

# LIC

VOL. 4.

DEDICATION.

Ireland's Consecration to the Sacred Heart.

BY DENIS FLORENCE MACCARTHY.

Where'er beneath the Saving Rood The nation kneels to pray, A holy band of brotherhood Unites us all to-day; From North to South, from East to West, From circling sea to sea, Ierne bares her bleeding breast, O Sacred Heart to Thee!

She bares her breast, which many a wound, Which many a blow made sore, What time the martyred Mother swooned Insensate in her gore. But, ah, she could not die; no! no! One germ of life had she— The love that twined through weal, through woe.

She gave her sighs, she gave her tears, To Thee, O Heart divine! She gave her blood, for countless years, Like water or like wine; And now that in her horoscope A happier fate we see; She consecrates her future hope, O Sacred Heart to Thee!

She consecrates her glorious past-For glorious 'tis, though sad, Bright, though with many a cloud o'ercast; Though gloomy, yet how glad! For through the wilds that round her spread, How darksome they might be, One light along the desert led, O Sacred Heart to Thee!

She consecrates her dark despair, Though brightened from above-She consecrates her Patrick's prayer-Her Bridget's burning love-Her Brendan sailing over seas, That none had dared but he-These, and a thousand such as these, O Sacred Heart to Thee!

And even the present, though it be, Alas' unwisely sage— Its icy-cold philosophy, Its stained historic page, Its worships of brute force and strength That leaves no impulse free— She hopes to consecrate at length, O Sacred Heart to Thee!

But oh! forgive what I have said— Forgive, O Heart divine! "Tis Thou hast suffered, Thou hast bled, And not this land of mine! "I's Thou hast bled for sins untold That God alone doth see— The insuits done, so manifold, O Sacred Heart to Thee!

For us, but not for us alone, We consecrate our land. The holy Pontiff's plundered throne Doth still our prayers demand; That soon may end the robber reign, And soon the Cross be free, And Rome repentant, turn again, O Sacred Heart to Thee!

One valiant band, O Lord from us A special prayer should claim— The soldiers of Ignatius, Who bear Thy holy name. Still guard them on their glorious track, Still victors let them be, In leading the lost nations back, O Sacred Heart to Thee!

Like some tired bird, whose homeward flight Reseeks its distant nest. Ah, let my song once more alight Upon my country's breast; There, let it rest, to roam no more, Avoiding the decree That lifts **my** sonl, its wanderings o'er, O Sacred Heart to Thee:

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Catholic Record.

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

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1882.

supply the spiritual wants of man, and to suppy the spiritual wants of man, and to save from eternal ruin the world re-deemed in the precious blood of Christ. Like unto the good shepherd, she goes in search of the lost sheep, tenderly binds up the wounds it received in its wanderings,

<text><text><text><text><text><text> the wounds it received in its wanderings, and with joy brings it home to the shelter of the fold. She gives the food of re-vealed truth to the hungry intellect, and an all-satisfying object of love to the yearning heart. She has a balm for every affliction, relief for every misery, and consolation for the dark sorrows that afflict humanity. With the tender care and sleepless vigilance of a fond mother, she watches over our spiritual welfare, and labours to insure our eternal happi-ness. As each age has its own special wants, and its own moral epidemics, she draws forth from her inexhaustable treasure-house of grace, the helps that are needed, and the remedies required, for the heal-ing of the sick nations. Hence the vari-ous devotions that have ever and anon example up in her basem with all the sprung up in her bosom with all the beauty and variety of the summer flowers, putting forth the blossoms and fruits of virtue and sanctity, and filling the air with a perfume of sweetest fragrance, "exhaling the good odour of Christ unto sal-vation." O, it is good for us to be her children, it is good for us to be with Christ and His apostles on this holy Mount of Tabor, on which we see the entrancing vision of revealed truth and holiness, and the luminous cloud of Christian in the luminous cloud of Christian vir-tues that may not be seen amongst the what childlike innocence; what stainless purity of life, has she not fostered by de-votions to Christ's blessed mother; what countless virgins, pure as the icicle, has she not induced to follow the heavenly she not induced to follow the heavenly bridegroom, by holding up to their enrap-tured gaze the virgin without stain! How many hearts grown hard in sin has she not melted into deep compunction? What streams of penitential tears has she ont caused to flow down the checks of sin-ners, by her devotion of the way of the cross? And now that the charity of many has grown cold, that faith has lost its freshness and vigour, that a dead sea of its freshness and vigour, that a dead sea of indifferentism has spread abroad over the earth, the holy Church holds up before the eyes of all the Sacred Heart of Jesus, burning with love for us, cails on the perishing world to return to its divine Saviour and live; and behold, many peoples that were indifferent give ear, and the tepid are aroused from their lethargy, and the the reviews and charity is inflamed. the tepid are aroused from their lethargy, and faith revives, and charity is inflamed, and the "ages of faith" are in many places brought back again. Let us for a moment dwell on the con-sideration of the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which the holy Church so recommends to her children at this partic-ular time, and we shall find that the object and and of this devotion are such as to

sideration of the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which the holy Church so recommends to her children at this partic-ular time, and we shall find that the object and end of this devotion are such, as to appeal with a mighty power to the heart and conscience of every Christian; are such as to draw the soul as with the cords of Adam and the bands of love, to the foot of the cross and to its merciful and loving Saviour, who on that blessed rood pur-chased it with a great price, and died cruel death that it might have everlast-ing life.

Circular of His Lordship the Bishop of London to the Clergy of the Diocese. Rev. AND DEAR SIR,—We desire you to read for your flock, on the first Sunday of June nearest, the follower and adouttion in the second person the second Jesus, even as the Apostles did when the storm raged on the Sea of Galilee, and storm raged on the the angry waves threatened to submerge the bark of Peter, and she says to it, "Lord, save us, we perish." "Sacred Heart of Jesus, save society from the deluge of evils that threatens to destroy it, save a perishing world from the ruin towards which it is fast hastening, enkindle the fire of Thy divine love in the cold breasts of men. Spare, O Lord, spare Thy people, and be not angry with us forever; let not my enemies prevail against me, nor the son of the ungodly have power to hurt me, and let not the gates of hell prevail against me!" The Sacred Heart is a secure harbour to the Church from the angry storms of persecution that now so fiercely assail her. It is true the Church is indestructible, and can neither decay nor perish, indissolubly united with the Holy Ghost, who is her life, and this union is eternal. I will send you, said Our Lord, another a will send you, state our both, another paraclete, the spirit of truth, to abide with you forever (St. John, ch. 14 v. xvi.) And again, he said to His Apostles, "be-hold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world" (St. Matt. "On this rock I will build ch. 28 v. xx.) my Church, and the gates of hell will not prevail against her" (St. Matt. ch. 16 v. 18). The Church Catholic is that immortal kingdom seen by Nebuchadnezzar in his vision of the night, and of which Daniel prophesied; "but in the days of those kingdoms the God of Heaven will set up another kingdom that shall never be destroyed, and His kingdom shall not be munities, and Beloved Laity of our Diocese, health and benediction in the Lord.
DEARLY BELOVED PRETHREN,
The profound wisdom and untiring zeal with which our Holy Mother, the Church, prosecutes her sublime mission of the inflame with His love the most addition and gratitude of Maninted and illumined by the Holy Ghost, who is her life, she puts forth all her heaven-given resources to
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The Act of Consecration.

NO. 190

O most amiable and adorable Heart of Jesus! O Heart, infinitely compassionate and merciful, our refuge in all dangers; our hope in all trials; our comfort and consolation in all sorrows! Behold us prostrate before Thee, to implore Thy mercy, to claim Thy protection and to offer ourselves entirely to Thee! Thou seest the dangers that surround us, the storms by which we are assailed. The powers of darkness have arisen against Thy Holy Church and against Thy un-worthy and devoted servants. They have laid waste Thy inheritance; they have worthy and devoted servants. They have laid waste Thy inheritance; they have overturned Thy altars, they have perse-cuted those who honour and love Thy sacred name. They glory in the evil which they have done, and vainly boast that they have triumphed over Thee and Thy Holy Church, and they have striven to destroy Thy worshin from the fee of to destroy Thy worship from the face of the earth. But Thou art Almighty, and who shall resist Thee? Thou will arise in Thy power, and Thy enemies shall perish from before Thy face. Thou wilt com-mand the winds and the waves, and there mand the winds and the waves, and there shall be a great calm. Animated with this confidence in Thy power and in Thy love, O Divine Heart, we present our supplica-tion on this day of our solemn consecra-tion to Thee. Deign to receive our offer-ing, unworthy as it is, and grant our prayer for the Church, and for Thy de-voted children who now solemnly dedi-cate themselves to Thy honour. O mervoted children who now solemniy dedi-cate themselves to Thy honour. O mer-ciful Jesus! ever ready to admit us into the sacred and secure asylum of Thy Sac-red Heart, we, Thy unworthy but loving servants, wishing to give Thee proof of oar devotion, and to receive from Thee the assistance and protection which in these calamitous times we need for Thy these calamitons times we need for Thy Holy Church, for the Apostolic See, and for ourselves, do on this day, publicly and solemnly consecrate ourselves entirely to Thee, our lives and our labours, our thoughts, words, actions and sufferings. We pledge ourselves to Thee as Thy de-voted servants forever. We consecrate to Thee our churches, our missions, our con gregations, and all those for whose spirit-ual good we labor in Thy service, that Thy spirit may reign over them, Thy love sustain them, Thy grace sanctify them, and make them at all times pleasing in

and make them at all times pleasing in Thy sight. O sweet and adorable Heart of Jesus! accept this holocaust which we effer; consume it with the flame of Thy divine love, that it may ascend before Thee in the odour of sweetness, and that, un-ited with Thy infinite merits, it may bring down upon us, upon Thy Holy Church, upon our Holy Father the Pope, and upon all the members of our congre-gations, missions, schools, religious houses and institutions of charity, the abundance work of their salvation to inflame their hearts with divine love, to enliven their faith, to strengthen their hope, and to in-flame their charity, and finally, we must beseech the Sacred Heart to restore peace and liberty to the persecuted Church and the Supreme Pontiff. When St. Peter was in prison, a prayer was made without ceasing by the Church unto God for him (Acts ch. 12 v. v.) and an angel of the Lord struck the chains from his hands and feet, flung open the prison gates, and set and institutions of charity, the abundance of thy blessings, the heavenly shower of Thy graces, the rich treasure which Thou Iny graces, the hen treasure which Thou hast promised to those which love and honour Thee. Defend us, O Lord, Thy servants with the shield of Thy protection, guard us against the malice of the wicked, who hate Thy Church, because it is Thine, and who persecute us, because we love and adore Thy Sacred Heart, and defend the honour of Thy most holy name. Let us find in Thee our refuge, our consolation, our hope. Be Thou, O Sacred Heart of Jesus, our support in life, our confidence in death, our perfect and eternal happi-ness in Heaven. Amen.

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will inflame their hearts with the fire of divine love and of holy fervor, be the seat of the affections. richest blessings of heaven.

Believe me to be, Rev. and Dear Sir. Your faithful and devoted servant in

Christ.

PASTORAL LETTER

His Lordship the Bishop of London, ON

JOHN,-By the Grace of God, and the ap-

London. To the Venerable Clergy, Religious Com-munities, and Beloved Laity of our Diocese, health and benediction in the

on the occasion of the solemn conse-cration of the diocese to the Ador-able Heart of our Lord. We also request of you to renew the conse-cration of your mission to the Sacred Heart, and for this purpose you may read at the end of Mass the form of consecration appended to the pastoral. June is the month of the Sacred Heart, and we earn-estly exhort our clergy and people to the fervent practice of this most solid and fruitful devotion, which of one part than that of another. In the language of mankind, the heart is said to The soul and will bring down upon them the hence we ascribe to the heart the various affections and emotions of the soul. Hence it is, that God accomodating Himself to our human notions, commands us to love Him "with our whole hearts." The Heart of Jesus contains the fulness of

The Heart of Jesus contains the runness of the divine and human nature, in it "dwelleta all the fulness of the Godhead corporally" (Collos. II. c. v. 9). It loved us from the first moment of the Incarna-tion, and will love us for evermore. †JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART.

pointment of the Holy See, Bishop of

souls, of which Jerusalem is the type—that dried the tears of the widow of Naim, and restored the buried Lazarus to the emged and crucified the Redeemer, and put Him to death: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do;"-of that love that would gather His children around Him, even as the hen gathereth her chickens under her wings-a persever-ing love. He was made man through love for us, and from the moment of His incarnation to His death He never ceased to love us. He died to teach us His love, and sitting at the right of His Father love, and suting at the right of His rather in the glory of Heaven He loves us still, always living to make intercession for us, and on the countless altars of Catholicity He loves us with undying love in the most holy sacrament—a patient love which

Since the time it was pierced by the lance Since the time it was pierced by the lance of the Roman soldier, it was an object of the deep vehement love of His children, and together with the blood and water, there flowed with it he full tide of God's regraces and mercies on the world. St. there flowed with it the full data of God's graces and mercies on the world. St. Augustine says, the side of Jesus was opened for him by the lance, and that he entered in and abode in the Sacred Heart as in a place of secure refuge. St. Bern-ard writes in sentiments of most tender devotion concerning the Heart of Jesus. St. Thomas of Acuin pictured that most trayed the empire of the grave, that plucked from death its sting, and from hell its bite, and flung open for His child-ren the gates of Heaven, and prepared a place for us in the many mansions of His Father's house—in fine, the love of the best of fathers, of the most affectionate of we may walk in justice and holiness be-fore God all the days of our life, and 2nd: —Of beseeching God to hasten the triumph of the Church over her enemies, we pur-pose solemnly consecrating this diocese to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, placing our-olves the venerable clergy the religious solves, the venerable clergy, the religious communities, and beloved laity, under the ægis of Its blessed protection. This con-

"Come, O Lord, come, do not delay; spare Thy people, pardon their crimes; behold our desolation, not relying upon our own merits, do we prostrate ourselves in preserve here source but consoling in the source of t her. Mabel had a decided preference for Mr. and Mrs. Winans, and when she met multitude of Thy tender mercies; stir up Thy power and come, show Thy face and we shall be saved!'''

their flocks, to prepare themselves for this consecration by the greatest fervour and devotion, to the end that we may ob-tain mercy, and find grace in seasonable aid (Heb. ch. 14 v. xvi). We also exhort the child will be much happier in his care, and that he is better able to sustain her the reverend elergy to establish in their respective missions the confraternity of the Sacred Heart and the Apostleship of prayer; this most solemn devotion will prayer; this most solemn devotion will bring many blessings upon themselves and the faithful confided to their pastoral

care.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communi-cation of the Holy Ghost, be with you all.

-(II. Cor. 13 ch. xiii v.) This pastoral shall be read in all the churches and religious communities of the diocese, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at St. Peter's Palace, London, on this the 21st day of November, the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, A. D. 1873, under our hand and seal, and the counter-signature of our secretary. +JOHN, Bishop of London.

The Condition of her Body Improved. but the Salvation of her Soul Endangered.

Eleven or twelve years ago David R. Winans and his wife, living on a beauti-ful estate at East Orange, N. J., became very fond of a little girl, two years old, the daughter of Mrs. Luppi, a servant living in the family. The child's father was dead, and the mother consented to the adoution of the child by her employ. selves, the venerable clergy, the religious communities, and beloved laity, under the regis of Its blessed protection. This con-secration shall take place at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned. We shall conclude this pastoral letter by the fervid words spoken by our Holy Father in a recent allocution : "Let us hasten the wished for time of mercy; let us all, the world over, offer, as it were, a holy violence to God. Let the bishops of the world urge their flocks to this. Let all alike, with heads bowed down at the foot of the altar, cry out: "Come, O Lord, come, do not delay; spare the adoption of the child by her employ-

e shall be saved?''' We earnestly exhort the pastors and motherly affection, but as he is a Protes-

and that he is better able to sustain her in the sphere of life for which she has been trained and educated. Judge McCarter's decision, just rendered, decrees the custody of the child to her guardian.

Whilst Pere Monsabre was preaching his sermon on Palm Sunday in Paris, the vast congregation of men in the nave were so carried away by the eloquence of the learned Dominican that a distinc burst of applause was the result. The same almost profane recognition of the oratorical powers of Pere Monsabre took place a Sunday or two ago. Like St. John Chrysostom, the son of St. Thomas Aquinas angrily suppressed the demons-tration. But the fact remains that faith in France cannot be moribund whilst those who preach in the name of Jesus Christ can electrify a captious and critical audience in so startling a manner.—Liver-pool Catholic Times.

## 2

A Secret. [From "The Aldine" for November.]

It is your secret and mine, love! Ah me how the dreary rain, With a slow persistence all day long, Dripped on the window pane! The chamber was weird with shadows. And dark with the deepening gloom, Where you in your royal womanhood Lay waiting for the tomb!

They had robed you all in white, love. In your hair was a single rose; A marble rose it might well have been, In its cold and still repose! O, paler than yonder carven saint, And caim as the angels are. Yon seemed so near me, my beloved, Yet were, alas, so far!

I do not know if I wept, love. But my soul rose up and said: "My heart shall speak unto her heart, Thougn here she is lying-dead! I will give her a last love-token That shall be to her a sign In the dark grave-or beyond it!-Of this deathless love of mize."

So I sought me a little scroll, love, And thereon in eager haste, Lest another's eye should read them, Some mystle words I traced. Then close in your clasped fingers, Close in your waxen hand, I placed the scroll as an amulet, Sure you would understand!

The secret is your's and mine, love! Only we two may know What words shone clear in the darkness, Of your grave so green and low, But if, when we meet hereafter. In the dawn of a fairer day. You whisper those mystical words, love, It is all I would have you say.

From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXIII. THE ASYLUM.

In affliction the weak soul goes to the bottom, however strong may be its physi-cal casing, but the soul of the brave grows only stronger from its conflict with the storm. And the brave soul is he whose courage springs from the bosom of God; who puts on the armor of a divine patience to battle with his foes; who offers subm sion to the fury of the blast, bending h submi not breaking; who is powerful with the consciousness of a living faith, the knowl-edge that, though he may be harrowed and ploughed with anguish and wrong and misery, bent down in slavery before the eyes of the world, there is yet One who will crown him as a victor when the struggle is over, even when the crowd are

applauding his conquerors and deeming him the poorest wretch that ever perished McDonell the madman had put on the armor of this patience, and thanked God, as the dark asylum gates closed behind him, and the divine will had taken this violent means to bring him mercifully to his senses again. For his eyes were at last opened, and the wicked malice of his late tempetings with justice and grace seemed scarcely less heinous to him than which had indirectly brought about all his wanderings from the truth. His whole life now stood out before him mountain-like, and the prospect was not cheering. If he were not prepared against melancholy and gloom of any kind, the dark deed of spoilation in his early life, his desertion of his faith, his carelessness towards his wife, and his criminal neglect of his own child would have pressed him into the shadow of death with the anguish of remorse. The opportunity had again been given him, for a last time perhaps, of repenting and atoning for these misdeeds. With the eagerness of, a true penitent he seized on the means of salvation, de-termined to bear every trial with a sub-line patience until such time as it pleased God to release him by death er otherwise God to release him by death or otherwise from his imprisonment. One thing he thought upon most frequently and hugged to his heart with a fond conviction of its coming to pass; he would find means to restore the property he had stolen. God would give him that happiness, for he would pray hourly for the favor. Yet not one word against his daughter would a continue again, and spoke with one word against his daughter would ever escape him, not one act which would en-was more than ever persuaded of his sanescape him, not one act which would en-danger her or cause her a moment's unde-ity. pain. e would win his fre

officials were left in considerable doubt as officials were left in considerable doubt as to the man they had to deal with. The superintendent, desirous of making some manifestations of insanity, took him first into his own apartment and introduced him to his wife and daughter. Luncheon was just taking place, and the patient sat down with them, forcing himself to take a little tea and to eat a few titbits, though his appetite revoluted against the food, and his appetite revolted against the food, and to talk with the gravity and cheerfulness becoming one of his years. How hard it was to do that little ! What sobs he was to smothered as he sat there, what bursts of rage and grief he controlled, as incident after incident reminded him of the liberty he had lost and the misery he had won He would not allow himself to think of these things. He restrained even the ordinary freedom of his manner through fear of appearing too gay of disposition for an old man. He was a good conversa-tionalist, and used his powers now to great advantage, venturing even to talk of the asylum and the peculiarities of its

crazy inmates. "You have a little paradise here," he You have a little paradise here," he said, looking around the room, "and one that I would not expect to find in this neighborhood. Are you never troubled with the cries of the inmates, or other dis-agreeable sounds that must be heard with-in the walls?"

"Oh! never," the doctor said, glad to "Oh ! never," the doctor sada, guint have his patient himself come to the point have his patient himself upon, "The he was so anxious to touch upon. "The more violent cases are too far from this more violent cases are too far from this part of the building to occasion us any dis-turbance. Mrs. Sterling could not endure such a trial. Your apartments are not distant from these, and we shall always be happy to have the pleasure of your com-pany. What do you say, Trixy ?" "Why, papa," answered his daughter, a avright young lade of eighters "It as

sprightly young lady of eighteen, "I am charmed with Mr. McDonell slready, and

charmed with Mr. McDonell shready, and I should be very sorry if after this we were to see in o more of him." "Thank you, young lady," said the complimented : "I am very much pleased at your good-will towards me. Are you not afraid to trust yourself much in the company of those who are mad?" "As for that," answered the doctor, "Trixy is the angel of the institution, and can intrude where others often fear to go."

"Besides," said Trixy, with a blush for

her own boldness, "you are too much of a cavalier ever to do harm to a young 'Ah ! you have already so well read me

that you begin to flatter. I confess I am helpless in a coaxing woman's hands." "I am afraid," said Mrs. Stirling, "that your grey hairs will not save you from the experiencing of Trixy's humors. She is an outrageous flirt, has half the asylum at her feet, receives proposals every day, and does so many graceless things that you would be surprised to know them all. Do

"Ah! that I shall," said Mr. McDonell. "Yet I can scarcely be responsible if some day I should go on my knees to her. am eligible almost, or hope to be in time and there is something poetical, if curious, in the union of May and December." "Too poetical ever to come to pass," laughed Trixy, and then they rose from

the table. "I do not believe you are mad," whispered the impulsive girl as he was leaving to follow the superintendent to his own apartments. He would have thanked her apartments. The word have named here the there and then with a mad, feverish grati-tude for that blessed declaration ; but re-calling himself, he only smiled, saying with

shrug of the shoulders : "Have you not seen the commission of

ed to him at the asylun

THE CATHOLIC

and contine his powers of deviltry to the narrowest possible scope. He was settled, at last, caged, imprisoned —in the eyes of men, made mad. And, after all, the bitter draught was not so bitter as he had imagined. In that very home of despair sympathy had met him at the doors, and walked with him through the doors, and walked with him through its dreary halls, and consoled him with its sweet assurance in his sanity. He looked out of the prison windows across the waste of forest and ice that stretched to the horizon. The sun lay llke a vale of tissue Non. The sun hay like a vale of tissue over its dreariness, softening the rougher places, hiding the meanest, and giving a wild beauty to the homely scene. Its warm radiance fell around him, and kissed his white hair and his trembling hands as a daughter should have done, and brought new strength to his heart. It seemed as if am happy to know you, and, if you wish, God were looking down upon him with a great, resistless eye, applauding his resig-nation and his penitence, bidding him to be of good cheer and have the will to suffer on for His sake and his own. Over-

come, he raised his sake and his hown. Over —prayed that she might be saved from the evil consequences of hersin and his neglect, that God would be to her the father which he had not been, and, pitying her misfor-tune and her ignorance, bring her to faith and repentance. Thus ended the first day asvlum. at th

at the asylum. Early the next morning, when his break-fast and his valet had both been dismissed, and he was preparing for a ramble about the institution, his door opened and a tall, dignified lady entered. She had a gilt crown on her head, a sceptre in her hand, and a veil reaching to her feet about her form and was proceeded by a cout mere form, and was preceded by a stout, merry-looking gentleman in corduroys. The latter carried an umbrella, and a handkerchief which he was constantly applying with great care and gentleness to his nose. He bowed profoundly to McDonell, winking and smiling, and announced in a He

oud, dignified tone "Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland."

Britain and Ireland." This apparition would have set McDon-ell a-laughing but for the serious expres-sion of Her Majesty's countenance and the warning gestures of the merry-looking attendant, who still applied his handker-chief, and, being compelled to stand where the sun shone on hin, hoisted his umbrella with orset dismits and mite the with great dignity and waited the proceeding of events. The lady stretched out her sceptre towards McDonell, who kissed

it respectfully. "Gracefully done," said she. "You have been bred in courts, I am certain though I cannot recall having seen your face during my short and mournful reign. You are aware then, that it is not etiquette for a queen to visit her subjects; but knowing your inexperience in the rules of

this vile institution, I thought it proper to concede a point or two until you had be-Solution and the second sec haps you may help me to recover my rights, though I see that, like myself, you are a prisoner here, perhaps unjustly so; for you have not the usual appearance of a mad person any more than myself. I assure you of our royal favor."

McDonell thanked her again for her ndness.

"You see," she whispered, becoming more familiar and more forgetful of her royal dignity, "though you may not be aware of it, they are all crazy here, even the doctor and his wife, although I may make an exception for his daughter. This little fellow here is such a fool as to believe his nose is made of sugar. I have tweated often enough to prove the contrary it you see he still holds to the opinion and uses a handkerchief to keep off mois ture, his umbrella to keep off the sun, and for the world he wouldn't wash his face or go out in the rain. The very thought throws him into agonies.

"How very strange, your Majesty!" you here for ?" said Her

peated the gentleman—"the doctor's very words! What a remarkable coinci-dence! I must tell him of it immepeated dence! I must tell min of it minst diately. But pray, sir, are you crazy." "Well a number of physicians so deci-ded, and it was the general belief of those who knew me. For myself I cannot say, since in matters of that kind outsiders are

RECORD.

the best judges." "Give me your hand, sir," cried the "Give me your warmly. "If there is a httle gentleman warnly. "If there is a sane individual here besides myself and the doctor and Trixy, it is you. Such modesty! Such confidence in the judgmondesty! Such connance in the judg-ment of others! Sir, my judgment is that you are as same as myself or the doctor, and I put it against the world. Why, the maddest of the fools in this house is the I shall introduce you to our circle as my particular friend." "You honor me too much, and I shall

be glad to avail myself of your invitation.

shall we go immediately ?? "Straight, sir. We have a room at the other end—the gentlemen, I mean—where we assemble to spend our hours of leisure in the cold weather. The ladies have another apartment. Twice a week we have reunions in the doctor's pleasant domicile, and every Saturday a meeting of our literary society. You must join it, my dear sir. A man of your sound sense would not surprise me by attaining to the presidency. We are very amicable as a rule, although I must admit there was a little indignation when an obstinate o'd fool, who fancies that he carries some an essay to prove that my nose was solid flesh. Oh-h-h!" other body's head on his shoulders, wrote

At this point the little gentleman jumped through the door of the room with a yell of terror so keen in its anguish that every nerve in McDonell's body tingled with fright. Before he could follow to learn the cause of this singular proceeding his friend returned to the threshold, peeped cautiously in, with his handkerchief to his nose and his umbrella ready for action, and whispered : "Wasn't it water, my dear, dear sir-

wasn't it water?" "Not at all," said McDonell, much re-lieved and decidedly angry. "Well, well, what a nervous creature I

am! You must have been astonished at the rudeness of a lord high chamberlain.

But consider to what I am subjected daily, and you will not wonder at my alarm We shall now go to see our friends.

They went together through the halls to where the gentlemen spent their leisure hours in laughing at one another's infir-mities. The merry gentleman cut up many anusing capers on the way in his fear of falling into an ambuscade. With his umbrella well in front, and his handkerchief to the sensitive organ, he walked in the exact centre of the corridor, cautiously approaching dark corners and rushing past them at full speed. When they had arrived at their destination these precations were laid aside. He intro-duced the stranger to all present, with pompous diction, as "the craziest of the whole lot of you," which assertion he had previously assured McDor ell would be infallibly disbelieved and make them all his friends and defenders. So it turned out; for each gentleman privately questioned him as to his sanity, and he, returning the same answer which he had made to Trixy and the others, immediately went

up in their estimation like a rocket. "Mad !" said the gentleman who had the diagreeable office of carrying another man's head on his shoulders—"mad, sir ? The only feature of madness about him is

The only feature of madness about him is that he has been seen walking with a man whose nose is made of sugar." "He has at least the satisfaction of knowing with whom he is walking," re-turned the merry gentleman. "My nose is my own, if it is sugar. I warn you, colonel, not to attempt to borrow from him as you however from them of here." him as you borrow from others. I have told him some of your dodges, and he knows that I would no more lend you would 1 you ten t

to freedom, and he began to meditate some plan of immediate escape. It was a long time before he could think out any-thing methodical, and then it seemed im-possible to execute without outside assistance. Sandy, the valet, who watched him like a fox, cunning enough never to be

JUNE 2, 1882.

CHILDREN'S WAYS.

And the best Methods of Dealing With Them-Hints to Parents.

Among parents, calmness, patience, and cheerful good nature are of great import-ance. Many a child goes astray, not be-cause there is a want of virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine.

A child needs smiles, as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little be-yond the present moment. If a thing

pleases, they are apt to seek it; if it dis-pleases, they are prone to avoid it. If

home is the place where faces are sour, and words harsh, and fault finding is ever

in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then try to be happy.

by encouraging children when they do well. Be always more careful to express

wen. Be always more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your discoprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of in-cessant fault-finding. Hardly anything

can exert a more injurious influence on the disposition. There are two great mo-

the disposition. There are two great mo-tives of influencing human actions—hope and fear. Both of these are at time necessary. But who would not prefer to have one influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never ex-presses her gratification when her child-ren do well and is always consuring when

ren do well and is always censuring when

shesees anything amis, they are discouraged and unhappy, their dispositions become soured and hardened by their ceaseless fretting and at last finding that, whether ther do ull car well then are could found

they do ill or well, they are equally found

fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please and become heedless of reproaches.

want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of others as possible. Hard be the fate of him who makes not

childhood happy; it is so easy. It does not require wealth or position, or fame, only a little kindness, and the tact which it inspires. Give a child a chance to love,

to play to exercise his imaginations and affections, and he will be happy. Smiles are cheap things, cheap articles, to be fraught with so many blessings both to the giver and receiver—pleasant little rip-

ples to watch as we stand on the shore of every-day life. Let the children have the

benefit of them; those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate

them, and would find a level for their buoyant natures in the cheerful loving faces of those who lead them.

Before the "Reformation."

caught, might be bought with gold, but his own enemies could buy this man at a his own enemies could buy this han at a higher price. The keepers in that part of the building were unapproachable. With the gardeners and porters the inmates could not have any communication. His thoughts were tumultuous and feverish, and threatened to hasten the catastrophe and threatened to hasten the catastrophe he was anxious to avoid. As the days passed, and the impossibility of getting a he'per still loomed up before him, a numb despair began to take hold of his facul-Not even his strong confidence in God nor his earnest prayers for strength and patience, could shake off this sinking

Let them talk to their children, especi-ally little ones, in such a way as to make ally little ones, in such a way as of overpowered nature. He had been fifteen days in the asylum them happy. Solomon's rod is a great institution, but there are cases, not a few, where a smile or a pleasant word when he chanced to come one morning

upon Juniper. "Do I not know you?" he said, taking will serve a better purpose, and be more agreeable to both parties. It is at times necessary to punish and censure: but very much more can be done by encouraging children when they do him by the arm. "I owe my position here to you," said

Juniper in surprised yet grateful accents, "but I was not aware that you were here, "Thank God that I have met you ! I

am here unjustly, and I must escape. You must help me. Come to this place again to-night. Your reward will be large enough to make up for the loss of your enough to make up for the loss of your position. Will you come?" "Willingly, sir, but not for money," said grateful Juniper. "We will talk of that another time."

And he went away thanking Heaven for their providential meeting. Sandy, with a puzzled face, steped out from the place of concealment, and looked first after the keeper and then after his master doubt-fully. He had heard nothing, and he was not sure whether it was not more than an ordinary meeting.

TO BE CONTINUED. How a Priest Served an Insolent

#### Tramp.

#### A few days ago there was a ring of the

please and become heedless of reproaches. Occupation is also a necessary foe to most children. Their active habits prove this. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. Children should be encouraged to perform for themselves every little office relative to the toilet, which they are capable of doing. They should keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want: in short, they should learn to be as door bell at the residence of one of De-troit's most eloquent and popular priests. The reverend father answered the summons in person. On the steps he found a healthy and sturdy-looking tramp who this accosted him: Tramp: "Would you give a poor hun-gry man a dime to buy a bit of breakfast

Father ...... "Well, you look as if you

work? Surely you are able to." Tramp: "Cant git no work." Father: "I don't like to give you money under the circumstances, but I'll..."

I'll-" Tramp (insolently): Oh! you priests have nothing to bo but pray at the rate of twenty cents an hour, and get fat, and you think a poor devil ought to work, work, work all the time." Father: "Look you, Mr. What's-your-name, you are the very man I want to engage. I've some business down-town, and while I'm away you do the praying. You shall have twenty cents an hour."

You shall have twenty cents an hour." With a look half incredulous and half f swaggering defiance, the tramp accepted

the proposal. "Come on," said Father---: "I'll show

you the chapel." Leading the way he told the man where to pray, and set his sexton to keep a watch on him. The priest was absent three hours, and all that time the tramp kept on his knees under The English abbeys were renowned for their hospitality. Thomas Fuller, a high Protestant authority, states that "every person who brought the form of a man to a monastery received a substantial dinner, and a few kindly words from the much the eye of the sexton. His employer, learning that he had fulfilled his contract, paid him sixty cents and dismissed him with an invitation to come every calumniated monks." Thorndale becomes eloquent over the hospitality of the nuns to these poor lonely creatures of their own day and earn more money on the same terms. As a matter of history he has not been back to claim the job.—[Detroit Free

to these poor ionely creatures of their own sex who were homeless. The hospitality of the secular and reli-gious orders in Ireland were also on a large scale; sickness, old age, or the disasters of the world were not met with a pitiles

the most delicate forms. An Irish chieftan, who resided in a lonely part of the west of Ireland, fearing that travellers might perish of cold and hunger in the "mountain passes," placed over the gates of his castle the following words : "Let no honest man that is thirsty or hungry pass this way." The name of this knight was Rodger O'Shaughnessy. Protestantism rose up as "a seven headed monster" who devoured the heritage of the poor; and robbed human nature of all those high and holy feelings which Catholicity planted in the heart of man. Perhaps one of the greatest ver-dicts that history has pronounced against English Protestantism is to be found in the fact that the founders of our reformed Christianity, seized upon, and turned to their own private uses, the revenues of one hundred and ten hospitals. Amongst the list of those who received a portion of the property of confiscated hospitals, stands forth the name of the author of the "Book of Common Prayer," Thomas Cranmer -S. A. B., in the Lamp.

an oath from its early associations, and generally the mark. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes in the "Pict-

more times in the plays of Shakespeare

but for a long time it was left by t commentators in its original obscurity.

frown ; charity and benevolence assumed Significance of the Cross-Mark The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature is in the form of a cross, and this practise, having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This sig-nature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance. Anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons ; for among the Saxons the mark persons; for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowl-edge was considered proof positive that he was in boly orders. The word devices he was in holy orders. The word clericus or clerk, was synonymous with penman and the laity or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal alike by those who could, and those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of

the

who pronounced him mad should pro-nounce him sane. as he had lost it, legally, and the physicians

With such thoughts and prayers and ing books and means of amusement in reso, utions he heard the great gates clang behind hn.". He thanked God in his heart abundance, with every appointment that belonged to the suite of a modern wealthy gentleman. The cage was guilded enough to suit any captive. But its bars showed all the more hideously for the elegance so for the wickedness which had come upon him with the violence of a tempest, for tempests purify the air and leave the earth prettier than before. The gloomy walls of the asylum, with their barred windows, all the more hideously for the elegance so inconsistent with their ugliness. The sun threw their shadows against the red cur-tains with mournful significance for him. Yet his hopeful heart did not fail him, and were in sight as they drove up the wind-ing avenue, and he could not resist the he expressed his satisfaction to the doctor, and looked through the hateful window out or, a wild bit of lake scenery frozen and snow-rimmed as his own life. "Whenever it pleases you to dine with voluntary chill which ran tbrough his body when his eyes first rested on them. His determination soon overcame that. His body was weak from disease, and would not obey the iron will that ruled so easily our family," "said the doctor, "remember that the hour is five and that you are in the days of health. Yet he schooled his countenance and his heart, that the one always welcome; otherwise your meals will be sent up at your request. A valet has been sent, whose only office is to attend upon you. And I would caution you to might possess resignation and tranquility and the other express them clearly. The portals of the establishment were opened to receive him, and the officials were upon you. And I would caution you to avoid as much as possible the other parts of the asylum. The sights are not cheer-ing, and would not have the best effect on your delicate health. You will find in ing there to confer upon him the honor of a formal reception as befitted his impor-tance in the world. Everything that could offend the sensitive 'nerves of the mad was absent. The wide halls, polished, echoing, and rank with the smell which your neighbors amusement enough for years of leisure." "Thank you, doctor. I shall follow your prevails in all these institutions, could not, however, be got rid of, and they gave instructions, and shall avail myself of your invitation to dine with you every day. If another chill to the old man who with another chill to the old man who with tremb ing step descended from the carri-age. His slim, stately form, graceful yet, and honorable with its coronet of silver hair; his handsome, shrewd, manly fea-tures, beaming just then with affected cheerfulness; his calm, commanding eye, my valet has arrived I beg that you will let him come to me immediately." The doctor withdrew, and presently the

man whom his enemies had employed as valet appeared. The sight of him instantly confirmed his suspicion that this valet was contrined his suspicion that this vact was but a paid spy. He was a carefully dressed individual, a Scotchman, with some evi-dences of good breeding around him, but hard and forbidding in feature as a devil. clear, steady, and reasonable enough to give any but practised ones no doubt of his sanity, made an evident impression on those who saw him. He noticed it himself with a great bounding of the heart, care-To this humiliation the merchant also submitted. It was part of his punishment, ful, too, that po sign of extraordinary emotion would escape him. It is not a pleasant office which the chief and he was anxious to suffer even unto death. "Your name ?" he said curtly

of an asylum has to welcome a patient of mildly insane disposition, with reason enough to understand the peculiarities of his case and resent any familiarities. Dr. "Alexander Buchan-commonly called Sandy "Well, Sandy, I suppose you understand your business. The first thing I shall re-quire of you is that you keep out of sight Stirling had never found ,the office more difficult than in the present instance i and as his patient offered him no occasion for any extended remarks, he was forced to content himself with the ordinary saluta-tions between host and guest in every-day until I send for you, and these rooms are forbidden to you during my absence from them.' "I understand, sir," said Sandy, bowing himself out of his presence. McDonell knew very well that Sandy's chief office would be to keep his eye on him and to have cognizance of everything The gentleman's manner was neither life hurried nor slow, and had about it no un-usual flourishes. He took the whole proceeding as a matter of fact, talked with the courtesy and gentleness of a sane man, and altogether so behaved himself that the

Majesty sharply.

"I was too lavish with my money ma'am."

"A very grave fault, but not necessarily springing from insanity. I suppose they have invented new forms of the disease since I was last in the world." "Very many," said McDonell, checking a rising indignation.

"Ah ! well, I pity you from my heart. Do not look or act crazy. Be assured of ur royal favor."

She gave him her hand to kiss, and de parted with her attendant, who came back directly to disabuse his mind of any im-pression the royal lady might have left there concerning him. "She is hopelessly mad," said the little

gentleman, with an application of his handkerchief, "and I humor her. We all humor her, in fact, and I am her lord high chamberlain. She probably told you about my nose. It's my weakest point. My friends tried to persuade me that ] was infatuated-darn the whole lot o They would get me into the rain, em and would try to souse my nose with water, regretting only that my whole head wasn't sugar. I am afraid of that calamity, but by care and the virtue in this silk handkerchief I think I can keep the diseas from spreading. Well, when I wouldn't be persuaded my friends sent me here. All the loons of this institution laugh at me, of course. Each one is sure that his neighbors are the mad people of the place. could not tell you in an hour all their tricks to wet my nose. I woke up once in time to catch Victoria preparing to moisten my nose. Another built quite a bon-fire under it. All of 'em threaten, if the establishment runs short of sugar, to soak it for general use. They would do it, sir, and I visit the kitchen daily to see that sugar is not wanting. The doctor, who is the only one with any belief in the fact, and that dear sprite of his, Trixy, have issued very, very stern prohibitions against any interference with my nose. Now, my dear sir, what do you think of it? I would like to have your opinion."

"It certainly has not the appearance of sugar," replied McDonel "but appear-ances are deceptive. If you would kindly allow me to feel it—". "Oh ! by all means, dear sir ; only be sure that there is no work the start of the second

sure that there is no moisture on your ingers, and handle it carefully." After the examination had been cau

ously proceeded with, "Your nose is sugar, or of a similar substance, I think," said the merchant.

sand dollars." "Does he know the reason why ?"

"He does," answered nosey, with a withering smile; "and he knows, too, that the law allows no debts that have been contracted with a man who lost his head.'

The attendants here interfered to pre-

"Crazy, both of 'em," whispered a ven-erable old man to McDonell, drawing him at the same time to a remote part of the room. "It does not become us to pay attention to their ravings. I unde that you have been a business man of some note in the world, and that you com-manded considerable influence. I was once in a similar position. Now everythirg is in the past tense with me. En-vious competitors and grasping rela-tives put me here. I turned my attention to literature. I have written a grammar, a most valuable work, and full of new heories respecting the language, etc. And he rambled on in a crazy way, at-

tacking existing notions of grammar, defending his own, and ending by proposing that McDonell should buy the right to print after allowing him a fair percentage on sales. As the old man got excited over this husiness matter, an attendant came at last to the rescue. McDonell passed an amusing hour

among them, and saw that the means of diversion at his command were neither few nor uninviting, and that, so far as his tew nor uninviting, and that, so lar as his own mind was concerned, there was no danger of its giving way through horror of his associations. These were pleasant enough, and so much more pleasant

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Plesant Purgative Pellets." They operthan he had expected as to give him, from their novelty, positive pleasure. How-ever, the confinement, the distressing ate without disturbance to the constitu tion, diet, or occupation. For sick head-ache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness thought from which he was never freed. foretold serious danger to his health if he sour eructations from the stomach, had could not counteract their effects. As the taste in mouth, billious attacks, pain in days proceeded he saw, indeed, that, despite the cheerful influences of the Stirlings, the region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By ridiculous and mirth provoking scenes among his associates, and the gentle resig-nation to God's will which he cultivated, he druggists.

At the approach of spring great atten-tion should be given to purify the system engorged with foul humors during the was surely failing. He had very little, in fact nothing, that he could afford to lose, and yet the first week had left its broad winter. Burdock Blood Bitters is Nature's mark of wasting strength upon him. At

own purifying and regulating tonic. the end of the second Dr. Stirling's face plainly showed his anxiety. A change of Consumption, that dread destroyer of the human race, is often the result of bad blood and low vitality, a scrofulous con-dition of the system. Burdock Blood Bit-ters cures Scrofula in its worst form. tactics was necessary. The.e was no time to be lost, for a month in that establish-ment meant death. He could not hold "Sugar, or of a similar substance," re- out long enough to gain a legal restoration

Many years ago when new sects in New England began to break the good old Congregational barriers and make in-cursions into the sheep-folds of the regular clergy, a reverend divine, a man of good sense and good humor, encountered an irregular practitioner at the house of orial Shakespeare," explains the express-ion of "God save the mark!" as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. The phrase occurs three or one of his flock. They had a pretty hot discussion on their points of difference, and at length, the interloper wound up by saying: "Well, Doctor, you'll at by saying: "Well, Doctor, you'll at least, allow that it was commanded to preach the Gospel to every critter." "True" rejoined the Doctor; "true enough but, then. I never heard it was commanded to every 'critter' to preach the Gospel."

If Nearly Dead

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bit-ters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's disease, Dia-betes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curretive nower of Hop cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

It would be a gross injustice to con-found that standard healing agent-Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil-with the ordinary unguents, lotions and salves. They are oftentimes inflammatory and astringent. This Oil is, on the contrary, eminently cooling and soothing when applied externally to relieve pain, and powerfully rem-edial when swallowed.

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r, not be-at home, sunshine. as flowers c little be-f a thing ; if it d is-id it. If are sour, ng is ever das many Let every be happy. en, especi-s to make is a great ses, not a sant word d be more unish and an be done n they do to express duct, than othing can pirit of in anything fluence or o great moions-hope re at tim ot prefer to onduct by a an by the r never exher child uring when discouraged ons become eir ceaseless at, whether ually found l efforts to reproaches sary foe to habits prove even about y employed. to perform fice relative capable of their own n neat order, atever they arn to be a makes not y. It does n, or fame, tact which ance to love, nations and y. Smiles ticles, to be ngs both to ant little ripthe shore of ren have the e ones who to educate el for their

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## THE CATHOLIG RECORD

#### The Wreck.

JUNE 2, 1882.

All night the booming minute gun Had pealed along the deep, And mournfully the rising sun Looked o'er the tide-worn steep. A bark from India's coral strand, Before the raging blast, Had valied her topsalls to the sand, And bowed her noble mast.

A star once o'er the seas-Her anchor gone, her deck uptorn-And sadder things than these!

We saw her treasures cast away,— The rocks with pearls were sown, And strangely sad, the ruby's ray Flashed out o'er tretted stone. And gold was strewn the wet sands o'er; Like ashes by a breeze; And gorgeous robes—but oh: that shore Had sadder things than these!

We say the strong man still and low, A crushed reed thrown aside; Yet, by the rigid lip and brow, Not without strife ne died. And near him on the seaweed lay— Till then we had not wept— But well our gushing hearts might say, That there a mother slept!

For her pale arms a babe had prest, With such a wreathing grasp, Billows had dashed o'er that fond breast, Yet not undone the clasp. ret not undone the clasp. fer very tresses had been flung To wrap the fair child's form, Vhere still their wet long streamers hung, All tangled by the storm.

And beautiful, 'midst the wild scene, Gleamed up the boy's dead face, Like slumbers, trustingly serene, In melancholy grace. Deep in her bosom lay his head. With hair-shut violet eve-He had known little of her dread, Nought of her agony!

Oh' human love, whose yearning heart Through all things vainly true, So stamps upon thy mortal part Its passionate adleu-Surely thou hast another lot, There is some home for thee, Where thou shalt rest, remembering no The meaning of the sea! Miss. Head embering not MRS. HEMANS.

#### FATHER JOSEPH LA CARON, O. S. F

#### Discoverer of Lake Huron, and Founder of the Huron Mission.

BY JOHN O'KANE MURRAY, M. A., M. D. We are told by Bancroft, that "years before the Pilgrims anchored within Cape Cod, the Catholic Church had been planted by missionaries from France in the eastern half of Maine; and La Caron. an unambitious Franciscan, had pene trated the land of Mohawks, had passed to the north in the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by his vows to the life of a beggar, had, on foot, or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward and still on-ward, taking alms of the savages, till he reached the rivers of Lake Huron."

Who was this devoted priest, to whom the historian of the United States so after the daily round of ceaseless toil. briefly refers, and what did he do? In the summer of 1624 Father Le Caron returned to Quebec on business of import-

In the seventeenth century there stood a modest Franciscan monastery near the small French seaport of Brouage, on the Bay of Biscay. Among its vious inmates was Father Joseph Le Caron. When Champlain laid the corner-stone of a Christian nation in Canada, his first thought was to aid in saving the souls of the dusky savages that roamed its boundless wilderness. "The salvation of a single soul," said the noble pioneer, is worth "The salvation of a single

of grace.

When, in a few years, Canada was re-stored to France, Father Le Caron met with such provoking opposition from the civil authorities of the colony, that he was unable to return to his beloved mission, and it is stated that he "died broken-barted are the 20th of Musch 1624." more than the conquest of an empire." The founder of Canada looked about for "some good priest who would have zeal and affection for God's glory," and and it is stated that he "died broken-hearted, on the 29th of March, 1634." And thus passed to a better world the dis-coverer of Lake Huron, the brave priest who said the first Mass and planted the first cross in the wilderness of Western Canada. "He was," writes Dr. Shea, "a and as founder of the Huron mission, one such he found in the Franciscan mon-astery near his native Brouage. Father A vessel was boarded at Honof the greatest servants of God in the anleur, and Champlain and his Franciscan nals of the American missions." friends hastened across the Atlantic, and stepped ashore at Quebec in May, 1615.

#### NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

ance. The aid of the Jesuits was re-quested in the work of the missions; and in the year following three Fathers arriv-

ed in Canada. Le Caron, however, re-mained at Quebec. The devoted Francis-can bade adieu to Canada, deploring the

ruin of his toil; and, in company with his brother missionaries, landed in France.

Lake Huron—Father Le Caron being the first white man who beheld the placid waters of this great inland se<sup>-</sup>. After paddling along the shores of the Georgian Bay, the fleet of cances touched the land bathed by its southern waters. The weary travellers had at last reached the ancient country of the Hurons—a district coe. Ontario, Canada. the comprised in the present county of Simhim, since his convictions must, in your theory, depend on material forces inde-pendent of him and you. If you under-stand your principles, you are bound by the force of logic to be silent and wait in a given force coe, Ontario, Canada. The Indians built a small bark cabin for the missionary near Carhagouba, one of the chief villages. He made an altar, and Champlain arrived in time to be present at the first Mass. It was the 12th of Au-gust, 1615-a date that should be hallowed

mere physical forces it is insanity to reason with them. As well might you reason with an eight-day clock for run-ning too fast, with fire for burning, or with a tree for growing. INGERSOLL. "We know nothing of what we call the know have already seen, they can-not cause or originate the idea of law in our minds. You can found the idea of law with the knowledge of laws. A phil-sopher should not write with looseness of expression and indeterminateness of in the memory of all the Catholics of Western Canada. When the Holy Sacrifice was finished, a cross was made, blessed. and erected in the presence of a crowd of wondering savages. The little band of Frenchmen chanted the *Te Deum*; "and

Frenchmen chanted the *Te Deum*; "and what we call the laws of nature, except as then," says Parkman, "a volley of their guns proclaimed the triumph of the Faith formity of phenomena springing from like to the okies, manitous, and all the brood of anomalous devils, who had reigned with a laws runs down hill "

guns proclaimed the triumph of the Faith to the okies, manitous, and all the brood of anomalous devils who had reigned with undisputed sway wild realms of darkness. The brave Friar, a true soldier of the fastnessess of hell. He had said the first Mass in the country of the Hurons." Eather Le Caron now herear big aportolic Father Le Caron now began his apostolic labors. He went "from village to village," The idea of law in general, is, and must be prior to the idea of particular laws. We writes Charlevoix, "to lay the foundation of the missions which he proposed to es-tablish among the Hurons, and he turned cannot assert a law in a given case with-out having an idea of law in general. We say a particular law is a law because it every moment to account in studying the language. But he had no time to make great progress—this study not being a corresponds with the form of law which exists intuitively in the mind. The idea of law then does not come from observing matter of one or two years, give it what application you will." Champlain wintered with the Indians. phenomena. These phenomena enables us to acquire a knowledge of particular laws, but not of law. The laws of nature When spring came, he set out for Quebec, accompanied by Father Le Caron. The in the last analysis, are that intimate and The invariable connection which exists inhabitants of the rude little capital had given up the Governor and the Franciscan as lost, and they were welcomed back with between natural causes and effect. The idea of cause and effect, or the principal of causality as it is called, is the basis on of causality as it is called, is the basis on which we make our deductions from phenomena. A stone thrown up falls to the ground. The mind referring to its own intuition of causality, asks: what caused it to fall. The experiment is rewonder and open arms. Father Le Caron now proceeded to France; and on his return, in March, 1617. he celebrated the first Christian marriage that took place in Canada. It was at Quebec. The names of the parties were Stephen Jonquest and Ann Hebert. On the arrival of Father Viel and best with a like result. The mind here does not "gather an idea of law" but begins instinctively to seek the law in the

Brother Sagard from France, in 1623, Father Le Caron invited them to a place case. To seek for a law presupposes the idea of law, for we do not seek for that of in his canoe, and the three paddled to the which we have no idea. distant missions of the Hurons. The old cabin was renovated, and the priests began

To talk about "gathering an idea of law from phenomena" is unphilosophical. We conclude or deduce laws from phenomena, but we cannot "gather an idea of law" from enthing. The gather an idea illu to labor among the savages as well as they could. Two adults were baptized. but we cannot "gather an idea of law" from anything. To gather an idea is like gathering an Ingersoll. It is not usual to gather a unit. You confound idea with judgment or deduction. The illustration you give to make yourself clear, is unfortunate. You say: INGERSOLL. "To make myself clear : Water always runs down hill." COMMENT. Water does not always run But it was a hard life, and a stormy field. The Franciscans subsisted chiefly on Indian corn, peas, and squashes. A little stream that ran near the door fur-

nities stream that ran hear the door fur-nished their only drink. On the long win-ter evenings they read by the light of the fire—having no candles. They retired to rest on beds of bark, and slept soundly after the deally round of correlate toil

COMMENT. Water does not always run down hill. To run down hill is an ex-ception to the general mode of the action of mains. action of water. In the present c tion of the physical world, the ten In the present condiof water is upward and outward. This will be admitted of water in the form of steam or vapor. The water that falls as rain has been first taken up by the sun's heat. Water runs up in the capillary as rain has been first taken up by the sun's heat. Water runs up in the capillary tubes of every vegetable that grows. More water ascends in the capillary tubes of the vegetable world in one day than falls over Niagara in a year. Water runs

bree I have spoken of, it does cause the pendent of him and you. If you under stand your principles, you are bound by the force of logic to be silent and wait in patience the outcome of those forces which are unalterable, irresistible and unavoid-able. If men's thoughts are the result of were whild to under given circum-stances, you are trifling with the intelli-enable us to acquire the knowledge of a

expression and indeterminateness of thought. Law in our language has more than one meaning. When speaking of nature, it may mean the action of natural forces, it may mean a verbal formula or statement of what that action is, or will

be in given circumstances. Your purpose required that these two meanings should be confounded and you accordingly con-founded them. Phenomena do not cause the idea of In the mental faculty of associating like events and referring them to a com-mon cause, together with the faculty of generalization, enables us to formulate laws. A series of like phenomena may suggest a law to the mind already pos-sessed of the idea of law, but it does not and cannot in the nature of things "cause the ides of law." The idea of law must precede the knowledge of a law.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## PASTEUR AND RENAN.

#### Sensation at the French Academy-A Man of Science Pays an Eloquent Tribute to Faith.

Paris. May 1st .- A reception at the Academy is always an event of interest to the intellectual world, not only in France, but beyond it. The interest which at but beyond it. The interest which at-taches to the recent seance in that illustri-ous assembly is not limited to a mere lit-erary or scientific one. The present su-preme crisis through which the nation is pressing, makes every manifestation of faith or unbelief, from the leading repre-sentatives of the various schools of thought, a matter of profound and immethought, a matter of protound and imme-diate importance. France is just now a great battle-field on which the forces of good and evil are locked in terrible con-flict, and the issue of the fight is no less than life or death eternal to future gener-

It was a strange meeting, this late on of M. Pasteur, the man of science, whose patient and luminous studies have already done wonders for suffering humanity (and aone wonders for suffering numanity (and promise, some say, to solve that appalling physical problem, hydrophobia), and M. Renan, the brilliant, cynical, sentimental skeptic, who took Jesus Christ in His divine humanity for the hero of a romantic and blasphemous legend, and who has con stituted himself the leader of the atheistic spiritualists, if we may invent a definition

r his impious philosophy. M. Pasteur is a robust and gentle type

gradually more and more warmed to sym-pathy with the orator, and when the noble

student, whose patient life of toil and honorable poverty is in itself a gospel of virtue, lifted his voice in this courageous testimony, haloas of applause made the ball size ratio and the patient of the test of the test. hall ring again, rising a second time and a third, and continuing when M. Pasteur eased to speak. It was a great surprise for almost all

present, except the thirty-nine brother Academicans who had seen the discourse Academican's who had seen the discourse before they heard it. It was as if news of some re-enforcement had come unex-pectedly to the combatants on the side where the battle was going hard. When the excitement had subsided, M. Renam stood up to answer. He wore that sleek smile of self-satisfaction that seems to as-sure his hearers he means to be brilliant and to reward them with a great treat. so far, he kept his word.

And, so far, he kept his word. His discourse was a wave of whipped cream coming after the hightide of genuine emotion and faith that had swept over the audience, but M. Renan is a first-rate fencer, a San-Malato in the field of soph-istry and rhetoric and spiritual sentimentality. He talked a vast deal of nonsense, but he talked it in such beautiful French that everybody listened with delight;

abilities as the Parlement, the Temps, the Journal des Debats, etc., lauding M. Renan's the speech as a masterpiece, and observing that M. Pasteur was less successful as an orator than as a scientist, that his voice was far less mellifluous than M. Renan's, was far less merinfulous than M. Renan's, while the journals on the other side join in a loud concert of rejoicing and congra-tulation to the man of science, who, in these days, when God and His law are

. .... VOLTAIRE.

#### How the Notorious Infidel Spent his last Moments.

A medical gentleman of great talent, writes a contributor to Catholic Progress, published a short while ago a treatise on the great difference which characterized the great difference which characterized the last moments of Catholics and of Pro-testants generally. Whilst, he observed, Catholics were calm and patient and resigned and hopeful in death, the professors of other religions were uneasy and querulous, anxious to live, and more desirous to secure medical than spiritual In the vegetable world in one day than alls over Niagara in a year. Water runs ap in most rivers that run towards the equator. The Mississippi river carries its water up an inclined plane a perpendien-lar distance of about four miles. The same in proportion is true of the Nile. This earth on which we live and play the system in proportion is true of the Nile. The lowest places on the earth are the regions about the North and South poles. The equator all around the earth is a mountain thirteen miles higher than the surface at the poles. The polar regions are vast sunken valleys. Now I ask: If "water always runs down-hill" why do not the waters of all the vast oceans flood with impetuosity towards the poles! Why is made dames, savants, politicians and assistance. The article awakened consid-erable attention. By some it was looked upon as an attack upon Protestantism,

to some divine power, let them call it Brahma, Allah, or Jehovah, and to whom they must bow the knee in worship and supplication." The audience, at first amazed, grew when restored to health, but passing from bad to worse, he poured out fuller vials of wrath against God and Christianity. It was then of necessity to receive the most solemn and full abjuration of former in-

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fidelities. HIS DESPAIR. When Gualtier returned with the archie.

o is copal answer, he was refused admission o the dying man. The archeonspirators, to the dying main. The according practice, troubled at the *apostacy* of their hero, and dreading that ridicule would fall upon themselves, determined not to allow any minister of religion thenceforth to visit him. Finding himself thus cut off from the consolations of religion, Voltaire consolations of religion, Voltaire became infuriated; no reproach, no curse was deem-ed bad enough for the D'Alemberts and Diderots who guarded him. "Begone," he said, "it was you who have brought me to my present state. Begone, I could have done without you all; but you could not have existed without me—and what a wretched glory have you procured me!" And then praying and next blasphem-ing, now saying: "O Christ!" and next, "I am abandoned by God and man," ne wasted away his life, ceasing to curse and blasbecame away his life, ceasing to curse and blas-pheme and live on the 30th of May, 1778. These facts were made public by Mons. Tronchin, a Protestant physician from Geneva, who attended him almost to the Geneva, who attended him almost to the last. Horrified at what he had witnessed, he declared that "to see all the furies of Orestes, one had only to be present at the death of Voltaire"—pour voir toutes les furies d'Oreste, il w'y avait gu'a se troutes a la mort de Voltaire. "Such a spectacle," he adds, "would benefit the young who are in denger of loging the presions helps of that everybody listened with delight; however much the substance disgusted or puzzled people, the form was always un-exceptionable. It was a performance on a tight rope by an accomplished dancer whose "get up" was perfect. The sensation caused by M. Pasteur's brave profession of faith within the august precincts was carried beyond them when the discourses were published next day. A hot controversy ensued between the adda; "would benefit the young who are religion." The Marechal de Richelieu, too, was so terrified at what he saw, that he left the bedside of Voltaire, adof add: "the sight was too awful for endur-ance." THE TERBORS OF HIS DEATH. Vilette, the friend of Voltaire, and of

The TERRORS OF HIS DEATH. Vilette, the friend of Voltaire, and of course his copier, Monke, denied these statements, but the great philosopher, Mons, de Luc, confirmed what had been stated about the terrors of death which had haunted Voltaire. I will transcribe a portion of his letter dated Windsor, Oct 23, 1797: "Being at Paris in 1781,"-De Luc was then in fifty-first year-"I was often in company with Mons. Tronchin. tulation to the man of science, who, in these days, when God and His law are out of court, had the courage to stand up before the scoffers and bear witness to the glory and the beauty and the truth of them. TEMOIN. heard him repeat all those circumstances about which Paris and the whole world were, at that time, speaking ; about the horrid state of this impious man's soul at the approach of death. Mons. Tronchin did everything in his power to calm him for the agitation he was in was so violent that no remedies could take effect. But he could not succeed; and unable to en-dure the horror he felt at the peculiar

hard the horor he had the peculiar nature of his frantic rage, he abandoned him. Mons, Tronchin immediately pub-lished in all companies the real facts. This he did to furnish an awful lesson to those who calculated on being able on the bed of death to investigate the most fitting dispositions in which to appea fore the judgment-seat of God. At At that fore the judgment-seat of God. At that moment, not only the state of the body, but the condition of the soul, may frus-trate their hopes of making so awful an investigation, for justice and sanctity, as well as goodness, are attributes of God, and He sometimes, as a wholesome ad-monition to mankind, permits the punish-ments denounced accinet the inniaus ments denounced against the impious man to begin even in this life, with the

tortures of remorse." Such are facts evidenced by Tronchin and Richelieu and believed in throughout the world relative to the death of the infidel Voltaire.

THE LITTLE SHOE DID IT.

ed in a lonely fearing that d and hunger aced over the wing words is thirsty

Is thirsty or name of this messy. as "a seven red the heri-bbed human holy feelings in the heart of greatest ver-unced against e found in the ur reformed our reformed and turned to venues of one Amongst the

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new sects in and make in-s of the reg-ne, a man of , encountered the house of a pretty hot of difference, er wound up or, you'll at ommanded to "true enough as commanded he Gospel."

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ustice to con ng agent—Dr. e ordinary un-s. They are nd astringent. y, eminently applied exter-werfully rem-

After the erection of a rude little mon-stery, and the celebration of the first Mass in Canada since the days of Cartier. the Fathers took counsel together, and each was assigned a portion of the vast missionary field that stretched around

them on every side. The spiritual charge of the Hurons fell

to Father Le Caron, and he at once di-rected his steps towards that distant Indian nation. After paddling one hun-dred and eighty miles up the St. Lawrence, he came to the present site of Montreel Score of care lined the a thing can be and not be at the same time. Scores of canoes lined the Montreal. shore, and Huron warriors were in abun-

dance. The annual trading expedition had brought them to this point to make exchanges with the French, but in a few

studying the strange manners and stranger language of his new flock, when Champthat govern matter are invariable. From lain arrived on the scene. The priest had already made up his mind to return with the savages, and winter among them, and thematician, every imagination and fancy of the poet, are mere results of the mater-ial forces, entirely independent of the inthe Governor's dissuasions to the contrary were of no avail. "What," exclaimed this hardy, apostolic man, "are privations to him whose life is devoted to perpetual

poverty-who has no ambition but to The savages were impatient to return home, and Father Le Caron, accompanied

by twelve armed Frenchmen, took his place in the fleet of canoes. The first

portion of their rugged, watery highway lay up the Ottawa River. The long voy-age wasno pleasure excursion. "It would be hard to tell you," writes the Franciscan to a friend, "how tired I was with paddling all day with all my tranch among the Indiana, water the strength, among the Indians; wading the river a hundred times and more, through the mud and over the sharp rocks that cut my feet; carrying the canoe and luggage through the woods to avoid the rapids and frightful cataracts; and half-starved all the while, for we had nothing to eat but a little sagamite—a sort of to eat but a little segamite—a sort of nelp being a Christiani 111 am the vie-porridge made of water and pounded maize, of which they gave us a very small allowance every morning and night. But I must also tell you what abundant con-solation I found under all my troubles; and at the same time impel me to reject

CONTINUED. equidistant from the centre and make the earth a perfect sphere? Two-thirds of BY REV. L.A. LAMBERT, OF WATERLOO, the earth's surface consists of water.

New York. INGERSOLL: "The universe, according o my idea, is, always was and forever will

COMMENT. We have seen that this "idea" involves a contradiction as absurd as to say that parallel lines can unite, or that

a thing can be and not be at the same time. But other important consequences follow from your "idea." If this universe of matter alone exists, the mind, intellect or soul must be matter, or form of matter. Sublimate or attenyour statement that water always runs lownhill.

days the red-skinned traders would disap-pear—vanish like an apparition. The zealous Franciscan was engaged in studying the strange manners and stranger havenage of his new flock when Chemican and the studying the strange manners and stranger the studying the strange manners and stranger studying the strange manners and stranger the studying the strange manner stranger the studying the strange manners and stranger the studying the strange manner studying the strange manner studying the strange manner stranger the studying the strange manner stranger stranger the studying the strange manner stranger stranger the studying the stranger stranger stranger the studying the stranger stranger stranger stranger stranger the stranger the stranger stranger stranger stranger stranger the stranger s this it follows that every thought of the philosopher, every calculation of the ma-

dividuals conceiving them! The sublime conceptions and creations of Shakespeare and Milton, the wonderful

discoveries of Newton, Arago, and Young, the creations of Raphael and Angelo are nothing more than the flowering and blooming of carnal vegetation. Are all law." the externs of lunatic asylums prepared

o accept this philosophy? But let us go a little further; you are proud of your philosophy and your wis-dom. But why should you be so if your ideas are the mere results of the forces that

govern matter? And why should you try to convert the world to your way of thinking if the world must be governed thinking if the world must be governed by the unalterable laws of matter? I believe in the Holy Scriptures. Is that the result of material forces? If so, why the result of material forces? If so try to persuade me to the contrary ? If your materialistic theory is true, can I help being a Christian? If I am the vic-tim of unalterable forces or laws, why

ture.

These multitudinous waters do not run down-hill-do not flow down towards the ago. When it became known that he had been baptised a Christian, and died valleys of the poles. On the contrary, they remain on a vast slope that rise professing the firmest belief in Christ and His Church, there was a very howl of rage from the whole army of free-thinkers towards the equator a perpendicular height of thirteen miles. They remain there on that inclined plane—on that hillside

rage from the whole army of free-thinkers who had looked upon the old philosopher as their head and guide. They first denied the story, declaring that it was invented by his family and the clericals to white-wash the great Positivist. When the truth was stated in a manner that ad-mitted of no possible doubt, they said he had been smuggled into the Church by the priests, that he was past being consci-ous of his acts, and therefore they forgave him because he knew not what he did. forever. You may say this is caused by the rotation of the earth. I do not care what causes it. The fact of it disproves

You saw somewhere a bit of water run ning down a hill, and you "gathered the idea" that it always does so. Your view was too narrow and local. It wanted breath and comprehensiveness. You mis-understood and misinterpret Moses and him because he knew not what he did. But, finally, when witnesses, irrefutable in revealed religion. You have proved their authority and integrity, stood forth yourself an incompetent interpreter of nature, and you cannot be relied on when and asserted that the dying philosopher was not alone in full possession of his faculties at the moment of his baptism, you presume to interpret, criticise, con-demn, or deny that which is above nabut had long been preparing for it by careful and reverent study of Catholic INGERSOLL. "The theist says that this doctrine, they cursed him for a renegade who had been a hypocrite all his life, and basely betrayed at the last the cause he (water runs down-hill) happens because there is behind the phenomenon an active

had pretended to serve. Another libre-penseur was now to take this renegade's chair amidst the Immor-COMMENT. We have seen that you misunderstand nature, and from what you now say it is evident that you do not understand what the theist means. The world was prepared to har the new Academician hold up the life and beind does not say there is behind the phenomenon an active law. He repudi-tion, and to hear some half cynical, half ates the stupidities you attribute to him. pitiful condemnation of the act of weak-What the theist does say is this: Be-hind, prior to, and concomitant with the Instead of this, M. Pasteur delivered one ness which had belied them at the close. Instead of this, M. Pasteur delivered one phenomenon, there is a static or perman-ent force which is manifested when the proper conditions are placed. A stone walls have echoed to since the days of proper conditions are placed. A stone thrown up falls. The power or force that brought it down was there before it Montalembert. He paid full homage to Littre's intel-

lectual gifts and to his labors in the cause was thrown up, and continues after it has was thrown up, and continues after it has fallen, to keep it down. The relation be-tween that stone and the force is constant and permanent, and as real in the order of being as is the matter which composes solation I found under all my troubles; for when one sees so many infidels need-ing nothing but a drop of water to make them children of God, he feels an iner, pressible ardor to labor for their conver-sion, and sacrifice to it his repose and his if e." On arriving at the tributary waters of the Mattewan, the cances turned to the left, skimmed over Lake Nipsising, passed down the French River, and glided into the stone. This force asserts itself perwith undisguised severity, the paralyzing

sible, and it was the and nervously sympathetic passionate and nervously sympathetic that the crowd of grand seigneurs and grande dames, savants, politicians and fashionable notorieties awaited the begin-ning of the performance. Littre, as you remember, was received into the Church on his death-bed, a year into the Church on his death-bed, a year appeal only to authentic evidence, not to statements of infidels who, one after the other, endeavored to hide the weakness, as they called it, of their Coryphaus, but to the evidence of men who had no ends to subserve, whilst either affirming or denying certain facts connected with the last hours of the notorious French Philsophe.

HIS RETRACTATION. On the 25th of February, then, 1753, Voltaire penned the following blasphemy: "Twenty years more and God will be in a pretty plight." Let us see what was takg place precisely at the time indicated, on the 25th of February, 1778, Voltaire was lying, as was thought, on his bed of death. Racked and tortured by remorse for past misdeeds, he was most anxious to propitiate the God whom he had insulted, and the Church which he and his had sworn to destroy; and hence he resolved on addressing himself to a minister of religion in order to receive the sacrament of reconciliation. On the 26th, then, he wrote the following letter to the Abbe

wrote the following letter to the Abbe Gaultier: "You promised me, sir, to come and hear me. I entreat you to take the trouble to call as soon as possi-ible." The Abbe went at once. A few days after, in the presence of the same Gualtier, the Abbe Mignon, and the Marquis de Villevieille, the dying man made the following declaration: "I the undersimed declara that for

"I, the undersigned, declare that for these four days past, having been afflicted with a vomiting of blood, at the age of eighty-four, and not having been able to drag myself to church, the Reverend the drag myself to church, the Reverend the Rector of St Sulpice, having been pleased to add to his good works that of sending to me the Abbe Gualtier, a priest, I con-fessed to him, and if it pleases God to dispose of me, I die in the Catholic Church, in which I was born, hoping that the Divine mercy will deign to pardon all my faults. If ever I have scandalized the Church L ask pardon of God and of the

man who had been reclaimed from A man who had been reclaimed from the vice of intemperance was once called upon, at a meeting called by a total absti-nence society, to tell how he was led to give up drinking. He arose, but looking for a moment very confused. All he could say was: "The little shoes they did it." With a thick voice, as if his heart was in his throat, he kept repeating this. There was a stare of norphylite moment There was a stare of perplexity on every face, and at length some thoughtless young people began to titter. The man, in all his embarrassment, heard the sound, and rallied at once. The light came into his eyes with a flash, he drew himself up and the choking went from his throat. "Yes, the choking went from his throat. "Yes, friends," he said, in a voice that cut its way clear as a deep-toned bell, "whatever you may think of it I've told you the truth-the little shoes did it. I was a brute and fool; strong drink had made me both, and starved me into the bargain. I suffered, I deserved to suffer; but I did not suffer alone—no man does who has a wife and children—for the woman gets the

worst share. But I am no speaker to en-large on that: I'll stick to the little shoes I saw one night when I was all but done for-the saloon-keeper's child holding out her feet to her father to look at her fine new shoes. It was a simple thing; but, my friends, no fist ever struck me such a blow as those little, new shoes. They kicked reason into me. What reason They kicked reason into me. What reason had I to clothe others with fineries, and provide not even coarse clothing for my own, but let them go bare? And there outside was my shivering wife, and blue, chilled child, on a bitter, cold night. I went out to them. I took hold of my

Went out to with a grip, and saw her feet! Men! fathers! if the little shoes smote me, how must the feet have smote me? I put them, cold as ice, to my breast; and they pierced me through. Yes, the little feet waked my selfishness. I had a trifle of money left; I bought a loaf of bread and then a pair of shoes. I tasted nothing but a bit of bread all next day; and went to work like a man on Monday, and from that day I have spent no more money for liquor. That's all I have got to say— it was the little shoes that did it."

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### The Catholic Mecord ed every Friday morning at 486 Rich-THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

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Annual subscription..... .... \$2 00 Six months ..... 1 00 Arrears must be paid before - he paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER PROM His LORDSHIP BIOLOGY WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. The Area Market of the Carifold Proprietor and publisher of the Carifold Record, I deem it my duity to announce to its subseribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work the will remain, what links been, thoroughly carified in its one and principles, the Catholic entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the care of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the Ekcorn will improve in usefur-ness and efficiency ; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the your apprince in the diocese. Bieve me, Yours vary sincerely, + Suns Walsm. Bishop of London. tions, and so stringent on the subject of clerical obedience to episcopal authority. --British Whig, Kingston, May 27. Advocate that this question has not been amicably settled, and that Father Bret-targh, finding himself unable to comply with the conditions demanded by his Bishop, has made up his mind to leave the diocese. We hope the announcement of the Trenton Advocate will prove to be unfounded. We understand that the

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

unfounded. We understand that the Bishop and clergy of Kingston have had no suspicion of this determination on the part of Father Brettargh. It appears that on occasion of Bishop Cleary's recent visitation in Trenton he required the rev. gentleman to sign a paper pledging him-self to fulfil whatever conditions the Bis-hop would impose in reference to Father Brettargh's action in publishing a circ ular to the clergy of the diocese on the subject of the diocesan debt, which the Bishop recarded as defamatory and seditious. In FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. FROM HIS GRACE ARCHESING HANAAS. 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 fight or the second second

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1882.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

clergy, it being impossible for them to obtain an accurate version of both sides of We subjoin extracts from the two obtain an accurate version of both sides of the case. It is, moreover, a question that turns upon rules of discipline belonging to the Catholic Church and peculiar to herself, whereby the relations of the bish-ops with their clergy are, it is understood, most rigidly defined. Whilst, therefore, Kingston dailies anent a difficulty which lately arose in that Diocese. They express juster views on a subject involving such important considerations than any we have yet we deplore the result announced by Trenton Advocate, we judge it wiser and more becoming on our part to express no opinion on the merits of the case.—Daily News Kingston. May 27. seen expressed on the matter in secular journals. We felt happy some months ago to be enabled to ews, Kingston, May 27. In reference to the diocesan debt congratulate the priests and people of the Diocese of Kingston on the of Kingston, we feel very much pleasure in giving the following cordiality with which they had responded to the call of their chief pastor to contribute to the removal Mary's Cathedral on Sunday last, stating the entire receipts from the of the large debt with which he various parishes assessed to meet found his diocese on his installation burdened. We are now happy to the full amount of the debt. Kingston parish, assessed for \$4,500, has paid \$3,855.75; of eleven parishes assessed for \$650, ten have paid in full, \$6,500; of fifteen par-ishes assessed for \$450, eleven have paid in full, \$4,950; of twelve parishes assessed for \$250, nine have paid in full, \$4,950; of twelve parishes assessed for \$250, nine have paid in full, \$2,250; two parishes assessed for \$250 have state that the good work has been nobly continued, and that soon the debt will be a thing of the past. When the announcement was made shes assessed for \$250, nine have paid \$2,250; two parishes assessed for 350 ha in full, \$100; five parishes have paid \$890.45; three parishes have paid nothing total cash received, \$18,546.20. of the unfortunate difficulty to which we refer, we held ourselves bound to observe strictest silence in its regard, as we felt certain that it factory, and reflects the very highest any time, through orders from its would be decided on its merits by the proper ecclesiastical tribunal. The Bishop of Kingston and the pastor of Trenton were both subjected to much injustice by the ill-grounded among the first to welcome him to one desires to interfere with their comments of many secular journals, intent upon belittling the exact instice and binding power of ecclesiastical discipline. We felt assured that the Bishop of Kingston, while and people of Ontario. We now re- absolutely by oath to an association determined, in justice to himself, his peat that assurance, feeling confi- whose definite objects, aims and indiocese, and the whole Catholic body of the Dominion, to insist that Canada are honored distinguished and which may at any time compel, his episcopal ordinances and author- qualities of head and heart such as as kindred bodies have elsewhere ity should be respected, was pertain to this eminent prelate. equally determined that no inj should be inflicted upon any one, much less upon a priest with the respectable record of Father Brettargh, whose departure will cause genuine grief wherever and to whomsoever he is known. No injustice, as Father Brettargh will be the first to admit, can be done by the legitimate assertion of ecclesiastical authority. Than this Bishop Cleary has, we feel assured, done no more. To any one acquainted with his genial disposition and goodness of heart, it is painful to hear of his being subjected to injustice and calumny, as he has been since this difficulty was first made public. His administration, however, is founded and conducted on such just principles that the more closely it is viewed, the more it will be approved and admired. In Father Brettargh, we need not add, Kingston loses a priest of talent and meritorious service. All who know him will regret that he deems it a duty to leave the diocese at this time and wish him God speed in whatever field of labor to which he may in future devote himself. We congratulate our Kingston contemporaries on the very judicious view they have taken of the matter of ecclesiastical discipline in the Catholic Church. The extracts are as follows: We learn from the Trenton Advocate that Rev. Father Brettargh intends to withdraw from the Diocese of Kingston in consequence of a dispute with his Bis-hop. We regret that he has formed this hop. We regret that he has formed this resolution, because in Father Brettargh the public has always recognized a clergy-man of high literary culture and great usefulness in the mission to which he has been attached. From what we can ascer-tain of the sentiments of the Bishop and clergy of Kingston the news of Father Brettargh's intended departure comes with surprise upon them, it having been

ence on the results of agricultural were, we know, detained there for understood that Father Brettargh would fulfil the conditions required by his Lord-ship in accordance with a written engagelabor, with its vicissitudes and un- two and three weeks on account of ship in accordance with a written engage-ment made by him and read to the con-gregation by the Bishop on the day of his visitation in Trenton. We are wholly ignerant of the nature of these conditions, should be, not as now, under-peopled, and we must confers that it is not our province to judge between a Catholic Bishop and his clergy, the discipline of their church being, it is well known, so different from that of all other denominaand prosperous population.

We regret to learn from the Trenton

It would be idle for laymen and Protes

tants to discuss the question between th

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Mail quotes in its column on

the 'brotherhoods' from the Albany Argus, to show that Catholics are not forbidden by the church from being members of the Knights of Pythias. The latter journal, it appears, cites Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, in support of its strange contention. The Archbishop is reported as saying that "the mere observance of secrecy in relation to the executive business of any order whose aims are honorable and lawful, is not enough to denominate it a secret organization. That if the obligation demanded of a person is specific, and for the simple purpose regarded as defamatory and seditious. In urging the fulfilment of this written enof concealing private business from gagement His Lordship, it is said, requires more from Father Brettargh than he can bring himself to yield, and hence the rethe outside world, and is not a general sweeping oath, covering all the solve of the latter to take his departure. purposes, acts, and intentions of the organization, he does not consider Bishop of Kingston and a member of his it a secret organization." A pastoral written in 1875 by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati is also cited to show that "a fraternal benevolent society, although it does transact its business with closed doors, is not a secret society." To the views expressed by these eminent authorities we heartily subscribe, but contend that the association known as the Knights of Pythias falls under the condemnation of the church by the very principles laid down by the figures read by His Lordship in St. two Archbishops. That association is neither more nor less than a branch of the Masonic order, whose oaths are well known to be of the sweeping character referred to by Dr. Wood. The Masonic body is not merely a fraternal benevolent society. In many countries it has a distinct and aggressive political character, that on account of its secrecy renders it a most dangerous body. In this country it might at This statement is eminently satiscredit on the clergy and laivy of leaders, become also political. If Kingston. Dr. Cleary is to be con- the Knights of Pythias have any

gratulated on the success of his real good purpose to serve, let them financial administration. We were abolish their cast-iron oaths. No Canada, and predict for him a bril- private business affairs as an organiliant career in this great country. zation. But the interests of human We assured him of the ready and society require, that no body of men generous support of the priesthood be encouraged to bind themselves dent that nowhere more than in tentions are carefully concealed, done, its members into a political servitude subversive of good gov-

certainties, might easily be formed, storm and flood, rendering the St. and gradually developed till Ireland Paul road to Winnipeg unfit or uncertain for travel. Storm and flood but filled with a thriving, happy are not indeed under government control, but government might prohibit the advertising and running of excursion trains from old Canada to Winnipeg during the few weeks that there is danger to travel from such visitations. The matter is, at all events, one requiring earnest attention and decided action.

#### CHINESE IN CANADA.

The Canadian Province of British Columbia is threatened with an overwhelming influx of Chinese. The white population of that country is already quite small, as comwith people who had not been horpared with the aborigines, but must rified by the inhumanity which so assume proportions utterly insignioften surrounded the execution of ficant if Chinamen to the number of 32,000 in one year are there to find homes. It is idle to pretend that these people come there simply to work for a brief period, and then return to their mother country. Such is not the experience in California. Such will not be the experience in British Columbia. If Chinamen hold tenaciously to the homes they have found in California where they have been bitterly opposed and persecuted, they will most assuredly remain on British territory, where they have not yet had any such unpleasant experience. The position which threatens the white population of British Columbia, in the very near future, is one that should receive the immediate attention of their fellow-citizens throughout the Dominion. We cannot stand by with folded arms while the total white population of a Canadian province is menaced with almost total absorption. Our public men should at once deal with this matter in vigorous style. If British Columbia is to be the home of vast bodies of Chinese by far out-numbering, in the immigration of one year, the total white population of the province, it will be found, we hold, utterly impossible to bring white immigrants either from the older Provinces or from Europe into Columbia. The Province must, therefore, suffer to an incalculable extent. Mr. De-Cosmos did, at the close of the late session of the Dominion Parliament, call the attention of the government to this subject, and we are of opinion that it is the bounden duty of punishment, with a decided intenthe people of British Columbia to tion, on the part of law makers, to agitate with might and main to prevent the obliteration of the Caucasian element on the Pacific coast. It is only by vigorous agitation that the people of the older Provinces certain places. can be made to understand the evils

which are in store for their Province

if Chinese immigration be not pro-

THE GROWTH OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Some years ago it was in this country very properly enacted, that execution for capital crimes should be held in private. The scandalous and indecent exhibitions of barbarity which attended many of these sad occurrences were certainly dis graceful to Christian peoples and

led to the growth of a feeling against capital punishment itself. 'the growth of this feeling was for some years very marked in many cost, the ceremonies in the different churches were of more than the usual sig-nificance. In St. Mary's Cathedral, Solenn High Mass was celebrated, his states of the American Union. Certain commonwealths even abolished this mode of punishment entirely, solenn righ Mass was celebrated, his lordship the Bishop pontificating. Rev. Fr. Cleary was celebrant, and Rev. Fathers O'Leary and McKenna, deacon and sub-deacon respectively. At the end of the with results far from reassuring to the moral improvement of the people. The substitution of imprisonment for capital punishment could never, we believe, find favor

unfortunate criminals. Death alone can, in our estimation, fully atone for crimes that menace the very life of society. But the mode of adminissociety. But the mode of adminis-tering a penalty so very sad and severe, should be in strict accord-ance with the dictates of Christian ance with the dictates of Christian feeling and principle. We should be, therefore, glad to see our American neighbors in every state where capital punishment is enforced, adopt some such mode of privacy in its administration as prevails in Canada. Almost every day we are compelled to read of executions taking place in the presence of thousands of persons assembled as if to mock the writhing and agony of an unfortunate fellow-creature. Sights such as this must disgust the humane and really law-loving people of every civilized community. The execution of criminals under such circumstances cannot produce that deterrent effect which the law evidently intends it should. Nor can it tend to the education of the people into a respect for the dignity and power of the state under which such occurrences are tolerated. In this connection we may also mention that many of the lynchings and other extra-legal punishments inflicted by outraged society on certain delinquents might easily be avoided were the machinery of the law in regard to punishment for crime simplified and its action accelerated. We may, we believe, look for an early and grave consideration of the whole topic of capital

insist upon the continuance of this

mode of punishment, but under forms

less objectionable from a Christian

standpoint than now observed in

boys, practising them in the formula of good religious habits at the time of life good religious habits at the time of life when such habits can be best cultivated.

own experience how great is the evil in-fluence by which we are daily surrounded, and how difficult it is, even with great assistance, to pursue the right path, they ought to encourage their boys to join ought to encourage their boys to join these societies, to remain in them con-stantly, and to faithfully practise the re-quired duties. It is edifying to see those little fellows in a body, attentively following the prayers at mass, collectedly mov-ing to the railing to receive Holy Communion, returning to their places, and piously offering up their thanksgiving. Stick to it, boys, and you will not be many years older when you will rejoice at your

present conduct. THE CATHEDRAL.

Work has been begun on additions and improvements to the Cathedral. Further ccommodation will be given by excluding the vestry eastwards.

The galleries will not be removed as at first intended. The organ, somewhat the worse of wear, will be overhauled and put in first-class condition. ST. MARY'S BELL.

The tones of the old bell are not so mellow and sonorous as of yore. Evi-dently this faithful servant has seen its best days of usefulness and is passing to that stage of decay which nature has decreed to all earthly objects, bells included For twenty years and more has its familiar tones sounded in our ears. Many of us whom its deep vibrations awed or pleas-ed in childhood's days are now men and ed in childhood's days are now men and women; many who in the prime of life gloried in its trilling sounds, are now like the bell itself in the feebleness of age, and many like its generous donor, the late lamented Vicar Gordon, are sleeping in the silent grave. Three times a day for twenty years it

has reminded us of the joyful mystery of the incarnation: it has daily summoned us to assist at the august sacrifice of the Mass or the beautiful offices of Vespers and Benediction, and frequently its measured tones have made the dread announcement that for some among us "time shall be no more." In a word, it has faithfully done its duty in appealing to our religious sentiments. Can we say that we have as duly responded ?

MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. James Sadlier, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal, is at present in the city,

#### JUNE 2, 1882.

of Stratford, were in the city over Sun-

at her parental home. Mr. W. D. Cantillon is the new trustee

in the Queen's Ward. He takes Rev. Father Doherty's seat at the Board. NAVR.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Pentecost - Church Improvements-

PENTECOST.

Last Sunday being the Feast of Pente-

mass his lordship pronounced the Papal Benediction. In St. Patrick's Church Rev.

Chancellor Keough was celebrant, assisted

by Rev. Fr. Craven. Solemn Vespers were held in both churches at 7 o'clock in the

THE BOX'S SOLLITIES. In both parishes there are solalities for boys in a flourishing condition. These societies are of incalculable benefit to the

-Personal-Brevities.

Boy's Sodalities-A Venerable Bell

Mrs. Patrick McCabe of Paris is visiting



#### THE TRUE VIEW

Will the solution of the land difficulty restore content to Ireland? This is a very grave and serious question that demands the consideration of the friends of Irish freedom. The solution of the land problem will, if carried out fully, have the effect of placing the Irish people in a position to acquire more readily than they could otherwise, that peace and contentment essential to national progress and happiness.

care a system of national industry connection between the roads most perity and the opening of the North Brettargh's intended departure comes relieving the people from depend- usually failed. Some Canadians West to our surplus population ?

ernment and faithful citizenship. No practical good ever yet came or can come from secret organizations in the sense condemned by the church. They are simply abnormal accretions on the body politic that should be unsparingly removed if its health is to be preserved.

#### MISMANAGEMENT.

ion of Canada, exhibited an increase of population specially gratifying We see it stated that an excursion of Canadian emigrants to the North for many reasons, but particularly on West, which left some point in account of the exodus from which But that of itself it can accomplish Eastern Ontario on the 7th May, ar- many portions of the country sufthis great result cannot be main- rived at Winnipeg on the morning fered for fully seven or eight years. tained. The people of Ireland de of the 26th of May. The roads With the depression of trade and

mand and require home government held responsible for this disgraceful consequent stringency in the money and a system of national industry as delay are the Grand Trunk, the market, many of our people were the necessary requisites of content- Chicago and North Western and suddenly thrown into a position of ment. Until the Irish enjoy the Canadian Pacific. We are not well unequivocal hardship. For vast num-

hibited.

benefits of legislative autonomy, the enough acquainted with the details bers of our youth of both sexes local wants of the country cannot be of the case to make specific allega- there was no recourse but emigramet with the speed and fullness that tions against any of these railway tion. The workingman could find such wants demand. Experience corporations. But that some one is no employment, even at a remunerhas already shown very clearly that to blame for the unjustifiable reten- ation incapable of keeping soul and the British Parliament is unable to tion of a large and respectable body body together. The agriculturist, deal either justly or effectually with of Canadians in a strange country, who had, perhaps with the view local legislation for Ireland. Ire- no one can doubt. Were this the of improving his holding, local legislation for Ireland. Ire-land has, since the Union, suffered only case of annoyance and injustice curred debt could not find that true way to live well is to be always prevery grievously from both the neg- of which passengers to the North ready sale for his produce withlect and hostility of the Imperial West from Canada have had this out which deliverance from the Parliament. It is now fully admit- year especially to complain, we burdens of debt became impossible. ted, as it has been clearly established, might hold our peace. But the He was compelled either to abandon that the country essentially requires officials on some, if not all these or sell at an enormous sacrifice the some measure of protection from a roads, have of late shown so very farm he had so long labored to relegislature chosen from its people decided an indifference to the wel- claim. From our agricultural districts and responsible to them alone. fare of Canadians proceeding west- the emigration to the United States With such a legislature, Ireland ward, that patience has ceased to be was undeniably, during the whole would have the control of its local a virtue, and our government should of the last decade, very great. Yet affairs. The stranger, whether hos- see to it, that railway companies, no Canada has very perceptibly intile or indifferent, could then put no matter how powerful should not be creased in population and wealth. obstacle in the way of national ad- permitted to victimize our people. St. May we not hope for a further invancement. Under its fostering Paul seems to be the point at which crease with the continuance of pros-

BRANTFORD LETTER

OUR ANNUAL PICNIC this season will be held on the 15th of June. For a number of years we had the Agricultural Park on the first of July, but lately we have been unable to get The figures given to the public in it for that date and consequently

were obliged to find a day later in the season. This year it was decided to try the effect of being first in the field, and connection with the census taken more than a year ago in the Dominthe congregation have entered with spirit on the work of making preparations as to promise a most successful result. Committees have been appointed and are working systematically and harmoniously. It is expected that this will be the most successful picnic held for years. CONFIRMATION.

His Lordship Bishop Crinnon is expected to administer confirmation to a large number of children and adults on the second Sunday in June.

BY DEATH. Mrs. Dennis Flannigan (Sarah Arm-strong) was buried in Stratford last week, and the news of her death was heard with sorrow by very many in this city she had lived for many years. Just about twelve months ago mention of her marri-age was made in the correspondence of the RECORD, and at the time few seemed to have a more prosperous and happy life before them, and it would have surprised any one to hear then that its duration was to be so short. A weekly recipient of holy pared to die. The bereaved husband has the sympathy of many friends here. An infant daughter a few weeks old has been

taken by Mrs. F. Lanigan's family. Mr. Patrick Gilmartin died last week and was buried in the city on the 23rd.

ABOUT TOWN. The elections are about the only thing e are talking of here, but we are talking a heap about them. Every man you neet knows ten Tories who are going to Beform this time; or else ten Grits go Reform this time; or else ten Grits who will vote the Conservative ticket, and if you believe all you hear whoever is elec-ted will have a majority of the votes of the opposite party. Strange to see people changing around like that. Mr. Patterson the old member, and Mr. Alfred Watts wholesale grocer, are the candidates, and the result is very doubt-

Messrs Angus McIntire and Wm. Dunne.

stopping at the Royal Hotel. We had not the proverbial Queen's weather on the 24th. The sun hid himself the greater part of the day, and the cool east wind made overcoats almost a necessity.

The terrible accident on the Thames year ago is still fresh in the memory of the Hamiltonians and formed the subject of much conversation on the holiday. CLANCAHULL.

PRUME CONCERT IN STRATHROY.

A large and appreciative audience as-sembled in Albert Hall, Strathroy, Tuesday evening of last week, to greet the great violinist Mr. F. Jehin-Prume, who, together with his young bride came on the invitation of Rev. Father Feron to give a musical treat to the people of that town. Much was expected of them; but it must be said they far surpassed the ex-pectations of the audience. Madam Prume showed to what a degree the hu-man voice can be cultivated. Her vocal-ization was parfect her voice dear and ization was perfect, her voice clear and silvery, though not of considerable vol-Her manner was pleasing and her ume. final trill in the "Carnival de

completely enraptured the audience. As to Mr. Prume, it is sufficient to say that he was a concert in himself. enthusiastic applause and frequent recalls of the audience was a proof that his music, although very classic, was highly appreciated by hose present. His render-ing of the weird and shrill composition called the "Devil's trill," will long be emembered. At any future time sho Mr. Prume visit Strathroy again, he is

Mr. I rune visit Strathoy again, he is sure to meet with an overcrowded and select audience. Miss Feron, whose ability as a pianist is now well known in Strathroy, gave still further proof on Tuesday evening of her talent. Mr. Prume warmly congratulated her on the manner with which she accompanied him, as very few combine the features of a good pianist and good accompanist.

Mr. MacCabe, Principal of the Ottawa Normal School, delighted the intellectual portion of the audience by his masterly portion of the audience by his mastering and scholarly rendering of Macauley's "Horatius," and some of Mark Twain's sketches. The concert was pronounced to be the finest ever given in Strathroy and the citizens expressed their warmest thanks to Rev. Father Feron, by whose influence, and on whose invitation, the Prume concert was given.

### 1882.

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Oh! let us call those noble hearts From out the Past's bright bow'rs. The loved and lost who echoed back Each word and wish of ours! st of Pente-e different ie usual sig-Cathedral, Those genial hearts are scattered now Like leaves before the blast, The glow they shed around our path Was far too bright to last.

Then, let us sing the dear old friends All gone with the long ago, Whom we shall hold in memory dear Come joy, come weal, or woe!

JUNE 2, 1882.

Written for the "Record."

Oh God be with those good old days. And those we knew of yore. They've passed beyond the shadowy bourne, They've reached the farther shore!

Those friends to whom our hearts went out As we shook them by the hand, Whose kindly voice and cheery smile Tied fast affection's band.

But they are gone for e rermore That lit with joy our way, And made our lives so greatly flow Through many a year and day.

And as the days each other chase And o'er our wanderings fly, We'll think of those so leal and true In the pleasant days gone by. Joseph A. SADLIER. Montreal, May 23rd, 1882.

#### REST FROM HIS LABORS.

#### Death of Rev. Father McGauran.

On Tuesday morning this venerable priest, after a somewhat lengthened ill-ness, departed this life at the R. C. Pres-bytery. The announcement was received bytery. bytery. The announcement was received with sorrow by the parishioners here, who had learned, even during his short residence in Goderich, to highly esteem Father McGauran. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, the ceremonies at the church being very impressive, although the scaffolding erected in the church to allow of the ceiling being fres-coed somewhat interfered, the altar being decorated in an elaborate manner. The bier was placed in the aisle fronting the who had learned, even during his short residence in Goderich, to highly esteem Father McGauran. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, the ceremonies at the church being very impressive, although the scaffolding erected in the church to allow of the ceiling being fres-coed somewhat interfered, the altar being decorated in an elaborate manner. The bier was placed in the aisle fronting the communion rail, surrounded with beauti-ful floral offerings, the gifts of loving friends. The organist of the occasion way Miss Downey, of Seaforth, assisted by Miss Wilson of the same place. "The Dying Christian" was sung by these lade with much feeling, and Handel's "Angel's ever bright and fair," as a solo by Miss Downey. Fathers Murphy, of Dubin, and Boubat, of Ingersoll, sang with the choir. The Gregorian Mass was celebra-ted by Father Connolly, with Father Bren-nan as deacon. After the mass Vicar Gen-eral Mgr. Bruyere delivered a biref but following is a synopsis: We are assembled for a sad and mountiful office, to bid farewell to him

following is a synopsis: We are assembled for a sad and mournful office, to bid farewell to him whose spirit has gone to its Creator. Separation is a great sacrifice at any time, but it is doubly so when the individual has so many claims upon human affection as the remains before us. By some here the deceased priest may not have been well known, owing to his hort raidence in this place. In the Diocese where he was ordained nearly forty years ago he was ordanied hearly lorly years ago he left a reputation for zeal, prudence and charity that was seldom surpassed. Early in his ministry he had charge of the Diocese of Sherbrook, and later of that of St. Patrick in Quebec city. When the typhus fever raged as a pestilence in Grosse Isle, where it had been brought by emigrants, Father in had been obtained by found risking his life day and night, as he went about among the sufferers adminiswent about among the surfers adminis-tering the consolations of religion. The Lord has said, "The good shepherd lays down his life for his sheep," and though Father McGauran did not hesitate to risk the state of the state to risk the state of the stat Father McGauran did not hesitate to risk his life at this time, that he did not lose it is owing to the mercy of Almighty God who had spared him to continue in his service. He continued for eighteen

ous. e firm of D. & J. esent in the city, overbial Queen' he sun hid him-he day, and the ercoats almost a

#### THE LATE REV. FATHER The Friends of Auld Lang Syne. MCGAURAN.

#### Funeral Obsequies at Quebec.

From the Chronicle, May, 26 former P. P. of St. Valier. The scene The mortal remains of the Late Father McGauran reached this city by North Shore Railroad at 10 last night, accomformer P. P. of St. Valier. The scene was an impressive one; the venerable ap-pearance and the tremulous tones of the venerable septugenarian invalid; the un-covered heads of the assembled mourners and the final blessing of the body by the seven Priests—assembled around the grave, will not be easily forgotten by these which had the melanchaly satisfaction Shore Rairoad at 10 list high, accord-panied by the Rev. E. J. Watters, P. P., of Goderich, Ont. Dr. George McGauran, of New York, nephew of the deceased and Rev. John Connolly, P. P. of Biddulph, G. W. Martinet, et the decot com-Ont. The attendance at the depot com-prised teveral hundreds of the old friends of the deceased during his incumbency of eighteen years as Rector of St. Patrick's Church in this city; there was also hun-Church in this city; there was also hun-dreds who had received the Sacrament of Baptism, and also had received, for the first time, those of Penance and the Holy Eucharist at his hands; there were again vast numbers of old friends, differing from him in faith, but who took this oppor-tunity of testifying their veneration for a good man, a good citizen and an Apostolic minister of God. The coffin was immedprosperous condition. iately removed from the cars by members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute and placed in the hearse which was in attendance. A detachment of the city police, un-der the command of Deputy Chief Walsh,

preserved order amongst the assembled masses. A procession was then formed, and immediately following the body and immediately following the body were the gentlemen above named and Rev. Messrs. Bonneau, Burke, C. SS. R., O'Leary and Corduke, C. SS. R. Next came the members of the Institute, wear-ing the members of the Institute, wearcame the members of the institute, were ing their mourning regalia and they were. This succeeded by the thousands present.

most solemn. All along the Hont of the galleries and organ loft was covered in black, whilst the sanctuary and the three altars were one mass of the same sable hue. The body will have remained in the church all night, watch being kept by the members of the Institute. The deceased reverend gentleman is vested in his executed robes, stole, chasuble, &c., Holy Communion was administered, the Rev. Father Northgraves addressed them deceased reverend gentieman is vested in his sacerdotal robes, stole, chasuble, &c., of white and gold; and the coffin is liter-ally filled with floral offerings from his friends in his late Western home. The features are there but, alas! how changed! High Mass will be celebrated in the church at ten oldeak this morphy. At its conat ten o'clock this morning. At its con-clusion the absoute will be pronounced by His Grace the Archbishop and the body will be conveyed for interment in the St. Patrick's (Woodfield) cemetery.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Hall of the Institute is beautiful in its solemn in and out mourning trappings.

#### From the Chronicle, May 27.

In accordance with the announcement, St. Patrick's church was yesterday morn-ing filled in all its parts with a sympa-thetic and sorrowing congregation of who had spared him to continue in his gervice. He continued for eighteen years in Quebec, and when at last failing health warned him that he could no longer discharge his duties, he was re-theased by his ecclesiastical superiors. This martyr priest, as he may be called, for he risked his life, had since resided

ers-clerical and lay-proceeded through St. Stanislaus, St. John, Fabrieque, Baude, St. Anne, St. Ursule and St. Louis streets to St. Patrick's (Wood-tedu) Construction of the state of th field) Cemetery, where the final prayers were offered by an old and esteemed friend of the deceased—Rev. L. A Proulx,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MATION IN STRATFORD AND

ST. MARY'S.

### ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, GUELPH.

A drawing of prizes will take place on the twenty-third day of June, 1882, at the City Hall, Guelph, under the super-vision of a committee, whose names are a the difference of a conducted fairly vision of a committee, whose names are a guarantee that it will be conducted fairly and impartially. The object of the baz-aar and prize drawing is to assist in pay-ing off a mortgage debt of \$2,600, with which these institutions are encumbered. The Hospital and House of Providence are under the supervision of the good those who had the melancholy satisfaction of being present. In passing by the Bas-ilica, the bells of that venerable edifice were rung as prescribed by the Rubrics for ecclesiastics and many of the places of business were closed. At St. Bridget's are under the supervision of the good Sisters of St. Joseph. They were instituted Sisters of St. Joseph. They were instituted some twenty years ago, in a small way, by the zealous pastor at Guelph, Rev. Father Holzer, who worked incessantly to increase their dimensions and thereby extend their usefulness. Like other similar institutions, they were, until re-summary dependent articles for support business were closed. At St. Bridget's Asylum, en route, the orphan children were seen grouped with uncovered heads on the stoop of the institution whilst the bell was tolled as a mark of respect to the memory of him who had done so much towards bringing it to its present present out of the second seco similar institutions, they were an entry or support upon the charity of the public. Now, however, they are materially aided by the Government. In order to provide accom-modation for the many applicants who FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIR-

sought admission, it became necessary to and a wing to the Hospital, and the poor On Sunday last, the Feast of Pentecost, the people of Stratford witnessed a most edifying sight, on the occasion of the first Communion and Confirmation of a large number of children. During the six pre-ceding weeks the Rev. Dr. Kilroy and the Rev. Father Northgraves had labored constantly in intermeting them in the and a wing to the Hospital, and the poor Sisters are now struggling to liqui-date the cost of this building. The bazaar and prize drawing was inaugurated for this purpose, and the good Sisters were encouraged with the hope that the debt will soon be paid. But, alas, a disaster occurred which changed their joy into sorrow and filled their hearts with gloom. In a single nicht during the constantly in instructing them in the Christian doctrine, the last week of preparation being passed in retreat under the direction of Father Northgraves. On Saturday His Lordship Bishop Walsh reached Stratford at 3 o'clock p.

alas, a disaster occurred which changed their joy into sorrow and filled their hearts with gloom. In a single night during the present winter, their large barn, horses, cattle, implements and supplies, were acci-dentally consumed by fire, and their net loss amounted to over \$2,000. To help them to pay off the mortgage, and also to repair this heavy loss, you are asked, dear friend of charity, to purchase a ticket for the prize drawing. You may win a prize worth fifty times the amount you invest, but whether you be so for-tunate or not, your contribution will be applied to a good purpose. It will be so much placed to your credit in the Heavenly Treasury, and with it will as-cend to the Throne of Mercy, the prayers of the good Sisters, the sick, the aged, the orphan, from within the walls of the institution which your charity will have helped to maintain. Buy a ticket; you will never miss the 50 cents you pay for it. Ask your friend to buy one, and share in the blessings, both spiritual and tem-poral, which will be invoked for the ben-efit of the benefactors of these worthy institutions. Contributions may be addressed to Wm. Walsh reached Stratford at 3 o'clock p. m., and proceeded immediately to visit the children for the purpose of examining them previous to their admission to receive the two holy Sacraments for receive the two holy Sacraments for which they had been prepared. His ex-amination was careful, not only on the words of the Catechism, but also on its meaning, in order that their knowledge of Christian doctrine might be thoroughly tested. At the conclusion His Lordship expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with their answers and declared that for many years he had not confirmed a class

so well prepared. Early on Sunday morning the children assembled at the Avon Ward school-house, from which they went in procession to St. Joseph's Church to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the mass and to receive, most of them for the first time, the body and blood of our Blessed Lord. The mass of First Communion was cel-

institutions. Contributions may be addressed to Wm. ebrated by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, the Pastor of Stratford: the children assisting with marked devotion and reverence. Before O'Connor, Guelph, who will forward tickets on receipt of money.

#### ... INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE URSULINE MONASTERY.

on the excellence of the privilege they were about to enjoy, and dwelt upon the great love of our Saviour manifested in \_\_\_\_\_ Yesterday afternoon at one o'clock the interesting ceremony of the final examina-tion of a Novice took place in the chapel of the gift of himself to them in this most adorable Sacrament. He concluded by tion of a Novice took place in the chapel of this venerable institution. At the hour named Miss Mary Catherine D'Arcy Power, in religion Sister St. Bartho-lomew, and adopted daughter of Mr. B. Verret and the state of the second exforting them to entertain those sentiments so strongly insisted on in their Cat-echism, a lively faich, a firm hope, and an ardent charity or love for our Blessed Lord who gives himself as his greatest gift Verret, merchant of this city, emerged from the cloister into the sanctuary of Solemn High Mass was celebrated at 10.30 o'clock, coram Portifice. His Lord-ship the Bishop assisted at the throne in cope and mitre, with Rev. Dr. Kilroy as assistant Priest. Rev. George R. North-graves celebrated the mass with Rev. P. Brennan P. P. of St. Mary's and Rev. A. McKeon of Parkhill as deacon and sub-Hamel, V. G., Rector of Lavar University, and Rev. Mr. Lemoine, chaplain, of the monastery. The former, representing the Archbishop, seated himself on the plat-form of the altar, and proceeded to ques-tion the Novice as to whether she still desired to enter the life of a religious, whether she had been forced or pursuaded to do so by her relations. Friends or any McKeon of Parkhill as deacon and sub-After the gospel His Lordship ascended the pulpit and preached a most eloquent sermon on the Sacrament of Confirmation.

for he risked his life, had since resided chiefly here, where he spent his few re-maining days in praying and preparing for death. Indeed his whole life was but a preparation for death. While here he has remained with one who was dear to him whom he had educated in the minis. towards whom they had shown a father's and mother's love and affection, was truly affecting,—her Godfather, Mr. M. F. Walsh, and Miss Walsh, representing her Godmother, Mrs. J. C. Nolan, of Chicago; by her staunch friends, Revd. Sis-ter St. Stanislaus of the Sisters of Charity, and Rev. Sister St. Mary of Calvary, and a number of other friends. After a short time of Lorentching the Navise entered the cloisof leavetaking the Novice entered the clois-ter through the lateral door of the Sacristy, at the threshold of which she was received at the threshold of which she was recorded and welcomed by Rev. Mother Superioress and the members of her Council. Former-ly the custom was that the Novice pro-ceeded from the public chapel to the main door of the monastery and there made her formal demand for admittance, but the course described above is the one in vogue for some years back. The young lady will make her final vows and receive the black veil of the Order on the twenty-first of next month .-- Quebec Chronicle, May 23. PENTECOST. This great festival was celebrated in London with much eclat. In St. Peter's Cathedral High Mass was sung at 10.30. by the Rev. Father Walsh. The pastoral letter of His Lordship the Bishop, on devotion to the Sacred Heart, was read by Father Tiernan, who also preached an elo-quent sermon in the evening at 7.30, on the "Origin and Perpetuity of the Chart 2

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union

relics of those who have perished by the way. But this does not hinder young men from daring it, nor make them more tolerant of the that the public school undermines ture. But of all ambitions, the am-Let his suddenly-scaled eminence be And-sad commentary on human his feasts, who desert him in his his phenomenal rising, is Society:

#### Freeman's Journal.

THE late Edmund Burke, so well known in New York fifteen years ago, as connected with journalism, was a native of Buenos Ayres. He repeatedly told us that in that city, in the memory of man, no accident from lightning or hurricane,though the region round about was most subject to storms. The Cathe-dral bell was a marvellous one in power and sweetness; and there was always a watchman in the tower. part of whose duty it was to look lightning and tempest.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

Government influence. If I were to commanding should be done in a give the Messiah of Handel to Paris- Pickwickian sense. ian lovers of music in these days, I

right-minded citizen if a large number of young people, children of Catholic parents, fall away from the The lightning express road to riches is double-lined with perils, and thick-strewn with the ghastly Mr. Hamilton himself deploring the

humdrum but legitimate methods the Catholic child's faith. It re-of securing a competence. Yet, not places it with nothing else, howone in a hundred thousand, we be-lieve, ever set out on his career with veterate hater of "Popery" will not the deliberate intention to get rich by fraud. Not one in a hundred blank infidelity. Fifty per cent. of thousand ever used for his own ad-vancement the means he held in trust for others, without intending they have reasoned themselves into that none should suffer by his ven-ture. But of all ambitions, the am-ture any force of unbelief, but because they are weakly ashamed of their bition for the privileges of a unfashionable faith. You will never moneyed man, for high place in that meet with a Catholie who is also a curiously-constituted body which calls itself "Society," most blinds the eyes and hardens the heart. the vicious, the criminal unwittingly honor Catholicity by denying threatened, and he risks everything to keep it—oblivious that the stakes in his terrible game are the pro-traction the state gain anything by their lapse from faith? On the con-trary, those who rejoice at it but enspects, nay, Lot seldom the lives even, of those who confided their woman in renouncing the only rule even, of those who confided their woman in renouncing the service of the service nature!—it is almost invariably the gainers by his folly, the friends of creation of a bad Catholic. The State has no cause to rejoice when shame. The first to frown upon his at the same time a bad citizen is fall, as it was the first to smile on given to it. The Catholic Church can well afford to lose such members, but the State can ill afford

#### their transformation. Western Watchman

A PRESBYTERIAN minister writing in the last Presbyterian of this city arrives at the conclusion that "notwithstanding her military discipline to life or property had happened in her priestly ranks and plethoric treasury Rome is steadily losing her ground to Protestantism and that the final triumph of evangelical faith is as sure as destiny." He bases his conclusion on data furnished by the Catholic World. He says Mr. Ford is editor of the Catholic World, and out for threatening clouds, and to ring on the bell a change that was student of statistics, all of which will meant to call to prayer against be news to the aforesaid Mr. Ford.

DEAR old Bro. Robert speaks a few words this week, the first we have heard from him in a year. We

THE aggressive character of official have to thank the Bishop of Trenton atheism has probably never been so for the pleasure of hearing him thoroughly exemplified as in this again. Robert just opens his mouth year's Paris salon. Not long ago M. Lamouroux, the celebrated musi-Bishop of Trenton saying in his late cal conductor and organizer of class- pastoral "We command." He takes cal concerts in Paris, was inter- up the cudgel for us and talks right viewed by an American journalist, out to the bishop, assuring him that who asked him when he would be "all the Romanists of this country likely to reproduce an oratorio of are not slaves." Bro. Robert under Handel in the French capital, as he stands when Our Lord commissioned had so successfully done before. His apostles to go and teach all na-The composer replied: "You have tions "commanding them to observe little notion, with your American whatever I have commanded you" ideas, of how I am encompassed by the eleven were informed that the

Catholic Universe.

5

on the Thames a he memory of the ed the subject of e holiday. CLANCAHILL.

#### STRATHROY.

tive audience as-Strathed automote as-ek, to greet the hin-Prume, who, g bride came on Father Feron to the people of that ed of them; but it suppassed the ore surpassed the ex-udience. Madam : a degree the hu-ated. Her vocalr voice clear and considerable vols pleasing and her ival de Ve the audience.

the audience. is sufficient to say in himself. The ad frequent recalls a proof that his classic, was highly sent. His render-shrill composition ill," will long be future time should throy again, he is a overcrowded and

ability as a pianist trathroy, gave still lay evening of her rmly congratulated n which she accomfew combine the ist and good accom-

ipal of the Ottawa ited the intellectual ce by his masterly ing of Macauley's of Mark Twain's t was pronounced given in Strathroy essed their warmest Feron, by whose inose invitation, the ren.

a preparation for detain twink we are happy to say, possesses many of the virtues of the sus-tained a heavy loss, we do not mounn as these without hope. Those who die in a state of grace are but removed to the kingdom of heaven; though separated kingdom of heaven; though separated from us, they are transported where no more suffering comes, to receive a crown

Blais, Monge, Pilote, Lowekamp, Cronin, Corduke, McCarthy, Rein and a number of reward. But, beloved friends, though we have But, beloved friends, though we have every reason to believe and hope that our dear priest has met **a** merciful judge, we should not forget what the spirit tells us, to pray for the dead that they may be re-leased from their sins. Though holy and pious as Father McGauran's life was, we know that nutbing that is not parfactly ney to Quebec. At ten o'clock, High Mass was commenced by Revd. John Connolly, P. P. of Biddulph, Ontario, asknow that nothing that is not perfectly clean and pure can enter heaven, and our Mother the Church tells us to pray for the dead that we may commend them to the mercy of God. This we have done in the mass just celebrated, and this his friends will not forget him, will do when he is gone. Before I clese let mesay that those who depart teach us a lesson that should never be forgotten. Though we see every day the remains of friends taken away, we forget the lesson that should never sisted by Revd. Messrs. O'Leary and Mc-Mother the Church tells us to pray for the

of the occurrence. They tell us, To-day is my turn, to morrow will be yours; to-row you will descend." Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man works. This is what the departed tell us, that we should improve our short time, and make good use of our few days in preparing for eternity. Again I say, we have every reason to believe that our priest had made it his duty to prepare for yesterday morning at half past five o'clock. It remains for us, my friends, to ask Godto grant him His mercy. At the conclusion of the funeral cere G. The state of the congregation of the state of the sector of St. Patrick's, illy that events.

Asylum. He concluded with a warm ap-peal to the people to remember the soul of their beloved former pastor in their monies, the remains were conveyed to the G. T. Railway station, the pall bearers being Messrs. B. L. Doyle, P. O'Dea, W. Skannon, D. Curry, J. S. McDougall and James Doyle. The body will be interred at Quebec, in compliance with the wish of of their beloved former pastor in their prayers. At the conclusion of the dis-course His Grace the Archbishop officiated at the chanting of the *Libera* and pro-nounced the final absolution. The body the deceased. A large procession of friends, school children and clergy at-by six members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, when the cortage of mourntended to the station.-Goderich Star.

dence he interfed the hectosity of control education and exposed the moral coward-ice of those parents who through fear of being considered thorough Catholics, or from other worldly motives, send their children to non-Catholic schools. Watters, Colfer, Lemoine, Bonneau, Pla-mondon, McDonnell, Gosselin, Resther, Sexton, Sache, L. A. Proulix, Auclair, Ha-melin, Beaulieu, Faford, McCrea, Bourgue. His Lordship also declared the result of

deacon.

his personal examination of the children and gave praise to the clergy who had prepared them, and to the teachers of the schools, the Ladies of Loretto, under whose faithful care the children had been instructed for years in their religion, and in the practices of piety. The number of children confirmed was

125, of whom about three-fourths received holy Communion for the first time. The Church of Stratford is a magnifi

cent structure, and the altars are beautiful works of art, but for this occasion they were rendered still more attractive by natural flowers which were placed on and

works and pomps. A large congregation filled the church at both masses, and at vespers, and all were highly edified at the deportment of the children, who showed by their training, and by their piety, their appreciation of the graces conferred on them by the reception of two sacraments so excellent. On Monday his Lordship proceeded to St. Mary's where also the same two sacra-ments were administered to 70 children. The Rev. Fathers Dr. Kilroy, P. Brennan P.P. of St. Mary's, and A. McKeon assisted, We need not enter into further details than We need not enter into further details than to say that the children were exceedingly well prepared, and that his Lordship ad. John Boyle O'Reily made short addresses. I fact, if it is a fact. Waiving that by the short addresses. I he musical exceedingly archbishop Williams, Bishop Healey and John Boyle O'Reily made short addresses.

tary, and they did the bloody deed within sight of Forster's late drawing-room.

ground in the United States? Rev. J. N. Hamilton, of Boston, says it is, and maintains that the loss through defection exceeds the gain through immigration. He rejoices at the

The remains of this venerable nonagen-Is the Catholic Church losing round in the United States? Rev. whiter value of St. Patrick's connectively since then, were interred yesterday. The clergymen present at the interment of Rev. Mr. McGauran, his old friend and pastor, officiated, each in turn sprinkling the grave with holy water and pronounc-ing a blessing -Onebec Chronicle. May

r-varying lives. If

#### THE JESUITS.

В

The following paper was read before the St. Mary's Academy of the St. Louis University, May 9, 1882, by Rev. E. A. Higgins, S. J.

Higgins, S. J. MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :-Attacks upon the Catholic Church, and especially upon the Jesuits, are not of such rare occurrence as to excite much surprise. We are treated to these com-pliments so often that we have come to regard them with equanimity, if not with indifference. They proceed from the most diverse and dissimilar sources—now from an "escaped nun" or a "converted priest;" now from a romancing historian, priest;" now from a romancing historian, like Mr. Froude, solicitous for republican institutions; now form an aspiring politi-cian, like Mr. Richard Thompson, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, who hopes to ride into power on the tide of anti-Catholic bigotry; now from a scientist, like Mr. Paul Bert, determined to give the finishing stroke to those "remnants of superstition." For those who accuse us falsely, through ignorance or inherited prejudice, we feel only a charitable comsion. Even where malice and dis passion. Even where mance and dis-honesty combine to assail us, we are not without motives, in the example of our Lord and Master, TO INSPIRE US WITH PATIENCE AND FOR-

BEARANCE. Accusations against us that are circu-

lated and intended to mislead the unwary or the unthinking we are sometimes con-strained to notice, lest by our silence we should seem to acknowledge their truth.

For this reason I propose to deal briefly, and I trust in good temper, with the latest and I trust in good temper, with the latest assault on the Jesuits, which appeared in the March number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine. The writer in Harper's professes to introduce to the American public a book entitled "La Morale des Jesuites," by Mr. Paul Bert, and in doing so adopts and indorses as his own the chargesmade by Mr. Bert against the moral teaching of the Jesuits. What are those charges? Chiefly these: "That for the last 300 years the Jesuits have for the last 300 years the Jesuits have een corrupting the youth of all nations; that they uniformly taught as morals a set of doctrines that struck at the very foundation of human society; that they countenanced debauchery, theft, incest, robbery, murder, lying." etc. THESE BE GRAVE CHARGES, GENTLEMEN,

and would seem to need for their support and would seem to need to their support weighty arguments and clear evidence. And yet they have not disturbed our peace though Mr. Bert's book has now been before the world for two years. And for this reason: That his charges are not only false, but they are old and stale, and have been refuted "ad nausean." They are as old as the Provincial Letters of Pascal, on which they are clumsily modeled. Mr. Bert may have the malice and the unscrupulous effrontery of Pascal, but he has not the consummate art of that skillful workman. He has garbled his extracts from the works of Father Gury without half the cunning which Pascal displayed in mutilating and distorting the older theologians. Need I tell you that the unfairness, dishonesty and calumnies of the Provincial Letters have been reof the Provincial Letters have been re-peatedly exposed? That the work was at once condemned as a malicious libel, and was burned by order of Louis XIV. in the streets of Paris? That it was re-futed as a whole, and in every detail, by the Jesuits and other authors? (The latest work on this subject, by the Abbe Maynard, leaves nothing to be added.) Yet the Provincial Letters are quoted by Paul Bert and his echo in Harper's, as if they had never been answered; and have

they had never been answered; and have d for them, as they have served for hundreds of others, as a stone of ac-cusation against the moral teachings of AS THE CHARGES OF THE NAMELESS WRITER

in Harper's are of no weight whatever, except in so far as they are a reproduction of those contained in Mr. Bert's "La Morale des Jesuites," I shall address myself to what the principal has to say

pendium of Moral Theology is not an in-novation in the theology of the Catholic Church. It lays claim to no novelty. It has invented no new principles of moral-ity which cannot be found in Archbishop Kenrick (of Baltimore) or Father Lig-uori's compendium. It does not make lawful now what was essentially unlawful three hundred or a thousand years acc school of Science in the Rue L'homond, Paris, gave to the French army, in the war with Germany, 1,100 officer, of whom eighty-six fell on the field of battle, and 184 won distinction for conspicuous gallantry. How well these young men served their country was thus told by an old French officer, before the Council-General at the Verges. General at the Vosges: "IN THE COURSE OF A LONG MILITARY three hundred or a thousand years ago. The principles of Catholic morality are

egislation of the Church of Christ.

ATTACK

And now,

present age," is called in Harper's" a succes

ful expose of Jesuit immorality." Is it possible for any same man to believe that

t has been reserved for Paul Bert to dis-cover the immoral teaching of the Jesuits?

of such.

the unchanging principles of natural law and right reason, supplemented and made perfect by the law of the Gospel and the CAREER, I have in various circumstances, often had under my orders, young officers trained up in the religious school, particularly in those conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. I only the application of those principles cannot tell you how much I have been that varies, according to the ever-vary circumstances of individual lives. struck by their noble character and senti-ments, by their respect for discipline and Jesuit teaching corrupts youth now, so ments, by their respect for discipline and duty, and their entire devotion and unshaken patriotism. I have since had many opportunities of watching the con-duct of those religious men themselves, who are now a prey to attacks in the press, which I will not qualify, and which are as well known to you as they are to me. I have seen those priests at work, whom men affect to treat as aliens; and to sum up in a few words the impression does all Catholic teaching, so does Christ-ianity itself. And here, gentlemen, I have reached THE REASON AND MOTIVE OF PAUL BERT'S which their behavior had made upon my mind, I declare to you that I should think I was passing the highest and most flattering encomium possible on any one of my hearers, if I told him that he was as true and loya! a Frenchman as they were.

FACTS AND WITNESSES LIKE THE FOREGO-

ING proved too strong even for Paul Bert; he saw he must shift his ground. Just then he heard for the first time of the moral theology of Father Gury, S. J., and it was suggested to him by his friends that here was an occasion to rivel, if not to surpas Paschal in attacking the moral teaching of the Jesuits. He set to work at once, pursued substantially the same methods as the Provincial Letters, and produced his famous attack on the Jesuits. His meth-ods are briefly these: He distorts and falsifies his author's meaning by incorrect translation, by suppressing qualifying elauses or important words, by leaving out distinctions and conditions on which the whole question depends, and by stretching legitimate consequences far be-yond the bounds of truth and justice. And in this way he proves that the Jesuits countenance cheating, lying, stealing, de-bauchery, incest and murder. Meanwhile the accused parties were not idle No sooner had the book "La Morale de "appeared, than the representa-Jesuites tive of Father Gury, his literary executor, instituted suit against M. Bert in a court in Lyons, for maliciously distorting and falsifying the teaching of Father Gury. The case came to a trial, and over sixty passages from "La Morale des Jesuites" vere cited to sustain the complaints of the prosecution. The charges against M. Bert's book were made good, and the Court pronounced sentence against it as a libel and slander on the works of Fr. Gury and the Jesuits. If I am correctly informed, M. Bert soon had his revenge on the Lyonese judge, for when Gambetta & Co. carried their bill for the reform of the

magistracy, THIS PARTICULAR MAGISTRATE WAS RE-

THIS PARTICLAR MAGISTRATE WAS RE-FORMED OUT OF OFFICE. It will be worth while to give you a specimen of Mr. Bert's method of deal-ing with Fr. Gury's theology. He is go-ing to prove that Fr. Gury countenances and justifies stealing. The Catholic doc-trine on this subject, as laid down by Court is a value and intelligible as can be Gury, is as plain and intelligible as can be. "Theft is the unjust taking away of what belongs to another, against his reasonable will. It is mortal sin and binding to res-tingtion without in fast if different sites of the site of th titution, either in fact, if possible, or if impossible at the moment, binding in de-sire and intention, and to be made in act as soon as circumstances permit under pain of eternal damnation." There is no hadow of doubt as to the sinfulness of stealing. But Fr. Guy goes on to discuss the question whether there can be any taking of what belongs to another which

WHERE IS THE OBLIGATION OF RESTITUTION Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" TAUGHT? In Catholic or in Atheistic schools? Where is not unjust, nor against the reasonable will of the owner; whether it can ever be are youth taught, false witness against thy neighbor?" Cer-tainly not in the school of Paul Bert. From him they can learn only the princilawful under any circumstance, to take or to use (not to steal) what belongs to another. He answers, with all theologians, that in case of extreme necessity or disples of a brutal materialism, which will make them selfish and cruel, without con-science and without God. Parents, who tress, that in the danger of death from starvation or any other cause equally urgent, one may be allowed to help him-self to what he actually needs to save his life. Because life is more sacred than any right of ownership. To make his believe their children have souls to be saved, consciences to be lightened, minds to be cultivated, hearts to be disciplined to virtue, will not be deterred even by the slanders of Mr. Bert or the Harpers from meaning clearer, and to guard against the possibility of a lax interpretation on this intrusting them to the care of those who hold that the soul is more important than point, Fr. Gury defines what is meant by extreme necessity, and how it differs the body, and that the next life is more

in infidel schools?

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART. may be made by hard work, but can neither be made nor enjoyed without health. To those leading sedentary lives Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-The Experience of a Layman in Re-

ference to the Promises Made to Blessed Margaret Mary.

Boston, May 5, 1882. To the Editor of The Catholic Review

Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery" is a real friend. It stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scroful-ous disease of the lungs. By all drugg--I was very glad to see, in your last issue, the extract from the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, in regard to the consol-ing promises of our Lord, of the grace of perseverance to those who shall receive Holy Communion on nine first Fridays. There is another promise, intimately con nected with this, made to the same nected with this, made to the same Blessed Margaret Mary, to which I desire, with your kind permission, to call the attention of your readers; I mean the promise that He will bless every house-hold in which a picture or statue of His Sacred Heart is exposed and ven-erated erated

upon the Jesuits. They are only the pre-text. What he assails, what he hates and longs to destroy, by any means, however foul, is the Catholic Church, and, in her, Christianic Human her, the states of the states unfortunately, there are a great many Catholics, especially those who have been educated in our public schools, who have no faith in these extraordinary manifesta-Christianity. He makes no secret of his object. The work he seeks to accomplish he has avowed to the world. It is the aim of the party in which he holds a leading place, to overthrow Christianity and leave no faith in these extraordinary manifesta-tions to the saints, and hence these promises of our Lord to His favored ser-vant, who was specially chosen for the propagation of devotion to His Sacred no vestige of that "supersition" in France. First close all religious schools and expel the religious orders; then make the State schools atheistic and force into them all the children in France; and finally legislate against the Bishops and clergy till they are driven from the country. Such is the Drogramme And to expedite the work Heart, are passed by as not worthy of credence, and of course, they deprive themselves of the great benefits of which they might otherwise be partakers. Now, I am confident that I have experienced the fulfilment of our Lord's gracious promise, to which I have alluded, driven from the country. Such is the programme. And to expedite the work in my own family, and that, too, in such a marked manner that I feel constrained, of dechristianizing the youth of France, this same Paul Bert has framed a cat-echism of Atheism, which is to supplant the catechism of Christian Doctrine; a catechism in which the children are be from a sense of gratitude, as well as from a desire to extend the benefits of this devotion, to recommend, most earnestly catechism in which the children are to be to my fellow-Catholics generally the ful-fillment of the conditions necessary to taught, that "God is only a name," that "religion is superstition," that "the soul is not a spirit," and that "there is no heaven and no hell." In a word, Mr. Burt and his friends have undertaken to entitle them to share in this precious blessing. I have had, for several ye my house, a good sized Sacred Heart statue, standing on a pedestal in the upper hall. Also a picture of the Sacred Heart produce a nation of atheists, of moral monsters, such as the world has never yet in our sleeping room, and I have taken pains to encourage this beautiful devotion of the Sacred Heart in my family, the

Perico, the Sad, and other stories... The Blakes and Flangans... The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. seen. How long they will be suffered to humilate and chastise their unhappy country, God alone knows. It is hard to are not ashamed, nor are they afraid of the sin of idolatry, in paying acts of affecimagine what greater punishment could be inflicted on any country than to be, Stewart ..... Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge. tionate reverence and devotion towards these representations of our Lord and even for a short time, under the dominion A history of the Protestant Reforma-tion in England and Ireland, by WHAT SHALL WE SAY OF THE SPECTACLE Saviour under the attractive character of PRESENTED TO US PRESENTED TO US in Harper's Magazine, of this Paul Bert protesting against the immoral teaching of the Jesuits? This man, branded by the a supreme lover. Let any one who doubtful try the experiment in good faith and if his experience corresponds with mine, and I am sure it will, he will combs. Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier entence of a French court as a slanderer, find the blessings of peace, harmony and love gradually descending upon his house-hold; the little bickerings and misunder-is introduced to the American public as the champion of truth, honesty and morstandings which will sometimes occur to mar the complete happiness of the bes thor of Wild Times..... Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. ality, against the teaching of the Jesuits, which he misrepresents and falsifies on every page. His book, which has been characterized by one critic as "full of reck-less and unblushing mendacity," and by another as "one of the colossal lies of the Sadlier.... The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier. Father Matthew, by Sister Mary regulated families will cease; and, if I am not mistaken, he will find that some kind Providence that thus pours the ointment

of peace over his household will also provide that the barrel of meal shall never household will also Francis Clare..... Father de Lisle..... diminish. To those who are skeptical on this subject, I would earnestly recom-mend the reading of the life of Blessed The school boys.... Truth and Trust . The Hermit of Mount Atlas..... Margaret Mary Alacoque. H. ...

#### Its True Value.

Has not their colleges been open to the public for 300 years? Catholic and Pro-testant, Jew and infidel have listened to "I would not take \$100 for my Day Kidney Pad if I could not get another. W. P. ALLEN, Dallas Center, Iowa. To the DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y." their preaching or sat in their schools. The flower of Christian youth in every land have been their devoted pupils. Their books are in every library, they are for sale in every book store. Their works Sold by druggists, or mailed, post-paid, for 82

on moral theology have received the approval of Catholic Bishops, and are in the A recent German work gives the follow ing return of the populations of the world hands of clergy and seminaries all over the world. Is it possible that only a Pasthe world. Is it possible that only a Pas-chal or a Paul Bert has the courage to counting by millions:—Europe, 315,000, 000, Asia, 834,000,000; Africa, 205,000,000 lift up his voice against their immoral principles? Where are youth taught to America, 95,000,000; Australia and Polynesia, 5,000,000; Polar regions under 1-000,000. Total, 1,455,090,009-being an be chaste and modest, honest and obedient. truthful and charitable? In Catholic or increase of over 16,000,000 upon the latest

by Cardinal Newman.

of musical instruments, strings and fi quality the best, and prices the lowest. In and see, or write for particulars. COLWELL always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all

In the Whole History of Medicine No preparation has ever performed such female "weaknesses" and derangements bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists. marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the The Rev. J. C. M. Ogilvie, one of the Anglican clergy who went out to Ceylon under the auspices of Bishop Copleston, but who returned to England last year, throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all clihas been received into the Catholic Church mates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the Nervous debility is a result of indiscre forerunners of more serious disorders, tion in the mode of living. Heed nature's unerring laws and take Burdock Blood it acts speedily and surely, always re-lieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely Bitters, the Great System Renovator and Blood, Liver and Kidney regulator and tonic. Sample bottles ten cents. use in throat and chest disorders makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, A touching scene was witnessed, not long since, in the Austrian town of Gratz. The former Protestant minister of the place, named Hasert, who had returned and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in this provided data and the second s to the bosom of the Church, many years ago, having become a priest, celebrated his first Mass, and his son, also a priest, preached the sermon on the occasion. in their practice, and clergymen recom mend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

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JUNE 2, 1882.

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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 a crossibly. this standard Emulsion are the inest tonics in existence, namely, lime and soda. Hypop-hosphites, of which the chief component, phosphorus, is an incomparable nutrient of the blood and invigorant of the system. Nothing builds up a broken-down system and enables it to resist the inroads of pul-monary disease like this leading preparation. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, soreness and weakness of the chest, are among the bod'up troubles which it overcomes: in scroa specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-

moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated maand weakness of the chest, are alloing that the bodily troubles which it overcomes; in scro-fulous affections it has been used with great success as a remedy. Sold by all druggists, at 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Canada. chines on sale.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken i our rest by a sick child suffering and cryin with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth if so, go at once and get a bottle o WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. winstlow's soothing syraup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer lamediately-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 taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. **Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.** "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACKA" 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 won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Limiment 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. 25c 25c

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rather than to what the tool repeats. hall show you that what Harper's holds up to the reprobation of the public is not the moral teaching of the Jesuits, but the malicious and immoral invention of Mr Paul Bert. I shall not, however, attempt to follow Mr. Bert into all the details of misquotation, misrepresentation, and other dishonest practices with the volumes of Father Gury. The work of refuting his false charges has already been done in the Catholic World and the American Catholic Quarterly. What I propose to do is to give you some idea of the reason for Mr. Bert's attack on the Jesuits, and to show you his method of dealing with their books. Now I can imagine some of from grave necessity and common necessyou asking: WHO IS THIS PAUL BERT?

from grave necessity and common necess-ity; adding these important words : "Neither grave necessity, nor, 'a fortiori,' common necessity is sufficient to justify any one in taking what belongs to an-other." This passage of Fr. Gury is thus distorted and falsified by Mr. Bert, as he What manner of man is he ? Why should you notice his calumnies rather than those of Edith O'Gorman or Padre Gavazzi is represented in Harper's: "Mr. Gury is not less charitable towards thieves than Well, Mr. Bert is, in a certain way, a re presentative man. He is the spokesman of the Freethinkers in France. He en-joys the distinction of being the fittest intowards liars. The necessity (he says) which excuses theft is either extreme, strument Gambetta could pick out for the office of Minister of Public Worship, grave or common." BUT FR. GURY DOES NOT EXCUSE THEFT AT

BUT FR. GURY DOES AND EACOSE THE ALL. In case of extreme necessity it is not theft to take what is absolutely needed to to save one's life. In any other kind of to harrass the Catholic Bishops and dechristianize the schools of France. O all the horde of Atheists among the publiand this Christ," there is not one more noisy and indecent than Paul Bert. To him "all religion is superstition," which it is his monthmatter than the superstition of he teaches, it would be theft. Is this blundering, or is it dishonesty? This is but one instance out of scores, but it will suffice. Those who wish to it is his vocation to root up. In his opinion "science has left no place in this modern world for God or the supersee other examples of Mr. Bert's skill in see other examples of Mr. Bert's skill in falsifying the teaching of Fr. Gury can find them in the May number of the Catholic World, and the April number of the American Catholic Quarterly. That natural." Two years ago when Radicals of the left were clamoring th the closing of the Jesuit schools and the expulsion of the religious orders, the loudest demagogue of them all was Paul which I have given you is a fair specimen of Mr. Bert's method in proving that the Jesuits countenance cheating, lying, steal-ing, debauchery, incest and murder. Apply this method to any book that was ever written, from the Bible to the latest penny catechism, and you can make it teach as lawful every sin it names, every simplify the provides the statest period. Bert. At first he demanded the closing of the Jesuit schools on the ground that "their teaching was not French enough. What did he mean ? He meant that THE FRENCH JESUITS DID NOT TEACH THEIL SCHOLARS PATRIOTISM.

They were not patriotic themselves ; they crime it mentions, every vice it denounces. Mr. Bert has gone a little too far. He has could not love their country, being priests and religious; how then could they make their scholars patriots? The charge was overreached himself. He should have confined himself. He should have confined himself within the bounds of probability. The crimes he attributes to the Jesuits are simply impossible. He forgot, or he never knew, that the moral answered with a few facts which disposed of that accusation once and for all. If patriotism consists in the prompt and teaching of the Jesuits is the moral teach-ing of the whole Catholic Church. In ready will to make and endure every sacrifice for one's county, then the pupils of the Jesuits proved themselves better patriots than Paul Bert and his friends. this the Jesuits do not stand alone. They patriots than Paul Bert and his friends. Here are some of the facts. Every Jesuit College of Ste. Genevieve, the famous

mportant than the present. They know that Christianity produces saints and heroes; while atheism and materialism can beget only a Paul Bert or a Louise Michel. In the struggle for the possession of men's souls Mr. Bert and the Catholic Church are on opposite sides. He fights under the lead of one who, from the beginning, chose falsehood as his best and favorite weapon, and deserved to be called

Take no more nauseaus purgatives. Burdock Blood Bitters act mildly, pleas-antly and thoroughly upon the bowels, and occasion no inconvenience, while it "THE FATHER OF LIES." The example has not been lost on those who belong to that school. When the thing that is will not serve Mr. Bert's purregulates the Liver and Kidneys and tone pose, he has no hesitation to invent the thing that is not. What though his falseenfeebled system. Trial bottles 10 cents. Rheumatism is greatly dependent on a

thing that is not. What though his false-hoods are exposed and his calumnies re-futed? They will in the meantime have done their work of poisoning some minds against the principles of Christianity or vitiated condition of the fluids, and may be eliminated from the system by cleans-ing the Blood and regulating the Kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters will do this most effectually. Trial bottles ten cents. the persons of its ministers. If men would only reflect and examine for themselves, the calumnies of Mr. Bert and the Harpers would meet with little success in Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Wardiscrediting the moral teaching of that

ren Co., N. Y., writes: "She has been troubled with Asthma for four years, had Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas Eclec-BITTERS, especially Bitters or prepara-tions with the word HOP or HOPS in their ric Oil and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors." name or connection therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or

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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 BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are fraude and emirales The noiseless tenor of their way-the smooth, easy writing pens of the Ester-brook Steel Pen Co., whose make have befor sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will come so deservedly popular. No station-er's stock is complete without them. At wholesale by the leading Toronto stationbe prosecuted. ers.

by the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. include-every shape, size and style for countings house, school and engrossing purposes. Their popular styles are sold everywhere.

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Church which has been, in every age, the mother of saints. That cause must be strong, indeed, which cannot be assailed except with the weapons of dishonesty

A New Catechism in Drayton. Q.—What is rheumatism

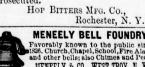
A .- Rheumatism is a humorous sen sation that causes men to rub their joints with St. Jacobs Oil, play practical jokes throw things around, wear crutches and stay indoors, swathed in red flannel .-Drayton (C.) New Era. Q.—What is St. Jacobs Oil ?

and falsehood.

A.—A peculiar substance of a very pen-etrating nature, which causes rheumatism to leave the system astonishingly quick,nsuring evenness of temper there ability to do one's work satisfactorily. It ability to do one's work satisfactorily. It banishes crutches, retires flannels, produces happiness, and brings us down to a serene old age without the martyrdom of pain. --Exchange.

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Mothers I and broken o. ring and crying cutting teeth T botile of MRS. YRUP. It will immediately— istake about it. earth who has ll you at once ls, and give rest t health to the pleasant to the and and nurses erywhere at 25

e Suffering. NACKA' has no h internal and the Side, Back Rheumatism, y kind of a Pain y quicken the power is won, old Panacea,' great Pain Re-trength of any he world, should for use when best remedy in e Stomach, and

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DRK.



## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

8

Ireland.

Dublin, May 22 .- It is believed Davitt intends to proceed to America immediately.

Cardinal McCabe indignantly declines

Cardinal McCabe indignantly declines police protection. London, May 23.—The amount of arrears of rent owed by the tenants of Ireland, which the Bill before the Com-mous would wipe out, is \$50,000,000. The immediate effect of the measure would be to save tens of thousands of families from eviction, and restore to their homes, thousands of families who are already evicted. Had not the Gov-ernment stepped in, 250,000 would have been evicted before the end of the winter. It is reported Harcourt threatens to re-sign from the Cabinet unless the Govern-ment carry through the Crime Prevention ment carry through the Crime Prevention Act in its original form, and undertake Act in its original form, and the stream of the order of the stream of t

fication of the Coercion Act. Gladstone, speaking on the Arrears Bill, said it is impossible to compel people to berrow, therefore money supplied by the Government nust be a gift. There are 585,000 tenants in Ireland paying under thirty pounds rent, "Griffith's valuation." Of these 200 000 are excluded from the Of these 200,000 are excluded from the benefits of the Land Act, by being in arrears. This must be remedied. He admitted the proposal was extraordinary, but so was the state of Ireland.

Dublin, May 25.—Spencer, replying to a deputation from Cork, earnestly hoped the improvement already discernable in the condition of the country, would con-tinue, and the application of the severer power of the Repression Bill consequently

unnecessary. Lordon, May 25.-In the House of Commons to day Parnell resumed the debate on the Repression Bill. He be-lieved that in ferences drawn from Dillon's speech were unwarranted. He regretted the Government had not confined itself to the Arrears Bill, which would have to the Arrears bill, which would have brought about a settlement of Irish affairs. He defended boycotting to a limited ex-tent, as practised by English workmen. The feelings of the Irish people before the Data and the product of the limit of the set of the limit o Phœnix Park murders were calming, but all is now upset by fresh corcion, which will simply play into the hands of secret societies. He and his friends in prison certainly never though that transfer of the land to occupiers could be effected by any other means than purchase. He entreated the Government not to shut the door of

conciliation. London, May 24.—The Parnellite members of Parliament state the Repression Bill cannot pass before July. Nearly 200 amendments are prepared against it.

The Times, discussing the correspond-ence between Lowell and Frelinghuysan in regard to suspects, says: "We hear a great deal of the protests of the Washington Cabinet (with the fear of the Irish vote before their eyes) against our finding it necessary to imprison American sus-pects, but we hear very little of any steps taken by them against the assassination press.

London, May 25-A letter from Davit to Nulty, Bishop of Meath, violently de-nouncing landlords and demanding Home Rule, has been published. Nulty read the letter to an assembly of the clergy of his diocese, who received it with enthusiastic

applaus London, May 25 .- In the House of Commons yesterday Dillon declared that though he had discouraged cutrages he would not denounce them until Parliament denounced evictions. He boldly defended the practise of Boycotting. Finally he announced himself Nationalist, or Separatist. Gladstone, with much emotion, declared that Dillon's speech would have a heart-breaking effect on all persons have a heart-breaking enert on all persons anxious to promote conciliation between England and the Irish. In consequence of Dillon's speech, an important section of the radical and Ministerial members will withdraw their names from the petition to the Government in favor of a modification of the Crime Prevention Bill. It is expected Parnell will to-day make some declaration of his policy calculated to mit-igate the effect of Dillon's oratory. London May 26.—A memorial, signed by forty-seven Liberal members of Parlia-ment, has been presented to Gladstone, urging the reduction of the period in which the Repression Bill will be in force and the modification of clauses regarding the intimidation of public meetings and the press.

negroes are going about swearing venge-ance, and a war of races has been decided on. Sixteen lynchers have been arrested. on. Sixteen lynchers have been arrested. Jenkin's hands were not tied when he was hung. He grasped the rope, and the crowd with clubs broke both his arms. His wife who was among the spectators, earnestly begged for his life. Jenkins killed his brother-in-law, and Azay killed a young man in self-defence. A Washington special to the New York Herald says a majority of both Houses favor Minister Lowell's recall from Eng-land.

land.

land. greatest excitement and anxiety prevails. At Alexandria the troops are almost be-yond control. The fleets are fully pre-pared for action. The crisis has assumed alarming proportions. The Khedive has received a telegram from the Bosto expression discussional of

The Khedive has received a telegram from the Porte expressing disapproval of the attitude of the military party, and asking the Khedive to advise them to observe moderation, otherwise foreign in-tervention will be inevitable. Constantinople, May 28.—Four Turk-ish izonelads are prenaring for sea.

tervention will be meritable.
Constantinople, May 28.—Four Turkish inonclads are preparing for sea.
Berlin, May 28.—All the Powers excepting France agreed that in the event of intervention in Zgypt becoming necessary for the maintenance of status quo, it should be made by the Sultan himself.
Alexandria, May 28.—The British Consul called a meeting of British subjects, and told them there was no reason to apprehend danger from the Egyptian garrison; but if a necessity arose for their leaving, they would be protected by the iron-clads while embarking.
Constantinople, May 28.—The Egyptian crisis causes intense excitement here.
Lendon, May 28.—A Cairo correspondent says the Khedive was informed that a force was in readiness to convey him prisoner to Kubbeh if he refused to reinstate Arabi. He replied: "I bow to the will of the main?"

prisoner to Rubben in he retured to rein-state Arabi. He replied: "I bow to the will of the nation." The correspondent says a blow is inflicted on the prestige of England and France, which only the utmost energy on their part can parry. The Khedive is now a mere puppet in the

The Khedive is now a mere puppet in the hands of Arabi. Cairo, May 28, 6 p. m.—Complete anarchy prevails. Endeavors to form a Ministry have failed. The meeting at the Sultan Pasha's house was yesterday most uproarious, several officers brandish-ing swords. A deputation of notables again waited upon the Khedive to-day, and declared the army insisted upon the reinstatement of Arabi Bey, adding the Khedive would otherwise be in danger of his life. The Khedive replied nothing would induce him to assent to the de-mand. mand.

Cairo, May 28 .- The French Consul-Cairo, May 28.—The French Consul-Generals have notified Arabi Bey that they hold him personally responsible for maintaining public security. The Khedive issued a proclamation to provincial authorities enjoining them to use special vigilance for maintaining public security. He says the British and French squadron have come to Alexandria with a friendly object and orders the complete stonpage object, and orders the complete stoppage of recruiting or summoning reserves.

Canadian.

Canadian. St. John, N. B., May 25.—The Hon. Senator McClellan, on behalf of the Min-ister of Marine and Fisheries, presented John R. Stile, keeper of the Grindstone Island light, with a silver watch for heroic conducting sensitives from a

conduct in rescuing survivors from a vessel in December last. Detective Reid arrested Wm. A. Hall, Newark, N. J., absconder, at Toronto, Thursday morning. The amount said to have been taken is \$35,000. Hall was for-

WINDSOR LAND LEAGUE.

On Monday evening, May 15th, the Emmet Branch of the Irish National Land League gave their first concert in the Opera House, Windsor. For several days before the event the commit-tee en decorations worked like beavers at the herculean task of improving the looks of the hall and succeeded in making a wonderful change in its appearance. The stage was neatly carpeted and decorated with British, American, and Irish flage, together with motices and engravings suptogether with mottoes and engravings sup-plied from the rooms of the Branch. On the walls were ranged the names of the four Irish provinces, and their respective counties tastefully decorated with ever-greens. This was well shown off by the blaze of light from numerous chandeliers and Chinese lanterns. The concert was opened at 8.15 by a piano duet, "Clayton's Grand March," by Misses Prowse and Ryan. This was followed by a song, "Napolitaine" by Mr. John McGarry; recitation, "A Shamrock from the Irish shore," by Miss Minnie Williams; song and chorus, "In the Starlight," by the Detroit "Starlight Glee Club;" song "True as the Stars," by Miss C. Gibson; piano solo "Old Black Joe," (Transcription) by Miss McPowyze; song "Farewell Erin," Mr. M. Hickey; recitation "A Present from Old Ireland" by Nellie Morrow; chorus "Let me dream," Starlight Glee Club; duet (vocal) "Gypsy countess", by Miss May Sheen and Mr. John M.McCarry; song "Dear little Shamrock," Miss E. Nagle; guitar duet, by Messrs. A. F. Schultze and C. J. Turke; recitation "Parnell's No-rent Pill," by Miss Minnie O'Brien; song "a leaf from the Spray" (vocal waltz) by Miss May Sheen; song "The Club had a meeting to-night love," by Miss Maud Barrington; duet "Larboard Watch," Messrs. F. and A. Schutze. All the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the concert did so well that it would be together with mottoes and engravings sup-plied from the rooms of the Branch. On

Watch," Messrs. F. and A. Schutze. All the ladies and gentlemen taking part in rather difficult to discriminate. That the audience was well pleased was shown by their oft repeated encores. Miss Provose plays with that ease which is acquired by long and taithful practise. Her pupil, Miss E. Ryan, acquitted herself admirably. The duet "Gypsy Countess" was rendered in a very superior manner by Miss Sheen and Mr. McGarry. Mrs. Gibson has a well cultured voice under Gibson has a well cultured voice und thorough command. Miss Nagle made under "Shanrock." Miss Minnie O'Brien, Miss Minnie Williams, Miss Nellie Morrow and Miss Maudie Barringer, all appearing for the first time, performed their respective parts in first class style and showed that with every and extension they will become parts in first class style and showed that with care and attention they will become very proficient. Throughout the evening Prof. Goodall presided at the piano with his usual good taste. The professor needs no commendation from us, as he has already gained wide-spread fame through his musical talent.

Supper was served at the Deavenport House in the best style. Altogether the affair was a most decided

auccess, as is every undertaking of the really earnest members of Windsor's really Branch of the League. G

#### Southwark Branch Land League of Great Britain.

SURREY ROOMS, BLACKFRIAR'S ROAD LONDON, S.E., April 25th, 1882. To the Editor of THE RECORD.

SIR;-It is my pleasing duty to trans-



 50 Canadian Sav
 Xd

 50 Dominion
 Xd

 100 English Loan
 Xd

 20 Financial A. of Ontario
 20

 20 " " " pref
 50 Pref

 50 Contario
 Xd

 50 Ontario
 Xd

 50 Royal Standard
 50 Superior

 .....xd 123 125 95 117 000 116 114 673  $115 \\ 68 \\ 112 \frac{1}{2}$ Ontario Investment Ass'n 135 London Life...... 100 138

#### Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 33 to \$1 34. No. 1 \$1 31 to \$1 34. No. 3, \$1 27 to \$1 28. No. 1 \$1 31 to \$1 34. No. 3, \$1 27 to \$1 28. Spring-No. 1, \$1 37 to \$1 37. No. 2, \$1 35 to \$1 35. BARLEY-No. 1, 91c. to \$0 92. No. 2, \$8c. \$0 \$0 \$0. No. 3 extra, \$0c to \$57c. No. 3, \$0c to \$67c.

50,80. PEAS—No. 1 00c to \$0 00. No. 2, 84c to 84c. OATS—No. 1, 49c to 50. No. 2, 46c. CORN—00c to 00c.

CORN-00e to 00e. WOOL-00c to 00. FLOUR-Superior, \$5 85 to \$5 90; extra, \$5 75 to \$5 80. BRAN-214 5) to \$15 00. BUTTER-13e to 15e. GRASS SEED-Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25. BARLEY-(street)-80c to \$5c.] WHEAT (street)-Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29.

Montreal Market.

Montreal, MartRett, Montreal, May 27. FLOUR-Receipts, 800;bls sales 000. Market guiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, Superior, 625 to 635; extra, 6 20 to 6 25; spring extra, 6 65 to 6 10; superfine, 5 50 to 5 00; middlings, 4 00 to 4 20; pollards, 3 50 to 3 75; Ontario bags, 2 75 to 3 00; city bags, 3 75 to GBAIN-Wheat

Ontario bags, 215 to 5 00; city bags, 515 to 30.GRAIN-Wheat, red winter, 1 40 to 1 43; Upper Canada white winter, 1 35 to 1 36; spring, 1 40 to 1 43. Corn, 90c to 95c. Peas, 0 99 to 0 99; Oats, 44 to 44c. Barley, 65c to 70c. MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal 3 90 to 4 00. PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 12c to 14c Eastern Townships, 18c to 20c; B. & M. J8c to 20c. Creamery, 00c to 90c. Cheese, llc to 12 cc Pork, mess, 22 00 to 23 00 Lard, 14jc to 15c Bacon, 12c to 13c. Hams, 13c to 15c.

HAMILTON. May, 27-Wheat, white at 1 32 to 1 30: red, 1 33 to 1 38; spring, 1 36 to 1 38, barley, 58c to 90c; oats, 42c to 4ic; peas, 50c to 32c; corn, 75c to 50c; reg, 50c to 30c. Dressed hogs, choice, S 00 to 5 N. No. 24c. 775 to 5 00. 



We believe that our SUBSCRIBERS will find the thirty days he will make and ship 1.500, working Beethoven in every particular as represented in nights until midnight in order to fill all orders promptly. The instrument is built on an entirely more plan in the art of organ building, and is Mr. Beatty offers to refund the money paid, with interest, if after a year's use the instrument is not it at any price. It contains a great variety of precisely as represented. He is building and ship- musical combinations suitable for the Parlor, ying over one thousand a month. During the next Lodge, Church or Sabbath School



JUNE 2, 1882

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. Toronto, 57th April, 1882. More that the town of Sault Stee Marie, and the town of Sault Stee Marie, and lots in the City of the township of Korah, and lots in the City of Toronto, will be sold by public algebra of the town on thursday, the 29th day of Jane next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Department of Crown Lands. Distribution of the tot sen be had on application to the Department of Crown Lands. 189-6w Commissioner of Crown Lands.



plcture of ans, with full name and address, and mail to us, with full name and address, and we will send you, free of all expense, your own selection from the following list of Sheet Music, to the value of One Dollar. We absolutely guarantee that the music is una-bridged, and sold by first-class music houses of down or prices: absolutely guarantee that the music is una-bridged, and sold by first-class music houses at the following prices: INSTRUMENTAL Price Artist's Life Waltzes, op. 316, Strauss 75 Ever or Never Waltzes, Waldteufel 75 Chasse Infernale, op. 23, Kolling 75 Turkish Patrol Reveille, Krug 35 Pirates of Penzance, (Lancers.) D'Albert 50 Strens Waltzes, Waldteufel 75 Statinitza, Potpourri, Audran 100 Trovatore, Potpourri, Nuddteufel 75 Night on the Water, Idyl, op. 93, Wilson 60 Rustling Leaves, op. 68, Lange 60 Patience, (The Magnet and the Churn.) Sulli-van

Great Britain.

Liverpool, May 25.—The Princess Louise and suite arrived here shortly before four o'clock this afternoon. She was received by the Mayor and other officials, and driven in the Mayor's state carriage direct to the landing stage. The party immediately embarked on a special tender for the Allan Line steamer Sarmatian, which salled for Quebec and Montreal. There was a considerable crowd ou the landing stage to witness the departure of the Princess despite the rain storm.

Egypt.

Alexandria, May 27.—It is asserted that the resignation of the Ministry was in consequence of an order from the Porte. Sheuff Pasha will form a new Ministry.

Sheuff Pasha will form a new Ministry. There is great rejoicings over the turn of affairs, as the exodus of Europeans has stopped business. There are some fears that the Porte will press the policy of reducing Egypt to the condition of a Turkish Province. Cairo, May 27.—Arabi Bey sent a peti-tion assuring the Sultan of the devotion of the National party, and praying for the deposition of the Khedive in favor of Halam Pasha. The petition was signed

the deposition of the Khedive in favor of Halam Pasha. The petition was signed by the ministry just resigned and eight notables. Cairo, May 27.—The Khedive this after-noon addressed Dignitaries, Ulemas, Depu-ties and other Arabie notabilities and prin-cipal officers of the army in energetic terms on the existing situation, announcing infests the country. infests the country.

on the existing situation, announcing that he had himself assumed supreme control of the army and intended to maintain order. The officers present replied in insolent terms and abruptly left the

Khedive's presence. The Khedive has refused to have any

further communication with rebels. The **United States.** Baton Rouge, May 25.—A reign of terror exists in St. Martin's parish on account of the lynching of Joseph Jenkins and Azay, negroes. Bands of armed for Beatty's Or-gans is increasing daily. Mayor Beatty informs your correspondent to-night that he will manufacture and ship 1,500 Beethoven 27-stops \$90 Organs during this month. His Switch Back Railroad is now completed.

and was terribly mangled. He chawled of stairs along the floor and down a flight of stairs before he could make himself heard. He was conveyed to the hospital, where the leg was amputated above the knee. A tragic accident occurred at Kingston

A tright actual Birthday. During the sham battle a young man belonging to the Cananoque Field Battery was thrown from his horse, when the wheel of a gun car-riage passed over his head, killing him in-stantly. He had been married only six weeks, and his young wife on hearing of the accident drowned herself in the river.

#### PERSONAL.

We are happy to learn that Miss Ida Joy, of Tilsonburg, distinguished by for-mer brilliant artistic successes in France and England, has lately again had two portraits of her own execution placed in the Great Salon exhibition, Paris.

Mr. James Holland, of Ottawa, is au thorized to collect money for the Catholic Record in that district.

Rev. Father Cooney, C. S. C., has been appointed Vicar-Provincial of the been appointed vicar-rovincial of the South, which includes establishments in Louisiana and Texas. He will reside in New Orleans. It is reported that he will start for his new field of labor next Monday.

In "Idols," just from the press of Ben-ziger Bros., Miss Anna T. Sadlier presents us with a translation of an interesting, even sensational story of a healthy, moral tone, free from the "preachiness" usually found in what are known as "Catholic

#### Large Demand for Beatty's Organs.

Washington, N. J.—Beatty's Organ factory, located here, is running until midnight. The demand for Beatty's Or-gans is increasing daily. Mayor Beatty

Thursday morning. The amount said to have been taken is \$35,000. Hall was for-merly employed in the City Treasury office, Newark, N. J. Arthur Lefebvre was seriously injured by being tossed into the air and subse-quently gored by a bull in the streets of Montreal on Thursday. Four hundred Austrian Jews arrived at Montreal Thursday, 150 proceeding to Manitoba yesterday. St. Catharines, May 23.—Mr. George Colgate, aged about 38, a miller in the employ of Mr. S. Neelon, of this city, while oiling some part of the machinery, got his left leg caught between two cog wheels and was terribly mangled. He crawled out along the floor and down a flight of stairs before he could make himself heard. He was conveyed to the hospital, where tioned, and also to the Canadian Press." I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant, THOMAS McSweeney, Hon. Sec.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

Hon. John Carling, of this city, has been appointed Post-Master General.

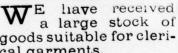
The Bennett Manufacturiug Company have bought the old burying ground in London East, and intend to erect a large furniture factory thereon.

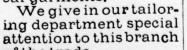
Mr. George Rombaugh, formerly of this city, was accidentally killed in Chi-cago on Tuesday last by falling down an elevator in a wholesale establishment.

A young man named Odell Andrews, well known in this city as the bar-tender of the Grigg House, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by almost severing his head from his body with a razor.

The garden party at Mount Hope for the benefit of the Orphans Home on 24th of May was largely attended. The band of the 7th Fusileers was present, and dan-cing, swinging, racing and all sorts of amusements were indulged in by those present. In the raffle that took place, ticket No. 422, held by Miss L. Flannery, won the diamond ring - while Mr. Those won the diamond ring; while Mr. Thos. Coffey, with No. 433, secured the silver tea service. The affair was ably managed by Messrs C. McCarron and J. P. O'Bryne. The garden party was under the manage-ment of the St. Patrick's society, who deserve credit for the lively interest which the members took to make it a success.







GUELPH, May 27.—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 15 #3 40; fail wheat, 1 30 to 1 32: spring wheat, 1 30 to 1 32: barley, 75c to 80c; peas, 75c to 80c; oats, 47c # 48c; cattle (live weight); 5 60 to 6 60; beef, 7 60 to 9 60; mutton, 8 60 # 10 60; dressed hogs 60 9# 00; mutton, 8 60 # 10 60; dressed hogs 0 90 # 00; hides, 36 00 # 00; sheepskins, 1 60 to 1 50; wool, 32c to 24c; butter, 18c # 15c; eggs, 13c # 14; these none: hay, [10 60 #12 00; potatoes, 1 20 # 1 55 per bag; corn, 60c #60c.

R. 99, pointoes, 1 20 & 1 39 per 0 ag, corn, 000 & Wee, KINGSTON, May 27.—Flour, No. 1 super, 0 00 to 0 00; fall wheat, 1 25 to 1 30; spring wheat, 1 39 to 1 32; barley, 80e to 85; peas, 80e to 82; onts, 43e to 45e; cattle, live wright. 4 00; to 50 (9), mutton, 7 00 to 10 00, dressed hogs, 7 00 to 9 00; hides, 6 00 to 8 00. sheep-skins, 1 00 to 1 30 oc; hides, 6 00 to 8 00. sheep-skins, 1 00 to 1 50 (9); wool, 20e to 25e; butter, 18e to 20e; eggs, 13e to 00e; cheese, 12 to 12[e; hay, 12 00 to 15 00; potatoes, 11 01 to 1 13 per bag; corn, 80e to 00e; rye, 80e to 00e. all.

per bag, toth, day 27...-Flour, No. 1 super, 6 25 to 6 50; fall wheat, 1 25 to 1 30; spring wheat 130 to 131; barley, 0 70 to 0 73; persas, 700 to 0 75; oats, 4e to 42c; hides, 0 00 to 0 00; butter, 60e to 60e; eggs, 14e to 60e; cheese, 60e to  $0^{\circ}$ c; pota oes, 0 80 to 0 95, corn, 60e to 00.

ST. CATHARINES.' May 27-Flour, No.1 super, 6 25  $\oplus$  6 50; fall wheat, 1 30  $\oplus$  1 33 barley, 75e  $\oplus$  80e; peas, 90e  $\oplus$  100; oats, 44e  $\oplus$  45: cattle, (live weight) 5 00  $\oplus$  5 50; beef, 6 00  $\oplus$ 7 00; mutton, 8 10  $\oplus$  9 00; dressed hogs, 7 00  $\oplus$ 8 00; hides, 6 00 tof 7 00; sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 25; butter, 14e  $\oplus$  16e; ergs, 14e  $\oplus$  16e; cheese, 11e  $\oplus$  14e; hay, 10 00  $\oplus$  00; potatoes, 0 80  $\oplus$  1 00 corn, 75e  $\oplus$  76e.



Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

Absolute Cure for Deapness Known. This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small WHITE SHARK, caught in the Yel-low Sea, known as CHARCHARODON RONDE-LETH. Every Chinese fishermann knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous, and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use becames ouniversal that for over 30 years no Deafness has exist-ed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.60 per bottle.

#### Hear What the Deaf Say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head und hear much better. I have been greatly benefitted. My deafness helped a great deal—think an-other bottle will cure me.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for cleri-cal garments. We give in our tailor-ing department special attention to this branch of the trade. N. WILSCN & CO.

## BUUKS

CATHOLIC

BOOK STORE.

I have just opened out

AND

CATHOLIC

ner of

DUFFERIN AVENUE

in my new store, cor-

## INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

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

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY

SCHOOL BOOKS

MURRAY CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

THOS. COFFEY.

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

Patience, (The Magnet and the Churn.) Sulli-van Olivette, (Torpedo and the Whale,)Audran. 40 When I am Near Thee, A.Z. 40 Whon's at my Window, Oshorne 35 Lost Chord, Sullivan 35 My Dearest Heart, Sullivan 35 Life's Best Hopes, Meinliger 40 Requited Love, (I part Song.) Archer 35 Sieep while the Soft Evening Breezes, (4 part Song.) Bishop 35 Under the Eaves, Weinliger 40 Part of the Soft Even 10 Only be True, Vickers 35 Under the Eaves, Winner 35 Free Lunch Cadets, Sullivan 40 Only be True, Winner 35 Free Lunch Cadets, Sullivan 40 dress, 11 in excess of \$1, postage stamps may be enclosed for such excess. We make this liberal offer because we de-sire to give a present sufficiently large to in-duce every one to give Dobbins' Electric Soap a trial long enough to know just how good it is. If, after trial, hey continue to use the soap for years, we shall be repaid. If the Biber off us confidence, The Soap can be bought of all grocers-the music can only be got of us. See that our name is on each wrapper. Aby of this Soap contains sixty bars. Any lady buying a box, and sending us sixty cuts of Mrs. Fogy, can select music to the amount of \$4.50. This Soap improves with age, and you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week. I. CRAGIN & CO, Ille S. Fourth St. Philadelphia.

#### EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

Farm 106 Acres in the Township of London known as the "Garlick Farm."

Will be sold by Public Auction by W. Y. Brunton, at his auction rooms, in the city of

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd NEXT,

SATURNEY, at noon: The North-half of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con-cession of the Township of London. This is a first-class improved farm with good build-a first-class improved farm with side of East

Also Lot No. 26, on the north side of East South Street, in the City of London.

South Street, in the City of London. For terms and particulars apply to B. A. Michell, Esq., or to Gibbons, M'Nab & Mulkern, Vendors' Solicitors. London, May 15th, 1882. 189-2w 572 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily ande. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. June8-1y

RUPTURE Cure without an operation or the injury trus-ses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 251 Broadway, New York, His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents. [an 18-17.]

jan 13-1y

