Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1882.

NO. 193

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO.

> (Written for the Catholic Universe). June.

When summer first, with sandaled feet, Begins the journey Spring has ended. When in the skies which arch and meet, No color save the blue is blended; When every bud that bursts apart Its fragrant sheath new charms discloses, In honor of the Sacred Heart We deck our altars with the roses.

Dear Heart of God, if loving eyes
A fitter emblem could discover
Among the flowers that flaunt their dyes
In gardens where the breezes hover,
Or if the woodlands, where we stray,
Of better tribute could be donor,
Our hands that pluck the rose to-day
Had culled those blossoms in Thy honor.

Sweet rose, if legends are believed,
When bled this Heart from Jewish lances,
So sore your tender soul was grieved,
So sympathetic were your glances;
That your white petals, to express
The dole that rent their gentle bosom,
Assumed this crimson loveliness
Which beautifies their leaf and blossom.

Than roses then what flower can art
Find fairer for a fitting token
To place before His shrine, whose Heart
Thro' love of human kind was broken.
The illy in its waxen dress
May own a more surpassing splendor;
It has not that suggestiveness
That makes the rose's language tender.

And here are roses red and white,
Dear Heart, which we may link together
To voice the sentiments aright
That fill our sous this summer weather;
The red to typify the dole,
Of which Thy own Heart bore the burden,
The white, that purity of soul
Which they who love Thee win as guerdon.

Thus when the summer's sandaled feet Hus when the summer's sandaced feet Begin the journey Spring has ended, When in the clouds that, arching, mee No tints except the blue are blended; When every flower that bursts apart Its lovely buds new charms discloses, In honor of the Sacred Heart We deck our altars with the roses.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE sensitiveness of certain Protestants, when a Catholic lancet ventures to abrade their traditional notions of the impeccab-lity of the heroes of the reformation, re-ceived another amusing illustration in the pages of a Methodist contemporary, the Christian Advocate, a few weeks ago. It appears the Abbe Gaume, in his catech-ism, has not spoken with that respect for Luther and Calvin which the Advocate thinks every-right-minded Catholic should feel. The Abbe has ventured to insinuate that Luther was too "jolly" for an apostle, and that Calvin burned Servetus, and our contemporary wildly exclaims that it is no their traditional notions of the impeccabcontemporary wildly exclaims that it is no wonder that there are infidels in France, when a Catholic priest would question the ascetic purity of Luther's morals, or the tenderness and gentleness of the sage of Geneva towards his erring opponents. But why should our respected contemporary have his equaminity disturbed? Surely the shoe does not pinch his foot. Luther and Calvin had passed away long before Wesley thought of creating a new religion. To speak the language of the unregenerated, it is none of his funeral. John Wesley never passed from the pulpit to troll a merry catch in the nearest tavern among lewd roisterers! On the contrary, although we Americans have reasoned and affected manners, a studied vocabulation. To speak the language of the unregenerated of the contrary, although we Americans have reasoned from the pulpit to troll a merry catch in the nearest tavern among lewd roisterers! On the contrary, although we Americans have reasoned and affected manners, a studied vocabulation. Nor will it be amiss to show the characters and its proposal to the introductory words: "A liberal of the librals, one of those, therefore, falling under Dr. Newman's stern disapproval, with the affection and easily led satray. This is true in every case, but in deating and is whom he cannot follow, with genuine added to the stabilise and subject, is evident from the introductory words: "A liberal of the librals, one of the introductory words: "A liberal of the librals, one of the water of the stability and subject, is evident from the introductory words: "A libral of the librals, one of the water of the stable and astray and easily led stray. This is true in every case, but in the flexible minds of words: "A libral of the librals, one of the unred of the librals, one of the unred of the librals, one of the introductory words: "A libral of the librals, one of the unred of the librals, one of the introductory words: "A libral of the librals and subject, is evident from the introductory words: "A libral of the librals, one o ern among lewd roisterers! On the con-trary, although we Americans have no cause to love him, for he did his best to prevent by tongue and pen the freedom of a country which has afforded such pleasant feeding grounds for his followers, we believe him to have been a sincerely reli-gious, though narrow-minded man, disgusted with the aridity of the Church in which he was reared, and who, if he had lived when the veil which hid the glory of the Catholic Church from the eyes of the Oxford graduate was rent asunder-say, fifty years later-would have followed Newman, Manning and the rest of the noble band into the only ark of safety. And then Calvin did really burn Servetus and compassed the death of several other "heretics." We assure our contemporary that there is not the slightest doubt about it. We make no allusion to his personal morals. The iconoclasm which was so delightful a thing when it only shattered the images of the saints has extended its operations, and has demolished the idols of the Protestant theology. And this work proh puder l has been done by Protestant hands. It is no longer a breach of good manners to speak scandal of Queen Elizatant beth. If the reformers were only half as beth. If the reformers were only half as bad as they painted each other, what a nice lot they must have been! In fact Catholics are too reticent in speaking of the private life of these gents. They are guided by the same motives that prevent them from allowing their children to read certain portions of law books. We often think cursolves that this roughnes is care. certain portions of law books. We often think ourselves that this prudence is carried too far. If Calvin's life at the University of Bourges, or his adventures at Noyon were described, how our contemporary would open his eyes when he has his feelings exacerbated by the very mild language of the Abbe Gaume! For would the Saxon monk sitting in the tavern of the Black Eagle in Wittenberg, with his lips steeped in the beer of Thorgan, speaking of women in a style that might be natural at a banquet of Luccullus or a petit souper at the Regent, be a spectacle calculated to excite edification. Acknowledging, as we do gladly, the general purledging, as we do gladly, the general purity of morals of non-Catholic clergymen in this country, we venture to say that the jovial soul whose highest ideas of life

was expressed in the stanza,
Wer nicht liebt wein, weip und gesang
Der bleibt ein narr sein leben lang."

scenes we witness on our streets by day and night. We are no holy howler, but our hearts are saddened at the lamentable spectacle presented by the drunken men and women enslaved by the cruel tyrant of intoxication. This heart-sickening degradation is rampant; we noticed its prevalence, however, for the last few weeks more than during the winter. Thousands linger under the galling yoke of that disgraceful vice and many more are by satanical stratagems hourly enticed from the pure atmosphere of sobriety and fall generally into the clutches of intem-perance. Thus the happiness of many peaceful homes is drowned, and useful that cannot escape the eyes of even ordinary observers. Noticing these ex-cesses in our columns we do by no means cesses in our columns we do by no means step out of the province of our jurisdiction but do perform a bounden duty of a journalist. We do this with an object in view, namely, to call the attention of unwary parents to an iminent danger, frequented perhaps by their own sons and daughters. These beer-gardens have proved the commencement of many a dunnkard's reckless life—a life of misery and the last and vilest of the combinations on which Irish history fixes the merited condemnation of political traitorism.

Buffalo Union.

A FINE picture of Cardinal Newman—

A FINE picture of Cardinal Newman—

Protestants—that is to say, not more than demonition of the Creator; wherein all admonition of the Creator; admonition drunkard's reckless life—a life of misery and abomination. Good parents fulfil zealously the duties connected with their state of life. The most sacred of the many duties is to keep their offsprings from all harm and lead them on in the path of virtue. Let parents bear in mind the fact that Heli, of whom we read in the Holy Bible, was rejected by God on account of neglecting his duties as a father. "Wine drunken with excess

Cleveland Universe BOB INGERSOLL, the infidel, selected as New York, thoroughly illustrates the pagan side of the comments upon it: "It means, in our judgment, that there has

been a general decline in religion; that infidelity is spreading in the community; that there is doubt and denial where there was faith before; that there is scoffing now where reverence and adoration formerly prevailed. If this process continues for fifty years, the Christians will form a very small minority of the people of this coun-

try."
THE sectarians who plume themselves

would be turned out of any Methodist church in the country before a year's probation.

Catholic Sentinel.

The subtle demon of intemperance plays more havoc on sunny days than in cold and wintry ones. Evidence of these facts is daily multiplied by the many sad scenes we witness on our streets by day Irish American.

A BREECH-LOADING gun burst last week on board the British iron-clad Swiftsure, killing one man and fatally injuring four others. Here is a chance for O'Donevan Rossa to get in some of his dynamite fine work. No doubt, he had full information of the job by which the "advanced thinkers" fixed the gun to burst at that particular time and place.

ular time and place. OUR London correspondent, some time ago, intimated that it was understood in Irish circles there that the Government was about to have the ban of insolvency removed from The O'Donoghue, on condition of receiving his support in Parliament. The event appears to justify the statement, as his first vote of the House of Commons, perance. Thus the happiness of many peaceful homes is drowned, and useful talent and men occupying responsible stations in life become an object of commiseration to the sober class of a community. Drunkenness is a disgrace to humanity and an outrage on Christianity. It is a vice that will be punished in this life and in the life to come. The beer gardens become the stumbling blocks for our young people of both sexes. Sunday, instead of being a day of Christian rest, becomes, to a large percentage of them, a day of criminal excesses. And as a natural consequence Mondays become days of torture to them. If they go to work at all, they go with aversion and disgust, dragging along, as it were, a sleepy and aching head on a weary and exhausted body. The loss of a situation is frequently the result of such nocturnal carousels. In writing the above lines, we do not beat leisurely the air, nor do we exaggerate the matter. We speak, on the contrary, the sad facts—facts that come too often under our observation—facts that cannot escape the eyes of even ordinary observers. Noticing these ex
days of torture to them. If they go to work at all, they go with aversion and disgust, dragging along, as it were, a sleepy and aching head on a weary and exhausted body. The loss of a situation is frequently in the past, the history of which is full of warnings of the history of which is full of warnings of the history of the House of Commons, was given in favor of the new Coercion is lil. It is a barren purchase for England, however. The time when such men as The O'Donoghue held power, for good or ill, in Ireland, has long passed away. As and the listing the o'Donoghue held power, for good or ill, in Ireland, has long passed away. As a they were to frequently in the past, the history of which is full of warnings of the history of which is full of warnings of the history of which is full of warnings of the history of which is full of warnings of the history of the House of Commons, was given in favor of the new Coercion ill. It is a twenty years. Their intercourse with their kindred in America also, has tended to lead them to practical conclusions in pub-lic matters; and no scheming politician can now hope to fool them and make mer-

A FINE picture of Cardinal Newman—by far the best we have ever seen—is the frontispiece of the June Century. It is engraved by Cole, from an etching, after the famous Ouless portrait. The sketch of the Cardinal's life is contributed by C. Kergan Paul, who entered on Oxford life about the time that Dr. Newman left it, and who found his spirit and his name "the one abiding influence in the place."
The spirit in which Mr. Paul considers his ary and other dandyized affectations cover not unfrequently the most unpleasant of characters and the most disagreeable of dispositions. Such gaudy and trifling pups are found in large numbers everywhere, and it requires no keen observer to spot them. Girls, be aware of such dandies! Cleanliness, propriety, and politeness we like to see observed by young men and should be appreciated by all: foolish affectations, on the contrary, create disgust and aversion in the eyes of all foolish affectations, on the contrary, create disgust and aversion in the eyes of all thinking people. Good and fine clothes, gold-watch and chain, silk handkerchief, and such like, are very becoming indeed, not, however, to those who cannot afford to enjoy such luxuries. Extravagance is contemptible and sinful, and is, generally speaking, the first steps leading to failure and poverty. It is a silly and stupid pride, and pride comes always before the fall. Ashamed of their ordinary working clothes, they appear usually in their very best, in a first-class suit at that. their very best, in a first-class suit at that. Besides, these dandies manage by not paying their washer woman and tailor, to attend operas and theaters. They attempt to play the gentleman, but prove to be brainless coxcombs. With a sublime but misconceived assurance of their appreciation, they impudently intrude on the society of more reflecting people, and become irksome even to their best friends. Notwithstanding these objectionable features in a conclusions, is constrained to admit that the sounds of the sounds Notwithstanding these objectionable features in a young man's character, they find their devoted admirers among the weaker found it. As to his literary standing, Mr. their devoted admirers among the weaker sex. And what is more surprising, apparently thoughtful and sensible young ladies reciprocate their attention. To all such young maidens we repeat: Be aware of dandies!

"English writer of transcendent intellectual and literary merit;" and calls his decome classical, and is, or ought to be, known to all students of religious life, or recognitional fields. psychology, or of pure and vigorous English." Mr. Paul has done himself honor by his admirable, though all too brief sketch of "a life which is now appreciated and honored . . . by all fair-minded men of English speech."

In reply to our remarks regarding the Detroit Ritualistic minister, who persists in calling himself a "priest," and in ap-plying the name "Catholic" to his Church, current issue of the Anglo-Catholic. edited by the same reverend gentleman,

before our residence 'Who lives here ?' We ADDRESS TO MGR. BRUYERE, V.G. A LETTER FROM A RECENT CONthink 'Catholic' would be the answer to the first question, and 'Father Edwards to the next." Stand in front of your res to the next." Stand in front of your residence, Father Edwards, and not be invited in! Surely this is not Catholic hospitality.
As for the answers you assure us we'd get
to those supposed questions, we suspect it
would make all the difference in the world would make an the difference in the world from whom we sought the information. Possibly an initiated few might aesthetic-ally lisp "Fathah" and "Cawtholie" to such inquiries. But we feel sure that nine out of ten of the inhabitants of Detroit would of ten of the inhabitants of Detroit would heartily laugh at them. No, reverend friend, you are not a priest; neither is your meeting-house a Catholic Church. And yet you protest you are not a Protestant. What, then, are you; and to what curious species of the 'alf and 'alf in Nature's kingdom do you belong? To what sort of hybrid animal or amphibious creature shall we like the Oderly reversed. ture shall we liken thee, O deeply reverend Ritualistic Father? Dost thou not, like the gigantic Angel, keep one foot upon the sea and the other upon land? Alas, dear "father," as we diagnose thy case at present, thou art neither fish nor fles h.

Baltimore Mirror HAPPY is the home wherein the Lord is the master. Happy is the home wherein the Lord is the master. Happy is the home wherein the parents are worthy models for the children. Happy is the home wherein the children are obedient to please God. Happy is the home wherein night prayers are said in common by the family; wherein sacred pictures and statues adorn the rooms; wherein holy water is often used; rooms; wherein holy water is often used; wherein grace is said at meals; wherein the Angelus is recited three times every day; and wherein the De Profundis is said at evening for the souls of the faithful departed. Happy is the home for which children, taken away from earth by the angels in their innocence, are praying. Happy is the home which has given a priest to the altar or a nun to the choir. Happy is the home wherein a Christian husband cherishes a Christian wife, and they two together, in love and peace, bring up their boys and girls in the admonition of the Creator; wherein all advance in the practice of virtue and in preparation for their eternal home in

France contains about thirty-six million Catholics, and only just 600,000 Protestants—that is to say, not more than one Protestant to every sixty Catholics. Yet, strange to say, there is a law, dated the 18th Germinal of the year X. of the Republican era, or, in other words, April 8th, 1802, according to which no Catholic procession may be held in places in which there exists a Protestant chapel. Now, some little time ago Abbe Georges, parish some little time ago Abbe Georges, parish priest at Charenton, arranged a procession in that place. He was at once indicted s in that place. He was at once indicted for infringing the law referred to and the police magistrate sentenced him to a fine of ten francs. The courageous Abbe did not pay the penalty, but carried the case right up to the Supreme Court. There he showed that, although there exists a Protestant church building at Charenton, there is neither a regularly-appointed minister, nor are there any churchwardens, consequently the chapel cannot be considered as a place of worship in the considered as a place of worship in the construction of the Act. The Supreme Court espoused his view of the case, and reversed the decision of the court below. This will put a stop to all the chicane with which the organizers of Catholic processions have often had to contend. sions have often had to contend.

GERMANY has a Catholic population of about fifteen million souls, who are spirtually governed by twenty-one bishops, so that each diocese contains on an average a Catholic population of 715,000. Ten years ago, when Old Catholicity was still in its prime, it was currently given out that millions of the laity and hundreds of the clergy were ready to follow Pro-fessor Dollinger into the "Opposition lobby," and on the faith of this declara-tion the Prussian Government went so far as to appropriate a sum of £1000 per anuum towards the support of the Old Catholic "See," to which an apostate called Reinkens was elected, and now, twelve years after the foundation of the new sect, we find by official data that the aggregate number of Old Catholics of the empire is 31,802, all told, that is to say, one sectarian to every 430 Catholics. Now, if it took twelve years to make about 35,000 sectarians, it would take thirty-four years to make 100,000, or 340 years to make 1,000,000 sectarians. In reality, the movement is going backwards instead of progressing, and it is quite on the cards that by the end of the century Old Catholicism will be as extinct a species as the race to which the ich-thyosauros and the megalotherion be-

Catholic Columbian.

THE London Morning Post suggests that the confessionals be used to ferret out the murderers of Cavendish and Burke. What a brilliant idea to conceive in this the nineteenth century!

THE Italian revolutionists are pass away, and yet the grand "old Pope" sits upon the Chair of Peter, receiving the homages of two hundred millions of peo-ple, and the respectful considerations of all Christendom.

EVERY Catholic young man should use

his utmost endeavors in discountenancing profane language, and every Catholic young woman should despise the society of a young man whose speech is so often emphasized by the Holy Name or other oaths and curses. God's mercy alone prevents the tongue that is stained by His precious Blood from withering away, when it is employed in cursing, swearing

In a late issue we published a report of the blessing of a church at Ruscom River, Essex Co., Ont. The ceremony was performed by Mgr. Bruyere, who placed the new church—an elegant frame structure, under the patronage of St. Joachim, spouse of St. Anne, mother of the most Blessed Virgin Mary. At the close of the dedicatory services an address was read to the venerable officiating prelate by M. the venerable officiating prelate by M. Norbert Sylvestre, one of the citizens of the place. We insert the address with

the place. We insert the address with pleasure in this issue of the RECORD as an unfeigned and outspoken expression of respect for the ecclesiastical authorities of the Diocese of London.

To the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G.

MONSIGNOR,—We cannot allow this occasion to pass by without offering through you to his Lordship the Bishop of London, our hearty thanks for the favors he has so kindly bestowed on this new mission. We would have been glad indeed to see him here present to-day in our midst, that we might convey to him in person the expression of our attachment midst, that we might convey to him in person the expression of our attachment to the first Pastor of the diocese, our respect and veneration for a Prince of the Church. But the presence of his Lordship being prevented by the pressing nature of his many engagements, he has done us honor and afforded us pleasure in deputing you to replace him. We all know, Monsignor, that you saw this diocese in its infancy, and that you have ever since assisted in its growth and development. We know that its interests are yours, its glory yours. that its interests are yours, its glory yours. You have placed at the service of religion in this diocese, your high talents, your rare acquirements, your exalted virtues.

And we may here state with liveliest gratitude that you have at all times taken deepest interest in the French Canadian population of the diocese of London.

Hence we especially wish you every blessing.

sing.

In receiving you, Monsignor, in our midst, we feel that we receive not only a friend and protector, but also a kind father whom we justly hold in the highest respect and veneration. The qualities which we recognise in you, the virtues which distinguish you, the eminent services you have rendered the Church here and elsewhere, have won for you the confidence of your. It received on the fath of our fathers because of ignormer, but God, in His infinite mercy, has given me light, and I feel like the child—like the man rather, who, after having been to seed about upon the stormy ocean without a compass, at last finds a safe haven.

I received on the Lutheran Church, and for over thirty-five years have condemned the faith of our fathers because of ignormer, but God, in His infinite mercy, has given me light, and I feel like the child—like the man rather, who, after having been brought up in the Lutheran Church, and for over thirty-five years have condemned the faith of our fathers because of ignormer, but God, in His infinite mercy, has given me light, and I feel like the child—like and elsewhere, have won for you the con-fidence of your Bishop, and merited for you from our holy Father the Pope those and elsewhere, have won for you the confidence of your Bishop, and merited for you from our holy Father the Pope those honors and dignities to which you have been raised. We rejoice and return thanks to God for the distinction thus accordance and against the Absolute Call. corded you, and pray that Almighty God may ever continue his favors to you and long preserve you to those whose affec-

tions you have earned by your devoted-ness in the cause of religion.

Accept once more our heartfelt thanks Accept once more our heartfelt thanks for the solicitude you evince in our welfare, by your presence here to-day. We know and acknowledge the fact most gratefully that you have undertaken a long journey while hardly yet recovered from a severe indisposition, to bless our church and lay the corner stone of our presbytery. We will ever, be assured, remember this happy day, for this day witnesses for the people of the parish of St. Joachim of Ruscom River the realization of a rdent desires and longing aspiration. ation of ardent desires and longing aspir-

Signed on behalf of the parishoners,

Norvert Sylvestre.
At the conclusion of the address, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere returned his most sin-Bishop Walsh and in his own name to the trustees and the good people of the new parish of St. Joachim, for the eloquent expression of their sentiments therein contained. He was happy to be able to say that the zeal and energy with which they had carried out the wishes of their belovedBishop were deserving of all praise. For this God had blessed their noble work. He felt great pleasure in appearing to-day in their midst to dedicate their new church and lay the corner stone of the Presbytery intended for the residence

of their worthy parish Priest. The com-pletion of this edifice would be the crown-ing work of their generosity.

The Rev. gentleman concluded his re-marks by adding that he had every reason to believe that the truly Catholic spirit which had hitherto characterised their conduct as members of the Church would bring upon this new parish the most bring upon this new parish the most abundant blessings of God, both spiritual and temporal. With these sentiments deeply impressed in his heart, he begged to offer them again his most sincere thanks for their beautiful address, and best wishes for their future prosperity

A Brave Lady.

While Sister Agnes, of the Anglican House of Mercy, Clewer, near Windsor, House of Mercy, Clewer, near Windsor England, was making arrangements the other day with a cottager's wife at Ded-worth for the reception of a little invalid boy who had been brought from London. she was told that the child had fallen int a pond near at hand. Sister Agnes, who is an excellent swimmer, without waiting for assistance, ran to the place, and finding that the boy had disappeared, plunged into the water, and, directed by the air-bubbles rising among the duckweed on the surface, fortunately succeeded in rescuing

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

Alonzo Cano, Spanish artist, may be literally said to have felt the ruling passion strong in death; for when the priest who attended him presented the crucifix, he turned his eyes away and refused to says:
"If our good friend ever comes this way, we would like to have him stand in front of Holy Trinity and ask whether it was Protestant or Catholic, also to ask when

VERT.

The following letter, says the San Francisco Monitor, speaks for itself, it being only the simple recital of feeling and convictions which millions of Protestants have felt when once they had the happiness to pass the threshold which led into the one, holy, Catholic Church of Christ. We know the writer of this letter to be a gentleman who for more than thirty years gentleman who for more than thirty years was what is known as a Lutheran, and one who—like thousands of others equally as blinded by prejudice—ignorantly imagined that the Catholic Church was the horrible monster her enemies had painted her, instead of being, as he found her, the beautiful Bride of Christ. No doubt there are many converts who, reading the letter of our friend, will look back with pleas-ing reflections upon the singular manner in which their own conversions were effected, and who will gladly learn that even on this coast Rome's recruits are becoming annually greater, whilst the legions of error are languishing into local sects or becoming rapidly absorbed in the whirlpool of infidelity which is engulfing many of that unfortunate class whose heads have been educated at the expense of their hearts through the false system of education which prevails, and which the public are forced to support:

WASHINGTON TER'Y, May 7th, 1882. Editor of the Monitor:

Dear Sir—The paper of which you are the editor has of late often been read by me and I have come to like it, wherefore I enclose a postal order for my subscription. It is only a year ago that I knew nothing but the evil that had been instilled in my mind from childhood about the beautiful, ever glorious and only true Church—the Catholic. I have been

Sacrament, as I did then. I stopped during my stay in Victoria, in St. Joseph's Hospital. I often and with pleasure, had a talk with the good Sisters, and admire their noble work, which God does bless and prosper, to the glory of His own holy name, and I do no longer wonder at the steady increases and sawth of the the steady increase and growth of the Catholic Church, when I see such truly noble workers. And how can an earnest Christian, a lover of the truth, help but love such a glorious mother as the Roman Catholic Church, and the deep, earnest spirit of devotion in which its books are written carry their own convictions.

write a long letter thus to trespass on your valuable time, especially as I am not much of a scholar, being only an ignorant foreigner, but my love for the Church and its beauties will be the only excuse of your humble, obedient servant

What a Good Child Did.

A dear little child, named Medeleine, A dear little child, named Medeleine, scarce nine years of age, hearing one day from the Sisters, to whom she went to school, what our Lord will say to the good on the last day, viz: "Come, ye blessed of My Father, possess the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was hungry and you gave Me to eat, I was thirsty and you gave Me to drink," etc., asked one of the sisters how she could give our Lord something to eat. she could give our Lord something to eat.
The good nun told her that by giving it to
the poor she would give to our Lord him-

Next day, Medeleine's father brought her a package of confectionary and cakes. The dear little child, instead of eating it, brought it to a poor woman at the door and emptied it into her lap, saying: "Here, poor woman, eat this, or take it to your

"And why, dear little child," said the poor woman, "do you give me your sweets?" "Because," answered the child, "in

giving them to you I give them to Jesus Christ, and He will say at the last day: 'Medeleine, come to heaven, because when I was hungry you gave Me to eat.'"—Ave Maria.

GOLDEN SANDS.

Third Series. Translated from the French by Miss Ella McMahon.

The translator of this volume was the irst to popularize the "Golden Sands" pooks in English, and then the fame of the author has become world-wide, The sale of these books in France is enormous, and both in England and in this country they have passed through many editions: even Protestant houses publish-ing them. The present volume fully sus-tains the author's reputation. 32mo, cloth ..60c.

BENZIGER BROTHERS, New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

Messrs. Thomas B. Noonan & Co., Boston, have just published a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart, 26 by 14 inches. It would make a beautiful addi-tion to religious pictures in Catholic

The Price of Freedom. BY DENIS FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

Man of Ireland! heir of sorrow:
Wronged, insulted, scorned, oppressed,
Wilt thon never see that morrow
When thy weary heart may rest?
Lift thine eyes, thou outraged creature!
Nay, look up, for man thou art—
Man in form, in frame, and feature—
Why not act man's Godlike part?

Think, reflect, inquire, examine;
Is't for this God gave you birth,
With the spectre-look of famine
Thus to creep along the earth?
Does this world contain no treasures
Fit for thee as man to wear?
Does this life abound in pleasures,
And thou askest not thy share?

Look! the nations are awaking, Every chain that bound them burst; At the crystal fountain slaking With parched lips their fever thirst, Ignorance, the demon, fleeling, Leaves unlocked the fount they sip; Wilt thou not, thou wretched being, Stoop and cool thy burning lip?

History's lessons, if thou'lt read 'em, All proclaim this truth to thee: All proclaim this truth to thee:
Knowledge is the price of freedom;
Know thyself and thou art free.
Know, O man! thy proud vocation:
Stand erect, with calm, clear brow.
Happy, happy were our nation
If thou hadst that knowledge now.

Know thy wretched, sad condition,
Know the ills that keep thee so;
Knowledge is the sole physician—
Thou wert healed if thou didst know.
Those who crush and scorn and slight thee,
Those to whom you once would kneel,
Were the foremost then to right thee
If thou felt as thou shouldst feel.

Not as beggars lowly bending, Not in sighs and groams and tears But a voice of thunder sending Through thy tyrant brother's ears. Tell him he is not thy master, Tell him of man's common lot; Tell him of man's common lo Feel life has but one disaster— To be a slave and know it not

If thou knew what knowledge giveth, If thou knew how blest is he Who in freedom's presence liveth, Thou wouldst die or else be free, Round about he looks in gladness—Joys in heaven, in earth, and sea—Scarcely heaves a sign of sadness Save in thoughts of such as thee.

From the Catholic World.

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXVI. REVELATIONS.

At the conclusion of the office scene the avengers took their way homeward. In the incidents of the last few hours there was food for infinite speculation, and now that a duty to themselves and a sacrifice to injured humanity had been accomplished successfully, they were at leisure to eat of the metaphorical viands to their hearts' content. It was not the pleasantest meal that could be offered them, and but for its necessity they might have altogether rejected the repast. This ingredient, however, made it palatable, and they chewed and chewed as they walked through the streets with an earnestness and a disregard of each other that was wonderful to see. Both felt that Killany was effectually disposed of, and both re-joiced at the fact. The man had impuwas effectually disposed of, and both rejoiced at the fact. The man had impudence enough in his composition to ride
down society's sneers and ridicule at his
mishap. He could make capital of his
just but sensational defence of his person,
and there was still the ugly slander, against
which, there was as yet he relything which there was as yet no rebutting truth, to give him an opportunity of posing as a martyr, as the victim of a base born doctor's rage, as society's favorite trampled upon by worthlessness and shame. Dr. Fullerton had rather the more

clouded thoughts. Sir Stanley did not doubt for a moment of his friend's ability to prove the slander malicious and untrue. swung along over the pavement with airiness of manner and triumph beaming from his eyes, chuckling inwardly at Killany's bitter discomforture, raging to think that the man had caused his little Olivia so much suffering, and determined to have a private understanding with him, if, on his recovery from the effects of his hate whipping, he should presume to remain in the city. The doctor, on the contents of Killany's private papers as Killany himself. Now, it is evident from the assurance with which the fascinating doctor circulated this falsehood, that he man for fixing on him the stigma of illeknew or thought he knew something concerning your past. He may have inquired at the college and at the convent, and received pretty conclusive answers for his way of thinking. Do you remember how smilingly he asserted your inability to disprove his lies? Perhaps he is more closely connected with you and yours them. rith more prominence and ugliness than the humorous consolations and trifling objections to the possibility of this actual matter which he had given her. Sir Stan-ley must first know of the condition in which he found himself. This pained fair." him more than any other fact. baronet's confidence was as plain as the day in his manner, and he had now so far committed himself that it looked much like having set a trap for him to have drawn him into the affair at all.

In due time they reached the quiet house in its drowsy street, and withdrew into the drawing-room. Olivia was not to be seen, and the baronet was for calling her at once into their presence. Harry objected. Olivia felt herself in disgrace, so he wished her to remain until clear idea of the foolishness and wrongful-ness of her conduct had been impressed on

"I cannot see the necessity of that," said the baronet decidedly. "She behaved like a real heroine, suffered untold anguish for your sake and mine, and determined to hold that secret so long as it threatened danger to you and me. If her policy was a mistaken one her motives were high and correct, and you must remember that Mrs Strachan was her adviser. I think that, having borne most of the pain, she should have a trifling share in the glory."
"I cannot find fault with your reason-

"I cannot find fault with your reasoning, Sir Stanley," said the moody doctor, "but we have not the glory yet."

The baronet laughed so loudly that of course Olivia heard him, as he intended

she should. "Now we shall hear some lofty sentiments on the hollowness of the victory you have won—a pious method, I notice, of exalting the worth of the thing and sweeping in one hundred per cent. of the capital invested. Well, have it as you will; I

must see Olivia here. The doctor tapped the table with his fingers and remained with his eyes moodily fixed on the grate. His silence was

ominous. "Why, man," cried Sir Stanley after a storm, and, long, impatient pause, "you are going to sleep. One would think you had just

committed a murder instead of having lashed a desperado intent on filling you with lead from toe to forehead."

"I was thinking," replied the doctor, "of the chances of proving this Killany the liar that he is. I find that the immediate prospect is not the best in the world; in fact, I may say frankly it could not be

Sir Stanley sat bolt upright in his chair, while the hues and lights of astonishment shot over his tell tale face with an effect very trying to the nerves of the sensitive doctor. Then he subsided as suddenly, on second thought, into well-bred restraint and concealment of his surprise

and curiosity.
"You are disturbed," continued Harry, and I do not blame you. You know the story of our lives. I have not kept back a single incident from you. It is a trouble-some fact that I have no written evidence by which to prove all that I say and surmise about myself. Neither have I the viva-voce evidence of witnesses, although I am confident that both exist. As evidence of some kind should be forthcoming immediately in consideration of recent events and future complications, you can inderstand the exceeding delicacy of my situation."

"A pretty bad box, I must say," answered the baronet dubiously, and much distressed. "I suppose that the work of hunting up your antecedents would be gigantic labor for the time we have."

"It would be simply impossible," answered Harry, relieved and pleased to see that the doubtful look of the n atter did not affect Sir Stanley's faith and love.
"And haven't you the slightest excuse to force down the throats of the mob and still their shouting until better could be obtained? A mere threat would tie their

tongues, at the least."

The doctor hesitated. He thought of Quip's startling propositions, but they had come to wear so miserable an appear-ance after a few days of meditation that he

"There is something, I know," Sir Stanley broke in. "Now out with it, for I can see that you are doubtful as to its value.

We can't conslock anothing in the standard of the We can't overlook anything in this affair, you know.

"Well, there is a thread," assented the reluctant doctor, "as fine and perceptible as a spider's, and about as useful. I scarcely care to mention it. You have

a rather astonishing and chimerical propo-sition. He offered to inform us of our antecedents generally, of the whereabouts of the man who until a few years ago played the role of our guardian, and assured us that this guardian had appropriated a large sum of money belonging to us. He agreed to produce the evidence necessary to obtain our money and our name, if we give him, out of a few hundred thousand which he declares are

unconscionable—"
"There, there," said the doctor you ex-

pect wonders from this certificate, as I did at first; but for present purposes it is practically useless. It certifies to the marriage of William Hamilton, of Glasmove in the right direction I may gow, Scotland, and Olivia Carneross, of Babington, England, by the Rev. Manuel

Quip."
"He is a rogue, and a cunning one," said Sir Stanley confidently, "and I have no doubt he is as well acquainted with the closely connected with you and yours than you imagine. Quip has become aware of something and wishes to put his knowledge out at interest. I think it worth while receiving his advances and seeing what he

"I agree with you. But I warn yo that you have little to expect from him. "Wait and see. Send for him at once. Have him here to night and let us examine his credentials. If he furnishes you with a few hundred thousand dollars in cash he will have more than earned hi five thousand, filthy beggar as he is. It would be worth that if he gave you a solid right to your new name. Hamilton
—Carneross! Henry Carneross Hamilton! For a thoroughly rich, aristocratic tone that goes infinitely beyond Dashington. Well, be off about your business. I am going to find and console Olivia. You are cruel towards her for an imprudence which is as much a part of the sweet creature's make-up as her eyes. I could not have the heart to take from her one or the other.'

"Bear her my assurances of forgiveness,

standing there, her eyes dimmed with was atoning for some great and dreadful sin, instead of a cheery young heart whose only transgression had been her innocence and inexperience. Sir Stanley was put in an apoplectic rage by the melting sight, and said some hard things of Killany while grinding his heel into an imaginary neck of the villain. As for the doctor, he was all grief and contrition in a moment, took her in his arms while the baronet chafed in the distance, and said a hundred brotherly and assuring things to soothe the little heart. It was a brief but violent

the baronet, the doctor hastened on his

That evening found Mr. Quip seated in the drawing room of the Fullertons, with a bundle of documents before him as pora bundle of the eyes of the doctor, tentous and, in the eyes of the doctor, harmless as a young barrister's bag, and in harmless as a young barrister's bag, and in

harmless as a young barrister's bag, and in his company a weazened, dried-up, wretched old fellow whom he introduced as "Mr. Waring, clerk in the wholesale house of McDonell & Co., and a man of some usefulness in the important revela-tions about to be made." Mr. Waring was year old and decrepted and seemed mightvery old and decrepid, and seemed might-ily afraid of Mr. Quip, sensible and shrewd as he evidently was. So afraid was he that he kept his eyes fastened on him as a dog would on his master, and forgot all the courtesies of social life except as Mr. the courtesies of social life except as Mr. Quip reminded him, of them. Thus he bowed to the lady and gentlemen with his eyes turned on the bird-like Quip, sat down in the same manner, and continued to stare at the hatchet-face with a persistency that made Chinia shires. Only one thing stare at the hatchet-face with a persistency that made Olivia shiver. Only one thing could divert his attention—when Quip turned his hard eyes on him. The volatile medical student was modestly at home. His manner was insolently cool, but of that particular shade of coolness Mr. Quip was unable to divest himself, and was, in fact, quite innocent of its presence. He moved about with the cautiousness and facial expression of an old crane wading through an unfrequented swamp, his eye cocked pression of an old crane wading through an unfrequented swamp, his eye cocked now in one direction, now in another, and his narrow head following every motion of the eyes. He accepted his seat gin-gerly, as he always did. The arm or back of a chair, as requiring a greater effort at balancing, was more acceptable than a silken cushion.

silken cushion. When he and Mr. Waring had been when he and arr. waring had been satisfactorily disposed of, the doctor said that he had already explained to Mr. Quip the necessity of his presence that evening, and therefore the gentleman might begin without delay the revelations which he professed it to be in his power to make. Mr. Quip opened out his formidable bundle as a preparatory movement, cleared his throat, looked so hard at Mr. Waring as to provoke the old man into a remonstrance, and then began the following account of his own and other

people's villanies:

'I must beg your pardon, madam and gentlemen, if I am compelled to be somewhat prolix in my narrative, and still again that scarcely care to mention it. You have seen that fellow Quip in Killany's office, have you not?"

"I whispered something in his ear that will delay his master's recovery. Yes, I know him."

"He called on us not long ago and made a rather astonishing and chimerical proposition. He offered to inform us of our second with the content of the light are as sitten. He offered to inform us of our second with the light are as oddorous as a batch of political intrigues. odorous as a batch of political intrigues. What I have learned has been learned within the past six weeks. Before that time I had only vague suspicions as to how matters stood with certain parties residing in this city. These suspicions had been roused by casual remarks of Dr. Killany's uttered in the privacy of his inner office, and from certain papers which hundred thousand which he declares are ours, the sum of five thousand. As an earnest he left a paper, the marriage certificate of our parents—"
"Marriage-certificate!" cried Sir Standard They were letters from a earnest ne left a paper, the marriage certificate of our parents—"

"Marriage-certificate!" cried Sir Stanley, brightening.

"Why, Harry, you unconscionable—"

"Why, Harry, you unconscionable—"

"The paper, the marriage in their stead. They were letters from a finite finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead. They were letters from a finite in their stead using his influence in the doctor's behalf That the doctor profited by this is evident from the suddenly-acquired but permanent move in the right direction I made when the doctor some time ago called me in his office and made the proposition that I Da Costa, in the city of Rio Janeiro, at a date corresponding properly to our ages. How useful the document is in the case before us is clear. I do not like to expect much more from so wretched a chap as this swear to the death of any two children, these children to have been a boy, and his sister some years younger. It was a strange case and interested me at once. I had a friend, a wild, good-natured medical

ment.
"And this friend had a romantic story "And this friend had a romantic story which he had heard from his mother concerning two children whose parents had died in New York after enduring a seavoyage from Brazil. They had left some property to the children, and both the children and the property had been taken in charge by a friend whose name Juniper had not learned. The hear new taken had not learned. The boy was sent to ar American college, the girl disappeared But it was Mr. Juniper's idea of the pathetic to have these children die in his version of the romance. He told the story version of the romance. He told the story regularly. He described these visits to the boy Hamilton, and the death of the girl in some out-of-the-way place, the boy's grief and subsequent decline, varnishing the whole with many pretty inventions of his own, all tending to excite the deepest sympathy in the human breast. On Mr. Juniper I settled as the very individual whom Dr. Killany required, and at a favorable moment I drew him into a recital of the story with the intention of offering him one or two hundred (dollars to swear as Killany wished. You may imagine my surprise when, in a fit of pique, he declared that the children were yet alive and would one day make a vigorous fight for their own. I took care inform Juniper of the loss he had sustain in his first attempts at telling the truth It is nest attempts at tening the truth, I confirmed him, I suppose, in the habits of lying, and it did something worse for him: it made him willing to perjure a imself in order to win his paltry dollars. Being pinched for the right man, and Being pinched for the right man, an having a game of my own to play with which this accorded well, I accepted his the door, and, turning, they beheld her the door, and turning, they beheld her we had agreed. having a game of my own to play with which this accorded well, I accepted his

we had agreed. standing there, her eyes dimmed with tears and her pretty lips quivering. Her face and form clearly indicated the force of her late mental suffering, so thin had she become. She looked like a penitent who was atoning for some great and dreadful was requested to proceed to the like, in order to carry the standard of a cheery young heart whose It was necessary for Killany not only to New York, made what inquiries I could concerning two children of the name of Hamilton whose father and mother had died in New York some twenty years ago after journeying from Brazil. Marvellous coincidences! Juniper's children of the romance were stranded in the same city, under the same name and familiar circum stances. This seemed to be the extent of Killany's information regarding the Hamiltons, except that he knew also of their living for a long time in some convent storm, and, according to the nature of such storms, left the air brighter and purer than before. Leaving her to the care of the care of the before. Leaving her to the care of the care of

I obtained from Juniper his mother's address, found the old lady, and received from her a written declaration of facts concerning the Hamiltons. Here it is, and Mrs. Juniper stands ready to swear to the truth of the same at any time."

The paper was read, and afforded to Olivia and the doctor the first definite climps into their prescripts page.

glimpse into their mysterious past. The reader is already aware of much that occurred in that time, and, instead of wearying with details, we shall let Mr. Quip resume his narrative.

"My object is now to prove your identity with the young Hamiltons. The guardian who had taken the orphans in charge was not very careful in concealing the traces of his crime. Mrs. Juniper had managed to learn that the boy had been sent to a Catholic college in the interior of New York State; and as there was but one, I went direct to the institution and found what I sought. At a time corresponding to the date of Hamilton's departure from New York a boy named Fullerton had been brought to the college and remained there until manhood, conege and remained there until manhood, supported by a gentleman who never appeared at the college and never made any inquiries about his ward. The boy had been brought in charge of a man who had given no name and no address, but, whose description I got, and found that, by allowing for the difference of twenty years or so Mr. Waring was the man."

Mr. Waring nodded with great energy Mr. Waring nodded with great energy

but said nothing.
"And this facetious old rascal," continued Mr. Quip, slapping him heartily on the shoulder, "is the connecting link in the chain of evidence. He was his masthe shoulder, "is the constituence of the chain of evidence. He was his master's right hand man, and he can swear that the bey whom he placed in St. Ignatius College, and the girl whom he sent to the Ursulines at Quebec, under the name of Harry and Olivia Fullerton, were the Hamilton children. We can swear to much more, if necessary; only I have not thought it necessary," muttered thought it necessary," muttered the can swear to make.

"Your story is not to be doubted, Mr. Quip," said Harry, the first to break the silence, "and it is well backed up by documents and witnesses. We shall have occasion to use both, and you may consider casion to use both, and you may consider "I am

"Oh! no, not necessary," muttered Waring appealingly. "Never that."
"Don't fret, old man. I'll stick to my word as long as you stick to yours."
"I'll stick," said Waring briefly.
"You, early representations of the strength of the strength

"You can easily perceive, madam and gentlemen, the importance of what I have related. There exists no difficulty of proving that you are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton. That is assured. For the rest let me centinue to develop the facts. I prepared for Killany the letters and newspaper-slips which went to prove the death of the Hamilton children. They were flimsy things and never would have stood in a court of law; but they are would be the stood in a court of law; but they answered his purpose, which was to prove to the heirs of your guardian the fact of your deaths. They were scrupulcus about keeping money that belonged to other people, but, the owners failing to appear, they thought to hold it justly. appear, they thought to hold it justly. In the meantime I was naturally anxious to ascertain what property Mr. Hamilton had taken with him from Brazil. Here is a little correspondence on the subject with a Brazilian lawyer. For a trifling expense he discovered that Mr. Hamilton had left Brazil with thirty thousand rounds in his Brazil with thirty thousand pounds in his possession, represented by a bill of exchange on a prominent banking house in New York. The ledgers of that bank I examined. I found that the sum had b amined. I found that the sum had been placed to the gentleman's account, and had been drawn out shortly before his death. It is clear what became of it.

The man who was your guardian, your

father's friend, whom he trusted so thoroughly, is a highly respectable and thoroughly, is a nighly respectable and unfortunate gentleman in this city—Mr. McDonell. He has been having his troubles lately, as you know, and has wound up in the lunatic asylum. I prowound up in the lunatic asylum. 1 promised you at my first visit to show you the means of getting back your property. The circumstantial evidence is talready strong enough to force from Mr. McDonell his stolen goods, if he were not beyond any such arrangement; or from his daughter, but that her control of the property does not begin until her father dies, and the law has its vigilant eye on the trustees. Without its knowledge and consent there is no getting at the funds. Nothing that McDonell himself could do would be available so long as he remains in the asylum. If you wish to proceed in this matter quietly, so as not to attract attention to the McDonells, it will be necessary to have the report of the lunacy commission overthrown and McDonell pronounced a same man."

"That is impossible," said the doctor in low tone. "He was mad as a man

"He was not mad," said Quip so suddenly that a dread of some terrible truth to be revealed seized upon the whole party. "He was not mad, and here is n proof: I have learned—no matter how-"He was not mad, and here is my hat after his late severe illness he wished to make restitution to the orphans he had

wronged, or to the poor."

"Ay, so he did," muttered Waring.

"Killany, who was dreaming of a marriage with Miss McDonell, and wished to marry all the property as well, got wind of it and determined to prevent it. Chance favored him in McDonell's sudden illness. The old gentleman became weak-minded. Killany starts a rumor round the city that Donell that he got her to consent to the thing by proving that the real heirs were dead, and by showing up the madness of giving more than the real heirs were dead, and by showing up the madness of giving more than the real heirs. giving money to strangers who had no more right to it than she. Between them

they sent him to the asylum."
"You are mad!" gasped the doctor, completely taken aback at this declara-"You know not what you are saying of a most estimable lady. I was one of the commission myself. I could swear to his insanity."

"That may be," Mr. Quip coolly relied. "I heard the father and daughter onversing on that night of the carnival. I was back a full hour before you. I went only to spy on you and Miss McDonell, because Killany feared you were both for making a match of it. I was at the house when she returned. The old man discovered that they were making him insane, and had raised an awful row in the hall. It was just over when she came in, and he dragged her roughly into the library. They went at it hot and

eavy.
"The world says that you are mad, and worth sixyour writings after this are'nt worth sixpence,' says she.
"Do you believe that I am mad?" says

she. 'If you don't, go to the asylum.''
"That was the sum of it. Every time
they met they talked like that. It went
against her feelings generally. It cannot
be long before McDonell is out, if he
does not die in the meantime. It may
interest you to know that Miss McDonell
refused Killany's offer of marriage lately,
and he was awfully cut about it. The
castigation which he received to-day was a
clincher. He will soon lay hands on all
the spare cash and leave this country. You
must now take steps for removing Mcmust now take steps for removing Mc-Donell from the asylum. He is willing and anxious to set matters right in a quiet way, and his daughter, when she sees that the game is up, will be glad to get off easily. You can go to law, if you wish. There is testimony of sufficient strength to win your suit."

strength to win your suit. Mr. Quip placed his bag of papers on the table and waited for the acceptance of his offer. The little circle which he had entertained was silent, and the prevailing expression of countenance among them was a great disappointment to Mr. Quip. was a great disappointment to air, scap,
A positive agony was traced on the doctor's handsome face. He was pale, nervous and frowning; Sir Stanley looked
surprised, grieved, and helpless; and
Olivia sat with the tears dropping slowly down her eyes. She had made no friendly protest against the accusation against Nano. For her the latter part of Mr. Quip's story was simply truth. It only confirmed her suspicions, and her down-cast and conscious looks did more to confirm the work of the firm the words of the eavesdroping stufirm the words of the eavesdroping stu-dent than anything else could have done. Altogether they showed no appearance of having just leaped at a single bound from poverty into wealth, from obscurity and shame into prominence and honor. Mr. Quip was annoyed, and wondered what next move these strange people would

Thank you, said Quip, rising. "I am

at your service at any moment, and so is Waring. Aren't you Waring, my old boy?"
Mr. Waring, being knocked into his

senses by a sharp slapping on the back, muttered: "Always, always, Mr. Quip; but not for one thing, remember."
"I remember. Bid the lady and gentle-

men good evening and we may go."

Mr. Waring, profoundly saluted the party, and with his eyes fixed on Mr. Quip said good-evening obediently, and they went away, the encouraging shouts and slappings of Mr. Quip being heard echoing for some time after in the quiet streets.

There was a long, painful silence in the little went and the streets.

little room "What do you think of it?" said Harry.

"That your case is proved," the baronet answered. He did not venture to say "And the other-what of the other?"

Olivia's uncontrolable sobs were the only answer, and they were frightfully Another silence, while the doctor stood

Another steade, while the doctor stood ooking gloomily into the fire.

Ah! well," he sighed, "that dream is ver. God's will be done."

"And what move will you make in re-

gard to your property?" said the baronet.
"I shall leave the matter in the hands of
Father Leonard. He will be our commis-

TO BE CONTINUED.

sioner.

GARIBALDPS COURAGE.

OW EASY IT WAS TO BE A "HERO" IN SICILY-BRIBING GUNNERS NOT TO FIRE-WHAT "GENERAL" GARIBALDI EXPERIENCED AT MENTANA.

[Extracts from M. Henri d'Ideville's "Les including the whole of her South Ameri

"How badly all this news, which Armand gives very exactly, must be re-ceived at the Quai d'Orsay!! Not the smallest insurrection, and the population arming themselves to drive away the revolutionists; that was a thing which has never been seen. Ah, the fact is that the inhabitants of the patrimony of St. Peter, and of the provinces left to the Pope, have learned from their neighbors what have learned from their neighbors what the revolution brings with it in the way of taxes and vexations, and then the Pontifical army is not so easy to buy as the Neapolitan army, and when our troops fire, it is powder and ball. I was at Naples, in 1860, at the time of the famous siege of Capua. M. de Cavour had bought over the commandment of this place, so that they fired blank out had bought over the commandment of this place, so that they fired blank cart-ridges all day against the heroes of Marsala, who, between breakfast and dinner, came from Naples by special trains to appear before the walls of Capua. One night, one of the brothers of the king (the Count de Trani, I think) was warned of the treason, and he had the cuns of the the treason, and he had the guns of the fortress loaded with real shot.

At daybreak, the first train had just disembarked the Garibaldian army, a little fatigued with the orgies of the night, but full of ardor for the fictitious combat, when the patriotic zeal of those brave men was brought to a dead stop by a volley of cannon shot that cut down their ranks. "Tradimento, tradimento, siamo traditi!" (Treason, treason we are betrayed) cried out our Garibald (Treason, treason, ians, who had not been change of scene. They then ran off at full speed, pursued by the royal cavalry, and they would be still running now, were and they would be still running now, were it not that some English Marines, disembarked by accident, protected their flight, and drove back the squadron of cavalry within the walls of Capua. * * * * within the walls of Capua. * * * *

Now let us examine cooly the part which
General Garibaldi played—this hero of

the two worlds! Garibaldi had received, during the day of the 1st November, the official news of the arrival of the French at Rome; he would not believe it; and the person charged to carry this news to him to Monte Rotondo, had to assure him several times over that they were really French regiments, and not soldiers of the Roman legion, that had entered Rome on the 30th of October.

Garibaldi was in consternation; he did not understand how King Victor Eman-uel, who the day before had sent him money and more in the constraints. money and men in order to continue the enterprise-he did not understand how it

was that the King was no longer in agreement with his old ally, the Emperor Napoleon; so, seeing that there was nothing more to do on the side of Rome, he determined to proceed to Tivoli, where was the left wing of his army, under the orders of Colonel Piancian; according to some to break it was under the orders of Colonel Pianciani; according to some to break it up; according to others, with the intention of marching on Naples, of seizing upon it, and there proclaiming the Parthenopean Republic. Any how, it is the fact that the day of the 2nd of November passed in preparations for departure, and at three o'clock in the morning the army was on the march for iTivoli, and had already passed the village of Mentana, situated on the road from Monte-Rotondo to Tivoli, when the seouts gave notice of the Tivoli, when the scouts gave notice of the Pontifical army breakfasting in a large meadow situated at the intersection of the Via Nomentana and the Via Tiburtina. Garibaldi made his army face about, and disposed it in very strong positions, to wait for the Pontifical forces. The attack commenced at half-past twelve in the day, as I before told you, and at two o'clock Garibaldi, escorted by a numerous staff, passed through the principal streets of Mentana in the direction of Monte-Rotondo, and recommended his men to defend themselves even to death. Gari-baldi then fled before the soldiers of the Pope before the French soldiers were en-gaged, and even before he knew the French soldiers were at Mentana. But you will say to me, How do you prove all that, and how will you undeceive the Italians and the French who believe in the skill displayed by Garibaldi on this occasion? Nothing is more simple: it is ension! Nothing is more simple: it is en-ough to consult the paper called La Ri-forma, the official Moniteur of Garibaldism, and to read in No. 156, of the 6th of November, 1867, the narrative written by M. Grispi, deputy to the Italian Parliament, giving an account to his dear friends of the arrest of Garibaldi after Mentana. I translate the first sentence of this precious narrative: "Very dear friends,—Yielding to your repeated outresties. Unstanding to your repeated dear friends,—I relating to your repeated entreaties, I betook myself, on the 3d of November, to the camp of the Volunteers, I arrived at the bridge of Correse at five in the evening, and there I learnt that the General would not be long in arriving; in fact, he arrived towards seven o'clock, at the head of five thousand men, chosen

youths who had an ardent desire to return and fight at Rome."

Here, then, is a fact gained for our cause: Garibaldi arrived at Correse at seven o'clock in the evening. Now, I wished to drive in a carriage along the road from Monte-Rotondo to Correse, as Garibaldi had done; I did it yesterday, the 9th of November, in splendid weather, and on a very dry road; it took me three hours. It is, then, perfectly admissible to believe what all the authorities of Mentana and Monte-Rotondo assured me. namely, that Garibaidi passed through Me: tana at two o'clock; that he arrived at Monte-Rotondo at a quarter past two; that he started again from thence at three clock; and that he took four hours in marching with five thousand men from Monte-Rotondo to Correse. I, moreover, interrogated the station-master at Correse, who confirmed the accuracy of the hour mentioned by M. Crispi, and took me to visit the chamber in which the illustrious hero had deigned to repose himself. Open now the Riforma of the 7th of November, and read the article entitled, "The French at Mentana:" "We reproduce from the Giornale di Roma, organ of the Pontifical Government, the narrative of the facts of

the 3rd of November.

This narrative reveals a fact which we did not yesterday know for certain; the fact that the troops which fought Garibaldi were French troops, united to the Pontifical troops.

A Testimony for the Jesuits

One hundred and fifteen years have elasped since the Jesuits were expelled from Spain and all Spanish possessions, which have, since then, constituted themselves in so many Repub lies. Now, if ever an act of reparation has been made at a time when it came much too iate to do any good either to the oppressor or to the victim, it is the oppressor or to the victim, it is the "apology" for the Jesuits which we find in the recently-issued prospectus of a com-pany that styles itself Credit Foncier Colonial Argentine. We translate the passage in full: "At the time when the esuits were expelled from all Spanish possessions, the territory of the mi enjoyed the greatest prosperity. Thirty villages had been founded which harbored villages had been founded which harbored a population of upwards of 150,000 people, and this population was entirely engaged in the tilling of the soil and the breeding of cattle." The expulsion of the Jesuits put a dead stop to this prosperity of the people of the Argentine coast, and the company whose name we have mentioned, in trying to find sub-scribers for their shares in the French capital, state that it is their object "to take up the work at the point where it was left in 1767." Thus people find it conleft in 1767." Thus people find it convenient, for the sake of feathering their nests, to do justice to the paramount merits of the Jesuit Order. Would they do so, too, if it were not for selfish rea-sons?

Rules for Children.

Never reply to father and mother saucily. Never speak to mother unkindly. Never act ugly to brother or sister. Never correct father or mother when they are telling anything in public. Never steal anything, nor tell an untruth. Never seek play when your duty calls you to work. Neversay, "I can't" or "Let Jim," or "I don't want to," when you are told to do anything. work. Neversay, "I can't" or "Let Jim, or "I don't want to," when you are told to do anything. Never go to sleep without prayer, as it may be the last chance

BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the Kidneys, Diabetes, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at Druggists.

"ROUGH ON RATS." clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmperor Na-was nothing of Rome, to Tivoli, Pianciani it up; ac-ntention of ng upon it, mber passed ire, and at g the army di, and had entana,situa-

Rotondo to in a large Tiburtina. about, and ositions, to The attack elve in the a numerous his men to eath. Garidiers of the knew the ntana. But

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arriving; in n o'clock, at nen, chosen ned for our Correse at g. Now, I along the Correse, as t yesterday, did weather, k me three es of Menassured me he arrived er past two; ence at three ir hours in I, moreover. r at Correse, took me to iself. Open November.

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The French

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years have ere expelled possessions, outh Ameri-e then, conany Repub-f reparation hen it came , it is the nich we find tus of a com-dit Foncier ranslate the all Spanish the missions y. Thirty ich harbored 150,000 peoentirely

xpulsion of o this pro Argentine se name we to find sub-the French ject "to take there it was find it conhering their Paramount Would they .

mother sau-r unkindly, ster. Never en they are Never steal th. Never alls you to r "Let Jim," ou are told sleep withlast chance

make you mplete cure,

idneys. Dia-

he Kidneys

ng so fright-e only thing only prevent

t rats, mice.

"Look not long on the face of the dead; Leave the Past in the Past" they said. "Dig some grave for the old despair; Bury it far out of sight and sound; The years bring nothing but sorrow and care— Bury the last ere the next comes round, Or the burden will grow too great to bear."

Ael.

I said not yea, and I said not nay,
But I wept when they carried the corpse
away.
I flung to the wind the flowers that were
dead:

dead;
I covered their places with new-turned mold;
I watched and watered the empty bed
Thro' the dark and the dearth and the biting

But, lo! no others came up instead.

I locked the door on the unused stair;
I broke in pieces the vacant chair;
I looked not back as the days went by;
I let the grass grow over the Past.
I could not smile, and I would not sigh—
I thought that I should forget at last;
I would not believe that I wished to die.

I wandered back to the desolate place;
I looked again on the dear dead face.
I counted the sorrows the years had sown;
I kissed them and gathered them into my
heart;
And I felt they were mine, my all, my

Own,
That I and my Past could never part,
Flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone.
MAY PROBYN.

A "STRANGE HOUSE."

An Editorial Pen That Brought Down the Curse of the Price of Blood.

"It's a strange house, sure enough, with its traditions and its memories. I remem-ber when it was one of the finest places in town," said Mr. Henry Russel yester-

national reputation. A charming talker, a brilliant writer, and a man of transcendant power of wit and humor. He came to write the life of Henry Clay, who then ruled bentucky as the Plantagenets ruled England, or the Bourbons France. The bourbons France is thus to Kentuckians, Prentice and his body riddled with bullets. The storm that the leaders had aroused was now beyond all human control. Strange had little difficulty in gaining their ear. One bright September morning he found himself in Louisville. Soon afterwards himself in Louisville. Soon afterwards he started the Journal, and driving every competitor from the field, he soon ruled the literary world with all the capricious tyranny and iron firmnesswith which his dol, Clay, ruled the political world. It

THE ERA OF PERSONALITY. and over the personal writers of that day upon Penn, who was the ablest writer in the South. At length Penn adm tted his defeat. Other fights followed, for fighting was then the order of the day. Jackson had killed Dickinson; Randolph had done his best to kill Clay. Every man worth anything was a politician; and there were few politicians who had not killed their man, and who were not willing to kill another. No abuse was too foul for an another. No abuse was too foul for an enemy; no flattery too gross for a friend. Prentice entered into the very spirit of the times. His paper soon became all powerful in Kentucky. It made and unmade Governors and Congressmen. His wit burned like a hot iron, and he was not at all sparing in his use of it.

at all sparing in his use of it. This was Prentice previous to that ever-memorable year of 1856 when he entered the door of that house across whose threshold was the trail of the serpent. Up to this time he was temperate and happy. Years before he had married a brilliant wears before he had married a brilliant woman, a Miss Benham, daughter of Joseph S. Benham, a prominent lawyer of this city. They lived together very happily, and two sons, Clarence and Courtland, had come to seal their union. From the day be

ENTERED ITS ACCURSED WALLS misery marked him for her own. The way he became possessed of the house was too singular to be passed over hastily. It may in some means account for that con-tinuous stream of ill-fortune which ever afterward followed him.

In the spring of 1854 a crowd of disso-lute young College boys at Nashville formed a secret society whose object was the extinction of the Roman Catholic and foreign influence in this country. A few lesigning politicians in that city saw the influence of such questions over the minds of the ignorant and bigoted and they determined to profit by them. The doctrine was heralded abroad that America was for Americans; that the Catholics were engaged in secret and treasonable plots; that the foreigners were ruling and ruining the land. The effect of this was immediate and terrible, The whole country became inflamed. It was like England during one of the no-Popery riots of the Eighteenth century. A secret society was formed whose sole object was the destruction of the Catholic and foreign influence. influence of such questions over the minds teenth century. A secret society was formed whose sole object was the destruction of the Catholic and foreign influence.

While the excitement was great all over the Union it was intense in Kentucky. We can have no idea at this late date of the wild fanaticism preached and practiced. Know-nothingism was something worse than civil war; it was a struggle into which all the worst elements of politics and religion entered.

INITIATED A KNOW NOTHING.

Prentice soon joined the society.
"We initiated him into the order at the "We initiated him into the order at the old engine-house, near Shelby and Main streets," said Mr. Robert F. Baird, one of the ablest leaders of the party, to the reporter, "and I remember well the night. He was called on to speak, but he was no speaker. He told them he approved of the order, and would pour forth his feelings in the Journal."

"Did many others join?"

"All the wealth and talent in the city were in it. I remember we induced Mr. W. H. Haldsman, now proprietor of the Courier Journal. But he wanted it done yery secretly and quietly, and no fuss was

very secretly and quietly, and no fuss was made about it. There were eight lodges in the city, and all of them were attended."

Prentice did not forget his promise. Day

after day he thundered forth his denunci-ations of the foreigners. Article after article, incendiary and bitter, served but as fresh fuel to the fire. The excitement became greater and greater. Into the remotest part of the State the inflammatory articles of Prentice had penetrated and everywhere they had aroused the people to

the highest pitch.

The summer of 1855 came, and the Knownothings nominated Charles Moorhead for in town," said Mr. Henry Russel yesterday to a Commercial reporter. The
place he alluded to was the old George D.
Prentice house on the north side of Walnut street, just above Floyd, which had
been sold by Marshal Bailey a few days
ago. The purchaser was Mr. G. W. Conway, and the price he paid for it was
see 500. was the life and soul of the party. As the was the life and soul of the party. As the race drew near its close all men saw that not perhaps in the whole city a place about which hangs more gruesome tales. It stands there near the centre of this busy workaday city, and has nothing in common with the dull, monotonous houses about it. For sixteen years it shaped the destinies of George D. Prentice. He crossed its threshold young, vigorous, in the tinies of George D. Prentice. He crossed its threshold young, vigorous, in the noonday of his glory, and he left it shattered by disease and with his splendid intellect shaken, after enduring all the tortures of the damned. A strange place it is indeed.

To explain the influence of this most singular house upon the life, and thought, and actions of Prentice, it will be necessary to go back a little beyond his first entrance withm its ill-omened walls.

In the spring of 1880 there came to Kentucky from the North, a man who, though 28 years of age, had gained a national reputation. A charming talker, the streets. Here and there an Irishman or a German darted out of an alley-way or a yard, and the fierce mob howled after him. If he was caught he was immediated. faces were seen at the polls, and the more ignorant of the foreigners, in accents of horror, whispered that they were lost spirits. All the slums and alleys of the city were emptied. The country round

> the butchery. But the mob was now beyond all control. As night approached they became wilder. A fine But a dozen burly ruffians stood at every avenue of escape to shoot them and push by his si them back into the flames. Old Frank Quin, with his flowing gray hair and his kind old face, was thrown back into the

flames with a bullet in his breast. The dying shrieks of women and children rang out loud above the roar of the flames. The scene was awful. The mad mob without; the burning human beings within. It would require a volume to tell all the incidents of that day. No calculation can be made of the murdered. Sixteen charred bodies were found under the ruins of "Quin's Row." Nearly a score were found hanging to the lamp posts, with the gas light making fantastic figures on their dead faces. Hundreds were wounded. Prentice, one of the kindest hearted men in the world, never forgot the day, and never forgot that he did more than any other man living to

provoke it. The news went abroad, and it was whis-The news went abroad, and it was wins-pered in the quaint old village of the Fatherland and murmured among the lakes of Killarney that a frightful mas-sacre had occurred to their countrymen in the far-off mysterious America, and for years afterward, while every other town along the Ohio prospered, Louisville was avoided like a pestilence. And even to this day many a kind-hearted old Irishmer the control of the contr man and many a thrifty old German will gather his awe stricken little ones around his knees and, while the fire roars within and the town rages without the curtained windows, he will tell them of his escapes during the dreadful day and still more dreadful night of "Bloody Monday."

The Man achieve determined to your tell of the state of

formed whose sole object was formed whose sole object was formed whose sole object was a party of proscription. The man who did not belong to it was an enemy and was to be hunted down. The old and was to be hunted down. The old sample was just falling to pieces, and whis family entered the ill-fated house, and his family entered the ill-fated house, and clarence, by his Ger followed him. Many and vague were the rumors that were floating about in regard of Prentice.

to the old house. The Know-nothings elected their man, and none of the other party would pass the house without a shudder. Every devout Catholic crossed himself when he passed the house, "given Prentice for killing our countrymen," as they murmured hardly above their breath. All of them regarded it as a heritage of blood, every stone and brick cemented with human lives. And they said that in the still, dead hours of the night they could see him walking about with the voices of the burned victims of "Ruin's Row" ringing in his ears.

Up to this time Prentice's success had been uninterrupted. Now, however, the tide began to turn. The influence of the house began to be felt. First came family troubles. Then he began to grow more and more intemperate. He became careless about everything he said or did. Paul R. Shipman, keen-witted, satirical, who made every word he wrote cut like a work of the could be fore the gate of the historic old house. But there gate of the historic old house. Opening the gate and going back over the moss-grown pavement to the end, and trying a door of the house. Going up the staircase and of the house. Going up the staircase and the house of the historic old house. Opening the gate and going back over the moss-grown pavement to the end, and trying a door of the house of an arrow winding staircase. This led to the upper part of the rear of the house. Going up the staircase and the ring led to the upper part of the rear of the house. Going up the staircase and the ring led to the upper part of the rear of the house of the burned victims of "Ruin's led to the upper part of the rear of the house of the burned victims of the sum of the burned past rise up at the intruding footsters, he walked on, entering room after room. A heavy atmosphere seemed to hang about the whole place. Stern, deep, predeming footsters, he walked on, entering room after room. A heavy atmosphere seemed to hang about the whole place stem of the hide began to turn. The influence of the high the riple has the riple had to th

with human lives. And they said that in the still, dead hours of the night they could see him walking about with the voices of the burned victims of "Ruin's Row" ringing in his ears.

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

Up to this time Prentice's success had been uninterrupted. Now, however, the lide began to turn. The influence of the house began to be felt. First came fomily troubles. Then he began to grow more and more intemperate. He became careful as in his dress, careless in his manes, careless about everything he said or did. Paul R. Shipman, keen-witted, satirical, who made every word he wrote cut like a Damascus blade, went to the house of gloom to live, but was soon forced to leave it. Prentice became more and more unhappy there. One can easily detect in his poetry of this period somethin go it to make it up. It would be an extraordinary house even without itshistory, be seen with his neglected dress, and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands and hands and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands and hands any night the cld man might be seen with his neglected dress, and hands and hands

affluence the remainder of our days; with \$250,000 we can go abroad and enjoy life.' I shall never forget her reply. She sprung into the middle of the room, clenched her hands till the finger-nails drew blood, and with the look of a pythoness hissed out: 'Stick to your paper; stick to your principles; stick to your country; don't let it go abroad that all the wealth of the Indies could move George D. Prentice a hair-breadth.' I suicide and Mr. Bradley lost his mind and your country; don't let it go abroad that all the wealth of the Indies could move George D. Prentice a hair-breadth. 'I never before,' continued Mr. Prentice to me, 'felt so proud of my wife. To-day I told the committee I could not agree to the bargain.'"

One of the indies could move that is mind and broke up in business. Mr. Jerry Mentz, who lived there a few years, had his wife to sicken, and himself and child to be brought near to death. Another sign of the country was reached the dark and about sent in its quota of human butchers. Robert Baird and Prentice and some of the other leaders did what they could to stop

One day the news reached the darkened

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN by his side to the family as his wife. He had gone abroad, and at one of the springs in Germany had married her. She was of noble family—the daughter of a German Prince—and a woman of singular proposing point. Fight him off and make him wait or go away to somebody who is ready. Don't live under the impression that you must accept the first love sick youth who proposes. Be patient, deliberate, and sagacious. There is a world of happiness for you between sixteen and twenty. The world would be a dreary waste if it were not for the sweet faces of young cirls with their piquant savings and ability and beauty. From the time she entered the house the discord and the strange misfortunes which now seemed to the doomed man continued. A scandal, the true secret of which never has leaked out, arose. The result of it was that Clarence agreed to give up his beautiful German princess and old man Prentice took her to New York and saw her safely on her way to her friends. Then "disaster followed fast and followed faster." A peculiar disease, which bailled the best medical talent of the land, afflic-ted Prentice. His hands became useless. He could not handle his pen. His son Clarence became intemperate. The eld man became little more than a common drunkard. The intellect that had dazzled the whole "nation" seemed fast going to pieces. His clothes were seedy as those of a tramp. He wrote little for his paper. A new generation, having nothing in common with the generation fast passing away, was growing up. All his old friends were dying away. His nerves were shattered, and he might be seen any day lounging around the newspaper offices, the merest wreck of his former self.

the merest wreck of his former self.

Then his wife died and another link was added. He now feared to enter the forbidding old house with its rambling rooms and evil memories. It seemed to him to be conscious of his impost thought of his impost thought the day is near at hard when girls that him to be conscious of his inmost thoughts. and to watch over him with a sullen male violence. He remained there less and less. In 1868 he said: "I am growing old. Pain and sickness, and trouble and sor-row have laid their corroding fingers

THE DEATH OF PRENTICE.

Another year and he was on his deathbed, not in the old house, for he feared to die there, but down on his farm a few are not fitted to be a poor man's wife to miles below the river. There, one stormy night, while the waters of the Ohio were raging around the house and all nature seemed to sympathize with the great man's taking off, he went to his fathers. A few years later Clarence, was thrown from his buggy and killed, and to-day, a son of Clarence, by his German Princess wife, is the only living creature that bears the

"FATHER TOM."

SOUND AND LOYAL TO PETER, AS OF OLD-

with the surface of t

carefully out of all that was pious, best and noblest in the Church—men chosen

and noblest in the Church—men chosen for certain gifts and graces of mind that make them prominent amongst their fellow ecclesiastics—men chosen by and retained in the mind and heart of the Pontiff. Many months before the event his Holiness proclaims the itention to create a Cardinal, but no one can tell who is to be the favored one—the right of nomination to the College of Cardinals is one that the Vicar reserves entirely to himself. that the Vicar reserves entirely to himself. No earthly influence could sway him, no

sive view, and has access to information which no other man had—above all, because he was responsible to God for every act, and is under divine guidance. The language of those who attribute unworthy motives has always been the language of heresy, and the utterance of it is treason to the Church of God. Father Burke december to the character of the stream of eloquently traced the origin and history of the College of Cardinals. Besides the saints on the roll of Cardinals there were others—all illustrious either for immense learning or for great nobility of birth, even including royal and Imperial houses, but in every case the title of Eminence was but the stamp given to one Who was already pre-eminent in the Church. Whenever, therefore, in a Catholic nation one of her sons was elevated to the dignity there was joy spread abroad, because THE HONOR CAME NOT ONLY TO THE MAN,

ting any young man to get so far as the proposing point. Fight him off and make

young girls with their piquant sayings and melting smiles. Your father has bought you a piano, and you have learned how to

play after many long and wearisome lessons. Don't spoil all by getting married, for after that you won't have much use

for your piano. After you have reached twenty, it would be well to consider the

matrimonial problem with some serious-ness. And even then, if you have a good home, you need be in no hurry to solve

If girls marry the men they love even

though they are poor, they must be willing to work for them, and thus do their share in sustaining the prosperity of the

learned the art of cooking. For such a

girl to marry sucha man would be neither more nor less than a social fraud, un-

more nor less than a social fraud, un-less she shall before engagement inform him fully of her ignorance on this sub-

too, and better for society.

druggists.

.....

If the blood be impoverished, as manifested by pimples, eruptions, ulcers, or running soies, scrofulous tumors, swellings or general debility, take Dr. R. V. Pierce's

BUT TO HIS PEOPLE. and came from the supreme fountain of honor. Such joy was theirs in Ireland that day. It came to them in the midst of sor-row and fear. The brightest amongst firm. They should certainly know how to cook—and they ought to be ashamed to marry any such men until they have them had been smitten with sorrow—the whole nation, gentle and simple, rich and poor, had sent forth a cry of horror for great sin and great crime. But the Lord Himself, through His Vicar—through their supreme Father on this earth—had their supreme Father on this earth—had mellowed that sorrow, and in a great measure changed it into joy in sending over the Bishop and pastor of their souls to this ancient land crowned with the highest honor, and robed in all the dignity of a Cardinal, a supreme Prince of the Church. In him Ireland entered into the most sacred councils of the Church of God,—in are candidates for matrimony will pride themselves more on their ability to cook a good dinner than on their ability to cred councils of the Church of God-in him Ireland would be called upon to answer the most momentous question ever asked on this earth. "Who amongst those is the man whom the Holy Ghost has chosen to be the Vicar of Gad and the a good dinner than on their ability to dance, sing, play, or waste time in any agreeable way. The ideal girl, the consumptive, tight-laced, party-going, pianoplaying, French-talking, fashionable girl, can be no proper wife for a poor man. This language the girls may think unkind, but it is not. It is better for girls that are not fitted to have now man, wife to head of the Church ?" Their joy was feather exalted—great because it was a spiritual joy—because of the exalted honor, because of him who conferred that remain with their parents than to become such. It will be better for their lovers, honor, and because of the man who had

THE NEW CARDINAL was no stranger coming amongst them. He was not a man coming with merely a reputation for great knowledge. His life had been a life publicly led for years in the sanctuary in the midst of them. They had looked on him, spoken familiarly with him, and the poorest amongst druggists. "Golden medical Discovery." Sold by all

them had been so dear to him as the high-"FATHER TOM."

UND AND LOYAL TO PETER, AS OF OLD—
AN IRISH PATRIOT WHO WILL NOT
TRIFLE WITH IRISH MORALITY—A HINT
AS TO "THE LANGUAGE OF HERESY."

At the first solemn Mass sung by Carnal M'Cabe, Archbishop of Dublin, on s return from Rome, the preacher of the return from Rome, the preacher of the return from Rome, when the reason of peace a message of peace, with authority Peace a message of peace, with authority enormously strengthened and increased to preach the Gospel of peace, to defend the truth, to watch over the people, to save them from all invidious dangers that might be in the land, to warn them against all false teachers and false principles, to uphold their rights, to maintain the eternal laws of justice and authority

might obtain all those rights that belonged to the people and to which they had a right, but that she might obtain them without swerving in the least from the path of lawfulness, justice, and Christian charity. They had one now guiding them whose hand was firm, grasping the staff of St. Lawrence O'Toole, and so long as the mitter rests on that honest head, every soul would be guarded every right of their

How many of you during your hours of study, or work, or of recreation think of those Heavenly spirits which are con-tinually hovering about you, your Guar-THE ERA OF PERSONALITY, and over the personal writers of that day Prentice towered head and shoulders. No man knew better than he how to give point to a paragraph that would rankle point to a paragraph that would rankle moto and makes. A thousand infuriated moto to madness. A thousand infuriated moto the moto that court than he how to give pars. Many and famous were his fights. Shadrach, Penn the editor of the Advertiser, opened fire on Prentice. Of the was returned. The fight which followed was the talk of the "nation" Never before or since was such prilliancy of wit, such well-rounded periods and stately sentences, employed forth all his erudition, all his eloquence, to one Penn, who was the ablest writer in the South At length Penn admitted his to rush out through doors and windows, defeat. Other fights followed, for fight to rush out through doors and windows. at some wicked thought which he sees is occupying your mind instead of the meaning of the words you are singing. Saint Frances of Rome was permitted to see her holy guardian angel. Wherever she went he accompanied her in a wonderful halo of light. His place was always at her right hand, and every time she attempted to look at him she seemed to be gazing at the mid-day sun. Wherever she prayed, or wherever temptation assailed her, he acted towards her the part of a friendly, powerful protector. This remarkable apparition she described to her father confessor in the following words: "I was always enveloped in such a halo of light that at any hour of the wight of "I was always enveloped in such a halo of light, that, at any hour of the night, I could read as easily as in the day time. The augel always kept his face turned towards fleaven. His appearance was that of a young boy, his hands folded on his breast, his hair a bright auburn, falling in graceful clusters upon his shoulders. His garments would at times be whiter than snow, and at other times of a delicate snow, and at other times of a delicate purple-glowing color. These robes flowed gracefully down on his ankles. His feet gracefully down on his ankies. His feet were uncovered, of a delicate whiteness, and even when he walked in muddy places

and even when he walked in muddy places they remained unsoiled."

Such are the spirits which God has ap-pointed to watch over our lives. As a good mother loves her child, and guides and protects it, so does the guardian angel act to the child whom God has comnitted to his care.

Besides watching over us here on earth, they beg for mercy for us at the throne of grace. They strengthen our wills, and in the hours of affliction they comfort us. When we wander from the path of duty, and of happiness, they feel great pity for us and seek always with untiring zeal to bring us back to repentance and amendment of life. As the Holy Scripture are "They are ministering spirits" Besides watching over us here on earth, ture says, "They are ministering spirits sent to minister to those who shall gain eternal happiness."

Therefore, in the school-room, at home,

in the street, wherever you may be, re-member an angel of God is at your side.

Tennyson's "May Queen."

Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright May-day. The "Favorite Prescrip-tion" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable. By

The Catholic Mecord ablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich mond Street.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to it subject to the complete shad patrons that the change of one and principles; that it will remain, what that he elen, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and latty of the diocese.

Believe me,

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

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See, I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1882.

DIVORCE

A paragraph in one of the most respectable of our exchanges, the American demands attention. Our contemporary states:

Last year, the French Chamber of Depnties threw out the bill to legalize divorce in France. This year the chamber adopts it by a considerable majority. The former vote was more surprising than the latter. It was a remnant of the influence of the canon law, which so long determined French ideas. The principle of divorce for just cause is one which commends itself to every impartial mind. It is sanctioned expressly in the New Testa-ment as well as the Old. The absence of divorce is no guarantee of a high regard for the marriage relation, as any one may see by comparing France with Connecticut. Paris abounds in men and women who were married, but now are living apart, too often in illicit relations with other men and women. A law which should sunder their nominal connection by marriage, and permit at least the innocent marriage, and permit at least the innocent of the two to re-marry, would be a gain to social morality. A law which forbids it, gives a respectability to illicit relations which nothing else could give them.

The writer has in this one para-

graph fallen into several very grave

errors. The principle of divorce

allowable in the interests of society is that which permits separation a mensaet thoro, but forbids the marriage of either party to another person. It is hardly necessary for us to point out the consequences of that system of divorce prevalent in the United they have been for years. States, which severs the very tie of matrimony itself and permits subsequent marriage. Such a system acts | and we believe will, have the effect as an incentive to crime and conju- of consolidating the political strength active measures be at once taken, gal infidelity. Let the husband tire of the Catholics of that kingdom. of his wife; let him form an affection and bring about that unity and acfor another, and he has but to com. tivity, which, together with effective mit some irregularity in order to and complete organization, ever enfree himself from his obligations to her and contract another marriage So it is also with the wife, who through attachment for another, conceives an aversion for her lawful husband. It she become guilty of infidelity, the path to divorce and remarriage is made smooth and easy. When statistics show that there is a divorce granted for one in every eight marriages contracted in certain states, it is plain to see that the greatest disorders must arise from the continuance of such a pernicious system. The writer in the American seeks to institute a comparison between France and Connecticut, and adds that "Paris abounds in men and women who were married, but are now living apart, too often in illicit relations with other women and men. This statement may unfortunately be true enough, but what is here alleged of Paris may be said of any large city in the United States, notwithstanding that recourse may be had in the American republic to divorce courts. The great cause of marital is very frequently entered into there merely as a civil contract. Civil marriage, devoid, as it is, of the solennity and binding force of religious ceremonial, is never looked upon by the contracting parties, especially if they be Catholics, as having the awful significance of the recivil marriage not been introduced convulsions when distract the Russian and the into France these social disorders empire have, instead of subduing this the Chinese difficulty. It has been Gazette d'Augusburg, in view of the the precepts of religion and the them.

which prevail in certain of the large | feeling on the part of the masses of the towns of that country could never have assumed their present magnitude. But France can, at any time, compare very favorably in point of morality with New England or any other portion of the United States. It is not divorce that it requires for its moral regeneration, but a return to that spirit of religious loyalty and subordination in its national life which made it, in times gone by, the greatest of European states.

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

The Belgian elections, held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., resulted, contrary to our expectations, in a liberal victory. As we stated last week, one-half of the seats in the Senate and a like number in the Lower Chamber had to be filled. The Belgian Senate consists of 66 members. of whom, previous to the elections, 35 were liberals and 31 Catholics. From what we can learn of the result of the yoting for Senators or. the 13th, no very material change is made in the political complexion of the Upper Chamber. The number of members in the Chamber of Deputies was increased by an act of the last legislature from 132 to 138. In the last chamber, the liberals had a majority of 14; they have now 18. This result is indeed a very serious disappointment to the Catholic party, and is, we fear, greatly to be attributed to the negligence and apathy of Catholic electors. We have often declared that until the Catholics of continental Europe learn the power of organization, they will, however unwilling, be ever at the mercy of an active and unscrupulous minority. The issues late contest were of vital consequence to Catholic interests. The maintenance of the present tyrannous school system, and the restriction of provincial and municipal independence so dear to every patriotic Belgian, made up what in America we would call the 'platform' of the liberal party, and upon it they have achieved a decisive political for just cause does indeed, as he states, commend itself to every imof June are a true indication of the partial mind, but not divorce in his real state of feeling in Belgium on sense of the term, The only divorce this important subject. If Catholics were to bring the same activity, organization and discipline as the liberals do to bear on election contests, the results of these contests would, not only in Belgium, but throughout Europe, be far different from what

> The late defeat in Belgium, while sure victory in electoral struggles.

THE SLAV MOVEMENT.

A pamphlet bearing the title "Nihilism the Revolution," has lately made its appearance in Russia, and caused something of a sensation, especially as its utterances are supposed to have been inspired by Count Ignatieff, now first minister of the Czar. The Russian minister is well known to hold very decided opinions in regard of the extension of the Czar's dominions in the direction of Constantinople. On this subject the pamphlet states that there remains to be fulfilled by the successors of Alexander II. a task whose accomplishment must shape the destinies not only of Russia, but of all civilized Europe and the various nations of the East. To the fulfilment of this task Nicolas I. and Alexander II. devoted themselves. Faithful to the will of the great Catherine, it was ever towards Constantinople, that they, throughout their reign, turned their eyes. If upon more than one occasion, by the intrigues of diplomacy or by armed intervention, their victorious armies were arrested on their course to the Bosphorus, we may be at least permitted to believe that this arrestation of a fixed purpose is but temporary, and that sooner or later infelicity in France is that matrimony the eagle of Russia will replace the crescent of the Turkoman on the towers of St. Sophia. What gives significance to this language, bold and unmistakable in tone is that it represents the voices of the vast majority of the Russian people, who have always entertained the heartiest detestation of Islamite rule in Europe, and a steady determination to extend, if possible, the domination of the Slav race to the shores ligious rite of matrimony. Had of the Bosphorus. The present internal civil marriage not been introduced convulsions which distract the Russian

people, tended rather to intensify it, and we consider ourselves safe in saying that no change that may take place in the Russian constitution will lessen the desire of the Slav population for an increase of territorial possessions. The pamphlet goes on to say: "General Ignatieff is a Slav, and an enemy not only of the Mussulman, but of foreign influence in Russia and all other Slav nations. He cannot allow these nations to escape one tyranny tofall into another, to be delivered from the despotism of the Turk to yield to the sway of another power, whether Austrian or Corman. He can discern better than any other the propitious moment to arouse throughout the empire that national feeling which will summon eighty millions of Slavs to the aid of their oppressed brethren. Many throughout Europe now speak as in terror of the movement known as Panslavism. Russia looks on in silence, and may to a certain extent, according to the necessities of the times, deny that this movement coincides with its policy, but that it so coincides there can be no doubt. There is no other course open for her. The Slav race must before long engage in combat with the worn out peoples of Central Europe and assert its position as one of the leading factors in continental politics." These sentiments are the echo of those to which Gen. Skobeloff some time ago gave most emphatic utterance. That they are entertained by the multitude in Russia bodes no good to European power.

THE CHINAMAN IN CANADA.

The information just received from British Columbia that 40,000 Chinamen will have acquired homes in that Province by the first of October next, will not be comforting news to the artizans and laboring classes in any portion in Canada. For, if the Chinese once obtain a firm foothold in British Columbia, before the Belgian people in the they will soon be found in every Province of the Dominion, to the very grave detriment of all classes of Canadian workingmen. There is at this moment a very strong feeling on the subject of Chinese immigration amongst the white population of the Pacific Provinces, and we think it is greatly to their credit that that feeling has not manifested itself in deeds of violence. The last censustriumph. We cannot, however, be- that of 1881-gives to British Columlieve that the elections of the 13th | bia a total population of 49,459, of whom 25,661 are Indians, 4,350 Chinese, and 274 Negroes, leaving a total white population of but 19,174. If we add the 40,000 Chinamen expected by the beginning of October to the present Chinese population of British Columbia, we shall have a Chinese population in that Province more than doubling the number of all the whites in British Columbia, leaving the Caucasian race, as compared with all

momentarily dispiriting, should, others in the wretched proportion of two to seven. Unless, then, some Columbia will in a few months become a Chinese province, to which no white laborer, mechanic or agriculturist will care to emigrate. Is this, we ask, a state of things that will meet with the approval of the Canadian people? We think not. The people of Canada have made enormous sacrifices for British Columbia. very numerous and possess all the That province with its salubrius climate and fertile valleys, its majestic rivers and inexhaustable stores of mineral and timber wealth, they earnestly and honestly expected to make | fluence that the present anti-Semitic the homes of happy freemen. Such it can never become if it be abandoned to the Mongolians. The importation to Canada of Chinese cheap labor can have but one effect, that is, classes. These classes of our populapetition. Much has been said about national law. There is no principle amounted to 6,200,000, of whom 820,of international law which binds one | 000 were Jews. In the city of War-

satisfactorily proved to Congress that the continued influx of Chinese should end in grave social disorder, and to the detriment of the white working classes throughout the Union. Congress therefore, by large majorities, in both houses, passed an act providing, amongst other things:

1. That the master of any vessel who 1. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and or convent the Chinese before a contract of the convent of the c not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

2. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any provisions of this act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter or in which she may be found ; and

3. That any person who shall knowingly bring or cause to be brought into the United States by land, or who shall knowingly aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the landing in the United States from any vessel of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misde-mentor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thou sand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. These provisions are, we admit,

trenchant and severe, but no provisions other than trenchant and severe could be applied with any prospect of successfully accomplishing the object | shed. in view. We regret to see a journal so eminently respectable and judicious as the Scientific American institute in its discussion of this matter a comparison between negro servitude and Chinese exclusion. We can see no analogy whatever between the enslavement of a race with four millions of representatives within the republic and the exclusion of a people the presence of whose comparatively much fewer representatives in the country experience has shown to be deleterious to American society. Southren society thrives, as our contemporary states, notwithstanding the presence of the negroes. But will not our contemporary admit that Southern society and American society as a whole were better without than with the negroes? If the writer in the Scientific American have such a horror of slavery as his article would indicate, he should deprecate as strongly as we do the introduction into America of a class of labor that would necessarily drive the white laborers into practical servitude. The Chinese question is now a live one for Canadians. All good citizens owe it to themselves and to country to take a firm stand in behalf of the rights of the workingmen. Our readers are well acquainted with our attitude on this question and may expect us to maintain it to the end.

The persecution of the Jewish population in various parts of the of the tenantry, there has been much Russian empire has directed a large measure of public attention to the status of the Semitic race in that country. In many portions of European Russia, particularly in Poland, the Jews are influence which the acquisition of wealth added to social and religious solidarity is ever apt to ensure. It is to the very possession of this inmovement is largely to be attributed. The Jewish population has in the unfortunate Irish tenantry. many places its inordinate greed of The Irish prelates lay down two gain and studied alienation from sympathetic intercourse with their the pauperization of our artisan Christian neighbors to blame for question, we have in these columns their present unfortunate position in tion it is the duty of government to Russia. In fact, the Russian masses able right of the people to live on protect against undue foreign com- look upon them as enemies that their own soil, and (2) that it is the no Christian government or people the exclusion of Chinamen from the ought to tolerate. According to United States as being contrary to statistics published in 1872, the total the fundamental principles of inter- population of Russian Poland Adherence to these principles is the state to give homes to the people of saw alone there were 87,000 Jews as agitation. The leaders of the land another, particularly if the presence against 270,000 Christians. In con- movement have constantly enof large bodies of subjects of this for- nection with the growth of the Jeweign state be prejudicial to the best | ish race in Poland, statisticians have | within the bounds of lawful agitainterests of the home population. discovered the very remarkable fact tion, to accomplish the emancipation The first duty a state owes its citizens that while the Jewish population has of the agricultural population of Ireis protection. When that duty is doubled itself in twenty years it has land from the thraldom and cruelty fulfilled then consideration may be taken fifty-six years for the Chris- of landlordism. And in the main taken of the interests of the actual tian population to augment in a like | they have succeeded. They have or coming foreign population, proportion. In one hundred and been, however, unable to control If the continued incoming of a for- twenty-five towns of Russian Poland that class of Irishmen misled by the eign people interferes with the the Jews outnumber the Christians specious doctrines of secret society true interests of the home population, that incoming must be prohibited. few in number, and rapidly disaptate incoming must be prohibited. A well known journal, the of the Atlantic, profess disregard for

growth of the Jewish population in Poland, predicts that in 130 years it will, if the present ratio of relative and honest Irishmen, banded toincrease be maintained, equal the gether to achieve, by means entirely Christian population of that country. Nearly the entire trade, internal and external, is in the hands of Jews; so also with almost all the monetary institutions of the country. The Christian population, mainly com. posed of agriculturists and artizans, thus find themselves very often at the mercy of the Jews, who generally deal in no lenient spirit with those whom pecuniary embarrassment place under their control. One bitter feeling of antagonism between the races has on this account mainly sprung up, and it is not likely to be removed till much suffering has been endured by the Jews, and their ranks greatly attenuated by emigration. There can be no palliation offered for the wrongs and cruelties inflicted on the Jews in many parts of Russia, but the Russian government is itself largely to blame for permiting the iniquitous practise of usury in all its hideous forms, by any class of the population. That it has been practised to an alarming extent is evident from the violent outbreak of popular passion which has culminated in so much cruelty and blood-

THE BISHOPS' LETTER. We published last week a tele-

people. Apart from the demoraliz-

ing and unchristian tendencies of

such associations, they never possess or control those true elements of strength, vitality and success that lead to successful achievement of the objects they profess to have in view. The Irish prelates, as might be expected, condemn in most vigorous terms, the late horrible crimes that have brought such sorrow to all true friends of Ireland. But they justly stigmatise the cruel persistence of the landed interest, in continuing the evictions of helpless tenants, as the cause of much of the lawlessness prevailing in many parts of the island. On this subject we be called Pontiac, has been formed may be permitted to say, that while certain inhuman outrages have been perpetrated by misguided men, believed to be acting in the interests exaggeration in the reports transmitted to this side of the Atlantic, as to the number and circumstances of outrages charged upon the Irish people. It has been in fact established beyond contradiction that in some cases landlords and landlords' agents themselves planned and carried into effect, seeming acts of intimidation and lawlessness in order to prejudice public opinion in Great Britain and elsewhere against principles which throughout the whole discussion of the Irish land upheld: (1) that it is the indisputright and duty of those oppressed, either by the state or by individuals, to seek redress by legitimate means. only mode whereby the Irish people can attain the object of the present deavored to keep all their followers This is, to our mind, the solution of pearing. A well known journal, the of the Atlantic, profess disregard for and they are safer who keep aloof from

teachings of sound morality. To men of this class, not to the earnest legitimate, the liberation of Ireland's soil from the despotic sway of an alien landlordism, with all its rapacious exactions and inhuman pretensions, are crimes such as the murder of Cavendish and Burke and others to be attributed. The Irish bishops rightly denounce such men as the very worst enemies of the Irish cause. The sympathetic and earnest assurance of the continued cooperation of the clergy with the people in all lawful means employed to advance the national cause, will prove of immense benefit to that cause itself, and give much needed encouragement to the people to persevere in the noble work of national amelioration they have undertaken. Upon the question of evictions, the prelates of Ireland speak with no ancertain sound. They go so far as to state that in their belief the recent outrages had never occurred, had not the people in many cases been driven to despair by eviction, "a fatal and permanent provocation of crime," which the government should at once remove. The government, according to a recent declaration of the Premier, is not prepared to accede to the suggestion on this subject of the Irish bishops, than whom no body of men is as well qualified to pronounce opinion graphic summary of a joint letter on the Irish land question. The deaddressed by the Bishops of Ireland termination of the government in to their people. This letter is a this respect is deeply to be depronouncement of no ordinary charplored. We feel, however, confident acter, and must already have prothat the words of wisdom that have duced a profound impression in Irebeen addressed to their people by land, and lead to beneficial results. the Irish episcopate, will bring The bishops take strong but just about a diminution, if not the entire ground against secret societies and disappearance, of crime from the deprecate the employment of illegal land. The episcopal address must, means to secure the concession of at all events, tighten the bonds of just rights. Secret societies, though loyalty and love, binding together never long lived in Ireland, have, the Irish clergy and people as no whenever they did take root, inother people on the face of the earth flicted very grave evils on the Irish

NEW BISHOPRICS

are bound.

We learn from the London Tablet, that Mgr. Jamot, Bishop of Sarepta, and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada, has been nominated to the newly-erected episcopal see of Peterboro', in the Province of Ontario. We beg to offer His Lordship our hearty congratulations on his appointment, and feel assured that his administration will be characterized by unflagging energy and activity and crowned with success. We also learn from the same source that a new Vicairiate Apostolic, to from the North-Western portions of the Diocese of Ottawa, of which Mgr. Zephyrin Larain is named titular; also a Prefecture Apostolic in the lower St. Lawrence region, to which Abbe Bosse has been appointed.

THE PICNIC AT MOUNT HOPE.

We feel much pleasure in direct. ing the attention of our readers to the fact that it is this year again proposed to hold a picnic on Dominion day in aid of the orphans of Mount Hope, on the grounds of that institution. The celebration of the national anniversary is year after year growing in public favor, and will, no doubt, this year prove an occasion for the people of London to give hearty expression to their patriotism and loyalty to Canada. the first of July is a statutory holiday, and all business will be consequently suspended, the people of London will, for the most part, spend it in enjoyment of well-earned re laxation from toil and much-needed recreation. We know of no more enjoyable, more profitable or meritorious way of celebrating Canada's natal day, than by attending the picnic at Mount Hope on the 1st. Of the attractions of the picnic we need not speak. We may merely mention that everything that can be done will be done to meet the most ardent expectations of pleasure seekers. We earnestly trust that all our readers will this year give vent to their patriotism by liberal patronage of the Orphan's picnic and render it the most successful ever yet held for the deserving ob-

Avoid argument with persons who are as set in their opinions as you are yourself. You will accomplish nothing by your efforts as they have made up their minds earnest

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To Rachel in Russia.

"To bring them unto a good land and a large; unto a land flowing with milk and honey."

O Thou, whose patient, peaceful blood Paints Sharon's roses on thy cheek, And down thy breasts plays hide and seek Six thousand years a stainless flood, Rise up and set thy sad face hence. Rise up and come where Freedom waits Within these wide, white ocean-gates To give thee God's inheritance; To bind thy wounds in this despair; To braid thy long, strong, loosened hair.

O Rachel, weeping where the flood Officy Volga grinds and flows Against his banks of blood-red slows— White banks made red with children's

blood— Lift up thy head, be comforted; For, as thou didst on manna feed, When Russia roamed a bear in deed, And on her own foul essence fed, So shalt thou flourish as a tree When Rush and Cossack shall not be.

When Rush and Cossack shall not be:
Forsake the savage land of snows;
Forget the brutal Russian's blows;
And come where Kings of Conscience dwell.
O come, Rebecca at the well!
The voice of Rachel shall be sweet,
The Gleaner rest safe at the feet
Of one who loves her; and the spell
Of Peace that blesses Paradise
Shall kiss thy large and lonely eyes.
NEW YORK CITY, May 20th, 1882.

NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

By Rev. L. A. LAMBERT, OF WATERLOO. N.Y.

CONTINUED.

Whence then the sufferings of this

Crime is the rusult of human libertythough not a necessary result—and suffering is the result of crime. Physical evil is the result of moral evil and moral evil is the result of a perverse use of liberty, which is good in itself. God made man a free agent, not that he might abuse his freedom, but that he might use it to assist him in his beneficent design, which is the happiness of his creatures. But man abused the gift of liberty, and in doing so produced discord in universal harmony. The free agent man proved untrue to his trust. He agent man proved untrue to his trust. He betrayed it, and thus became a victim of the disorder he himself produced. The agent is responsible to his principal, and a failure to perform the duties assigned him brings upon him punishment and disgrace. The pagan philosopher Plato understood this when he wrote: "He (the wrong-doer) is not able to see that evil (suffering) ever untied to each act of avong, follows him in his insatiate cravings for what is unholy, and that he has to drag along with himself the long chain of his wrong-doings, both while he is moving along upon this earth and when he shall take, under the earth (in hell we may say) an endless journey of dishonor and frightful miseries."

Evils that are the results of man's perversion of liberty cannot be attributed to the design of God; and those who so at-

while admitting the existence of evils and sufferings in the world, the Christian does not, and is not bound by his principles, to admit that they are the result of the design or plan of God in creating the uni-

is for you to prove that God destined this suffering before you attribute it to him.
You should be just—even to God.

confusion and suffering. This as as far as it goes, the Christian idea of the divine plan and it is this idea you must meet if

the design of God; and those who so attribute them are as reasonless as the ship-wrecked mariners who condemn the captain for the sufferings which they brought upon themselves by their disobedience to his commands, or as the criminal who attributes his punishment to the judge or the jury when it is the result of his own guilt.

A Voice—"Another for Parnell!" (renewed cheering).

A Voice—"Another for Parnell!" (renewed cheering).

They were indebted to the two branches of the Land League—the male branch and ture state. They have exceedingly doubtful to which clearness, believe in a future state. The notions of many of them were very obscure by the leaders of the Irish people (cheers) but as well as the They were indebted to the two branches of the Land League—the male branch and true state. They picked up the thing called "Old Cathonatic was exceedingly doubtful to which clearness, believe in a future state. The notions of many of them were very obscure by the leaders of the Irish people (cheers) but as well as the They were indebted to the two branches of the Land League—the male branch and true states and the Romans, believed in a future state. They picked up the thing called "Old Cathonatic was exceedingly doubtful to which licism," only to soil their own fingers.

Prusia favored it; England favored it; his commands, or as the criminal who attributes his punishment to the judge or tribe in which did not with greater or less count, and count, which did not with greater or less branch they were most indebted. They branch they were most indebted. They count, headed it; England favored it; Switzerland favored it; England favo

INGERSOLL. "It is somewhat difficult to discern the design of the benevolence in so making the world that billions of animals live only in the agonies of others." This as as far that all sentient life earlier that the Christian's God deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it does not follow because agony and suffering exist that God destined it to be so. It is for you to prove that God destined the complete that the christian's God deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it does not follow because agony and suffering exist that God destined it to be so. It is for you to prove that God destined the complete of the partial that the christian's God deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to go deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to go deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to be so. Christianity teaches that God deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to go deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to go deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to be so. It is for you to prove that God destined it to be so. It is for you to prove that God destined the fixed provential fixed that the Christian's God deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to deal that the Christian's God deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to be so. It is for you to prove that God destined the fixed provential fixed provential fixed that the Christian's God deliberately and of malice aforethought fixed it to be so. It is for you to prove that God destined it to be so. It is for you to prove that God destined the fixed provential fixed provent

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wants of the perishable body, but for the greater needs and wants of the imperishable soul.

His Lordship then went on to describe the motives which should urge them in the construction of their church. He said: The Catholic Church is the bouse of God, the gate of heaven. In it our beloved Redeemer dwells corporally in the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist, wherein he manifests his desire to be with the children of men.

When Moses, by God's command, constructed the tabernacle for purposes of Divine worship, he called upon the people to contribute of their means to enable him to accomplish his undertaking. So zealous were the Israelltes for the work, and so generously did they respond, that he was obliged to restrain them, and to forbid any further gifts. "Both men and women," says the Seripture, "gave bracelets and earrings, rings and tablets and vessels of gold. If any man had violet and purple, and searlet twice dyed, and fine linen, and metal of silver and brass, they offered it to the Lord. And the skilful women gave such things as they had spun. And the princes offered onyx stones and precious stones. All, both men and women, with devout mind, offered gifts that the work might be done which the Lord had commanded by the hand of Moses.

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UNSUCCESSFUL MISSIONS.

In the current (June) number of the Catholic World there is a telling article by Mr. John MacCarthy, on "Methodist Missions in Heathen and Catholic Lands." Missions in Heathen and Catholic Lands,"
The writer, taking his data from the "Sixty-third Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Year 1881," shows the Society in two aspects, to wit: in the great collections made at home and in the small results attained abroad. He gives credit to the good intentions of the contributors, and regrets their misdirection.

The people who contribute so liberally towards the dispensation of the Gospel and the conversion of the heathen do so and the conversion of the heathen do so for the very best of motives—from a spirit of true zeal and Christian charity. No amount of failure daunts them, or shakes their faith in the goodness of the work. Time and again, not Catholics only, but Protestant journalists and writers have exposed the hollowness in great measure of Protestant missionary effort. But the lesson is lost, or threwn away. It is charged, and with reasonable sho w of truth, that these foreign missions, on of truth, that these foreign missions, on which such vast sums are annually pended, serve for little else than to af snug berths for the missionaries and their wives; that the heathen are not converted, or at least that no practical impression i made on the masses to whom these comfor-table well-to-do married apostles and their families are sent. But all to no purpose; there are the heathen to be converted; here are the missionaries to convert them, and here are the sinews of war in the shape of means.

Then we have the Annual Report, which financially is a flourishing one, but hyperbole of language excepted, nothing flourishes but the finances; all else lan-

There are missions to China, Japan, Mexico, Italy, Central and South America. In the distribution of funds, there is a charitable appropriation of \$68,250, for the conversion of the Roman Catholic heathen, which is more than they give to India, ten times more than they bestow India, ten times more than they bestow on Africa, and only a little less than they devote to the children of the Celestial

Empire.

It might seem to be more in accordance with the fitness of things to divert this \$68,000 from the Catholic countries, where we presume it will be admitted the true God is acknowledged and worship to the catholic countries, where Cod is shipped, to those countries where God is not known. It is true it is a great deal more pleasant to dwell in Rome than in Timbuctoo, but for bringing souls to the knowledge of God the latter would appear to be a more appropriate field, and Rome could be left for conversion to Methodism until after Timbuctoo and

other such parts should be gathered into the Methodist fold.

It is startling to find that Methodists came very near blowing up the Pope and the Vatican together (in a Pickwickian sense) by a tremendous bomb which exploded so near his Holiness, that he must ploded so near his Holiness that he must have been deaf not to hear it, and insenstille to denger not to fear it. "The most striking event of the year—indeed per-haps of the entire history of this mission —was the conversion of Monsignor Cam-pello." Then follows, says Mr. Mac-Carthy, "a detailed account of this worthless man's so called conversion to Metho dism. It is graphically described as flike the explosion of a bombshell on the threshold of the Vatican,' and much more of the same effusive style of eloquence. The world knows what these 'conversions' mean, and the kind of priests who profess to abandon Catholicity for Protestantism of any kind. Eminent men have at times fallen from the Church, but not into Protestantism. But this poor battered creature was eminent in no sense, save for a scandalous life. And the final abandona scandarous me. And the man abandon ment of the cassock by such a man is glowingly set down as the most striking event of the entire history of the mis-

Well, the biggest business done by the Methodist missionaries in Rome was to pick up this—what did Dean Swift call such converts? Aye, yes-weeds from

the Pope's garden.

In Mexico, the missionaries have up-hill work, for the uneducated classes tend to "scepticism, rationalism and irreligion.'
Now why do not the enlightened mission. aries save these philosophers (?) these wanderers from the Christian faith of all places and all ages, and secure them for the halfway house of Methodism? Why, the fact is, as Macaulay says, the Catholic who loses his faith, loses all faith; when he regains that blessing he takes it in its ne regains that blessing he takes it in its integrity, Real Presence, Supremacy of the Pope, and all. However many he may get for a time, he knows that the Catholic Church is the only stable form of Christianity, and indeed many thoughtful Protestants are getting to take the same

view of things. view of things.

The following passage, clipped from McGee's Illustrated Weekly, indicates something of the signs of the time:

"Thousands of liberal and enlightened

Protestants throughout the world," says an American Protestant journal, 'look on the Catholic Church as, after all, the great fortress of the Christian faith. Every well informed and candid student of his tory acknowledges that the Papacy, not-withstanding its occasional errors of administration in secular affairs, was the one ministration in section and civilizing agency in Europe during the Middle Ages. Hre-strained the reckless tyranny of kings, mitigated the harshness of irrepressible autocracy, defended right against might and interposed the spiritual power of conscience and religion again and again in behalf of international equity and the rights of man. Under its benignant influence the principles of just and humane government were rightly wrought out, so that the merciful civilization which is to day our heritage was in great part its gift. Without it Europe would have lapsed into barbarism, and Christianity would have been a failure."
We suspect that all the converts Method-

ism will make among Catholics, educated or illiterate, will be by purchase, and very

few at that.

In China purchase gets some converts, but the quantity is small, and the quality bad. Native students at the Institute are allowed \$2.20 per month and certain incidentals. The young men who live on the "Missionary Society's rice" are much changed for the better "in outward appearance"! But the tendency, says a But the tendency, says a these infallible remedies. appearance

missionary, very naively, is "to draw un-worthy young men." No doubt of it. Some of the probationers insist upon knowing exactly how much they are to get in money. They say, I have got enough of doctrine; it is the money I want to see; and the missionary adds, "We are prayerfully seeking a solution of this old and verying problem" and vexing problem."

The sum of the whole Report just about

exactly shows failure everywhere; whether among the rice Christians of China, or among the Catholics of South America whose religious sentiments they insult by impertinence and vituperation, while they show their ignorance of the doctrines they assail even to the simplest and most

they assail even to the simplest and most illiterate of Catholics.

Briefly, they are missionaries without a mission; wherefore failure follows them in the past, the present and the future. -Baltimore Mirror.

Queen of the Drove.

When he had finished with the climate, soil and productions of Idaho, one of the group asked:

"How about education facilities?"

"That's the only thing we lack," replied the old man, with a mournful sigh. "We've got schools enough, but we can't keep no teachers."
"What's the trouble?"

"What's the trouble?"
"Well, take my school, for instance—
only two miles from the nearest house,
eminently situated on top of a hill and
paying the highest salary. We can't keep paying the highest salary. a teacher over two weeks."

"Do they die?"
"Some do, though it's no place for dying. We had a young fellow from Ohio, and he met a grizzly and whistled for him. The grizzly cum. We had another, and a widder run him down and married him inside of a month. The third one was lame, and the Injuns overtook him. Then we tried women folks. The first one got "Do they die?" we tried women folks. The first one got married the night she lit down there; took the second about the middle of th

third week, and the next one was abducted by a stage robber."

"Why don't you get the ugliest, homeliest woman you can find—some perfect old terror, like that lantern-jawed, razorfaced female over by the ticket-window?"
"Why don't we! Stranger, you Eastern

folks will never understand us pioneers in the world—never. That's my wife, the identical school teacher I married, and she was the handsomest one in the drove!"-

Rheumatism, Colds and Fever, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed. It is also the best liniment for sprains and bruises. By all druggists.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes:
"Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to

No person can enjoy health while suffering Constipation of the Bowels. Harsh purgatives always do harm. Burdock Blood Bitters is Nature's own Cathartic. It regulates, purifies and strengthens the system. Trial bottles 10 cents.

system. Trial bottles 10 cents.

The Elements of Bone, Brain and Muscle, are derived from the blood, which is the grand natural source of vital energy, the motor of the bodily organs. When the circulation becomes impoverished in consequence of weak digestion and imperfect assimilation of the food, which should enrich it, every bodily function flags and the system grows feeble and disordered. When the blood becomes impure either from the development of inherited seeds of disease, its contamination by bile, or other causes. velopment of inherited seeds of disease, its contamination by bile, or other causes, serious maladies surely follow. A highly accredited remedy for these evils is NORTH-ROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPETTIC CURE, which eradicates impurities of the blood and fertilizes it by promoting digestion and assimilation. Moreover this fine alterative and stomachic exerts a specific action upon the liver, healthfully stimulating that organ to a performance of specific action upon the liver, healthfully stimulating that organ to a performance of its secretive duty when inactive, and expelling bile from the blood. It likewise possesses duretic and depurent properties of a high order, rendering the kidneys active and healthy, and expelling from the system the acrid elements which produce rheumatic pain. Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-simile of their signature. For sale by Harkness and Co., London. and by all medicine dealers.

If you would have a clear complexion, a

If you would have a clear conplexion, a freedom from Blotches, Boils and all foul humors, purify and regulate the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels with Burdock Blood Bitters. Trial bottles 10 cents.

A Rare Chance to Buy an Organ.

A Rare Chance to Buy an Organ.

In another column will be found an inducement worthy of the attention of any reader of this paper who ever expects to purchase an otgan. The Beatty Beethoven, Pipe Top 27 Stop Organ, of which thousands are being sold at \$169.75 is offered by Mayor Beatty of Washington, New Jersey, for only \$94, in order that its merits may become known in every hamlet.

The price will soon be advanced to \$144.75. The Beethoven Organ is positively asserted to have the greatest variety of stop combinations, coupled with power and sweetness, ever made, and the fact that upwards of 2000 of them were sold in May, attests their popularity. The fairness of the offer (they being sold on a year's trial) is surprising, and will cemmand universal attention. Read the advertisement and order at once.

Many suffer from supposed Organic

Many suffer from supposed Organic diseases of the heart, when the trouble is only an irregularity in the circulation of the vital fluids, which Burdock Blood Bitters will promptly remedy.

We would also most earnestly urge

apon Catholic women to strive means to make religion known and loved in their households; to impress upon the children, from their tenderest years, the importance of prayer, and as they up to imbue their young minds with love of the Sacraments. Mothers will be well rewarded for all this care, when they will witness the unfolding of their children's court in the true. minds and their growth in the isdom and loveliness of virtue.—Bishop

O'Farrell. The best preventive and cure for Piles and all diseases caused by Constipation, is Burdock Blood Bitters. Purifying, Regu-lating, and Tonic in its action. Sample bottles 10 cents. Large bottles one dollar.

The worst Scrofulous Sores, the most indolent Tumor, and the most foul Ulcer known, may be cured by the combined use of Burdock Blood Bitters and Burdock Healing Ointment. Ask your druggist for

On the Water as well as on the Land. How is it possible to prevent a good thing from being known, is the question now agitating some few individuals in the Dominion. Therefore large numbers although not sufferers from rheumatic troubles, are of the opinion of Capt. Barry of Kingstor, owner of several lake yessels.

Kingstor, owner of several lake vessels, and himself sailing master of one, who says: "I, too, have been cured of the rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy; and I know of several lakes beide supplied by the body of several lake we have been considered by the body of several lake we seek and the body of several lake vessels, and himself sailing master of one, who says that the body of others beside myself who have been cured of that dreadful ailment in the same manner; it is known upon the water just as well as on the land, and is considered an invaluable remedy everywhere."

Useless Fright. To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Dis-ease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

Bent on Doing Business. A few days since a stranger who was

passing up Chatham Street stepped aside to ask of a man in the door of a clothing. "My friend, can you tell me how store: 'far-?"

"Do you want to buy some clothing?" interrupted the other.
"I guess not. I simply wanted to inquire

how-?"
"I sells you a spring oafercoat for tree dollars." "I never wear more than one spring overcoat at the same time. I wanted to

"I have some wests for a dollar. "That's cheap enough, but I don't care to invest. Will you let me ask you how

"Doan' you whant some bantloons for twelve shillings?" "No."

"Some stockings for ten cents ?" "No."

"Some suspenders for two shillings?"
"No. I wanted to ask—"
"I sell you a hat for sixty cents."

The stranger picked up his satchel and walked across the street. Then, facing

about he shouted out : "I wanted to ask you how far it was from Dan to Ber-But the clothier drowned him out right

there with: "Und call and examine my undershirts for forty cent!"

"All is Vanity!"

"All is Vanity!"
Said Solomon. Perhaps he was afflicted with catarrh when he said it, for nothing is more likely to suggest dismal views of life. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure. Sold by druggists.

** "Many silly people despise the precious, not understanding it." But no one despises Kidney-wort after having given it a trial. Those that have used it agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.

The organs.

No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

druggist.

Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N. S., writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

Do not take such vile trash as cheap Whisky Bitters and stimulants that only pander to a depraved appetite. Burdock Blood Bitters is a pure vegetable medicine, not a drink. It cleanses the blood and builds up the system. Sample bottles 10



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Toronto Harbour Works," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 7th day of JULY next, inclusively, for the construction of works in connection with

Improvements, Toronto Harbour.

Improvements, Toronto Harbour.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Office of the Harbour Master, Toronto, on and after Monday, the 18th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

By order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. Department of Public Works. } Ottawa, 12th June, 1882.

TO BUILD: RS.

The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of Bridge and Rouble stone, from 5 to 6 inch that can be furnished at once. Application to be made to Mr. A. HARRISON, St. Mary's, Ont. 182-3m

\$200.00 REWARD! Will be paid for the detection and convic-

tion of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hor any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or prepara-tions with the word Hop or Hors in their name or connection therewith, that is in-tended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pre-tending to be the same as Hop BITTERS. tending to be the same as HOP BITTERS.
The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas of recipes of HOP RITTERS published in papers or of Hor Bitters published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoeverdeals in any but the genuine will

be prosecuted. HOP BITTERS MFG. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets

house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

The Sappest of Sad Sights.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go
to FDY 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

SPECIAL NOTICE .- J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken o your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the atset, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and is the prescription of one of the oldest and bottle.

Bost and Company to the Sufficient

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Ro Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Orass a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

ciains.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE A. VOGELER & CO.

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honorable, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY 33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place, **

NEW YORK.

THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for he purpose of acting as the Agent of any berson wishing to save time, money and person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want.
As your AGENT, it will execute any business or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention.
This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

DVDRYONE SATISFIED!

That we sell Cheaper Furniture than any other place in the city, and carry a large and better assorted stock. We can afford to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warerooms are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in of RAW SILK for

Parlor Furiture Coverings, BABY BUGGIES

JUST RECEIVED.

AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER
BUGGIES AND CHAIRS.

Our Parlor Set, hair cloth, \$45.00; our Bedroom Set, sax,00; Our Ebonized
Bedroom Set, sax,00; Our Ash and Walnut
Bedroom Set, \$25.00.

The Hallier Spring Bed in stock; don't forget it, you can pack it in a satchel. Call and
see us if you want to buy. We can do better
for you than any other place in the city, and
they know it.

they know it.

GEO. BAWDEN & CO.,
Office and Warerooms, 172 King St.; factory,
197 King St.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER TO THE READERS OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD. SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER TO THE READERS have been traced from the first sold in a neneighborhood, The following offer is positively good for the first sold in a neneighborhood, The following offer is positively good for the first sold in a neneighborhood, The following offer is positively good for the first sold in a neneighborhood, The following offer is positively good for the first sold in a neneighborhood, The following offer is positively good for the first sold in a neneighborhood, The following offer is positively good for the first sold in a neneighborhood in the first sold in a neneighborhood in the first sold in the first sold in the first sold in a neneighborhood in the first sold in

I desire the following described Pipe top Beethoven Organ introduced among the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD. without a moments delay, so that all can see and appreciate its wonderful merits and stop combination effects. Now, if you will REMIT ME NINETY-FOUR (\$94.00) DOLLARS, I will ship this organ immediately, and send you regular and only price at which this organ is sold. The price will soon be advanced to sl44.75, on account of the increase in the price of labor and materials used in its construction.

tion. I desire this instrument introduced without delay, and make this special offer so you may order one now. I look to future sales for mappoint, as the Beethoven makes me throad and the first special offer introducting it better than spending hundreds of dollars in newspaper advertising. The Organ speaks for itself. Often 29 sales

have been traced from the first sold in a new neighborhood.

The following offer is positively good for only ten days from date of this week's issue of the CAROLIC RECORD.

This newspaper must be returned to secure this special price. If any from this date, it will be received, not otherwise, or you may accept by telegraph on the last day, and remit by mail on that day. I shall Positively, refuse all orders this paper, and payment must be mailed within ten days as specified.

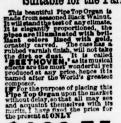
As this special offer is limited and will not be repeated, if you have not all the money in band, it will pay you to borrow a part from your friends, and thus secure the best organ that can be offered, at a less price than an ordhary organ by other makers is usually sold at.

Very truly yours.

DANIEL F. BEATTY.

Dated, Washington, New Jersey.

BEATTY'S & BEETHOVEN ORGAN Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School



\$109.75

27 STOPS.

10-Sets Reeds.

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey. DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

need of Laborers are requested to apply to the following Immigration Agents:— John A. Donaldson, Toronto: John Smith, Hamilton: A. G. Smyth, London, or to the undersigned. Farm Laborers are arriving in larger umbers since the opening of navigation

DAVID SPENCE,

Secretary. 65 Simcoe street, Toronto, May 19, 1882 191-4w

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

For sale by all dealers.

PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 27th April, iss2.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lots in the town of Sault Sie Marie, and lots in block of land adjacent thereto, in the township of Korah, and lots in the City of Toronto, will be sold by public auction on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Department of Crown Lands.

CONDITIONS—Cash on day of sale.
Lists of the lots can be had on application to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.
T.B. PARDEE.

189-6w Commissioner of Crown Lands.



NEW STYLE No. 9500. SOLID WALNUT CASE. Satisfac-this. Organs built after the old plan, 8 to 11 Stope aranteed only 80. 340, \$50. Cathedral, Church, Chapel, Pariot money and Cabinet Organs, 30 upwards. Planotortes, Grand.

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Alba's Dream and other stories.....

Crucifix of Baden and other stories ...

ONTARIO.

Fleurange, by Madam Craven.......
The Trowel or the Cross and other Contractors. Farmers, and others stories .. Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-

Planina and other stories...
Perico, the Sad, and other stories...
The Blakes and Flanagans...
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.

A history of the Protestant Reforma-tion in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett ...

Fabiola, or the church of the Cata-Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier 25c

Peter's Journey and other Tales, by
Lady Herbert.

Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times.

Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier..... The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas.

The school boys....

Truth and Trust....

The Hermit of Mount Atlas.....



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Malis on TUrsDAY the eleventh day of Maly next, for certain alterations to be made to, and the lengthening of Lock No. 2 on the line of the old Welland Canal.

A map of the locality together with plan and specifications of the works to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Thorold, on and after TUESDAY the twenty-seventh day of June next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind

where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted Bank Cheque for the som of \$1,50 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfieled if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the work at the rates and prices submitted, and subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not however bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Cottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

NE 23, 1882.

of this week's issue be returned to secure ailed from your postfrom this date, it will se, or you may accept st day, and remit by all Postrivel Fefuse 1.75, unless accompand payment must ye as specified. Simited and will not you to borrow a part thus secure the best dat at less price than other makers is usu-

NIEL F. BEATTY. ew Iersey.

RGAN網 bath School



WALNUT CASE. the old plan, 8 to 11 Stope ledral, Church, Chapel, Parlor wards. Planofortes, Grand, n, New Jersey.

BOOKS. other stories... Craven...... Cross and other a classic Chrisother stories...

Broken Pledge. 25c estant Reforma-and Ireland, by ch of the Catars. James Sadlier 25c l other Tales, by tale by the auhy, by Mrs. Jas. ers, by Mrs. Jas. 15c y Sister Mary

int Atlas..... f a Friend......

3 D CANAL

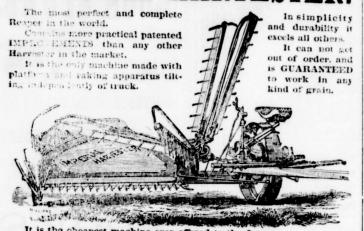
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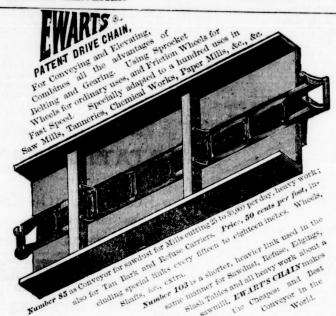
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does not however bind lowest or any tender. order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

and Canals, ay, 1882.



It is the cheapest machine ever offered to the farmer. It has no equal, and every farmer wants one. For particulars send to CLOBE WORKS, London, Ontario. N. B. -- AGENTS, if you want to sell the BEST machine made, see the



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ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'RY		
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.			1	4.51.	P.M.	P. M.
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						
ern States. New York, &c. (Thro Bags)	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-	****	1 00	10 30	8 00	****	6 30
treat, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		0.00
For Toronto	E # 00		5, 10 30	8 00	1.30	6 30
For Hamilton	5, 7 30	1 00	10.20	8, & 11	1 30	6 30
G. W R. Going West-Main Line.			1000	o, a 11	1 00	0.50
ThroBags Newbury, Bothwell, Glencoe, Mt. Brydges	5 00	12 001	n	8 00		6.30
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London,						0 00
Detroit, western States, Manitoba, &c		12 001	n	****	2 45	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates Thro Bags-Chatham				8 00	2 45	
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	5 00*			8 00	2 45	
Thro Bags-Petrolta, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford						
and Wyoming	6 30	1.15		0.00	0.45	
Kallway P. O. Mails for all places West		1 15 1 15		849	2 45	
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails	1	1 10	****	****	2 45	
Glanworth	7 30				2 45	
Wilton Grove		1 15		9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.				000		
Bruce and Orwell	7 30				2 45	
Aylmer. C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge- town and Assertation	530&73	1 15			130424	5 6 30
town and Amherstburg.					2 45	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright	7 30	1 15		****	2 45	
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15				
St. Thomas	5 90 47 9	0 1 15	****	9 00	2 45	0.00
Port Stanley.	7 00	1 15		3 00	2 45	6 30
Fort Dover & L. H. Mails.	7 15			8 00	2 40	0 30
London, Huron & Bruce-All pleces between Lon-				0.00		
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton Seaforth						
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 00				6 30	
W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B.	7 00	12 15		****	6 30	
Between Harrisburg and Fergus.	5.00		****	8 00	1 30	6 30
		1 15		5 00		
		12 15			****	6 30
		12 15	****		1 00	6 30
D. L. H. between Paris S. and Ruffalo		12 15		****	1 30	6 30
		12 15		11 15		0 30
St. Mary's and Stratford	7 15	12 15	4 15	8 00	12 30	1 30
			4 15	11 15	12.00	6 30
Deiton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St. Ivos						000
		12 15				6 30
The Grove			4 15	11 15		

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are:—Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, ria New York: Tuesdays, at 1 p. m., per Inman or White Star Line, ria New York: Wednesdays, at 5 p. m., per Canadian packet, ria Halfax. Postage on letters, 5c. per †0z.; Newspapers le. per 2 0z.; reg. fee, 5c.
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per † 0z., prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding †0z. in weight, and prepaid only 3c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, 1c. per †0z. Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States,
Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent, interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application.

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R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.

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Hear What the Deaf Say!

Hear What the Deaf Say!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefitted.

My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive in return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody clee, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.

\$\text{3.2.} To avoid loss in the Mails, please send money by Recistered Letter.

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SOCIETY.—This Society meets every
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ones being to cultivate a literary taste among
its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to
those who may be taken sick. The rooms are
open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
evenings, and the society has provided all
kinds of games and amusements to enable its
members to pass a pleasant evening. Every
Catholic young man in the city should belong
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For further particulars apply to the Supercor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

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system of heating has been introduced with
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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 Tuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawling
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.
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LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of 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 F. B. LEYS,

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Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municita Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest a lowed at highest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

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Patience, (The Magnet and the Churn.) Sulli-

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affections of the Heart, Consumption in
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Indisposition to labor on account of
weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in
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WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residen-254 King Street. KILGOUR & SON.

he only house in the city having a mildren's Mourning Carriage.

FURNITURE DEALERS UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK

DOT IT DOWN! CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON.

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Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purplies an arrive sales before you w. J. THOMPSON.

SANITARY NOTICE. We have just completed the fitting up in our Show Rooms, the Latest Improved SANI-TARY WARE, including WATER CLOSETS, SINKS, &C.,
IN WORKING ORDER. A pleasure to show and explain all. Also a new assortment of Gas fixtures just received, the control of the control of the control of the Vater Heatings.

MCLENNAN & FRYER, IRISH

SERGE SUITS!

\$20.00, \$23.00 & \$25.00

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Awarded everywhere exhibited. Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880, and 1881. and Iss.

and Iss.

Toronto, Isso. Montreal, Isso.
Toronto, Isso. Montreal, Iss.
Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly reliable article of household use.
The very extensive astronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND Indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.

Manufactured only by the proprietor,
W. D. McLAREN,
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Retailed everywhere.

of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded.

THOS. BRYAN, and 75 Dundas street, west.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Limerick, June 12.—The corporation have conferred the freedom of the city on Davitt. London, June 12.—The Home Rulers to-night decided not to offer any systema-tic obstruction to the Repression Bill.

Le obstruction to the Repression Bill.

London, June 15.—In the discussion of the Crime Prevention Bill last night there were several bitter passages between the Government and the Irish members, indicative. ting they are rapidly reaching a point when a conflict is inevitable.

London, June 14.—In the House of

London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, Debate was resumed on the Repression Bill. Harcourt accepted an amendment providing the notice be given of orders prohibiting meetings.

Childers says the arms of the soldiers employed for escort and protection duty in Ireland will hereafter be loaded.

in Ireland will hereafter be loaded.

Last evening an important speech of Mr. Sexton's was left without reply, therefore Mr. Parnell moved to report progress. This motion brought Sir William Harcourt to his feet. In a violent speech he declared that the Bill was rendered necessary by incitements to outrage contained in the speeches of the hon member for Sligo and his friends. Mr. Healy replied in a violent but power-Mr. Healy replied in a violent but power-ful speech, in which he accused Sir Wil-liam Harcourt of answering the argument of the Irish members by abuse. At the of the Irish members by abuse. At the same time, he reminded Sir William Harcourt that he did not possess a mon-Harcourt that he did not possess a monopoly of diatribe, a statement amply proved by the speech of the member for Wexford, who, among other hard sayings, quoted Pope's lines concerning the "column towering to the skies, which like a bully, lifts its head and lies." He decter and the saying the sa dexterously applied them to Sir William Harcourt without incurring the censure of the Chairman. Later on Mr. Gladstone replied to the sweeping charges made against the Irish police. He charged the Parnellites, whom he designed as a small minority of the Irish members, with uttering a condemnation vague as it was violent. He declared amid the cheers of the House that they had no right to weaken the arm of the Executive in the execution of the law. Several Parnellite members dissociated themselves from the too sweeping charges made against the

constabulary.

London, June 17.—The police in a stable at Clerkenwell seized one hundred thousand rounds of ammunition ready for re-moval to Ireland. Four hundred rifles, with bayonets, and twenty-five boxes of

cartridges.

Dublin, June 17.—A document is published, purporting to be a circular from the commander of the Dublin district, giving military dispositions to be observed in the event of a disturbance in the ved in the event of a disturbance in the city. The document states that the whole garrison will be held in readiness to turn out under arms. A tabulated form of points to be occupied or used as field hospitals is appended. The circular is marked "strictly confidential."

Miss Parnell writes to the evening pa-pers that she has been shocked to hear that the erection of huts for the evicted tenants in the county of Limerick has again been stopped, and she asked Spencer whether the report was true. From his pretending that he could not hear her, Miss Parnell believes he was ashamed, and would gladly escape from the odious posi-tion in which he placed himself. She urges all connected with the building of huts to persevere. If one man is arrested, let another take his place, so as to leave no shadow of excuse for the continuance of this outrage on humanity. She believes if people do not show a little determination their children will be murdered through exposure and want.

The evictions in Ireland now average a thousand weekly.

On Sunday last the feast of the Sacred Heart was solemnized in the church of the Sacred Heart. At the 6:30 and 7 o'clock Masses about

one hundred and fifty persons received

of \$500, and pronounced by a competent judge to be one of the best collections in the Dominion,) were solemnly erected by our respected pastor, Rev. Father Boubat, assisted by Rev. Father McDonald, S. J., of Guelph. High Mass was then sung by Rev. Father McKeown, of Strathroy. The organ was presided over by Miss Doyle of Goderich in the most acceptable style. The rendition of St. Theresa's Mass by the choir, under the leadership

on the institution of the Way of the Cross, and, after the first Gospel of the High Mass, on the efficacy of devotion to the Sacred Heart. At Vespers the church was crowded with our townspeople to hear Father McKeown's eloquent discourse on the "Holy Sacrifice of the Mass."

The grand Altar was beautifully decorated with natural flowers, the pious offering of the good ladies of the town, and with tapers and red lamps neatly arranged.

The people of Ingersoll feel deeply indebted to their zealous pastor for this new proof he has given of his devotion to their interests in the erection in the parish church of the Way of the Cross.

Ingersoll, June 19th, 1882.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. L. Lawrason, Police magistrate is

The children of the Separate School, held their annual pienie in Salter's grove on Friday last, and after spending an enjoyable day returned home without any accident.

A young lad named Fairbairn, residing on Grey street, while out on a raft in the river near the foot of Richmond st. on Wednesday last had the misfortune to fall off and before assistance arrived sank to

death of Mr. J. D. Dalton, brother-in-law of Hon. John Carling, Post-master General, which occurred on Wednesday morning last after four days sickness. The deceased gentleman was highly re-spected by all who knew him, and his un-expected death will be sadly felt by many of the poor of the city to whom he was always a generous friend. His remains were followed to the grave by a large cortege of friends and relatives.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical-The Schools -Dundas on Dominion Day—Peace Again—The Beach—Presentation— Miscellaneous.

ECCLESIASTICAL. His Lordship Bishop Crinnon (accompanied by the Rev. Chancellor Keough) visited Guelph on Sunday last, and administered the sacrament of confirmation with the sacrament of confirmation. to a large number of persons, principally children. On next Sunday the bishop will give confirmation in St. Mary's Cathedral in this city. The children will receive First Communion at early Mass.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools will close on the 30th inst. for summer vacation. It is expected that the written examination will commence on Monday, and that the whole will close with a public examination (oral) on Fri-day. Teachers and pupils will no doubt feel relieved when all is over.

THE PICNIC
First class music, splendid games and sports, a beautiful park, rousing speeches, a cane contest, and choice refreshments, form part of the programme for the House of Providence picnic in Dundas, on Dominion Day. There will be nothing equal to it anywhere in the vicinity. Make up your minds to go and bring all ing equal to it anywhere in the vicinity.

Make up your minds to go and bring all
your friends. Enjoy a good day's sport
and patronize a praiseworthy object.

THE ELECTIONS.

The battle has been fought and the thunders of political artillery have ceased. thunders of political artillery have ceased. It is a relief to everybody, the victors, the vanquished and the neutrals. The first are still enjoying the honors of a triumph, and the second bear their defeat philosophically, assisted by the hope of "better luck next time." Very little hard feeling was indulged in privately and publicly, and a few days more will restore social equanimity. social equanimity.

THE BEACH.

The crowds that have begun to go down to the beach in the afternoons and evenings show that this place is likely to become as popular this year as ever. The beach is no doubt an agreeable resort, but it would become still more pleasant if it were provided with more shade.

MISCELLANEOUS. His Lordship the Bishop, with his accustomed generosity, has donated a silver medal to the Loretto Seminary and another to the boys of the Model Schools, to be awarded to the best in general profici-

ency.
Ho! for Dundas on Dominion day.
Round trip, including entrance fee, 40c
for adults, 25c for children.
The annual commencement of Loretto convent in this city will take place on Friday, the 23rd inst. This seminary for young ladies is as ably conducted as ever,

nd is fast rising in public estimation.

Mr. Robert Brick, formerly of Hamilton but now of Dundas, has become quite popular in the "Valley City." Recently his fellow workmen made him a valuable presentation. This is not surprising, as Mr. Brick, besides being a skilful workman, was always a young man of genial and affable disposition.) CLANCAHILL.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

OUR PICNIC On the 15th was a grand success, and noth-RED LETTER DAY IN INGERSOLL. ing that could be looked for was absent in either arrangements or supplies. In the morning there was heavy rain, and many feared it would cause the picnic to be a failure, but about noon the sky cleared, and the weather was delightful for the remainder of the day. A football match between a club from the East Ward led communion.

At 10 a m. the new Stations of the Cross (beautiful paintings executed by one of the best artists in France at a cost of \$500, and pronounced by a competent is the best collections in the North. The bicycle race was won by Fred. Westbrook, with Harry Fair a good second. The other games and sports created good interest, and were well contested. The election contest between Messrs Paterson and Watts, for a gold based are covered great registrated. headed cane, caused great excitment, and feeling ran very high. Mr. Watts won by a large majority, and the proceeds were \$1,077.40 greater than if there had been no cane contest. There was great rivalry among the ladies as to whether those who were married or those who helong to the Mass by the choir, under the leadership of Father Boubat, was a rare musical treat. Mr. Drumgoole of London sang the Ave Verum in fine style.

Previous to the erection of the Stations, Rev. Father McDonald spoke a few word on the institution of the Way of the Cross, and, after the first Gospel of the High Mass, on the efficacy of devotion to the State of the Station of the Way of the Cross, and the Cross of the High Mass, on the efficacy of devotion to the Station of the Way of the High Mass, on the efficacy of devotion to the Station of the Way of the Cross, and the leadership of the Stations, and the institution of the Way of the Cross, and the ladies as to whether those who were married or those who belong to the side and a string band made it more lively still in the building. Among the visitors were Very Rev. Father Dowling, Paris; Rev. Fathers Madigan of Caledonia and McKennon of Nova Scota. Quite a few friends from Paris and other neighboring towns spent the day with us. All who were working deserve greatest credit. proceeds will net from \$1,400 to NAYR.

Is this a True Picture of the Average Catholic Home?

No school, however well managed, says the Freeman's Journal, can supply the lack the Freeman's Journal, can supply the lack of home-training or home influence. Home-life among the majority of Catholics, is not very Catholic. A gilded Bible somewhere, a few souvenirs of a Mission, the family prayerbooks, with the prayers for Mass well thumbed and the rest of the beek untarnished—no Catholic paper, no for Mass went induced and the book untarnished—no Catholic paper, no other Catholic book, except a few numbers of a pious subscription-book, incomplete because the book agent never furnished the rest—this is the religious equipment of a vast number of Catholic families in our cities. A sermon is hardly ever heard by these people; their children run in and out of the daught of the chort Massac Sandau

of the church at a short Mass on Sunday,

and behave at it with horrible indevotion,

DIERS OF THE GUARDS.

On Tuesday evening his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop paid a visit to the Guards' Club, in connection with the mis-sion of SS. Peter and Edward's, and delivsion of SS. Peter and Edward's, and delivered an address on total abstinence to the members of the club and a number of other soldiers who were present. His Eminence, who was supported by Father Kirke and the clergy of the church, at the outset of his discourse expressed his pleasure at being able to meet the members of the alph that graying. He said: I wented ure at being able to meet the members of the club that evening. Hesaid: I wanted to come and have a talk with you here this evening—first, because you live near me, and we ought to be neighbors, and also, because we ought to be friends (ap-plause). Last year I went down to Alder-shot, and had a very fine day there. I saw a number of the soldiers there, and, after addressing them in the chanel we saw a number of the soldiers there, and, after addressing them in the chapel we found a branch of the League of the Cross. I daresay some of you know what I mean by that (laughter and applause). Now, I do not want to preach to you, but I want to say a few things that I could not say in a sermon. I want to say to you how little we know, when! we begin our life, where we shall end—where we shall go to, what we shall do, how we shall life, where we shall end—where we shall go to, what we shall do, how we shall live and how we shall die. I can remember when I was a boy, so can you remember when you were boys. When I was a boy I ased to be like other boys; I used to like rowing in boats and playing cricket. I liked a great many things, and I daresay you did the same. I never thought then that God would call me to His Church. I do not know where you were born; some perhaps in Ireland, others in England. I daresay you remember your father and your mother, your brothers and your sisters, and perhaps you loved your happy home when you were young. You never thought that you would be sitting here or that I would be would be sitting here or that I would be sitting here talking to you face to face, and neither you nor I know where we will be before we end our lives. The truth is that God is too good to make known to us what will be the course and end of our lives; if He did we would break down as none of us could bear it. I daresay many trials have come to all of you that, if you had be a proposed to the second to the had known previously, you could not have borne. But you are now soldiers; you are

now ready to go to any part of the world, and are ready to do your duty at the risk of your lives, and none of you know what may be before you. You are like priests who are called to do their duty, though they may die in doing it. I always say priests and soldiers are very much like one another. Priests are ready for their duty, if they are good priests—and I hope priests are for the most part good—and soldiers are like them: there are some good and some bad. There is always a mixture; there was a Judas among the apostles. I daresay some amongst you had a kind father and a kind mother—a loving brother, and a pure, modest sister, for these are great blessings. It is a good thing for a man to remember his home and the last time his mother kissed him, for such recollections have made many a man turn away from wrong. There are some verses which I remember, and in them occur the lines, speaking of a holy

youth:

He was a son that never did amiss,
And never shamed his mother's kiss.
I dare say some of you have those memories of youth, and if you did not think of them, what would become of you when you come up to London? It is the wickedest place on the face of the earth almost. There are four milltons of people hope, and I dare say there is not a great here, and I dare say there is not a great city in the world where there is more wick-edness than in London. And you who have grown up in Catholic homes, and going out into this evil city, hearing such words as you never heard in your homes, going out into this evil city, hearing such words as you never heard in your homes, and such examples as you never saw in your homes; surrounded as you are by men and women and by places of drink and vice, and surrounded by companions who do things you do not care to do. What a change of life this must be for you! I know how hard it is for a man in the army to keep himself perfectly straight. I know it is very hard, for I have known a great many soldiers and officers, and I have often heard how hard it was for them to lead a pure life. The soldier, when he tries to walk straight and neither than to the right nor the left, has many turn to the right nor the left, has many tempters, who endeavour to lead him from the straight path. I am always looking out to see why I cannot enlist some more soldiers in my army of the League of the Cross. I do not mean to bring them into the Catholic Church, but into the Total Abstinence League, to which I take it some of you already belong. I am not going to force you to take the pledge, but just to tell you a few short stories about myself. tell you a few short stories about mysen.

About six or seven years ago
I went to Manchester, and we had a
great open-air meeting, at which I suppose there were 10,000 people present, and I gave the pledge to as many as and I gave the pledge to as many as and I gave the pledge to Manchester

The suppose there were 10,000 people present, and I gave the pledge to as many as a maning this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. dec23.4m and I gave the pledge to as many as would take it. I went to Manchester and I gave the pleage to as many as would take it. I went to Manchester about two years ago, and some six or seven working-men came to me and told me they had taken the pleage at the meeting held years before. I asked how they had got on, and they all said they had not broken their pleages and were getting on well. I was told that one man who had not a shilling in his pocket when he took the pleage had saved £200 in three years, and had gone to Canada and bought land, and set up as a farmer. In London there are two men who took the pleage at an open air meeting—men who had not a shilling in their pockets, and who led lives of the greatest misery, owing to drink. In the course of four or five years, one of them saved up money enough to buy a house, to which he soon added another, and, after he had saved up £2000, started in trade which he soon added another, who he had saved up £2000, started in trade as a builder. The other, who was in the cab line, soon had a cab of his own, and I am afraid to say how many cabs and horses.

am airaid to say now many caps and norses he owns at the present time (applause). I heard of another man who had become a slave to drink, and sank so low that, meeting a friend one morning, he asked for the loan of twopence. His friend per-suaded him to become a total abstainer, and lept him the price of his breakfast and lent him the price of his breakfast. In a few weeks he came to his friend again, and asked him for the loan of £5 to add to £15 of his own savings with which he wished to take out a new patent in printing. He took out the patent, and for it he received £150 down and an engagement at £2 2s. a week. That I know happened the bottom. His body was recovered next and read story-papers or amuse themselves day.

We regret to announce the sudden with seed of the Church, fallen on stoney ground.

#2 2s. a week. That I know happened only a few days ago. His Eminence, in conclusion, pointed out the great dangers

death of Mr. J. D. Dalton, brother-in- CARDINAL MANNING AND THE SOL- that drink placed in a soldier's career and related that a few days ago, in conversa-tion with Sir Garnet Wolseley, he ascertion with Sir Garnet Wolseley, he ascer-tained that that famous soldier was a total abstainer, and had been during his arduous campaigns in Africa and else-where. A number of the soldiers took the

REV. FATHER CONNOLLY'S PICNIC.

A picnic was held in McLaughlin's grove, a short distance from Lucan, under the auspices of the Rev. Father Connolly of Biddulph, on Thursday the 15th inst., which in point of numbers, enthusiasm, enjoyment and financial receipts, had the weather been somewhat more favorable, would certainly have surpassed anything of a similar character, that has taken place in this section of the Province for many years. When it is considered that doubtful success is a common attendant of picnies, how frequently they are held, and how many counter attractions there are at this season of the year, an individual, corporation or society, no matter how deservedly popular, must be actuated by more than ordinary zeal, to incur the expense, labor, and anxiety, which the carrying out of such an enterprise invariably entails. However, our energetic and zealous pastor, Father Connolly, who is fully acquainted with the liberal and religious sentlment of his parishioners, heartily; entered upon the task; and when it is stated that the returns were in excess of what the most sanguine anticipated, it will be seen that the inhabitants—Catholic and Protestant—quite justified the confidence reposed in them. In closing this paragraph it may be remarked, that the net proceeds are to be applied in behalf of a most laudable and pressing purpose, namely, that of renovating and beautifying throughout the Parcehial Church and premises.

Although the morning was far from auspicious of the success of the pending event, still, from an early hour, groups of visitors, in vehicles and other requisites, for the proper accommodation of the numerous assemblage. The spacious tables were abundantly supplied with choice and tastefully arranged edibles, that for quality and quantity reflect the highest credit on the ladies of St. Patrick's congregation. The votaries of Terpsichore induged in the "merry dance" to the enlivening strains of excelent music. Many participated of course in the usual athleti sports, while others spent the day in social intercourse.

A A pienic was held in McLaughlin's grove, short distance from Lucan, under the

the pated of coltres in the day in social intercourse.

A very interesting and exciting feature of the day was an election for a very fine silk umbrella of superior workmanship, the ean didates being two prominent and highly popular gentleman—W. K. Alkhon, Esq., and Doctor Lang, of Granton. The contest was keenly and vigorously waged by the fair canvassers, who were quite lavish of smiles, blandishments and arguments in order to secure the success of their favorite. At the close of the contest, the latter gentleman headed the poll, and was well pleased with the result, as was also Father Connolly, for it yielded the handsome sum of \$95.

In conclusion we may state that nothing courred during the day, on mar in the slightest the harmony and pleasure of the coexion. About 6 30 p. feeling that inwards statisfaction which is ever the reward of patronizing a good undertaking, and well satronizing a good undertaking and well satronizi

All men, however rude they may be in All men, however had they hav be in other matters, have an instinctive feeling that they should speak with respect, and in proper language, of that for which they have a great veneration. To the minds of Catholics the holy Sacrifice of the Mass is Catholies the noly Sacrifice of the Mass is the grandest act of devotion of all the cer-emonies in the Church, and for this very reason it may be asked why do so many religious and thinking people use the ex-pression "to say Mass?" It needs no very cogent reasoning to show that, if not absolutely wrong, the words are not strictly accurate, and that "celebrate" or "offer up" are much more appropriate terms. According to every child's catechism, the and blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ." It is, therefore, a sacrifice. Will any one, then, assert that the expression "to say the sacrifice" is correct? The priest "to say the sacrinee" is correct." The priest says or reads the prayers included in the Mass, but these do not constitute the au-gust sacrifice. No doubt, learned men have made use of the expression—as, for instance, Father O'Brien, in his "History

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after hiving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering Mows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, this recipe, in German, French or English, 128 of 25 26 6 50; fall wheat, 128 of 130 core; eggs, 161 to 000; caps, 100 core; eggs, 162 to 000; potatoes, 100 core; eggs, 162 to 000; cheese, 000 core; eggs, 162 to 000; caps, 100 core, 100 core; eggs, 162 to 000; caps, 100 core; eggs, 162 to 000; caps, 100 core; eggs, 162 to 000; caps, 100 core, 100 core,

BEATON'S,

RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE! Quality and Quantity Always Uniform, For sale by Grocers. D. S.WILTBERGER, Proprietor. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 181-26w-cow

COMMERCIAL. London Markets.

Corr.meal Granus
Corr.meal P tor
Shorts P tor
Bran Hay FRODUCE.

" basket.
Butter per lb " crock
" tubs.
Cheese ₱ lb.
Lard.

Lambskins, each.
Calfskins, green, ₱ b 0
dry " 0
Tallow, rendered. 0
" rough. 0 14 to 0 16 11 to 0 12 91 to 0 11 10 to 0 16 0 25 to 1 30 0 11 to 0 12 0 15 to 0 17 0 00 to 0 07 0 00 to 0 00 7 00 to 0 00

SAY OR CELEBRATE.

Mass is the "unbloody sacrifice of the body

STRAW HATS!

H. BEATON

HATS

PALMER'S BLOCK,

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SOLD WATER STATE OF MAIL SOLD TREES. S. BIRCH & CO., 35 Dey St., N.Y.

London, Ont., June. 17. Eggs, retail.... basket...

Hides, No. 1..... Chickens, & pair-Ducks per pair.

Beef, & cwt.

Mutton, & b.

Lamb, "

Veal, "

Dressed Hogs.

Potatoes & bag.

Apples, & bag.

Onions, & bhl.

Hops, & cwt.

Wood & cord.

London Stock Market.

London, -noon. June 17. Name. Ontario Investment Ass'n London Life......

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, June 17.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 32 to \$1 33. No. 2
\$1 29 to \$1 39. No. 3, \$1 26 to \$1 27. Spring—
No. 1, \$1 36 to \$1 37. No. 2, \$13 4 to \$1 35.

BARLEY-No. 1, \$8e. to \$9 89. No. 2, 86c.

\$0 \$0 \$7. No. 3 extra, \$3c to \$4c. No. 3, \$9e to \$9 89.

Montreal Market.

3 90. GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, 1 35 to 1 38; Canada red winter, 1 40 to 1 42; spring, 1 38 to 1 41. Corn, 98c to 95c. Peas, 95c. to 1 60. 1 0. Oats, 43c to 43;c. Barley, 65c to 70c; Rye, 85c to 90c. MEAL—Oatmeal, 5 0 to 5 10. Cornmeal MEAL—Oatmeat, 5 % to 5 15.

2 % to 4 % to 5 % to 5 % to 5 % to 5 % to 18c
PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 16c to 18c
Eastern Townships, 18c to 21c; B. & M.,18c to
21c. Creamery, 00c to 00c. Cheese, 9c to 10c
Pork, mess, 22 % to 23 % Lard, 14je to 15c
Bacon, 13c to 14c. Hams, 13c to 15c.

Bacon, 13c to 14c. Hams, 13c to 15c.

HAMILTON, June, 16—Wheat, white at 1 30 to 1 32: red, 1 33 to 1 34; spring, 1 32 to 1 35, barley, 72c to 75c; oats, 42c to 44c; peas, 80c to 82c; corn, 90c to 69c; rye, 80cto 82c; clover seed 4 30 to 4 40; timothy, 2 50 to 3 69. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 60 to 8 50: No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 60: live hogs, none offering. Hams, 18c. B. bacon, 18c; roll do., 124c; shoulders, 104c; long clears, 16c; C. C. bacon, 196c. Butter-tuss, ordinary, 12c, to 13c; good, 13c to 15c. Extra, 90c to 90c; small rolls, fresh, 14c to 15c. Extra, 90c to 90c; small rolls, fresh, 14c to 15c. Expa. Fresh, in cases, 14c to 15c. 131; kegs, 14c; pils, 14c; held firm Tallow—tried, 7; to 22. Dried apples 59c to 6 Guellert, June 16—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 25 @ Guellert, June 16—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 25 speaking of the adorable Sacrifice of the Altar.—The Catholic Fireside.

Don't Die in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

Consumption Cured.

String of the adorable Sacrifice of the Altar.—H. June 18—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 25 @ 40; fall wheat. 1 287,0 1 30; spring wheat, 1 30 to 1 32; barley, 600 to 70c; peas, 75c to 85c; oats, 47c @ 49c; cattle (live weight); 5 0 to 6 60; eef, 9 00 to 16 60; mutton, 9 00 @ 14 00; dressed hogs 0 0 @ 0 00; hides, 6 00 @ 6 50; sheepskins, 1 60 to 1 25; wool, 18c to 22c; butter, 18c @ 16c; eggs, 15c @ 16; cheese none; hay, 11 00 @ 14 00; potatoes, 1 50 @ 1 60 per bag; corn, 00c @ 00c.

oes, 0 80 to 0 99, corn, 00c to 00.

ST. CATHARINES. June 16—Flour, No.1 super, 6 25 \$\tilde{a}\$ 6 50; fall wheat, 1 28 \$\tilde{a}\$ 1 30 barley; 80c \$\tilde{a}\$ 85c; peas, 80c \$\tilde{a}\$ 90; oats, 50c \$\tilde{a}\$ 00; cattle, (live weight) 4 00 \$\tilde{a}\$ 6 00; beef, 8 00 \$\tilde{a}\$ 9 00; mutton, 8 to \$\tilde{a}\$ 9 00; dressed hogs, 0 00 \$\tilde{a}\$ 00; mutton, 7 00 to 7 00; sheepskins, 1 25 to 1 25; butter, 15c \$\tilde{a}\$ 16c; eggs, 18c \$\tilde{a}\$ 00c; cheese, 12c \$\tilde{a}\$ 13c; hay, 9 00 \$\tilde{a}\$ 11 00; potatoes, 1 60 \$\tilde{a}\$ 1 75 corn, 80c \$\tilde{a}\$ 85c.

© 13c; hay, 9 00 @11 00; potatoes, 1 60 @1 75 corn, 80c & 85c.

OTTAWA, June 16.—Flour, No. 1 super, 86.40 to 6 60; fall wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; spring wheat; 1 30 to 1 35; barley, 70 to 75; peas 9 75 to 0 80; oats, 38c to 45c; cattle, (live weight), 4 00 to 5 50; beef, 6 50 to 7 00; mutton, 9 00 to 10 00; dressed hogs 8 50 to 9 00; hides, 7 00 to 8 50; sheepskins, 0 90 to 1 10; wool, 21c to 23c; butter, 19c to 25c, eggs, 16c to 17c. cheese, 12c to 14c hay, 12 00 to 14 00 per tons; potatoes, 0 90 to 1 10; per pag; corn, 70c to 80c.

HALIFAX, N. S. June 16.—Flour—Market quiet, Quotations unchanged. Choice pastery 8 00 to 9 00; superior extra, 6 75 to 6 90, extra superfine, 6 65 to 6 70; spring extra, 6 60 to 6 70 strong bakers, 6 90 to 7 00; superfine, 6 25 to 6 50; Yellow k. d. cornmeal, 4 35 to 4 50; fresh ground, 4 30 to 4 49 Canada oatmeal, 5 85 to 6 00



MORPHINE HABIT.
No pay till cured. Ten
years established, 1,000
cured. State case. Dr.
Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

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I have just opened out in my new store, corner of

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A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CATHOLIC BOOKS

INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

The stock will be the largest and best assorted ever imported into Ontario. It has been bought for cash, and the prices will be such as to be within the reach of

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY ---AND-

SCHOOL BOOKS

WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND. THOS. COFFEY.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT
the HEBITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore heatthy action to
the disease and restore heatthy action to
the disease and restore heatthy action
and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed,
as et it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine,
brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging
pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

3. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

TRENT NAVIGATION Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn Rapids and

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of July next, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Plars and other works at Fenelon Falls; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Plers and Surleigh Falls.

The works at each of these places will be let separately.

The works at each of the present separately.

Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works can be seen at this office on and after WED-NESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June next, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information

NESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June next, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:—

For the Fenelon Falls Work...\$1,000

Do Buckhorn Rapids Work...\$5,00

And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheques thus set in will be returned to

conditions and terms and continue cations.

The cheques thus set in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender,

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Sceretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.



MURRAY CANAL NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALEDTENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed. Tenders for the MURRAY CANAL." will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday The Twenty-seventh mails on Tuesday The Twenty-seventh day of June Next, for the formation of the Canal to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Prisqu'isle Harbor, Lake Ontario.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office and at Brighton, on and after Thursday The Eighth Day of June Next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$3.00 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfield if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and on the terms stated in the specification.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, 100.5w

LIRES SMAPROVED ROOT BEER 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a de-

INPROVED ROOT BEER licious, wholesome, sparking Temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 5c. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philadelphia, 5c. Jnne16,3m

RUPTURE Cure without an operation or the injury trusses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method-office 251 Broadway, New York. His book with Photographic likenesses of bad cases