go to confession if these calumnies were true? Take the father of a family. Do you think he could allow his wife to be covered with filth, or his daughters to have crime suggested to them? The Catholic gentleman is a gentleman. The heart of the coward kings these words will speak, but not in tones of flattery. They will speak like the flaming syllables on Bell-shazzar's wail: The days of judgment draw near! "Yes, that parchment will speak to kings in lauguage sad and terrible as the trumpet of the archangel. You have trampled on the rights of mankind long enough. At last the voice of human woet has pierced the ear of God, and called His judgment down. You have waded on to thrones through seas of blood; you have trampled on to power over the necks of millions; you have turned the poor man's weat and blood into robes for your delications; you have turned the poor man's weat for weather the world of the coward kings these worlds will speak, but not in tones of flattery. The will speak like the flaming syllables on Bell-shazzar's wail: The days of your pride and glory are numbered! The days of your pride and glory are numbered! The days of your have trampled on the rights of mankind long enough. At last the voice of human ween trampled on to prove of the archangel. You have trampled on the rights of mankind long enough. At last the voice of human ween trampled on to prove of the archangel. You have trampled on to prove of the confidence of that secrecy which medical men and lawyers have to observe is nothfifth, or his daughters to have crime sug-gested to them? The Catholic gentleman is a gentleman, he is an honourable man, he is a citizen as well as you are, and how dare you say this foolish thing of him. Well, none of my audience will say or think that again. Then confession is a this, and as far as I am advised, would not for any judicial purpose endeavour to make a priest reveal anything told him in confession. A penitent may go to the same priest to confession for years great deterrent from sin, a preventative of crime, because it deals singly with in-dividuals, and by influencing individuals and the priest yet know nothing of him socially. Such is the privacy, that no person need be afraid to go to a priest who knows him; let him go and tell his sorrow, he shall be absolved, and the priest will for good, tends to the welfare of the comknows him; let him go and tell his sorrow, he shall be absolved, and the priest will know him no more. You see these consessionals in this church. You may examine them if you like, but not while the priest is there, that would be rude.

I was at one of the English public schools, and went through a long through a long account turn, and lot a gibbet! There, and a scaffold stares you in the face! All course there, and thence to Oxford, of around you—death—but nowhere pity! Now executioners of the human race, which I am a member at this moment, so the priest is there, that would be rude.

I was at one of the English public schools, and went through a long account turn, and lot a gibbet! There, and a scaffold stares you in the face! All public schools, and went through a long around you—death—but nowhere pity! Now executioners of the human race, kneel down; yes, kneel down on the saw-berry is the rem dust of the scaffold! lay your perfumed to a gibbet! There, and a scaffold stares you in the face! All public schools, and went through a long around you—death—but nowhere pity! Now executioners of the human race, berry is the rem dust of the scaffold! lay your perfumed to a gibbet! There, and a scaffold stares you in the face! All public schools, and the public schools, and them through a long around you—death—but nowhere pity! Now executioners of the human race, berry is the rem dust of the scaffold !lay your perfumed to a gibbet! There, and lot a gibbet! There, and lot a gibbet! There, and a scaffold stares you in the face! All public schools, and went through a long around you—death—but nowhere pity!

Solve the properties of the scaffold stares you in the face! All public schools, and went through a long around you—death—but nowhere pity! I was at one of the English

that the confessional is an instrument of

impurity. I cannot—you must see I can-

Many a boy sent there in his innocence from home, in his first contact with this hideous vice, cried aloud to God, but cried in vain. There was no one to give advice and consolation, and I have seen a child fresh as an angel come to that school and fall back into hideous ruin for want of this very thing.

office, and they have but two books for his instruction, both full of heresy from the first page to the last; that man is left to his own ideas of common sense. Perhaps now there may be some further attempts to qualify them for their office, but from my own experience there was none. A man simply said one day "I am a priest," and the next he sat and heard confessions;

THE THING IS IMMORAL.

The Catholic priest is prepared from his youth, and all along he is trained with this purpose before him, so that we may say for fourteen or fifteen years, he goes through a special training for his sacred calling by the eleverest and holiest men in the world, men who know their business. He goes through a training in dogma and in moral theology, which means the art and science of guiding consciences. This man is trained year after year in the theology of the Catholic Church; almost every questien that can be thought of in the guiding of consciences is discussed, and that young man is taught this, and examination after examination afte

#### PATRICK HENRY.

HITHERTO UNKNOWN SPEECH WHICE IN-TION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Boston journal of 1776 has recently come to light with the following account of Patrick Henry's speech in it:

It is the old hall of Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776. There is a silence in this hall, every face is stamped with a deep and owing representation.

hall, every face is stamped with a deep and awful responsibility!
Why turns every glance to that door?
Why is it so terribly still?
The committee of three, who have been out all night planning a parchment, are about to appear. The parchment with the signatures of these men written with the pen lying on yonder table, may either make the world free, or stretch these necks upon the gibbet yonder in Potter's field, or nail their heads to the door-post of these halls. That was the time for solemn halls. That was the time for solemn faces and deep silence.
At last, hark! The doors open, the

committee appear. Who are these men who come walking on to John Hancock's

chair?

The tall man, with sharp features, the bold brow and sand-hued hair, holding the parchment in his hand, is the Virginia farmer, Thomas Jefferson. That stout built man, with resolute look and sparkling eye—that is a Boston man, one John Adams. And the calm-faced man, with heir departing in thick englet to his shoul. hair dropping in thick curls to his shoul-ders, that dressed in a plain coat and such odious home-made blue stockings—that THE GREAT POWER OF THE CATHOLIC is the Philadelphia printer, one Benjamin Franklin.

The three advance to the table. The parchment is laid there. Shall it be signed or not? Then ensues a high debate; then all the

faint-hearted cringe in corners, while Thomas Jefferson speaks out his few bold words, and John Adams pours out his whole The soft-toned voice of Charles Carroll

is heard undulating in syllables of deep But still there is doubt, and that pale

But still there is doubt, and that pale-faced man, shrinking in one corner, squeaks out something about axes, scaffold and a gibbet.

"Gibbet!" cchoes a fierce, bold tone, that startles men from their seats—and look yonder! A tall, slender form rises, dressed, although it is summer time, in a faded red cloak. Look how his white hand trembles as it is stretched slowly out; that dark eye burns, while his words

into a gallows, every home into a grave, and yet the words of that parchment can

"They may pour our blood on a thou-sand scaffolds, and yet from every drop that dyes the axe, or drops on the sawdust of the block, a new martyr to freedom

will spring into birth!

"The British king may blot out the stars of God from His sky, but he cannot blot out His words on the parchment there. The work of God may perish;

His word, never! "These words will go forth to the world when our homes are dust. To the slave in bondage, they will speak hope; to the mechanic in his workshop, freedom; to the coward kings these words will speak,

cate forms, into crowns for your anointed brows. Now, kings! Now, purpled hang-men of the world! For you comes the day of axes, and gibbets, and scaffolds; for you the wrath of man; for you the light

mings of God.

"Look! How the light of your palaces on fire flashes up into the midnight sky!

Now, purpled hangmen of the world, turn and her for morey! Where will you find and beg for mercy! Where will you find it? Not from God, for you have blasphemed His laws! Not from the people, for you stand baptized in their blood! Here you turn, and lo! a gibbet! There,

and fall back into hideous rain for want of this very thing.

If IT BE TRUE THAT ANGELS EVER WEEF, surely they would weep over that. I was trained in a Catholic school for the priest-hood, and I took great pains to inquire into the system and results, as far as morality is concerned. Is immorality entirely eliminated from the Catholic schools? I would say, certainly not as long as human. Sign! If the next moment the gibbet's

call upon us to sign that parchment, or be accursed.

"Sign! If the next moment the gibbet's rope is around your neck. Sign! If the next moment this hall rings with the echo

their property alone. God, I say, pro-claims it. Look at this strange history of a band of exiles and outcasts suddenly transformed into a people. Look at this wonderful exodus of the Old World into the New, where they came, weak in arms, but mighty in God-like faith. Nay, look at the history of your Bunker Hill, your Lexington, where a band of plain farmers mocked and trampled down the panoply of British arms, and then tell me, if you can, that God has not given America to the free. It is not given to our poor human intellect to climb the skies, to pierce the counsels of the Almighty On But methinks I stand among the awful clouds which veil the brightness of Jehovah's throne. Methinks I see the

Recording Angel—pale as an angel is pale, weeping as an angel can weep—come trembling up to the throne, and speaking his dread message.

"Father! the Old World is baptized in blood. Father! it is drenched with the blood of millions, butchered in war, in persecution, in slow and grinding opprespersecution, in slow and grinding oppres-sion. Father, look! With one glance of Thine eternal eye, look over Europe, Asia, Africa, and behold evermore a terrible sight—man trodden down beneath the oppressor's feet, nations lost in blood, murder and superstition walking hand in hand over the graves of their victims, and not a single voice to whisper hope to man.
"He stands there (the angel), his hand trembling with the black record of human

guilt. But, hark! The voice of Jehovah speaks out from the awful cloud: Let there be light again. Let there be a New World. Tell them to go out from wrong, oppression and blood. Tell them to go out from the Old World to build up my

out from the Old World to build up my altar in the New.

"As God lives, my friends, I believe that to be His voice. Yes, were my soul trembling on the wing of eternity, were this hand freezing in death, were my voice choking with the last struggle, I would still, with the last wave of this hand, with the last gasp of this voice, implore you to remember the truth—God has given America to the free. Yes, as I sank down into the gloomy shadows of the grave, with my last gasp, I would beg you to sign that parchment in the name of the One who became the Saviour, who redeemed you, in the name of the millions

One who became the Saviour, who redeemed you, in the name of the millions whose very breath is now hushed, in intense expectation, as they look up to you for the awful words—"YOU ARE FREE."

Many years have gone since that hour. The speaker, his brethren, all, have crumbled into dust, but the records of that hour still exist, and they tell us that it would require an angel's pen to picture would require an angel's pen to picture the magic of that speaker's look, the deep, terrible emphasis of his voice, the prophetlike beckoning of his hand, the magnetic flame shooting from his eyes, that fired every heart throughout the hall. He fell exhausted in his seat, but the work was done. A wild murmur thrills through the hall. Sign! Ha! There is no doubt now. Look! How they rush forward! Stouthearted John Hancock has scarcely time to sign his bold name, before the pen i grasped by another, another and another. Look how their names blaze on the parchment, Adams and Lee and Jefferson and Carroll, and now Roger Sherman, the shoemaker. And here comes good old shoemaker. And here comes good old Stephen Hopkins; yes, trembling with palsy, he totters forward quivering from head to foot. With his shaking hand he seizes the pen and scratches his patriot name. Then comes Benjamin Franklin, the printer. And now the tall man in the red cloak advances, the man who made the forward has been advanced by the forward has been advanced. the fiery speech a moment ago. With the same hand that wavered in such fiery scorn he writes his name—Patrick Henry And now the parchment is signed; and

now let the word go forth to the people in the streets, to the homes of America, to the camp of Washington, to the palace of George, the idiot king; let the word go out to all the earth.

And, old man in the steeple, now bare your arm and grasp the iron tongue, and let the bell speak out the great truth. Fifty-six farmers and mechanics have this day struck at the shackles of the

#### He Knows It.

Hiram D. Maxfield, formerly of Silver Springs, R. I., has no doubt about the wonderful curative powers of Kidneyort. He was so afflicted with Kidney mplaint that he could not stand on his Wort. feet from pain and weakness. As soon as he commenced using Kidney-Wort he exper-ienced immediate relief and at once began to grow strong and was relieved of all pain and unpleasantness. He says: "I know I have been cured by Kidney-Wort."

A Search Warrant. If there is any lurking taint of scrofula a the system, Burdock Blood Bitters in the system, Burdock Blood are warranted to search it out.

For Old or Young.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry is the remedy for Cholera, Colic, Diarrhoza and Dysentery. No person is

#### THE POPE'S MASS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF A MOST INTER-

A correspondent of the Courier de Brux-elles gives the following account of a scene which must have the deepest interest for readers. Under date of April 27th, M. S.

"Last Sunday, at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, we turned, with much emotion, our steps towards the Vatican to hear the Mass of the Holy Father, and to receive the Paschal Communion from his

hands.
"Having ascended the royal steps of white marble which lead to the spacious halls, ornamented with magnificent paintings, past servants in red damask livery, through galleries where the reproductions of the works of Raphael are fresh and beautiful, we arrived at the private chapel of the Pope. This chapel is very plain. It would not be remarkable, were it not for the magnificent Gobelins tapestry covfor the magaineent Gobelns tapestry covering the walls. The altar is surmounted by a Crucifixion after Guido Reni; at the right of the altar is a rich prie dieu, with a chair of crimson velvet; at the left a table with the sacred vessels; and in the middle, benches covered with green carpet, and at the cidea two vestells, rows of the same the sides, two parallel rows of the same

"When we entered, the assembly of the privileged was nearly complete. The ladies were black and were shaded by the traditional veils, and were in the middle

traditional veis, and were in the intended of the chapel; the men, in black suits and white neckties, were ranged at the sides. "At eight o'clock the Pope, borne to the threshold of the chapel in his chair, made

his solemn entrance.
"Our looks turned towards him with an indefinable mixture of joy, veneration, love and confidence. The apparent weakness of the august Pontiff at first struck us. But what Pontiff could repeat more justly the words of St. Paul: "When I am weak, I am strong."
"Accompanied by the assistants and offi-

cers of the guard, the Holy Father went to his prie dieu. There, motionless, with to his prie dieu. There, motioniese, une his head inclined, lost in prayer, he remained for twenty minutes before advanction to the altar. His attendants vested

ing to the altar. His attendants vested him, and the Holy Sacrifice began. "Although there was no music, the Mass lasted more than an hour. The Sovereign Pontiff says Mass very slowly, and accen-

"The time of Communion came—a moving and solemn time. In the order prescribed by the assistants of the service, Mgr. Macchi and Mgr. Mazzolino, the women first approached the Holy Table, and then the men approached and retired in the same order. in the same order.
"The ceremony was long; the Pope gave

Communion slowly, and with the peculi-arity that he presented the ring of the Fisherman to be kissed before placing the Sacred Host on the tongue. Each person received from the hands of Mgr. Macchi a billet commemorative of this Paschal Communion, with an appropriate text from Holy Scripture. "When the Pope's Mass ended, another

of thanksgiving, as he had been lost in the act of thanksgiving, as he had been lost in that of preparation. Before quitting the chapel, he solemnly gave his benediction; he permitted himself to be approached by those who wanted to kiss his hand and to who wanted to kiss his hand and to receive a last souvenir."

#### THE VICE OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

Every Christian ought to lay to heart the melancholy and humiliating truth

of the Christian world.

The population of mankind may be divided into four worlds—the Chinese, the Hindoo, the Mahometan, and the Chris-

First,—the great and populous Chinese First,—the great and populous Chinese world is temperate. The cultivation of the vine and the making of wine are forbidden by law in the Chinese Empire. There are, indeed, Chinese who intoxicate themselves with opium; but they are a

smail number of the milions of the peo-ple, and England is chiefly responsible for fereing the opium trade upon them. Secondly,—the Hindoo world, or the millions of Central Asia, in like manner are temperate by the laws of their religion we temperate by the laws of their religion. We have introduced the use of intoxicating drink among them, and the natives have petitioned again and again, but in vain, for the suppression of the evil.

Thirdly,—the Mahometan world is also temperate by the strict rule of the Maho metan law. By their contact with Christian Europe many Turks have learned

to be intemperate.

Fourthly and lastly,—there remains the Christian world, in which the use of wine and intoxicating drink of many kinds is left to the liberty of Christian people; and Christians of all kinds and provide the control of the contr conditions, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, have grievously and scanda-lously abused their Christian liberty; and wheresoever the Christian nations have come in contact with the aboriginal races of the West or of the South, they have taught them the practice of intemperance,

When our Divine Master was upon earth, virtue went out of Him, and they that touched Him were made whole. The that touched Him were made whole. The races and peoples who are in contact with the Christian world perish before it. A virtue goes out of it which destroys them. Is it possible that a disciple of our Divine Master can lay these things to heart, and can see the havoe which intoxicating drink is making every day, and on every side, without sorrow and humiliation? Is it not good for us, in expiation and reparation for scandals so great and evils so deadly, to give up at once and evils so deadly, to give up at once and forever the use of intoxicating drink?
"It is good not to eat flesh, and not to drink wine or anything whereby thy brother is offended or scandalised, or made weak" (Rom. xiv. 21). Henry Edward.

Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

Bes All Ladies Should Know That Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and all fancy articles can be made any color wanted with Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors. 10c. at druggists. None equal them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt. them. ton, Vt.

#### The Last Days of St. Peter.

Eminent as was the position of St. Peter, the real details of the closing years of his life will never be known. But Christian tradition, acquiring definitive ness in proportion as it is removed from the period of which it speaks, has provided us with many details, which form the bio-graphy of the Apostle as it is ordinarily accepted by Romanists. We are told that he left Jerusalem in A. D. 33, and was for sever years Bishop of Antioch, leaving Euodius as his successor; that during this period he founded the churches to which period he founded the churches to which his letter is addressed; that he went to Rome in A. D. 40, and was Bishop there for twenty-five years, though he constantly left the city for missionary journeys. The chief events of his residence at Rome were, according to legend, his conversion of Philo and Senator Pudens, with his two daughters, Praxedes and Pudentiana, and his public conflict with Simon Magus. The impostor, after failing to raise a dead youth—a miracle which St. Peter accom-In empostor, after failing to raise a dead youth—a miracle which St. Peter accomplished—finally attempted to delude the people by asserting that he could fly to heaven, but at the prayer of St. Peter and St. Paul he was deserted by the demons who supported him, and dashed bleeding to the earth. to the earth.

to the earth.

During the Neroian persecution the Apostle is said to have yielded to the urgent requests of the Christians that he should escape from Rome; but when he had got a little beyond the Porta Capena he met the Lord carrying His cross, and asked him, "Lord, whither goest Thou?" asked him, "Lord, whither goest Thou ?"
(Domine quo vadis?) "I go to Rome,"
said Jesus, "to be crucified again for
thee." The Apostle, feeling the force of
the gentle rebuke, turned back and was
imprisoned in the Tullianum. He there
converted his goaler, miraculously, by
causing a spring to burst out from the
rocky floor for his baptism. On seeing
his wife led to execution he rejoiced at
her "journey homewards," and addressing
her by name, called to her in a voice of
cheerful encouragement, "Oh, remember cheerful encouragement, "Oh, remember the Lord!" He was executed on the same day as St. Paul. They parted on the Ostian Road, and St. Peter was then led to the top of the Janiculum, where he was crucified, not in the ordinary position, but, at his own request, head down-wards, because he held himself unworthy to die the same manner as his Lord .-"Early Days of Christianity." (A non-Catholic work.)

#### SACRED HEART ACADEMY, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The commencement exercises of the academy of Sacred Heart took place on July 2nd, The Right Rev. J. Sweeney, D. D., Bishop of St. John; Very Rev. T. Connolly, Vizar General, and a number of clergymen were present. At the close of the exercises, His Lordship distributed the premiums. There were three graduates this year: Miss Mary Cullinon, of St. Stephen, N. B.; Miss Maggie Fogarty, of New York, and Miss Maggie Fogarty, of New York, and Miss Maggie Fogarty, of New York, and Miss Joanna Connor, of Portland, St. John. In addition to a beautiful gold cross, the graduates received a large number of premiums. Among the prizes presented were two gold medals, the gifts of Father Collins, of this city, and Father Conlan, of Calais. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Cullinan. His Lordship said it afforded him much pleasure to be present; congratulated the Madames on the success that attended their efforts during the year; hoped the young ladies would enjoy their vacation and gave them his benediction.

#### Rev. Father Cooney.

On Tucsday, the 1st inst., the Rev. P. P. Cooney, C. S. C., Miss. Ap, '59, celebrated his Silver Jubilee, or the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Sacred Priesthood. The occasion was made one of rejoicing, and the reverend gentleman was the recipient of numerous congratulations. During his twenty-five years in the Sacred Ministry, Father Cooney's career has been marked by a singular effectiveness, the result of untiring zeal and energy, aided by his talents are a ruleit orator. He is well known as a pulpit orator. He is well known throughout the greater part of the United throughout the greater part of the United States, and the good wrought by him remains wherever he has been to attest his efficiency. In union with his many friends we wish him continued years of usefulness, and hope that he may celbrate his Golden Jubilee in the full enjoyment of health and strength.

#### "Queer."

The origin of the word "queer" is due to Quin, the actor. He bet \$100 with a nobleman one evening that, by the next morning at breakfast time, there would be a word in most people's mouths that was never heard before. That night, when the theatre had closed, he got all the "supers" and others whom he had hired, furnished each with a good lump of chalk, and instructed one and all to go through the principal streets of London and chalk on the flags the word "Queer." The next morning the people were startled by seeing such an unusual sight. Some believed it was significant of danger—that a secret enemy was near, and this was his watchword; so the word went the rounds in a most amazing way. the fight be said to be not "in most people's mouths" but "in everybody's mouth." Quin, of course, won the wager.

Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Home, writes: We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the consumer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. We can refer you to numbers that have used it for diptheria with entire satisfaction and

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The Catholic Mecord

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#### Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Whatever of vitality Orangeism may have at one time possessed in this country is rapidly disappearing. A time there was, and that but a few years ago, when almost every town had its own celebration of the "glorious twelfth." That time has gone by, and the celebrations of the day are now few and far between. Toronto, of all our cities, enjoys a sad pre-eminence for its manifestations of Orange bigotry, maleyolence and malignity. The inclement weather of Saturday last did no doubt interfere with the enthusiasm of the brethren in the Provincial metropolis. Still, we have it on the authority of the Mail that the procession was very large, and that, in spite of rain and mud the streets were black with people, either taking part in or eager to enjoy a glimpse of the demonstration. The day was celebrated in Western Ontario by large gatherings at Clinton, in the County of Huron, and Chatham, the County town of Kent. Speech-making was of course indulged in. A Rev. Mr. Taylor, at Clinton, is thus reported:

"It was sad to think, having only lately come from poor priest-ridden Ireland, that Orangemen occupied such a low position in this country as it did in the old country, and if they only knew what their brethren in Ireland suffered to day they would be better men than wha they were. He was not here to say one word against his Roman Catholic fellowword against his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen; but the pages of history were blazoned with the dark deeds they had committed. To-day the principles handed down by William, Prince of Orange, were just as much needed, and they should be prepared to defend them with their life's blood, if need be. He asked them to make it their first aim to be followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and then Orangemen; devoted to the principles of the Order."

Bro. John White, M. P., was the next speaker. He modestly declared that there was little necessity for him to say anything about the Orange institution. It had been asked of him, if Orangemen cannot get that incorporation they require, why do you not vote against acts of incorporation for the Church of Rome The answer was that, as an Orangeman, it was his duty to do what was right by all parties. We may here, however, parenthetically remark, that the journals of the old parliament of Canada show that whenever the Orangemen felt they had any chance of making small captal, or appealing to the lowest prejudices, by voting against acts of incorporation for Catholic institutions, they did so. Besides, Mr. White must of course have it that there is a parity between Orange ism and Catholic institutions of charity and learning. Mr. White, in the strongest terms, condemned Mr. Blake's course in regard of the Orange Bill. He condemned Archbishop Lynch as the worst enemy of Canada to day. He was, he said, a political dictator, ruling Messrs. Blake and Mowat. Mr. White made no allusion, in so far as we can see, to any purpose of the association to have the Orange Bill re-introduced during the next session of the Dominion Parliament. The next speaker was one Bro. John Hewitt, of Toronto, who said :

"They were met together as sons and daughters of the noble pioneers who came out and cleared the forests of this western hemisphere, and they could rejoice that there were only two divisions on this northern continent. Spain and England had been the two great colonising nations of the earth, the former possessing South America, now divided into twenty different governments ; the latter North America, divided into two nations. A small section to-day were wishing to sever connection with the old land, by a cry for independence, but he felt that the best way they could honour their race was not by creating divisions, but by remaining a united people (applause.) The speaker then referred to the special object of their gathering. He spoke of the Roman Catholic encroachments of ation of Separate Schools had ever been permitted."

The demonstration at Chatham was largely attended by Orangemen from Kent and the adjoining counties. The speeches there were of the good old redhot order. The Dominion Parliament was on all hands denounced for having refused the brethren incorporation. One of the speakers, Mr. S. Warden, of Dresden, is thus reported by the London Free Press :-

"He said he did not hate Roman Catholics; he only pitied them; but he hated their cursed church and faith. And why? he asked. Because it was con-

trary to the word of God and to all the teaching of the apostles. Let them, by their lives and works, set a good exam-ple and they would quickly gain recruits to Orangeism. He had been an Orange-man for thirty-eight years, when he was first dyed in a pot of Orange paint (laughter), and the stain had never washed out since. (Renewed laughter) A man could not be a consistent Orangeman and a drunkard. Rum and Orange ism were two distinct things and mus be kept apart. Theirs was not a politi-cal party, (hear, hear) or a sectarian one (hear, hear), and that was why he liked it. They would be loyal to themselves and loyal to their Queen. (Applause.) He thought a Land Leaguer would stand a very poor chance if he were pres-ent. (Cheers.) He would have to be-

come converted. Regarding the Incor-poration Act which the previous speaker and touched upon, he said they should only support a candidate who would pledge himself to support the measure, and although he was a Conservative in on this question. If they could not get what they wanted by fair play they would by foul." (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Warden is evidently a representa

tive Orangeman, and his observations took with his auditors. Can any fair minded man, after their perusal, be surprised that the Dominion Parliament refused its sanction to an institution of which such men as Bros. White, Warder and Hewitt are leading spirits? Orangeism stands self-condemned by its own utterances. The record of its foul deeds in this new country is too hideous for consideration. No good citizen can have sympathy with a body of men bound together for the purpose of sowing the seeds of bitterness and animosity, men who seize upon every available occasion to outrage the convictions insult the feelings and invade the rights of their fellow-countrymen. Orangeism has with it not one element of respectability, and advances no claim whatever to the support and sympathy of the law-abiding and patriotic classes of the community. It has, we are happy to notice, seen its best days in Canada. Too long, indeed, did it afflict us with its hideous presence, and disgrace us by its barbarous deeds.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE'S.

Rev. Father Sloan, of the Basilica, Ottawa, has on hand the organization of pilgrimage of Irish Catholics from Ottawa and vicinity to the celebrated shrine of St. Anne de Beaupr, below Quebec. The rev. gentleman has, we earn, received hundreds of applications from persons among all classes desirous of forming part of this pilgrimage. The following priests of the diocese of Ottawa will take part in this splendid manifestation of Catholic faith and piety: Rev. Father Whelan, P. P., St. Patricks, Ottawa; Rev. Father Sloan, Basilica, Ottawa: Rev. Father Paillier, O. M. I. P. P., St. Joseph's, Ottawa; Rev. Fathers Foley, Almonte: McCarthy, Wakefield: and Corkery, Cantley. For some years it has been the custom of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa to make a pilgrimage to St. Anne's. The attendance each successive year has been growing larger. Last year many cases of marvellous cures were reported. Present indications give promise of one of the most successhonor to the good St. Anne.

#### UNITED EMFIRE LOYALISTS.

The Stratford Beacon takes, we are glad to perceive, a very sensible view of the United Empire Loyalists. Our contemporary points out that there is no fact in history more generally admitted than that the American people were justified in throwing off the British yoke in 1776. Not only does every historian of any prominence take that view, but English statesmen themselves admit its correctness. The American colonists were goaded into rebellion by unjust and tyrannical treatment that no statesman of any standing could now defend. "Now," asks the Beacon, "if the colonists were justified in resisting the misgovernment of their times, and in setting up a government of their own, why should the people called United Empire Loyalists be glorified for running away from the States at the time their neighbors were discharging a high national duty ?" "If." again asks the Stratford journal, "the colonists who founded a new nation did a right and patriotic thing, what claim to special honor have those who left and refused to help to found the nation? And again, if George Washington was a hero, and the men who stood by him were patriots, by what reason can it be shown that those who ran away from him and their country were heroes and patriots?"

We heartily concur in our contemporary's view that there is little of wisdom and good taste in burning incense under the noses of a few people simply because their ancestors happened to come here from the United States instead of from the old country. We admit, indeed, that good settlers were some of these U. E. people, but many were not. Our esteemed contemporary then very pertinently proceeds to remark :

"Taken as a whole they were not one

ber of Englishmen or Irishmen, Scotsmen or Germans, who came directly from the old land. For gener-ations they have put on airs that would be disgusting were they not ridiculous, and have always tried to pass themselves off as superior to all other Canadians. Nobody in Britain would pay any more attention to a U. E. Loyalist than to any other 'colonist." It is doubtful if any-body in the old country knows what the name means. A distinguished citizen from New York or any great American city would receive more attention in England than all the U. E. Loyalists in Canada if they went over in a body. Any representative Briton would laugh at the idea of glorifying such people."

The U. E. Loyalist glorification has been altogether overdone. It has disgusted and nauseated people of all classes. Canadians are under no special debt of gratitude to these men or their descendants. In coming to Canada the U. E. Loyalists benefitted themselves, and instead of seeking worship from the rest of the population for their having done this out of their own free choice, their descendants were better employed in seeking to fulfil their duties as citizens and building up a united Canadian nationality.

OUR LADY OF LAKE ST. CLAIR.

After an interruption of six weeks, the ecessary materials not being at hand, the work was resumed a few days ago and is now being pushed forward with great energy. It is expected that the walls will be ready to receive the roof about the beginning of August. Dean Wagner, who has charge of the construction of this completed for the 1st of November next, and to hand it over to the newly appointed Pastor as free from debt as possible. The very rev. gentleman has lately ordered a beautiful white marble altar for the new sanctuary; and to enable him to pay for it he offers to all persons who will send him the small sum of one dollar (\$1) to have their names engraved on a silver plate which is to cover the inside of the Tabernacle door. All persons desirous of sharing in this singular privilege are kindly invited to send their names or those of their families with their donation to the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Oat.

BIGOTRY PUNISHED

The election which recently took place in the County of Cape Breton for the seat made vacant in the House of Commons by the elevation of Mr. Macdonald, the former member, to the Senate, has attracted a great deal of attention. The candidates were Messrs. H. F. McDougal, and Newton L. McKay, the former a Catholic, and the latter a Protestant gentleman. The vote at the close of the poll stood : McDougall, 1,395, Mc-Kay, 1,245. The election was not run upon political issues, the Presbyterian minority of the County uniting, irrespective of politics, upon Mr. McKay, for the purpose of depriving the Catholics of Cape Breton of a seat they have held since Confederation. By the re-distribution act of 1872 Cape Breton was given two members, and, at the election held ful pilgrimages ever organized to do in that year, Mr. McKay was selected, by the consent of the Catholic majority, to trymen. It was then understood that the future one of the two members for Cape Breton should be a Protestant, Catholics have always strictly adhered to this arrangement. Not so, however, with the Protestant minority, who, as the late election shows, sank their political differences to deprive the Catholics of a member in succession to Mr. Macdonald. Our esteemed contemporary the Antigonish Aurora, places the merits of the contest in its true light before the public. "Minor elements," says our contemporary, "entered into the canvas, but practically the struggle was between the Catholics and the Presbyterians. There are two counties in the Province which return each two members to the Dominion Parliament, and in which there has been till now a tacit be a Catholic and the other a Protest-Cape Breton. Such an understanding is a good safeguard against the raising of religious 'cries' during an election in Halifax by the elevation of the Protestant member to the office of Lieuten. ant Governor, and the Catholics did not think of attempting to elect a co religionist as his successor. Five years ago a seat was made vacant in Cape Breton County by the death of the Protestant member, McLeod, and the tack understanding continued inviolate in the selection of candidates; but when a seat has come upon them," became vacant by the appointment of the Catholic member to the Senate, out comes a Presbyterian candidate, and France, will follow the example of unity his co-religionists not only sink a bitter feud among themselves, a feud amounting to schism, but also forsake in large The Catholic candidate, Mr. McDougal,

have prevented in the past."

The defeat of Mr. McKay, under those circumstances, is not to be regretted, and we join with our contemporary in hoping that motives of prudence, if nothing else, will prevent the recurrence of a contest in all regards so regrettable.

A NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

We are much pleased to chronicle the appointment of the Hon. A. A. McDonald, late Postmaster of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to the Lieut Governorship of that Province. Mr. McDonald is one of the most eminently respectable public men not only in his own Province, but in the whole Dominion. His appointment cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. The Charlottetown Examiner says of "Mr. McDonald took an active part

in the deliberations and consequent measures which led to the settlement of the great questions concerning our lands, our railway, and our union with the great dominion. He is, indeed, one of the 'fathers' of 'confederation'—one of those who took part in the historic conference at Quebec, and his portrait conference at Quebec, and his portrait appears among the group of statesmen and prominent politicians lately placed on canvas by Harris. He is also, and has long been a representative Catholic lay-man. Mr. McDonald was one of the best, if not the best, officers who have had the management of the post office in this province, and as a public servant who has done well, it is but right that he should receive his reward, and invited to go up higher. There is, h ever, another consideration, which will be satisfactory to a large and very rapidly increasing body of men and women church, is doing his utmost to have it in this province. Mr. McDonald is a strict teetotaler, and a prominent advo-cate of the temperance movement, and as the head of society in this province, will no doubt exert his influence in the promotion of his principles. We heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. McDonald on their well merited promotion."

No better means can be taken to pre serve and uphold the dignity of the provincial governments than by the appointment to the high office of Lieutenant Governor of gentlemen so well qualified

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

The Belgian senatorial elections have, like those for the lower chamber, resulted party. The new ministry, headed by M. Belgium deserve the heartiest congratuout the world, for ridding their country of the pernicious control of masonic and infidel rulers. The late ministry was a most determined foe of the Church. During its term of office diplomatic relations with the Vatican were broken off, and an infamous school law placed on the statute book. The new ministry has already taken steps looking to the re-establishment of friendly relations with the Holy See, and will, no represent their Protestant fellow-councome so odious in the popular eyes as to gress demanded by the people of all deserve the tremendous defeat it has re- classes. ceived, is described by a Catholic journal. Six years ago the radicals, or anti-Catholic party, obtained a victory at the polls. "Immediately," says that journal, "in accordance with the usage in constitutionally governed States, the Conservative or Catholic Ministry of M. Malou, which had been in office since 1870, gave way to a Liberal Cabinet. The head of the new Ministry was M. Frere-Orban, one of the leading Freemasons in a country where Freemasonry has assumed one of its worst aspects. He associated with him other leading Freemasonsbitter haters of the Church-and then set to work to carry out in every department of Government his and their notions of what was for the good of the State. The clergy were attacked, as a understanding that one member should matter of course; and so was the Christian system of public education, that These counties are Halifax and had up to that time existed in Belgium. M. Frere-Orban and his colleagues did not go to the length of banishing any of the priests, but they did make havoc of contest. Last year a seat became vacant the schools, which they converted into dens of secularism, infidelity and atheism. Year after year they proceeded with their wicked and destructive work until many had begun to think it was all over with the Catholic cause in what had been known as one of the most Catholic States in Europe. But in the very height of their power and the pride of their anti Christian triumphs, defeat

It is to be hoped that Catholics of other European countries, especially and determination set them by those of France of infidel domination is a full to elect their man! And they failed. forces of the nation. The power of Belmotives of prudence will prevent in the of the radicals of France.

A MEMORIAL CHURCH. At the close of the annual retreat of

the clergy of the archdiocese of Toronto. held at St. Michael's College last week, and conducted by the Very Rev. Father Smits, Superior of the Carmelites. Niagara Falls, a meeting of the priests was held to devise some proper mode of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary or silver jubilee of the consecration of His Grace the Archbishop, which took though his nomination to the episcopal of August previously. His Grace has, it is said, had it long in contemplation to build a church adjoining his present residence at St. John's Grove, on Sherbourne street. The clergy, after fully considering the matter, resolved to subscribe a large amount towards making the proposed edifice a memorial church. His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony headed the subscription list with five hundred dollars, Vicar-General Rooney following with two hundred, the other clergy all likewise pledging themselves to liberal subscriptions. The parishes of the archdiocese will, no doubt, vie with each other in presenting a memorial to the venerable Archbishop in testimony of religion in the Archdiocese and the Province at large.

#### THE FRANCHISE BILL. The passage of Lord Cairn's amend-

ment to the second reading of the

Franchise Bill has again brought the

Lords and Commons into conflict. Lord

upper Chamber to a positive rejection of the measure, but simply to its postponement. The fact, however, that the Bill had, in its earlier stages, been sustained by such large majorities, and in its final stages through the Commons passed without a division, has placed the Lords in no enviable position for the position as the Hon. A. A. Mc- in regard of the popular chamber. The great organs of public opinion are nearly unanimous in their condemnation of the course of F the Tory majority in the aristocratic house. The Liberal leaders and their followers in a complete triumph for the Catholic in the Commons are evidently determined to force the passage of the Bill Malou, is now in command of large and in its present shape. According to the solid majorities in both houses, majorities | actual outlook it would appear that unless that are certain, with increasing power the Lords withdraw from the position of political organization amongst the they have taken, and suffer the Bill to Catholics, to increase. The Catholics of pass without further opposition, the Houses will at once be prorogued and a lations of their co-religionists through. new session called in October. Then the Bill will be re-introduced, pushed through all its stages in the Commons with the greatest rapidity, and once more sent to the Lords. That body has, by its course in this great question, not only strengthened the hands of the Fremier but dealt its own existence a very severe blow. The irritation caused by its action amongst the masses of the people will go far towards depriving it of the sympathy of many it has hitherto enjoyed. doubt, likewise take active steps for the has now become evident that the Upper revision of the laws on public instruction | Chamber, as at present constituted, is a and the extension of the suffrage. The veritable stumbling block in the way of late radical administration, which had be true reform, and a barrier to the pro-

#### PICNIC AT GODERICH

In Wednesday, the 9th inst., was held he annual picnic under the auspices of the ladies of St. Peter's church, Goderich. The picnic was held in Bingham's beautiful grove, one of the prettiest sites in the Province for such a gathering. The attendance of all classes of the people of Goderich and vicinity was quite large. Amongst those present were the mayor of Goderich, M. C. Cameron, M. P., and other social and political notabilities. Of the clergy we noticed on the grounds. pesides the worthy pastor, Rev. Father Watters, and his assistant, Rev. Father Lotz; Rev. Father O'Shea, Seaforth; O'Connor, Wawanosh; Hodgkinson, Maidstone; Corcoran, Teeswater; Northgraves, Wawanosh; Coffey, Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD; Murray and McEvoy, of Toronto.

The dinner tables and refreshment booths were skilfully arranged, attentively waited upon, and liberally patron sed. We congratulate the ladies of Goderich upon the good taste exhibited n the internal arrangements of the picnic. Among the interesting features of the day was a contest for a flag between Messrs. Bailey and Martin, two popular hotel keepers of the town of Goderich, After a spirited struggle Mr. Bailey was declared the winner. We beg to tender our hearty felicitations to the pastor of Goderich on the success of his picnic. In connection with this mission we may remark that the Catholics; of that town and parish are now, as they have always been, characterized by the thoroughly Ca-Belgium. All that is needed to rid tholic purpose of co-operating to the furnumbers their political party, in order and active organization of the Catholic in all his undertakings for the promotion of religion and education. Goderich gian radicalism is now broken and its has a fine separate school and also an was elected. Let us hope that the influence shattered. Soon we hope to be academy conducted by the sisters, of St. lesson will be taken to heart—that enabled to chronicle a crushing defeat Joseph, both liberally sustained by its people. We propose upon a future prosperity.

occasion to publish some interesting items of the history of this important

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

On Monday, the 14th inst., a meeting of the rectors of parishes, convened by Vicar General Dowling, His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Carbery presiding, took place at the parochial house, Guelph. About twenty-two priests were present. place on the 20th of November, 1859, His Lordship briefly explained the objects of the meeting, namely, to take office was made by the Pope on the 26th | into consideration the propriety of procuring a new and suitable episcopal residence, the selection of a site for same and the procuring of the required funds for its construction. Each clergyman present being invited in turn by His Lordship to express his opinion on these points, it was unanimously agreed, (1) that an urgent necessity existed for the providing of a new and fitting residence for the bishop, the present one being pronounced in every way unsuitable. (2) That the question of site should be left an open one for further delib-eration and (3) That a subscription list should at once be opened and every pastor present invited to subscribe in his own name and in behalf their appreciation of the high and valued of the mission he represented. The services he has rendered to the cause of Rev. Father Bardou having been appointed to act as secretary to the meeting, a subscription list at once was opened and the names and amounts promised duly recorded. The result showed a total of eight thousand dollars. This, together with five or six thousand dollars which the city pastors expect to receive from the generous Cairn's amendment did not pledge the their generosity in the past and now more than ever anxious to provide for the health and happiness of their new and highly esteemed bishop) will make a total of thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars, a very fair contribution towards a very worthy object. All subscribed freely and generously, the Rev. Superior of the Jesuit Fathers heading the list with a subscription of one thousand dollars, payable in two years. A building committee was next appointed, consisting of His Lordship the Bishop as President, Very Rev. Father Heenan, V. G., as treasurer, and Very Rev. Father Dowling, V. G., as ecretary, with power to add to their number. His Lordship expressed his heartfelt thanks to the clergy for their

> ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MEMRAM-COOK, N. B.

We beg to return thanks to the faculty of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook N. B, for a copy of their calender for 1883-4. We have perused its pages with very great interest. From that document

we learn : I .- This Institution is conducted the Fathers of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Founded in 1864, it was incorporated with power to confer Degrees, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament

in 1868. II.—The studies, among which Religidivided into two Courses: the Commer-cial and the Classical. The English and the French language are taught with equal

II.—The commercial Course is designed to fit young men for a business life. It comprises four classes: Third, Second and First English, and Business Class. Diplomas are awarded to those students of the course who pass satisfactory examinations on practical commerce, and the various branches pertaining thereto. IV.—The object of the Classical Course

is to enable young men profitably to pur-sue the special studies required for any of the liberal professions. It comprises five classes: Elements and Syntax, Ver-sification, Belles Letters, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. No student is admitted to the study of the Classics before he has completed his Commercial Course, exclu-sive of Business Class. Classical instrucsive of Business Class. Classical instruc-tion is imparted in a thoroughly christian

The programme of studies in the Classical Course has lately been revised and improved. The requirements of the age have necessitated the introduction of some branches, and a more thorough treatment of others which, in the old held only a secondary rank. The new programme has been adopted in order to meet these requirements, and its com-pleteness is such as to warrant the Fac ulty in conferring, upon future graduates, the Degrees of Bachelor of Literature, the Degrees of Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Arts. The Elements and Syntax Class of 1883-84 have followed this revised programme and will continue to do so through out their entire course. The Philosophy class, therefore, of 1887-8, and its graduates of all following years, will receive, provided their different examinations shall have been satisfactorily passed, the degrees of B. L., B. S. or B. A. The list of students given in the calende shows a gratifying attendance from all parts of the Maritime Provinces while, as is usually the case with Canadian Colleges, not a few of last year's students came from the United States.

We congratulate the Catholics of New Brunswick upon their possession of so valuable and efficient an institution as St. Joseph's College. That institution, so ably presided over by Father Lefebvre, is one diserving of the largest measure of support that can be extended to it by the Catho. lics of that Province. We will note with pleasure any evidences of its increasing

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means ceased to still discussed m every point of vie manifested in this political and relig ing. The advoca system of educati on the alert, to di cording to their secular system diate education s purely secular un it is that we tal that it is all imp and the happiness sity education es ious. Many of the purely secular ed and intermediate ted, if not altoget oughly sound Ch ing. True, inde tively few of thos primary and int enter a universit very largely thro university trainin of a country is for directed and contr of centinental Eu with atheism and no longer in the authority legitims religion in any fo state, in a great character of the tr great schools or alluded to the d higher education great majority of said to be rank in university in th atheistic or infide is none such in now, as we have that institutions excluded, however fessors and studen become so. We known colleges in auspices, which co greater or less ext their foundation. able hot beds, not but to all practic of the most dange We hold furtherm of Ontario, the st an acknowledgm religious education spect it is bound ance and encou We have in this P a Catholio system permitted to estal lic primary school but this only ur equalities. We private expens fine intermediate chartered college though these inst for the State as we the former they whatever. Their before Confederat respect they stand government or We maintain tha tario is in justice lic minority a th tion. We are en a Catholic univ

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THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The question of state aid to University education in this Province has by no means ceased to attract attention. It is still discussed most earnestly and from every point of view. Nor can the interest manifested in this grave question of social, political and religious welfare be surprising. The advocates of a purely secular system of education are ever active, ever on the alert, to diffuse their theories. According to their view a purely state or secular system of primary and intermediate education should be crowned by a purely secular university. To this view it is that we take exception. We hold that it is all important for the state, all important for the security of governments and the happiness of peoples that university education especially should be religious. Many of the evils attendant upon purely secular education in the primary and intermediate schools might be mitigated, if not altogether removed, by a thoroughly sound Christian university training. True, indeed, it is that comparatively few of those who pass through our primary and intermediate schools ever enter a university but nevertheless it is very largely through those who receive a university training that the public opinion of a country is formed, and, once formed, directed and controlled. If the countries of continental Europe to-day be afflicted with atheism and infidelity-if there be no longer in these countries respect for authority legitimately constituted and for religion in any form, it is, we may safely state, in a great measure owing to the character of the training imparted in their great schools or universities. We lately alluded to the deplorable condition of higher education in Belgium, where the great majority of university students are said to be rank infidels. We accuse no university in this Province of being atheistic or infidel. We know that there is none such in our midst. But we are now, as we have always been, convinced that institutions from which religion is excluded, however Christian their professors and students may be, must in time become so. We have instances of wellknown colleges in the neighboring republic which began under strictly Christian auspices, which continued Christian to a greater or less extent for many years after their foundation, but which are now veritable hot beds, not professedly, of course, but to all practical intents and purposes, of the most dangerous forms of irreligion. We hold furthermore that in the Province of Ontario, the state stands committed to an acknowledgment of the principle of religious education and that in this respect it is bound not only to the assistance and encouragement of a Christian primary education but to the subvention of Christian university education. We have in this Province the beginning of a Catholio system of education. We are permitted to establish and support Catholic primary schools from our own taxation, but this only under difficulties and inequalities. We have at our own private expense established many fine intermediate schools, and we have chartered colleges and universities. But though these institutions do a great work for the State as well as for the Church, from whatever. Their charters were obtained before Confederation, so that even in this respect they stand nowise indebted to the government or Parliament of Ontario. We maintain that the legislature of Ontario tis in justice bound to give the Cathlic minority a thorough system of calms. lic minority a thorough system of education. We are entitled to state aid, not alone for primary, but for intermediate schools and for a university. To say that a Catholic university in Ontario is an impossibility, is to say that which is unfounded, that which is too absurd to be otherwise met than by the very flattest contradiction. If we ask not, we shall not receive : if we insist not on our rights, they shall be denied us.

Our Protestant fellow-citizens in Lower Canada have never hesitated, and we respect them for their courage, to demand from the Catholic majority all that they deemed necessary for the protection of their educational rights. How different their line of conduct from the pusillanimity, the time-serving and the empty declarations of inferiority and servility of some few Catholics in Ontario. Few indeed these are, and fewer still they will be. The masses of the Catholic people in this Province are sound on the education question. They insist upon and will be content with nothing less than the concession of all their rights in this most important matter. The Catholic constituencies of this Province, the seats of the political power of the minority in Ontario -Prescott, Russell, Glengarry, Cornwall, Ottawa city, the Renfrews, North Essex and West Kent-all these if interrogated on this important issue would, we feel confident, insist upon a thorough system of Catholic education from the elementary school to the university. Our Protestant fellow-citizens in Ontario are now insisting on the protestantizing of the public schools by making the reading and studying of the bible therein compulsory, and a great

cation. He is reported to have said "A resolution adopted by the General Conference affirmed that in this matter they should adhere to the traditional policy of Methodism, and that the Church should have her colleges and universities under her care. In England education was largely denominational, but in this was largely denominational, but in this country, especially in Ontario, there was a peculiarity. The State provided for the education of the people here, and the consequence might be for a little doubt to spring up as to the traditional policy of their Church. The lines were not clearly drawn. Either the Church had business with education or it had not. There were those who would like to bring them down to theological schools only. Well, down to theological schools only. Well, the Lord helping them, they would incul-cate evangelical doctrines in their theo-logical schools. But were they going to give up what was called their traditional give up what was called their traditional policy because the State made ample provision for young men and young women? (Cries of "No.") As they regard this matter they were responsible not merely for education, but that that education should be vivified, electrified, strengthened, and he might even say, in some cases, dynamited with religion. (Applause.) The declaration of the Belleville Conference was made on solemn conviction, as they knew. It was made on the solemn conviction that infidelity, materialism, agnosticism, the shades of error, came in not so much in English grammar or arithmetic, but when snaes of error, came in not so much in English grammar or arithmetic, but when they commenced to handle the higher sphere of learning. Just in the university work was the very spot they must guard. University men were the very men who should have this religious influence, above all others. Insidious error creat in these and therefore their men who should have this religious influence, above all others. Insidious error crept in there, and therefore their Church said solemnly before the country and the world, "We will guard our colleges and universities." (Applause.) While they said that they were not going to be sectarian, it was not peculiar tenets of Methodism they wanted taught there. There was freedom in Victoria University and Albert College, and had been in years past, as everybody knew. They were not so unpatriotic as not to join with the people of this country for a liberal education. Who made the present system so tion. Who made the present system so liberal? The late Dr. Ryerson had more liberal? The late Dr. Ryerson had more to do with that than any one else, but he never advocated the giving up of Victoria College. (Applause.) He saw if Meth-odists were going to do the work of Meth-odists they must have colleges and uni-versities, and manfully do the work."

This is language unmistakeably clear. Bishop Carman maintains that it is specially in universities that they should have a strong religious influence pervading their every department. We like, we must confess it, such plain outspoken language as that of Bishop Carman. However mistaken in his convictions we may believe him to be, we desire to give him all credit for his candor. Even the Christian Guardian, which, if we rightly apprehend its position on this question, favors an affiliation on a federative plan, of the great Methodist Colleges with the state university, takes ground as clearly defined and as unmistakeable in favor of a distinctively denominational and Methodist training for the students of that particular form of religious belief. The Guardian says :

"There is good ground to believe that the government of Ontario is disposed to go as far in formulating a plan that would be acceptable to the representatives of the Church Colleges, as the public sentiment of the country will warrant. How far the plan which the Government may submit shall deserve the approval and submit shall deserve the approval and support of the Methodist Church it would over Methodist students. No one representing Methodism proposes to make Victoria College merely a theological school. Those who favor a plan, that would allow the Methodists to share in the advantages of the State provision for university education, are just as deeply convinced of the importance of religious education as those who are anxious to cut us loose from all connection with the Provincial University. We are all one on that point. What are the advantages which have been deemed sufficient to warrant us in shouldering the expense of main-taining a denominational university university ? They are simply these: The religiou oversight of the students, and the security we have as to the character of the professors. Apart from our theological students we have never pretended that we mainwe have never present the logy or tained a university to teach theology or Indeed it has been our boast religion. Indeed, it has been our boast that our College was not sectarian—that Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and even Roman Catholics, have been educated at Victoria, without any interference with their religious faith. Now, our own position is this: If any arrangement can be made that will allow us as Methodists to share, as well as others, the advantages of the provision made by the State for university education, and give us a sufficient assurance on the two points named, viz., religious supervision, and the character of professors, then we maintain it would be neither wise nor patriotic for us to stand aloof, and hand over the endowments of the university to other Churches ments of the university to other Churches which have no more claim to them than ourselves. If, however, no reasonable security can be given on these points, we must face the difficulties and do our work in our own way. In that case we can depend upon the loyalty of our

people. If the government really have any such scheme as that alluded to by the Guardian under consideration, it is a matter of vital concern to the Catholic people of this Province. The bishops whose episcopal sees are in the Province of

At a late Methodist conference Bishop means to be taken to preserve Catholic Carman, certainly one of the ablest men interests in this important matter. When in that body, spoke very emphatically in | those venerated prelates shall have profavor of denominational university cdu- nounced a decision on the subject, it shall, we need not say, meet with our hearty and earnest support. Meantime it cannot be considered inopportune to discuss the matter from our standpoint, for which we are individually responsible. We are opposed to any affiliation of all the Catholic colleges of Ontario with the state university, for the reason that we can see no means whereby Catholic interests will be sufficiently guarded by any scheme of affiliation. It may be that some such means may be found, and, if so, we will be happy to withdraw our objections. What we desire above all things is to see the episcopate of the Province at the head, and in complete control of, any system or form of university education that may be devised for the Catholic body in Ontario. The placing of a few Catholics on a general examining board could not have this effect, just as the admission of a few Catholics into the governing body of the state university can offer no guarantee, to our mind, adequate to the due protection of Catholic interests. Catholics, being in favor of religious education, can not advocate any system of university training that is not religious in the Catholic sense. Now, no system can be such in which the training is not in the hands of Catholics and the examining power likewise under Catholic control. Catholics may indeed avail themselves, in so far as the ecclesiastical authorities permit, of opportunities offered by non-Catholic institutions for the obtention of university degrees. But when something better can be obtained it does not become us to be satisfied with a great deal less than that to which, in strict justice, we are entitled. We are deeply impressed with the conviction that it is not only possible, but quite feasible, to arrive at some arrangement whereby the Catholic body in Ontario may have the benefit of university education free from all non-Cath-

olic control. We were very forcibly struck by the speech of Mr. Blake at the last annual commencement of Toronto University. Than Mr. Blake there is no man in this Province who knows better how to state a case. His learning, his lucidity of speech, and his earnestness of conviction, all do him service when he places his opinions on any subject before the people of this country. Mr. Blake's position on the subject of state education is well known. He is convinced and argues that all the denominational colleges in the land should be feeders of the state university, through which alone he thinks the standard of education can be raised. In the speech referred to he took a retrospect of the history of the question of state aid to denominational colleges since confederation. That retrospect is interesting. Said Mr. Blake:

Confederation came and gave us free-dom for local affairs, including the great question of education. All people of Ontario had settled down to the view that the voluntary system should be carried out in our institutions to the fullest extent, and the proof of that end is obvio Up to that time seven colleges in the Province were receiving public grants: \$3,000 Regiopolis, Kingston....

Queen's, Kingston..... 5,000 1,400 4,000 

field Macdonald proposed, that these grants should be discontinued, that they should be paid for 18 months, for convenience sake, and thereafter discontinued on the ground of their inexpediency, and a law was proposed which declared that it should not be lawful after that time. should not be lawful after that time. That law was assented to by the whole Legislature. There was no division of parties upon it. I do not mean to say there was not a man in Parliament who did not sympathize with that law. But the public sentiment was overwhelmin gly in favor of it. An attempt was made to get up an agitation against this policy. The up an agitation against this policy. The subject was discussed during the recess, and we went back to Parliament knowing that the subject would be brought up again; and in December, 1868, it was pro-

"That in the opinion of this House it is necessary and expedient in the interests of collegiate education that some comprehen-sive scheme be devised and adopted for giving effect to the objects, and for extend ing the operation of the Act, 16 Vic., cap. 89, for the establishment of a Provincial University, and the affiliation of colleges to be supported in connection therewith."

To this resolution the following amendment was moved :-

"While this house recognizes the importance of educational interests it is still of the opinion, as expressed by the Act of last session, that no college or institution under the control of any religious denom-ination should receive aid from the public treasury."

Now some who approved of the prin-Now some who approved of the principle of the amendment, yet wished to recognize the desirability of some improvement in our existing provisions for superior education, and particularly did they wish to recognize the expediture of providing for a ency of providing for a

UNIFORM ELEVATED STANDARD

of education through the medium of the Provincial University. I had the honor of moving in that direction, but I felt that there was great difficulties in the way, that could not be overcome without the cordial assent of existing institutions

it was not for those who stood in the re-lation in which they still stand to our edu-cational system to devise a plan which cational system to devise a plan which they had not power to carry out, because, as I have stated, no plan could be carried out except it should receive the cordial assent and cooperation of these other institutions. I did not agree with their view that we should devise the plan, but I did agree with the view that we should express our williamses to apprict fairly and correct the state of the our willingness to consider fairly and cor-dially any plan that might be devised by those who complained of the existing state of things. I moved the following

amendment :That this House, while firmly adhering to the view that denominational colleges should not be supported by State aid is prepared to give its best consideration to any scheme which may be laid before it for the improvement of superior education and for the establishment and mainten-ance through the Provincial University of a uniform and elevated standard of grad-

a uniform and elevated standard of grad-uation.

Now, that amendment was carried by a vote of 66 to 4, and the four who voted against it did so because they thought it was not unfavourable enough to the de-nominational colleges, so that there was practical unanimity, in the mind of the practical unanimity, in the mind of the Legislature, in the re-assertion of the view that the public interests required the adoption to the full of the existing system, that there was to be no attempt to resume a system of public aid to denominational colleges, and that it was important to make arrangements for the establishment of a uniform and elevated standard of graduation through the medium of this graduation through the medium of this, the Provincial University. Now, since that time there have been in the Province that time there have been in the Province four general elections, and I am not aware that any party or individual has at any time raised the question whether the de-cision which was then reached by the Leg-

islature was a sound decision. We have a very distinct and painful recollection of the time when the action referred to by Mr. Blake was taken by the legislature of Ontario. The Catholic body strongly disapproved of the course taken by the legislature, a course, in our estimation, unwise, unjust and even unconstitutional. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, then at the head of affairs in this Pro vince, was by no means a friend of Catho lic education. He was its most decided and determined enemy. He had placed himself on record as such by his motion moved on the 14th of March, 1865, in amendment to the confederation scheme on the subject of religious education in Upper Canada. The journals of the House for that day give us a very exact view of Mr. Macdonald's position on this question:

And the Question being again pro-And the Question being specification posed, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney posed of Cartier, the Honorable Mr. General Cartier, the Honorable Mr. Robitaille, Mr. Haultain, and the Mover, hobitaile, Mr. Haultain, and the Mover, be appointed to draft an humble Address to Her Majesty, founded upon a Resolution adopted by this House, on Friday last, on the subject of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in one Government. Island in one Government.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald (Corn-

wall) moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Scatcherd, That the words "and that it be an instruction to the said Committee to consider whether any constitutional restriction which shall exclude from the Local Legislature of Upper Canada the entire control and direction of Education, subject only to the approval or disapproval of the General Parliament, is not calculated to create wide-spread dissatisfaction, and tend to foster and create jealousy and strife between the various religious bodies in that section of the Province," be added at the end thereof.

Mr. Macdonald's motion was indeed rejected. Had his views been carried out he might in the first session of the local legislature have gone further than with drawing the grants from the denomina tional colleges. Our separate schools might have been obliterated. Our mis fortune at the time was that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was a nominal Catholic In fact his appointment to the Premiership of Ontario was looked upon in some quarters as a concession to the Catholic minority, and the support of Catholics at the polls was asked for his candidates on this ground. But no more pronounced enemy of Catholic interests in matters educational sat in the legislature of Ontario than Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who actually opposed the election of Mr. D'Arcy McGee in Prescott, preferring to that distinguished man, who ran as a supporter of his own, a bitter opponent, Mr. James Boyd. Mr. McGee took the field as the standard bearer of the Catholic minority and the Catholic Premier planned his defeat. It was then a misfortune for the Catholic body that the Premier of Ontario should have been Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. But that body owed it to itself to have entered a most energetic protest against the course adopted by the government and legislature of the day. We have always looked upon the attitude of our people at that time in the light of a base surrender and cannot but feel that we were guilty of a dereliction of duty in not entering an appeal to the general government against the course adopted by the legislature. We were then wronged. It is now full time that our wrongs should be righted, that the Catholics of Ontario should, in the matter of university education, be placed, in so far as the state can place it, on terms of equality with non-Catholics and secularists. Mr. Blake would have our wrongs the bible therein compulsory, and a great majority of them insist upon each of their denominations having a university separate and independent from all others. | episcopal sees are in the Province of majority of them insist upon each of their denominations having a university in over its Catholic inhabitants, have not yet indeed pronounced on the best on the province of cordial assent of existing institutions whose chartered rights no one proposed to this invitation to fall into line and have our collegiate institutions absorbed in the nothing could be done. I felt also that

tion is not absorption, but merely conjunction. It may not indeed be absorption, in so far as the collegiate course of these institutions is concerned, but in respect of university training it is certainly absorption. The Provincial University consists not merely of an examining body, it is a university with the professorships and curriculum usual in non-Catholic institutions of a like character. this fact. He says :

"We have, as is known, not merely an official relation, but a very close practical relation between this University and those institutions of high training which are known as Collegiate Institutes and High Schools throughout the Province. Now, of the head masters of these institutions there are 51 graduates of Toronto University out of a total of 94 who have graduated from Ontario institutions. Of the assistant masters, Toronto University the assistant masters, Toronto University sent out 73 out of a total of 98; and of 31 assistants who are under-graduates of Ontario institutions, 26 belong to Toronto University. (Applause). From th University. (Applause). From the figures presented we see that the share which the University is bearing in supplying the higher education of the Province is not merely a large, but an increasing one. It is quite obvious that none but the best results may be anticipated for the future of the institution, from the few figures I have given."

There is then an avowed alliance between the non-Catholic high schools of Ontario and the Provincial University and it is proposed that our colleges should take the same rank as these high schools and become puny feeders to this pampered seat of learning, uncontrolled in the slightest degree by Catholic sentiment or influence. The day that shall see our colleges so reduced. will be, in our opinion, a sad one for this great Province. But Mr. Blake gives us further evidence of the overwhelmingly non-Catholic character of this state institution. Statistics speak more strongly and convincingly than words themselves:

"Now the figures for the year 1882-83 are as follows:—Matriculated in law 15, in medicine 17, in arts 177, a total of 209; and the graduates for that year in all branches were 91. Last year there were 8 graduates in law, 24 in medicine, and 171 in arts, or 203 in all; and there were 78 graduates in all, 63 being in arts. I may add that the number of persons who have given notice for junior matculation in the year just closed was 160; in the local examinations for women,

gregational, 4. I may also give you some statistics as to the women under-graduates, and those of the standing of the fourth year number 5; of the third year, 4; of the second year, 18; of the first year, 54, a total of \$50.000. fourth year number 5; of the third year, 4; of the second year, 18; of the first year, 54—a total of 82. They have obtained in all 307 honors, of which 159 are first-class and 148 second-class, and they have won nine scholarships."

Mr. Blaka need not be second the decrease of the second ward of the second ward, and is in shape somewhat similar to a Maltese cross. It is valued at \$8.

All who attended were delighted with the day sent at 60 layers at 60 layers.

nor the spread of its influence among those whose educational welfare it i calculated to promote. But they cannot rest content with any position short of one of equality in this matter of university education. We have ourselves hopes of seeing a great Catholic university in this Province, an institution that will be to our elementary and intermediate schools that which Toronto University now is to the non-Catholic elementary and intermediate schools of the Province, their complement and crown. We have, we repeat, hope for Catholic education in Ontario. We have trust in the energy, the activity, the patriotism and the sound religious spirit of our people. And that trust leads us to the conviction that no half measures will satisfy them, but that in any arrangement the government may arrive at in regard of this University question, Catholic rights will be fully recognized and the equality of all fully acknowledged, secured and guaranteed by law. Equality we demand, with nothing less can we be satisfied, nor by any other means can the public good be effectively promoted.

It is announced that, after the publication of the Pontifical Encyclical against Freemasonry, the Congregation of the Holy Office, considering the great number of persons who have allowed themselves to become members of these secret societies, has suspended for one year, dating from the 20th of April last, the reserve of excommunication to the Sovereign Pontiff; and has authorized the Ordinaries of the whole world to absolve those members who, repenting sincerely of their conduct, will seek during the course of this year to become

A daughter of General Hugh Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, made her solemn profession in the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburg, at the hands of the Very Pa., recently, at the hands of the Very Rev. Father Phelan, V. G. Her name in religion is Sister Veronica.

SEAFORTH.

The annual picnic in aid of the Seaforth church building fund was held on Dominion Day. It was very largely attended, and in all respects a great success, no less than five hundred dollars having been realized. The Catholics of Seaforth, like their brethren of Goderich. are ever ready to second the efforts of Mr. Blake himself in the speech we have their zealous pastor in all the good cited from bears convincing testimony to works inaugurated by him. Father O'Shea is one of the most active and zealous of the priests of London. Since his appointment to the mission of Seaforth there has been a steady and marked progress in religion. The church of Seaforth reflects the highest credit on the Catholic spirit of its people. Its internal arrangements are as complete and neat in design as those of any church it has ever been our privilege to visit in this Province.

#### BRANTFORD LETTER.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION

The summer examination in our school here tools place on Thursday, July 3rd, and a good deal of interest was manifest in the presence of quite a number of the parents, who took part in examining the classes. Several of the trustees were present also and assisted trustees were present also and assisted in the work. The pupils displayed the effects of careful training in the promptness and correctness of their answers, and the teachers received well-merited praise from all present.

THE SCHOOL PICNIC.
The pupils of St. Basil's school held The pupils of St. Basil's school heid their picnic at the beautiful grounds of Oakwood sanitorium on Monday after-noon, and spent a most enjoyable time. Besides the children of the school quite a number of grown up people were present—parents, friends and trustees, and they seemed as happy as the youngsters. The pupils and teachers assembled at the school house at noon and about one o'clock some two hundred and odd formed in procession and marched to the picnic grounds, the boys in the lead. There was every facility afforded for pleasure. The boys brought their lacrosses and football, and there were croquet, and base ball, and swings, and races for boys and girls, and all entered into the games with energy and ardor. Some folks admire the American game of base ball which the professional clubs play were 78 graduates in all, 63 being in arts. I may add that the number of persons who have given notice for junior matriculation is 185—(applause)—and these figures will probably be increased to 200 before the examination takes place. So that we have reason to suppose that the junior and senior matriculants will be at least equal in number to those we had in the previous year. The number of candidates examined for junior matriculation in the year just closed was 160; in the least least of the first professional clubs play with such precision, but there is a good deal of tun in the old game where you can have as many as you like on a side, and every tick is a run, and any bounce is out, and you shy the ball at base runners as they go around. This is the way it was played, and young and old seemed to have an equal chance. The lacrosse and foot ball matches by the boys were well contested, and the races for boys and girls had lots of starters. About five o'clock all hands of candidates examined for jumor matriculation in the year just closed was 160; in the local examinations for women, 72; supplemental examinations in September, 72; arts examinations in May, 342; law examinations, 33; total, 736. Now of the 315 persons who attend University College, the denominations are given as follows:—

Presbyterian, 146; Episcopal, 55; Methodist, 63; Baptist, 31; Roman Catholic, 13; Society of Friends, 3; Congregational, 4. I may also give you some line to start for home. Before leaving line to start for home. Before leaving the grounds Rev. Father Lennon presen-ted a beautiful gold medal to Miss Lizzie

Mr. Blake need not expect that the Catholic body in Ontario will, to any much greater extent, for the time to come, avail itself of the advantages of Toronto University. Catholics will not regret the growth of that institution, o'clock tired and satisfied,

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.
At the entrance examination for the Collegiate Institute six pupils from the Separate School passed of the ten who went up. There were in all 113 who wrote for entrance, of whom 58 passed and 25 others were recommended. The latter had the requisite number of marks (280) but failed in one or more of the subjects. From the city public schools 21 passed and nine were recommended. Of our pupils Lizzie Cahill stood second on the list with 403 marks, only two behind the first pupil among the suc-cessful ones. The others from our cessful ones. The others from our school stood as follows: John P. Mullany, 374; Mary Cahill, 373; Alice Sayage, 334; Maud Franklin, 324; Augustine Comerford, 321. Comparing the number in the public and separate school

here, our pupils have done much credit to themselves and their teachers.

MORE SCHOOL TALK.

Since Rev. Father Lennon resigned his seat at the school board and was ap-pointed to the public library board, Rev. Father Crinnon has been elected to the seat and appointed chairman of the

Mr. W. A. Shannon, who has been teaching for two or three years past in the Institution for the Blind here; has resigned his position, and intends study-ing medicine in Toronto. He is home at Belleville for vacation. Mr. Shannon has made many warm friends in Brant-ford, having been here a number of years

as student and teacher.

Mr. Kelleher, of the Brantford Separate Schools, is spending his holidays at

home in Galt.

Miss Ella Dalton, Principal of Ridge town public school, is at her parental

town public school, is at her parental home here for vacation.

Mr. T. W. Shine and Miss Maggie Shine, of Brantford, are among the most successful teachers of Brant County.

#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

St. Mary's Church, in this city, was crowded to the doors on last Sunday evening, the occasion being a grand musical vespers by the choir of the church. The singing was very fine and reflects the highest credit on the organist, Miss Farrell, and those composing the choir.

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cetter than grandeur, better than gold, than rank and titles a thousandfold, s a healthy body and a mind at ease and simple pleasures that always please. I heart that can feel for another's woe, with sympathies large enough to enfold all men as brothers, is better than gold.

Though toling for oreas in an hum-sphere, Doubly blessed with content and health, Unitired by the lusts and cares of wealth, Lowly living and lofty thought Adorn and ennoble the poor man's cot, For mind and morals in nature's plan Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is a peaceful home, Where all the fireside characters come. The shrine of love, the heaven of life, Hallowed by mother or sister or wife. However humble the home may be, Or tried by sorrow with heaven's decre The blessing that never were bought or And centre there are better than gold.

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublia.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has declined, for the present at least, to receive any subscriptions to indemnify him in the fine inflicted upon him in the Court of

Kildare.

A branch of the League was formed at Suncroft, on June 16, and the following officers were appointed:—Wm. Orford, President; James Kelly, Treasurer; James Moran, Honorary Secretary. Wexford.

The County Wexford is stirring actively in the matter of its convention. One of the subjects to be discussed thereat is the payment of the Parliamentary representatives. On Sunday, June 22, the people of New Ross met for the purpose people of New Yoss met for the purpose of giving a formal welcome home to their able young representative, Mr. J. E. Red-mond, M. P. The cead mille failthe would have been accorded long before, were it not that an accumulation of business matters had prevented that gentleman from meet-ing the eager wishes of his constituents in the matter. Very Rev. Canon Kirwan, P. ing the eager wishes of his constituents in the matter. Very Rev. Canon Kirwan, P. P., New Ross, accorded full permission to all clergymen to attend the public meeting at New Ross, at which J. E. Red-mond, M. P., addressed his constituents. The meeting was held in the great open space in Irishtown.

Westmeath.

Not for a number of years have the crops in Athlone and surrounding districts looked so well and promising as they do at present. The potato crop is doing splendidly, not the slightest appearance of disease can be discovered on the stalks or leaves. Farmers state as to potatoes that the yield and quality will be far better than we have had for many years past. The oat and wheat crops look remarkably well and are growing rapidly. The same observation will also apply to the mangold and turnip crops, which present a healthy and luxuriant appearance. The meadows are exceedingly promising, particularly in the unlands, which are in a sease can be discovered on the stalks or meadows are exceedingly promising particularly in the uplands, which are in a splendid condition. The grass lands have made rapid progress during the past few weeks, there being now an abundance of light hatter the accession of the North to the National ranks must necessarily have a moderating effect on the policy of the light that the North is gradually that the North is gradually There will be a plengrass for the stock. There will be a plen-tiful supply of fruit and vegetables of all kinds. Large quantities of turf have been cut and saved in good order. Altogether the prospect of an exceedingly rich and bountiful harvest is everywhere ob-

On June 16, a convention of delegates from the County Wicklow branches of the National League was held at Wicklow. Mr. Harrington, M. P., presided. The following leagues were represented, viz: Rathdangan, Baltinglass, Dunlavin, Bray, Wicklow, Rathdrum, Roundwood, Shillelagh, Anacurra, Arklow, Avoca, Kilcool, Blessington, Holywood, Barndarrig, Aughrim. Resolutions were adopted taking measures for the prompt and thorough measures for the prompt and thorough registration of the county.

League in the county Carlow. Replies have been received in answer to a query sent out by the honorary secretary of the sent out by the honorary secretary of the Carlow branch as to the most suitable centre for the convention. The majority

of the replies name the town of Carlow.

A National League convention will be held on an early day at Carlow to select candidates for the county, in view of a general election. It will be remembered that Mr. McFarlane, one of its present representatives, announced, some time ago, his intention of not seeking re-election, as he stated he would not give the necessary pledge which Mr. Parnell intends formulating at the general elec-

On June 15, a squad of drunken soldiers made an emeute in the sleepy old streets of Youghal, and behaved in a way which, for a time, spread alarm and consterna-tion amongst the inhabitants. They dashed madly through the streets, insulting every respectable person, man or woman, whom they met, and even broke, it is stated, into several persons' houses It was not until after this disgracefu conduct had been going on for a considerable time that the police could be got to interfere for the protection of the public.

On June 15, Mr. Denis Brennan, accompanied by a police force, visited the townland of Carrigbawn, near Drimoleague, and evicted Patrick and William Donovan from their farms, on the property of Mr. James O'Connell, who reabroad. The tenants owed two vears' rent, £70. Admitted as caretakers. same day, an aged lady was evicted, by the same officer, from a house at Glandore. The tenant, who was not admitted, owed £40 rent. Florence Mc-Carthy, of Megross, was evicted on the title from his farm on the same day, the judgment being had under a bill of sale. Limerick.

On June 17, a number of Limerick City Artillerymen, while being conveyed by steamer to Tarbert, made free with drink in possession of the steward. When the steamer arrived at Glin, a number of the Artillerymen insisted on going ashore, where they where they quickly came into collision with some of the inhabitants. For some time the Artillery had the best of it, and

steamer. The vessel steamed off as quickly as machinery could move her, but not sufficiently to prevent those on her decks being stoned by the outraged parties on the pierhead. Several of the Glin men have been very severely injured, and one man so badly that he is in a very dangerous condition. Some of the parties assaulted proceeded to the camp at Tarbert, where they identified five of the artillery as engaged in the outrage.

Amongst the counties from which the injured, and one man so badly that he is in a very dangerous condition. Some of the parties assaulted proceeded to the camp at Tarbert, where they identified five of the artillery as engaged in the outrage, and they were at once arrested by the

At New Pallas Petty Sessions, on June At New Pallas Petty Sessions, on June 18, a number of farmers were summoned for refusing to pay what is called "blood tax" by the people of certain districts. Some two years since, Richard Roache, an emergency bailiff, in charge of a vacant farm in the neighborhood, was murdered while on his way home, and his widow was subsequently awarded £300 compensation by the Lord Lieutenant under the provisions of the Crimes Act. The tax provisions of the Crimes Act. The tax was ordered to be assessed on the ratepayers of the locality in which the man was murdered, and it was for refusing to pay their proportions a number of farmers were summoned. The magistrates granted degrees for the areaut all inset lecrees for the amount claimed.

A rumor having prevailed through Clonmel, on June 17th, that the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel and Emby intended Clonnel, on June 17th, that the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly intended visiting the town from the neighboring parish of Clerihan, where he was the guest of Canon Scully, P. P., the Mayor (Alderman Hackett, J. P.,) convened a hasty meeting of the Corporation, which was attended by all the Catholic members, and an address was adopted for presentation to His Grace. The band of the Sacred Heart turned out, and the inhabitants in considerable numbers surrounded the Town Hall, where it was agreed upon to present the address. A large number of clergymen were also in attendance, as a conference was held in the early part of the day, and the utmost enxiety was evinced to see his Grace and be present at the presentation. After considerable delay it was announced that his Grace's visit was unavoidably postponed, and much disappointment followed. The Mayor addressed the people from the steps of the Town Hall, and expressed his thanks and the thanks of the Corporation to the peo-ple who assembled in such large numbers to do honor to the patriot Archbishop.

The Ulster Whig press has lately effected a discovery in Irish politics. The Northern Nationalists have proved their power to vindicate freedom of speech despite the exertions of both the foreign factions. The Ulster Whige have thus factions. The Ulster Whigs have thus found out the fact that "in the interest of true loyalty it were better to tolerate the Nationalists." "We believe," says Northern contemporary, "the importation of Mr. Parnell's party into Ulster will do a vast deal for that section of politicians."
"It may," continues the writer, "be relied on that their Ulster agitation will react very favorably on the following of the member for Cork." It is then pointed a moderating effect on the policy of the Irish National movement. The implica-tion here that the North is gradually going over to the Irish cause is remarkable.

Antrim.

At the Newry weekly Petty Sessions, on June 18th, before a large bench of magistrates, seven men were charged with having, on the 8th, fired shots out of the Orange Hall, on the Nationalist processionwith intent to make A leave and the Session of the Orange Hall, on the Nationalist procession with intent to make A leave and the Session of the Sessio sion with intent to murder. A large num ber of witnesses having been examined, the accused were sent to the assizes. They were admitted to bail, each in £200, and two sureties of £100 each

Monaghan.

Monaghan.

On June 20th, W. N. Barron, county court judge for Monaghan, took his seat in the Crown Court, Castleblayney, and commenced the business of the criminal sessions. He congratulated the grand jury on the peaceful state of the county. Preliminary steps have been taken for holding a convention of delegates from the various branches of the National League in the convention of the National League in the convention of the National League in the convention of the National Convention of the county.

At a place called Gortshalgan, about two miles from Dungannon, a woman named Kavanagh, who is a widow and has six children—the eldest girl, Eliza, being only twelve years of age—holds a farm of about five acres. The landlord of it is a man named Ruddy, who lives some distance away, on another farm. There is another house adiaping at his one and in another house adjoining this one, and in it resides a daughter of Ruddy, who is married to a man called Maguire. Between these parties there have been constant disputes. Ruddy has frequently tried to put this poor widow out of the farm. She has been served with numerous notices to quit, and in one case she would have been and in one case she would have been evicted only for the generosity of Dean Byrne, who kindly paid the rent and costs. On June 17th, Ruddy, the landlord, was over with his daughter, who is a woman of about 45 years of age. Some complaint had been made to him by Mrs. Maguire that some of the Kayanaghs were within the land of the Rayanaghs were successful to the superfect of the Rayanaghs. cutting sticks in a plantation which adjoins the place. He went into Mrs. Kavanagh's house, and she ordered him out. He said he would not go, as he was the landlord, and he would stop as long as he liked. She then went outside and some words sed, and he went away. little girl was coming from working in an outhouse some distance off. She had not heard anything of the remarks that had passed, and had to come past the door of Maguire's house and through a gate. It is alleged that she left the gate open. Whether or not, Mrs. Maguire came ir with a hatchet in her hands, and struck the little girl several blows with the face of the hatchet on the side. She then turned the weapon and struck her back of it on the top of the head, fractur-ing the skull and making a triangular wound. The child became unconscious after she received this blow, and cannot recover. Mrs. Maguire has been arrested

Galway. A feeling of deep indignation has been excited in the district of Woodford, county Galway, by the action of a local landlord in issuing civil bill ejectments wholesale upon over a hundred of his tenants. It is not denied by the tenants that the rent for the recovery of which the ejectment processes have been issued is due, but the suddenness of the legal action is felt to be a great hardship. It is a perfectly novel proceeding on the estate. Heretofore the hadly assulted a number of persons; but hadly assulted a number of persons; but he inhabitants, gathering in force, drove them back after a severe fight to the tenants were always warned of the ap-

Amongst the counties from which the note of preparation sounds most vigorously are Roscommon and Leitrim. The second meeting of the organizing committee for the former county was held, recently, at Strokestown, in Mrs. Duffy's hotel. The arrival of the delegates was awaited in the town with creat curiosity. awaited in the town, with great curiosity, by thousands of people, the day being a holiday; and, on their appearance, they were accorded a most enthusiastic reception. Outside the hotel a great crowd had assembled, who cheered each fresh batch as they stranged up for admission. batch, as they struggled up for admission, in genuine Irish fashion. The chair, at the meeting, was taken by Mr. Thomas Holden, a sturdy Protestant Nationalist. The delegates numbered over a hundred, representing more than twenty branches of the National League. After a number of practical resolutions, in furtherance of of practical resolutions, in furtherance of the object of the meeting, had been passed, it was resolved that the county conven-tion be held at Roscommon, on Thursday, July 10, and that Messrs. M. Davitt, Dr. Commins, M.P., T. Harrington, M.P., and W. O'Brien, M.P., should be requested to attend. A banquet will be given to the guests on the evening of the convention, A very strong and representative com-A very strong and representative com-mittee was then formed as the permanent organizing committee, to carry out all arrangements.

A very cordial welcome was given to A very cordial welcome was given to the Misses Walsh, of Balla, on their arri-val in Australia. As members of the Ladies' Land League, Miss B. Walsh, and her sister, rendered valuable services to their country during the man-hunting reign of Mr. Forster. Their diligence and intrepidity in discharging onerous and perilous duties have been warmly recognized, is a public recep-tion, by the Irish citizens of New South Wales. The addresses presented to them express the admiration of the Irish-Ausralians for the heroic conduct of the Misses Walsh, and of all the ladies who kept the colors of the Land League flying when the more muscular standard bearers were struck down by the amiable member for Bradford. Miss Parnell is especially eulogized as the leader of the heroines of the bastile regime

#### A SAD DEATH.

Kingston Daily News.

Yesterday morning the public was deeply pained to learn of the death of Miss Agnes Brophy, a young lady who was loved and esteemed by all who knew her, under very sad circumstances. She accom-panied the vocalists who went to Gananoque to participate in the recent musical convention, and during the trip home she was said to have caught a cold, which resulted in her being confined to bed, and a physician being called in. Shortly be-fore her death a second doctor was called in, and when he saw her he was deeply grieved, as he at once observed that death was nigh at hand. He conversed with her for a few seconds and finally in-formed her that she had but an hour to live. She smiled and said that the doctor must be mistaken, as she felt quite strong and as if she were recovering. Rev. Father Kelly was sent for, and he arrived but a few minutes before she calmly passed away, a victim of diphtheria. Her death was almost as unexpected to her relatives as to her friends. She was organist of the society of the Children of Mary and was most indefatigable in the good work of assisting that association. She was an accomplished musician, and no young lady in Kingston had more friends, nor was more highly respected than de-ceased. Two years ago she graduated in Ursuline Convent, Quebec. The funeral took place this morning at nine o'clock to the Cathedral, the Revd. Father Twohey sang the Libera, and Fathers Higgins and McWilliams officiated at the grave. The pall-bearers were P. J. Leahy, Joseph Hanley, Hanley, William Bermingham, Joseph Steacy, George Power and Frank Con

The above is taken from the Kingston a graduate of the Ursulines, and during her sojourn in this city made hosts of friends, among her schoolmates and their families. The sad news of her prematurely early demise will be received by them, with a unfaigned sorrow. by them with unfeigned sorrow.—Ed. Daily Telegraph, Quebec.]

#### A GOOD MOVEMENT.

Catholic Citizen. A religious movement has been started in the diocese of La Crosse, having for its object the enrollment of persons who will pledge themselves to abstain from all immoral and dangerous reading, and pledg-ing the members to patronize Catholic literature and promote Catholic reading. We hope to see the good work spread to the other dioceses of the Province. The following is the pledge and Bishop Flasch's

oledge myself, in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and for the safety of my im-mortal soul

To abstain from all immoral and dangerous reading, especially not to buy, read or keep dime novels, or any book, pamphlet, periodical or paper hostile to the Church and her teachings, or containing obscene or otherwise immoral stories, descriptions or illustrations.

I further pledge myself, according to my means and state, to patronize Catholic Literature and promote Catholic reading. For the time of......

With great pleasure I give my appro-bation to the "Pledge of the Sacred Heart" and grant an Indulgence of 40 days to all who take it. +KILIAN C. FLASCH,

Bp. of La Crosse. La Crosse, May 28th, 1884.

For sufferers of Chronic diseases 86 pp, symptoms, remedies, he.ps; advise. Send stamp-DR. WHITTER, 230 (Race St. Cincipant) 0, (ald office). State case.

#### Famous Dunces.

It is somewhat discouraging for a boy with moderate abilities who aims to do his best, to be told that others accomp-lished in childhood what he can only do lished in childhood what he can only do by hard study the best years of his youth. But such a boy should not relax his efforts. He will succeed if he gives his heart and mind to the work. Sir Isaac Newton was pronounced a dunce in his early school days. He stood low in his classes, and had no relish for study. Oliver Goldsmith, than whom no boy could appear more stupid, was the butt of ridicule. A school dame, after wonderful patience and perseverance, taught him the alphabet, a thing which she deemed creditable to her school, and which she lived to mention with pride, when her pupil became with pride, when her pupil became famous. Sir Walter Scott was a dull boy and when attending the University of Edinburgh, he went by the name of the great blockhead." But he wasted no time on trifles, and in pursuing a study that he loved, he was persevering and methodical. Sheridan found it hard to acquire the elements of learning. His mother deemed it her duty to inform his like other boys. Adam Clark was pronounced "a grievous dunce," and Dr. Chalmers was pronounced by his teacher an "incorrigible" one. Chatterton was dismissed from school by his master, who, finding himself unable to teach him any thing in a satisfactory manner, settled it that the boy was a foo

#### The Curfew in California.

The "curfew ordinance" is being slowly but pretty generally instituted in the towns and cities of California, and a good thing it is for both parents and children. The street is so especially attractive at night to all boys, many of whom are inclined to idle and vicious habits, that it is the duty of the law to correct so far as may be by forbidding them the freedom of the city after seasonable hours, thus in a measure preventing them from forming practices that tend to make dissipated young men and bad old ones. Other States might copy after California in this respect, to advantage.

A Baltimore telegram says: Chris-topher Doyle, aged 24 years, one of the heroes of the Tivoli disaster, which occurred here in September last, and by which 63 persons were drowned by the giving away of the wharf on the occasion giving away of the wharf on the occasion of a Sunday school excursion, was drowned to-day in Courtis creek while he and a party of friends were out sailing. The hat of one of the men blew overboard, and Doyle, who was an expert swimmer, jumped after it. He sank and did not rise to the surface. The deceased was awarded the first prize, a costly gold medal, donated by the Mayor and City Council, for his herosm at the Tivoli disster, where he was the first to jump into the water to the rescue of the unfor tunates. He was standing near the Rev Father Starr, the pastor of the church when the crash came. He asked Father Starr if it was right for him to take of his clothing before the women and chil-dren. The clergyman replied, "Go in, man, as God made you." Doyle did so, and saved fifteen lives.

"Pat Hewins," says I, "is it yourself that it is?" "Murphy," says he, "that's not my name." And thin we looked at each other again, and sure enough it was nayther of us.

#### Vital Questions! !!!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in
the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms
of nervous complaints, giving natural,
childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hous 11!"

"Some form of Hops !!!"

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or in-

ability to retain urine and all the dis

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!!"

Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest
cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria,

stipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you: Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or III health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet its Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

tion, have been cured.

to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and ng pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and hronie, or suffering from scrofula. Erysipelas! "Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, adigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases

Hopefal Words. Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, Ont., vys she could not keep house without ingyard's Pectoral Balsam to cure pre-

vailing throat and lung troubles. LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine it has accomplished remarkable cures. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st.

Rescued at Last, W. H. Crooker, druggist, of Water-down, says when all other remedies fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the

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but whatever v import the figure tion. The Cat land, it seems, twice and three in the popul the Catholics bered 539,400 their churches these totals ha Britain have 60 per cent. creased by 158 under consider their representa 5 per cent. of Britain, and sh the House of C wick." In the

son which lies face -the grov munity has be than this. Th 820 per cent., lation has adv during the last only 666,630 reached a total lia, according to we quote, the accession of Q almost counted is now a Catl attending 800 ing the ministr bishops. Perha lar example of Catholicism w has instanced There the num to be 1,318,000 that of the Pro nominations p the case seems the case seems missionary su cords in his Cy Prevince of P 50,000 adults Catholic religionary process on the continuous c States, on th be gra markable trius for the increas

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CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND. Pall Mall Gazette. Pall Mall Gazette.

The conclusion drawn by the Tablet from the statistics which it published the other day will not, of course, very readily commend itself to the Protestant reader, but whatever view we may take of their import the figures are remarkable enough in themselves to suggest serious reflection. The Catholics of England and Scotland, it seems, have increased at between twice and three times the ratio of increase in the population. In the year 1840 tion. The Catholics of England and Scotland, it seems, have increased at between twice and three times the ratio of increase in the population. In the year 1840 the Catholics of Great Britain numbered 539,400, their clergy 624, and their churches 522. In 1880 the first of these totals had risen to 1,384,000, the second to 2,282, and the third to 1,461. Thus, while the inhabitants of Great Britain have increased in number by 60 per cent. the Catholics have increased by 158 per cent. within the period under consideration. "At present," says their representative organ, "we constitute 5 per cent. of the population of Great Britain, and should have 27 members in the House of Commons, whereas there is actually but one—the member for Berwick." In the United States—for a reason which lies, of course, upon the surface—the growth of the Catholic community has been much more rapid even than this. They have there multiplied \$20 per cent., while the rest of the population has advanced only 192 per cent. during the last forty years. Numbering only 666,630 in 1840, they have now reached a total of 6,143,000. In Australia, according to the authority from which we quote, the Catholics could on the accession of Queen Victoria "have been almost counted on one's fingers." There is now a Catholic laity 600,000 strong, attending 800 churches, and receiving the ministrations of 400 priests and 16 bishops. Perhaps, however, the most singular example of the vigorous growth of Catholicism which the Catholic journal has instanced is to be found in India. There the number of Gatholics is stated to be 1,318,000; or more than four times that of the Protestants, and to amount to thirteen-sixteenths of all Christian denominations put together. And here, too, the case seems really to be one of genuine missionary success, for Dr. Hunter records in his Cyclopadia that in the single Pravince of Pondicherry no fewer than 50,000 adults were baptized into the Catholic religion in the three months exactly reversed. There, at any rate, it would be gra period which covers the years of the Irish exodus produced by the great famine, may be said to explain itself. And the same explanation may be taken perhaps to account, at least some considerable measure, for the growth of the Catholic element among the people of Australia. But what is the explanation as regards Great Britain herself? Is the increase of Catholic element in this country, to he set down to Britain herself? Is the increase of Catholicism in this country to be set down to the "propagation of the faith," or to the propagation of a particular race by whom the faith is held? That the Irish element in our population shows a tendency to increase thrice as fast as the English—or, in other words, that certain influences which tend to lower the standard of living among the working class of the commun. among the working-class of the community are nearly three times as active as the ity are nearly three times as active as the influences tending to maintain it—is scarcely a comfortable reflection. We may console ourselves to some extent by reflecting that processes of this kind are not necessarily beyond the reach of correction, and that they do sometimes, in fact, correct themselves in various ways. But meanwhile the inordinate growth of this naticular ingredient in our social this particular ingredient in our social whole seems certainly to be threatening us for the time with something like the "Chinese problem" of the Americans on a very small scale.

#### Prepare for Summer.

"Prepare for summer," says a daily paper. We have, we have! We have mortgaged our house, sold all our personal property, assigned our income for the next six months, drawn out the children's money in the savings bank and turned the whole proceeds over to the proprietor of a "summer hotel" for the rent of two hot boxes for ten weeks, for what the convenience in the distinguishment of the saving and the saving saving s for what we can pick up in the dining-room and for the privilege of wearing out the seat of our trousers on hard-seated piazza chairs. We are now trying to float some second mortgage bonds on Mrs. Spicer's wardrobe, so as to subsidize the cook, steward, bell boys, waiters, chambermaids, clerk and scrub guls. If anybody has been forgotten he will have to come in on preferred stock.—

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The great results which have attended the regular use of Quinine Wine, by people of delicate constitution and those affected with a general prostration of the system, speak more than all the words that we can say in its behalf. This article is a true medicine and a life giving principle a peoplet renovator of the whole is a true medicine and a life-giving principle—a perfect renovator of the whole system—invigorating at the same time both body and mind. Its medical properties are a febrifuge tonic and anti-periodic. Small doses, frequently repeated strengthen the pulse, create an appetite, enable you to obtain refreshing sleep, and to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated. In the fine Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, we have the exact tonic required; and to persons of weak and nervous constitution we would say, never be without, a bottle would say, never be without, a bottle the house. It is sold by all druggists. in the house.

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able discovery.

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#### No Homely Girls Necessary,

Mr. Ruskin said disagreeable things about women's brains and the female sex in art and literature in his younger days, but he has lived long enough to know better, and take most of them back. He is adored by women now in his old days and has many correspondents among young ladies. Some of them wrote him a letter asking: "What are plain girls to do?" Mr. Ruskin answered right gallantly. He told the young ladies that girls who are well bred, kind and modest can never be "offensively plain." Whatever the shape of a girl's mouth may be she can refine it by culture and sweet bright thoughts till it ceases to be unattractive. She can not make her ears smaller, physically speaking, but any girl can make herself graceful and attractive in manners if she give her head to it. By genuine kindliness and good temper, by cultivating her intellect, by studying what is best and brightest, acting on her woman's natural impulse to please, she can come to have such wiuning ways that nobody will think of her as unbeautiful. Mr. Ruskin is right. There need be no

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French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuriz self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and soonomy, with refinement of manner.

Texns to salithe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Deroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-ferms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Frivate room, \$20. For further particulars address:— MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 80 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and Tultion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Pairting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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Meetings.

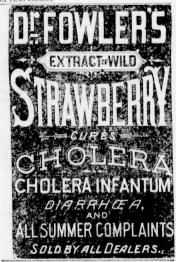
CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour c f8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Elchmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres. C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

Professional.

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329 Dundas street, London, Ontarlo, for 12 32) Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases, J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

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NONSUCH: what every family wants. NONSUCH!

NONSUCH! Will wash in one hour what usually takes one day by the old way.

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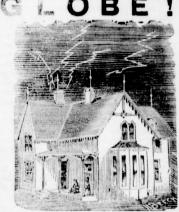
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IT COSTS NOTHING

FINE DISPLAY PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITES,

CHIFFONNIERES SIDEBOARDS, DESKS, CABINETS, ETC., ETC.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED. INSURE WITH THE

London Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE IN-SURANCE IN CANADA.

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

Farm Property and detatched residences in cities, towns and villages insured at lowest safe rates.

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

D. C. McDONALD,
MANAGER.

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6 per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

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MANAGER OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London Ont.

**Baltimore Church Bells** or Prices, Circulars, &c., address Baltimore Bell Bundry, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDAT.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
CARLOTED, Catalogue sent Free,
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avorably known to the public since 26, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarn al other bells: also Chimes and Peals Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.



In giving the list of officers of the Branch lately formed at Almonte, the name of P. Slattery, Esq., chancellor, was by mistake of the printer omitted.

Rev. G. R. Northgraves organized branch No. 35 of the C. M. B. A., in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, 8th inst.

The following efficers were elected.

The following efficers were elected: Spiritual Adviser—Rev. B. J. Waters, President—Edmund Campion First Vice-President—Patrick Farr Second Vice-President-Charles L. Mc-

Recording Secretary—Joseph Kidd Assistant—Thos. McBride Financial Secretary—Patrick O'Dea Treasurer—James Doyle

Resolved, that the preamble and resolutions now adopted be presented to the bereaved parents and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

PETER KLINKHAMMER, President. JOHN McQuade, Rec. Sec.

EXCURSION OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The first annual excursion of the Montreal Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association took place yesterday morning, the commodious steamer Three Rivers leaving the Jacques Cartier wharf shortly before 10 o'clock with about five hundred excursionists on board. The weather was most propitious, and Casey's string band was provided for the lovers of the terpsichorean art, and dancing was much indulged in by them. The sail around Lake St. Peter was much enjoyed by those present, especially by strangers on board who had never been there by those present, especially by strangers on board who had never been there before. Among the invited guests present were the Rev. Father Gormley, of Boston; Mr. Dugald Macdonald, president of the St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. Coffey, representing the Catholic Young Men's Society; Mr. J. We pray you to remember us as your friends, while you are absent, and request that when we are no longer under your Society; Mr. D. Shea, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, and the medical adviser of Almighty in your daily offering of the B. Society, and the medical adviser of the Montreal Branch of the C. M. B. A., Dr. Ambrose. In the unavoidable Dr. Ambrose. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. T. J. Finn, his place was filled by the vice-president, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien. Before returning to the city, Mr. O'Brien invited those present aft of the vessel, when he casion to thank them for their kindness in patronizing the excursion, and assisting to make it a grand success. Mr. J. D. Quinn, chairman of the com-Mr. J. D. Quinn, chairman of the committee of management, also made a few remarks. Mr. Dugald Macdonald, on behalf of the invited guests, briefly returned thanks to the officers and members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Assobers of the Catholic bers of the Catholic Mutual Benefit As sociation for the opportunity to be present
at the excursion, and remarked that
the order and regularity which characterized the most enjoyable trip were
particularly gratifying to him as a temperance man. He concluded by moving
a vote of thanks to the officers and
members of the C. M. B. A., which was
seconded by Mr. J. Coffey, and carried
unanimously. The Rev. Father Gormley
being called upon, made a few appropriate remarks, in the course of which he
referred to the advantages to be derived
from such an association as the C. M. B.
A. The excursionists returned to this
city at halt-past nine o'clock, a most
enjoyable time having been spent. The enjoyable time having been spent. The officers and members of the association have every reason to be gratified at the success of the excursion, it being expected that a net profit of over \$200 will be realized, and too much credit cannot be given to the committee of management, of which Mr. J. D. Quinn was chairman, and Mr. T. P. Tansey secretary, for the most successful manner in which the admirable arrangements were carried

highly respected, a most promising young gentleman, when, sad to relate, Mrs. Mulligan was stricken with a fever which caused her death in a few days, (her age was 27 years). She was a young lady possessed of great abilities and accomsympathy of all in this most sad and sudden bereavement. In her last moments she was fortified by the last rites and sacraments of the Church, and died a truly Christian death. May her soul rest in

#### FROM ST. CATHARINES.

DEPARTURE OF REV. DEAN MULLIGAN FOR

On Monday evening a large number of the Catholics of this place called on the Very Rev. Dean Mulligan for the purpose of bidding him farewell previous to his departure for Ireland, where he is going for the benefit of his health. There were present Mr. D. McGuire, MY Keating, Ald. Dawson, Thomas Nihan, H E McSloy, Ald. Butler, J K Barrett, J A McMahon, Richard Kimmitt, Ald. Brennan, J E Lawrence, Walter Hynes, George nan, J E Lawrence, Walter Hynes, George Shickluna, and others whose names we have not learned. After a short time spent in conversation with his reverence, Ald. Brennan, on hehalf of those present, read the following address:
To the Very Rev. P. Mulligan, Dean of St.

Treasurer—James Doyle
Marshal—Peter Fox
Guard—John J. Hood
Trustees—Hugh McGrath, David Curry,
John Nealon, John Curtin, Charles
McIntosh.
This branch gives promise of a flourishing future. It is composed of members of high standing in the community
and already there are several candidates
who propose to become members with—
out delay.

St. Jahas Branch, No. 22 6 M.

Cathairines:
Upwards of nineteen years ago, at the
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the care and spiritual direction of the
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out delay.

ST. JAMES BRANCH, NO. 23 c. M. B. A.,

SEAFORTH, ONT.

At the regular meeting of this branch held in their hall, St. James' vestry, on Monday evening, July 7th., 1884, the president in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Moved by John McQuade, seconded by Joseph Klinkhammer: Whereas, this branch has learned with deep regret of the affliction with which it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of our esteemed brother, W. W. Andrews, in the death of his child;

Resolved, that we sincerely sympathe death of his child;
Resolved, that we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in whose chastisements are meant in the scanools have been provided for the education of the young people of the parish, and such other improvements have been made as the necessities of the parish have required. All these attest the zeal and they will remain as witnesses of your whose chastisements are meant in the scanool of the young people of the parish, and such other improvements have been provided for the education of the young people of the parish, and such other improvements have been made as the necessities of the parish have like young people of the parish. be amongst us.

We have learned with the most pro-found sorrow that you have, in a manner, broken down under your incessant labors for our welfare, and that an ocean voyage and change of scene have become necessary to repair your shattered health. We would be wanting in charity and gratitude if we did not or your dearting for this

We pray you to remember us as your friends, while you are absent, and request that when we are no longer under your fatherly care, you will commend us to the Almighty in your daily offering of the most holy sacrifice. With our best wishes for you or your yourself. most holy sacrifice. With our best wishes for you on your voyage, and the hope of your speedy return, we remain yours, on behalf of the congregation: E. McArdle, D. McGuire, W. Hynes, M. Y. Keating, Thos. Nihan, Hugh E. McSloy, T. C. Dawson, Jos. Shickluna, J. K. Barrett, J. E. Lawrence, Geo. Shickluna, R. Kimmitt, J. M. Butler, Jos. A. Woodruff, P. Larkin, Thomas O'Donnell, John Carroll, M. Brennan, F. Maguire.

The dean. who was very much affected.

for many a year after God shall call me, too, from my labors.

But all I have done since I came among

you, how could I have accomplished it without your generous help? I came to st. Catharines a young man, to a great extent inexperienced in the ways of the world. I took upon myself the administration of the affairs of the most important parish in the diocese, and if I have been as successful as you say in your kind address, you are also entitled to your share of the praise. You were also Sad and Melancholy.

Some six weeks ago Miss Anastasia Costello, of the township of Sheen, P. Q., was united in marriage to Mr. Mulligan, of the steamer C. O. Kelly, a young man highly respected, a most promising young gentleman, when said the steamer of the praise You were all ways indulgent to my feelings. I will not pretend to say I have given satisfaction to all, but God is my witness that everything I have done since I came among you has been done for His glory and for your eternal sales.

improvement in our parish. As you say, the church has been enlarged and beauti-fied, a convent has been built, not inferior to any in the province; other churches have been built in the parish and schools erected, and last of all, you have given to plishments, and of a most accepted disposition, and highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and all through her life endeared herself to all her relations and a wide circle of friends. The bereaved in responding to every call made upon you. My dear friends, do not think that I forget all this. If I have spoken seldom the parish the finest parochial residence in the diocese. And who has done all this?
The laity of St. Catharines. You have dwelt particularly on the importance of forget all this. If I have spoken seldom on this matter, it is not because I do not He thanked them for the kind invitation

spiritual and temporal welfare in all places and at all times, and particularly will I remember you all in the holy sacrifice of the mass. Until I have actually come to my departure, I did not realize that I would feel so keenly our separation, but with God's blessing and the assistance of your prayers I hope to return soon with renewed health to continue my labors for your salvation.

your salvation.

The handsome donation you have made The nandsome donation you have made me is something I never for a moment dreamt of. I did not expect it of you. The calls upon you have been so many of late that I must say this sum, which you so kindly give me, is the pure outcome of

so kindly give me, is the pure outcome of your ever generous feelings, and be assured I shall never forget it.

And now, dear and beloved friends, I bid you good-bye. May God keep you in his holy care. May you, your children and your children's children prosper even in this life, and by your piety and zeal may you all attain a happy eternity. And may we all, pastors and records live. may we all, pastors and people, live always together in Christian love and unity. Where priest and people are one, religion will flourish, the church will prosper, and Catholics will always be found good Christians and good Catholics. Again invoking God's blessing on you all. Ibid invoking God's blessing on you all, I bid

The offering presented to him was a The offering presented to him was a purse containing in the neighborhood of \$400. On Tuesday the rev. gentleman left on the steamer Persia for Montreal, from which place he sails on Saturday. He was accompanied to Port Dalhousie by a large number of friends who wished him a pleasant trip and safe return in robust health. He is accompanied by Master. health. He is accompanied by Master Nicholson, son of Mr. Peter Nicholson, of

#### HYMENIAL.

On Tuesday of last week Miss Bridget O'Neill was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Arch. J. McNeil, by Rev. Father Cornyn, at St. Peter's Cathedral. The bride was dressed in white and was attended by her sister, and the groom by a brother of the bride. and the groun by a brother of the After the ceremony the friends and relatives adjourned to the residence of the bride's father where a sumptuous repast was in waiting. The happy couple left in the afternoon for the east amidst a shower of good wishes for their future wel-

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, the previous evening, Mr. McNeil was presented by the members with a handsome clock together with an appropriate address, read by the President, in which the best wishes of the society were given for his welfare in the future. Mr. McNeil replied in very feeling terms for the very kind feeling which animated the members in making him so handsome a present and said it would always be his greatest aim to ad-vance the interest of the society.

On Wednesday afternoon a large number assembled at St. Peter's Cathedral to witness the marriage of Miss Margaret Dwyre to Mr. P. Carey. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Cooke. The bride was handsomely dressed as was also her sister who acted as bridesmaid. The presents the bride received on the occasion were very numerous and costly. We wish the happy couple every success in their new sphere of life.

#### A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING.

One of the most fashionable weddings ever held in this locality took place at Vinton on last Thursday. The happy pair were Mr. Patrick Kennedy, of Portage du Fort and Miss Mary Kayanagh, of Vinton. About half past nine a. m. they arrived at the Parish church, accompanied by Mr. Edward Kavanagh and Miss Annie Kennedy, who performed the honoured duties of conducting the bride and groom to the altar. As the Brunet, of Portage du Fort, assisted by the rev. cure of Vinton, performed the nuptial ceremony. This being over, high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Brunet. The choir under the able direction of Rev. P. Vincent, of Calumet, and Miss Mary Toner, of Port-age du Fort, rendered most elegantly la messe du Second ton. During the offer-tory Miss Mary Toner sang in her usual excellent manner, "Sweet is the Smile of Jesus," and after the Elevation, Rev. Father Vincent rendered a beautiful canticle in the Huron language. Immediately after mass all repaired to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Morgan Kayanagh, where a table literally beneath the weight of good things placed upon it to satisfy the inner man. The dinner and supper were all that could be desired, and the excellent manner in which the guests—numbering over 150—were treated speaks volumes for Mr. Kavanagh and his family. In the course of the afternoon some beautiful music and singing were indulged in by the reverend gentlemen and ladies present. After tea Rev. Father Brunet, in a short address, presented a toast for the health and felicity of the happy couple, to which Rev. Father Ferreri responded in very elegant and appropriate terms. He also thanked the Rev. Fathers Brunet and Vincent for their noted kindness in always being ready to honor the people of Vinton with their presence when such occasions as the present presented themselves. Reverend Father Vincent was then called upon

dwelt particularly on the importance of being well prepared to receive the holy sacrament of matrimony. The rev. gen tleman's closing remarks were addressed to Mr. Morgan Kavanagh and his family on this matter, it is not because I do not gly appreciate what you have done, but rather because I do not possess the gift to express with my tongue what my heart feels,

Chapeau, Allumette Island, June 28th.

There are 125 licensed distillers in Scotland.

agh, where dancing was indulged in dur-ing a part of the night. The day will be long remembered, and the bride and groom have the wishes of their numerous friends for their health, prosperity and heaviers. Petrice Equite happiness,-Pontiac Equity,

#### THE TWELFTH IN IRELAND.

London, July 12.—A large body of Irishmen belonging to Orange lodges left London last night for Newry, to take part in the great demonstration organized there for to-day.

Lord Arthur Hill is in command of the various contingents, and Orangemen have streamed into the town from the counties of Armsgh and Antrim. Large

various contingents, and Orangemen have streamed into the town from the counties of Armagh and Antrim. Large numbers of Orange bands have also come over from England, many from the metropolis. Decorations are plentiful and brass bands abound. It is unlikely that any serious disturbance will occur, although the excitement is intense; but if there is the slightest chance the Orangemen will not be backward in availing themselves of the opportunity.

When all the various lodges had been mustered, the procession set forth at a brisk pace to the place of meeting to the various strains of Orange airs. Among the processionists in full regalia were Lord Arthur Hill, Sir Thomas Bateson, Col. King Harman, Lord Castlereagh, M. P., Mr. E. W. Vernon and Rev. R. R. Kane. The weather was fine. Thirty thousand persons were present at the meeting.

persons were present at the meeting. The resolutions which were adopted were particularly strong, and condemn in outspoken terms the recent policy of the lord-lieutenant in suppressing the recent levelity meeting in News recent loyalist meeting in Newry and protecting that of the nationalists. Several Orangemen carry arms plainly

displayed.

During the Orange demonstration a party of Orangemen were stormed and repelled the attack. A nationalist was shot by an Orangeman, who was arrest-

While the Orange procession was returning home from Whitehaven to Cleator it was attacked by Nationalists. Serious fighting took place, during which a telegraph boy was killed and several persons injured. Revolvers, swords and several windows smashed, etc. stones were used, windows smashed, etc. Police dispersed the rioters.

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to EDV BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strengthand dolorsomeress. Morte economical than the ordinary kinds of the strength of the manufacture of the state short weight, almost powders soid only in case, ROYAL BAKING FOWDER CO., 166 Wall Street New York. N. D. DU SACRE CŒUR Young Ladies' Literary Institute.

RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA, - CANADA.

THIS FLOURISHING INSTITU

THIS FLOURISHING INSTITU
TION, favorably situated in the Capital of the Dominion, is complete in all its appointments.

Superior facilities are offered for a thorough acquisition of the modern languages, particularly French, which, with English, is a common language of the school.

In the Department of Music this establishment has acquired a brilliant reputation. The superior department of the Conservatory is devoted exclusively to Sacred Music, to the training of organists and singers for church service, and to the special instruction of pupils who may desire to follow music as a profession.

The community spares no exertion to render the institution an attractive and happy home, where elevating influences evoke and develop in the pupils correct principles, courteous bearing and refined manners.

Musical soirees, interspersed with recitations, tableaux, etc., are given weekly in the presence of the teachers. forming charming reunions, which tend to accentuate the home-like cheracter of the school.

The table is supplied with an abundance of excellent food, and the apartments throughout are spacious, well ventilated and well heated. Address—

#### LADY SUPERIOR.

#### TEACHERS WANTED

FOR BELLEVILLE S. SCHOOL. A male teacher, as Principal, holding a First or Second class Certificate; and a female teacher, holding a Third-class Certificate. Duties to commence on the first of september, 1834. Applications, stating salary, testimonials, etc., to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Sec., Treas. S. S. Board.
Belleville, July 12, 1884.

#### BAKING POWDER.

Without exception the best in the market. Call for a free sample and be convinced.

STRONG 'S

DRUG STORE, 184 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. Patent Medicines at Reduced Prices.
Physicians' Prescriptions & Family Reipes a specialty.

## BUY YOUR SHIRTS

GUARANTEE ALL OUR WORK.

Our own make White Shirts 75c., \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS-THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

W. E. TURNER, Garlick's Old Stand.

# In New Orleans, on Thursday, June 12, 1884, at St. Theresa's Church, by the Rev. Father J. F. Lambert, John Cushing, of New York, and Miss Mary Dunlap, of this city. No cards.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 44 to 47c. Peas, 70c; Spring wheat, 1 00 to \$1 15; Fall wheat, 1 00 to \$1 10; Scotch, \$1 20. Beans, 1 25 to \$1 50.

DIARY PRODUCE—Butter in pails, fresh 14c to 15c; tubs, 60 to 00c; prints, 00 to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17 to 18c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 07. Geese, 80 to \$1 00 each. Turkeys, 1 75 to 2 50 each.

PORK—Mess in barrels, 00 00 to 19 00; Salted Bacon, 19 to 11c. per pound; Young Pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each.

MISCELLANEOUS—Hay, 15,00 to 16 00 per ton. Straw 0 (0 to 6 00 per ton. Potatoes (old) \$1 00 to \$1 00 per bag, (new) (0 to 20 per gallon. Flour No. 1, 5 50 to 5 75. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel; Provender 1 49 per hundred. Bran, 90c per hundred. Shorts, 1 30, per hundred.

LONDON.

hundred. Bran, 90c per hundred. Shorts, 1 30, per hundred.

Wheat—Spring, 175 to 18; Deihl, \$\phi\$ 106 lbs.
175 to 185; Treadwell, 175 to 180; Clawson, 1 00 to 174; Red. 16 to 178. Oats, 116 to 118, Corn, 120 to 139. Barley, 110 to 115. Peas, 1.5 to 1 39. Rye, 1 20 to 1 25. Beans, per. bush, 1 50 to 2 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 3 00 to 3 25 Family, 275 to 3 00. Oatmeal Fine, 2 50 to 275 Granulated, 2 75 to 3 00. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 20 00 to 22 00. Bran, 12 00 to 12 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 20 00 to 22 00. Bran, 12 00 to 14 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 16 cc. Cheese, 1b. 91 to 10]c. Lard, 12 to 14c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 10 to 200. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 70 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, 80 to 8 50. Beef, per cwt, 8 50 to 9 00. Muton, per 10, 68 to 69c. Lamb, per 1b, 18 to 12c. Hops, per 160 lbs, 00 to 90c. Wood, per cord, 5 00 to 5 50.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipties 1900 bbls. Quotations

Hops, per 160 lbs, 00 to 00c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 50.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts 900 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 40 to \$5 45; extra \$5 40 to \$5 45; extra \$5 40 to \$5 45; superfine, \$3 25 to \$5 36; superfine, \$0 00 to \$3 00; strong bakers, \$5 00 to \$5 15; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 10; middings, \$2 90 to \$3 00; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Contario bags, \$1 65 to \$2 25; city bags, \$2 75 to \$2 80 GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 15 to 1 16; Can. red winter. 118 to 1 18; No. 2 spring, 1 15 to 1 17. Corn, 69 to 70c. Peas, \$2 to 93c. Oats, \$9 to 40c. Rye, 70 to 71c. Barley, 55 to 70c. PROVISIONS—Butter, cresmery, 25 to 26c; Eastern Townships, 18 to 20c; B. & M. 17 to 20c; Western, 12 to 14c. Cheese, 8 to \$5 co., 12 to 14c; hams, 12 to 14c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July, 7. — Wheat—Fall, No.2, 169 to 1 l0; No. 3, 107 to 1 68; spring, No. 1, 1 t0 to 1 10, No. 2, 1 67 to 1 68; spring, No. 1, 1 t0 to 1 10, No. 2, 1 67 to 1 68; No. 3, 1 05 to 1 t5. Barley, No. 1, 70 to 7 bc; No. 2, 25 to 6 5c; No. 3, extra, 60 to 69c; No. 3, 59 to 5 cc. Peas No. 1, 78 to 80c No. 2, 78 to 74. Cats, No. 1, 40 to 4 c; No. 2, 43 c; Corn, 00 to 60c. 40 cd., 00 to 60c. Flour, Superior, 500 to 5 50; extra, 475 to 0 00. Bran, 15 59 to 15 5). Butter, 12 to 19c. Hogs, street 75 to 10 750. Barley, (street), 69 to 60c. Rye, street, 69 to 60c. Wheat, street, spring, 1 05 to 11; fall, 1 01 to 1 03. Oatm-al, 5 60 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

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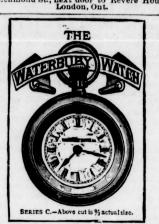
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REV. Sir.

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