vill be pre-

# Catholic Record.

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

VOL 4.

#### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1882

NO. 187

#### CLERICAL.

WE have received

Written fo The Republic.

May. IN MEMORIAM DENIS FLORENCE MAC-

Nevermore your heart will weary,
Waiting for the May;
Nevermore, sweet Celtic singer,
Marcn and April, when they linger,
Will appear as dark and dreary
As they did that day,
When your sighing heart was weary,
Waiting for the May.

Peace attend your soul that slumbers
While awakes the May!
In our eyes the teardrops glisten,
In the meadows as we listen
For the sweetness of your numbers
That have passed away,—
With your gentle soul that slumbers
While awakes the May.

Nay! we wrong you who, when living, Waited for the May; When we say your spirit slumbers, Since the echoes of its numbers. Without shadow of misgiving, In this world delay:

And we wrong you who, when living, Waited for the May.

To the buttercups and daisies
In the meads of May,
Every breeze that lightly passes
Where these spring amid the grasses,
of your virtues and your praises
Sings a tuneful lay;
To the full meads of May.
In the meads of May,

In the sobbing of the ocean,
All this month of May;
We shall hear your verse undying
Where the hardy seamew, flying
In its swift and graceful motion,
Seeks the lower bay:
In the sobbing of the ocean,
All this month of May.

Could we only be translated
Where you are this May;
Could we view the fields elysian
Which have opened o. your vision,
We would know your heart that waited,
Was content to-day:
Could we only be translated
Where you are this May.

Nevermore there will you weary,
Waiting for the May;
Nevermore, sweet Irish singer,
March and April, when they linger,
Will appear as dark and dream,
As they were the day,
When your sighing heart grew weary,
Waiting for the May.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Freeman's Journal. Mr. GLADSTONE, it is said, is a age.' capital woodsman. At Hawarden, he spends his spare time in hewing down trees. This exercise ought to have taught him that half-hearted and left-handed strokes with the keenest axe merely abrade the bark. What has he gained by his weak and half-hearted support of measures which forced him into tyranny with the cry of liberty on his lips? The weight. He vicinis wear the strait-jacket, but coercion has not strait-jacket, but coercion has not made them insane. The filling of he spends his spare time in hewing

Cincinnati Telegraph. HERE is another beautiful story to into supreme jeopardy. add to the thousands that are recorded in the golden Book of Life treasured on high, illustrative of the him and hurriedly thrust a big roll the latest agony. The following is of bills into his hand for rebuilding the result: his burned Church of St. Xavier. "Stop," said the prudent paster, must not take this, it is too much, you can not afford it." But protest was in vain. It was ever so; the poor are the best friends of the poor they are the real church-architects of our age; they are the principal patrons of Catholic papers; they wil assuredly rest forever with Lazarus in Abraham's bosom.

Ave Maria.

TRANS-ATLANTIC Catholics have as scant respect for Harper's Magazine as we have. We like to believe that this periodical is little read among Catholics, and we could wish that much of what it contains were not read at all. It is a publication that should have disappeared with Know-Nothingism. An article recently appeared in its pages en-titled "The New French Minister of Instruction," which is as coarse as it is ignorant and bigoted. If any Catholic reader can continue his support of the magazine after read. ing this philippic, we can only say that he has not much self-respect. "Protestant periodicals of this kind,"

European Correspondence, "that his real worth was mostly, if not exclusively, appreciated by his own brethren; but the great concourse of persons at his funeral, including, as it did, notable representatives of dif-ferent classes of society and denominations of religion, proved that even during the three or four years of his residence in Calcutta he had won general good will and esteem."

Detroit Home Journal. THE venerable editor of the Ypsilanti Sentinel (who is a non-Catholic) proves to our satisfaction that in at least one particular the Catholic Church is "opposed to the progress of the age." This is what he says: "If any one don't believe the teachings of the Catholic church are 'opposed to the progress of the age,' they ought to hear the exhortation Catholic parents got last Sunday, to be careful and teach their children gain, whether they can pay for or not? What shall we do for default-not? What shall we do for default-not? The populating public of. with the wrath of a Creator dispraised in this masterpiece, of a Son whose honor is one with hers who bore him. ing cashiers, peculating public officers; or Jameses and Younger ing cashiers, peculating public officers; or Jameses and Younger Brothers, if such teachings are tolerated and generally followed? Why, the pastor actually said it was a sin against God and society for parents to allow their children to grow up in a tenderset friend. He gave have for thus to oppose 'the progress of the

Western Watchman made them insane. The filling of out of the way. Is there anything the jails has not broken the spirit of in that. By extreme necessity Gury the Irish people. They are nearer means such necessity as brings life the attainment of all that they can into supreme jeopardy. He lays reasonably ask than they eyer were. down the three degrees of necessity; extreme, grave and common. Extreme necessity is what brings life

THE morning papers sent their reporters to the different churches last Sunday to ascertain by actual count, noble-hearted generosity of the the number that attended church. Catholic Irish servant-girls of this The day was beautiful and one calthe number that attended church. country. Good Father Driscol, S. J., culated to bring to the Protestant

	Church
	Baptist 4,
.	Christian
	Congregational 2,
	Episcopal
- 1	German Evangelical 3,
	German Evan. Luth 3,
,	Methodist Episcopal 5,
	Methodist Episcopal, South 1,
	Presbyterian 6,
;	Cumberland Presbyterian
	Roman Catholic 85,
	Unitarian
	Miscellaneous 1,
3	T-4-)

...119,498 It will be seen from the above that the attendance at the Catholic churches was twice as large as all the other churches put together, and it also shows the influence of the respective churches over their mem-

Now we know why the Catholic churches are so well attended every

formation, or old custom, the literature that is unsafe must be kept out; and certainly the magazine whose contents are sullied like this one cause attendance at mass is compulsionally commonly found among the young. Big with enterprise, and elated by hope, they resolve to trust for success to none but themselves. We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

The mission of Calcutta has sustained a great loss by the death of the Rev. Father Van Impe, Superior of the Society of Jesus in Western Bengal and rector of St. Xavier's College. He is said to have been a man of great learning to the same of the same o weakness and uncertainty.

> Cleveland Universe God created the people: He did not create the kings: Man made them and God ratified them. But a kingdom is better than a mobocracy, and

#### WHY WE HONOR HER.

Says Cardinal Newman, of the consecra-tion of May to Mary.

We give her the May
Not because it is best,
But because it comes first
And is pledge of the rest.

No need to trace the origin of this consecration, nor of the devotions peculiar to the month and familiar to us from childhoed. We Catholics are children of Mary careful and teach their children above all things to work, and gain an honorable living. And furthermore to be saving, frugal and prudent, so as to lay up something in their youth and prime, for age and possible misfortune. Could any teaching be more contrary to the 'spirit of the age,' which is: To bring up children to live without work, and spend faster than they gain, whether they can pay for or not? What shall we do for default-

to allow their children to grow up in idleness. And he was commenting on the 'Pastoral' too. It is too bad world's temporal and spiritual weal—the world's temporal and spiritual weal—the model of all womanhood. And the Church, in obedience to God's will, set devotion to Mary in the high place it has ever since held, and with it purified the Pagan civilization she found, humanized

It is impossible to overestimate what this devotion has done for mankind merely in the natural order. Take away the influence of this highest type of womanly beauty and goodness from social life, art, poetry, music—and what will fill the void? And of Mary's work in the spiritual order, who but God Himself can fitly tell? What hosts among the redeemed own their place in Henren to an eleventh owe their place in Heaven to an eleventh hour repentance, won for them through Mary's intercession, in consideration of their love for her—love surviving in form of prayer or pious practice the wreck of all else in the spiritual life. What multicountry. Good Father Driscol, S. J., was walking down the street the other day, when a poor girl met him and hurriedly thrust a big roll the latest agony. The tollowing is carm they were tain to be like her, the first of consecrated virgins! Truly—
If our Faith had given us nothing more Than this example of all womanhood, So patient, peaceful, loyal, loving, pure. This were enough to prove it higher and truer, Than all the creeds the world had known before.

What wonder that the Church's year is star-sown with feasts of Mary; that for a whole month—and it the fairest—we honor her with special service of prayer and hymn; deck her shrines with lights and flowers, and crown her statues with loving thought of the matchless diadem she wears in Heaven! It is but a feeble recognition of all that she has been and is to be to us-of our ever present need of her—and of our gratitude to God for His gift of her to us.

—Buffalo Union.

To piety join modesty and docility, reverence for your parents, and submission to those who are your superiors in knowledge, in station and in years. Dependence and obedience belong to youth. spective churches over their members; while 90 per cent. of the Catholic population attend church, only 10 per cent of non-Catholics, according to the above figures, attended a place of worship. The Protestant church is for the rich, the poor are not warted.

Boston Republic.

Now we know why the Catholic of the Catholic of the specific population attended to the council worth to the poor are not warted.

ence and obedience belong to youth. Modesty has ever been esteemed a pressage of rising merit. When entering on the career of life, it is your part not to assume the reins as yet into your hands; but to commit yourself to the guidance of the patriarchs of Lucifer's lost, was seen to rise. Immediately a great sensation ran through the assembly, there are none which either deform its present appearance, or blast the prospect to respond to the summons of their enaged chief.

At length a very venevable white-haired old devil, one of the patriarchs of Lucifer's host, was seen to rise. Immediately a great sensation ran through the assembly, there are none which either deform its present appearance, or blast the prospect to first future prosperity, more than selfof its future prosperity, more than selfconceit, presumption, and obstinacy. By checking its natural progress in improve-"Protestant periodicals of this kind," churches are so well attended every says the London Tablet, "cannot be trusted in Catholic households; at whatever sacrifice of amusement, in- church declares the reason to be be-

#### A TEMPERANCE SERMON.

#### Plain Truths Allegorically Told by a Redemptorist Father.

"W. J. O." sends us the following report of a remarkable discourse which was preached during a mission given in Ire-land by the late Rev. Father Petcherine, a Russian convert to the Catholic faith;
a Russian convert to the Catholic faith;
Good People: There was an assembly
held duing the present century, and
where do youthink it was held? By whom
was it summoned to meet, and for what
purpose? I will tell you. The congress
was called together by Lucifer: it was
composed of devils; it met in hell; and its
object was to concert means and adopt object was to concert means and adopt methods to pervert the Irish people; to

recruits in every country except only in freland. We have succeeded in making the English good Protestants, the Scotch Ireland. We have succeeded in making the English good Protestants, the Scotch rank Presbyterians, the Germans 'philosophers,' the French infidels; we are, in fact, doing finely in all quarters except with the obstinate and intractable Irish. We must do something to uproot their religious faith; we must wean them away from our greatest enemy and most inveterate foe, the ancient church. Who is there here among my crafty counselors to suggest the plans and methods to pervert the Irish and draw them over to my standard?"

a great swarm of active devils. Let them be assigned, some to collect sugar, others to distill whisky, and the remainder to boil water. Then compound whisky punch and deal it out to the Irish people. Whisky punch, whisky punch is the thing to bring down the Irish.

The counsel was received with applause, and immediately acted on. The devils went over to Ireland, and set to work in all parts. The Irish easily took to the "drink," and soon hell was swarming with them. Thus the Irish were perverted.

ard ?" In response to this appeal, up rose a malignant old devil (a fallen archangel) malignant old devil (a fallen archangel), who addressed his chief in these words: "Most Sovereign, dread master, I have given much thought to this question, and I know the means that will surely pervert the Irish. Send amongst them the plagues of famine and fever; there will follow starvation and sickness. Then put plenty of money in the pockets of the parsons; they will do the work for us; they will tempt the Irish while suffering from starvation and sickness; then surely they will

Lucifer accordingly sent over a swarm of devils to Ireland. Some shock their heads over the potato fields, and the crops rotted and were destroyed, when the rotted and were destroyed.

heads over the potato fields, and the crops rotted and were destroyed; others chapped their wings over the pastures and corn-fields, and everywhere withered away and was blighted. Famine stalked through

mote corner of hell and tried to hide himself, but it was of no use.

He was dragged before Lucifer, who condemned him to endure three thousand stripes, and to be chained in the lowest

stripes, and to be chained in the lowest and darkest pit of the infernal abyss.

Lucifer appealed now again to the assembled council. Was there no one to suggest the certain means to pervert the Irish, which was the object of his constant and warmest solicitude? After a long and painful silence, an oily, sleek-faced old devil held up his hand. "I have it." he said "I know the sure means to oversome said; "I know the sure means to overcome the Irish. Luther and his bible have done a great deal for us in England and Germany. Try the bible. Send plenty of preachers and heaps of bibles along, with as many devils as can be spared, to help the parsons, and then surely the Irish will be gained over."

This counsel was promptly acted on. Ireland swarmed with emissaries of Luther and the devil's myrmidons; but all their efforts were fruitless. The parsons were hooted out of the country, and the devils of course had to follow them. Enraged at this new discomfiture

Lucifer again called the great council to-

The unfortunate devil who had given the last advice was ordered six thousand lashes, and sent down to keep company with Luther. Lucifer, his voice raised to the highest pitch and resounding through the remotest vaults of his fiery dominion thundered: "Is there no one to suggest any better means to pervert the Irish? Cannot infernal malice and cunning devise some adequate ciabolical artifice to bring the Irish to our standard?"

There was a long and momentous silence; there was an evident hesitation on the part of the members of the council

and the greatest eagerness was manifested to hear what this old veteran counselor had to say. Even Lucifer himself drew for-ward his chair of state and raised his hand to his ear that he might the better distin-guish what was to be said. The devil who

Henry VIII. of England in his evil and bloody course; that he was the adviser of Martin Luther, the evil genius of Queen Elizabeth, and the constant companion of

Oliver Cromwell.

No wonder he was regarded with awe and reverence in that place by such an assemblage,
"Most renowned master," he began.

I have long meditated on this mighty problem. How to seduce the Irish from their religion has been my chief study. I have thought of many plans and various methods, and finally I hit on the one which I am certain will not fail. The Irish can not be induced to embrace another religion. Persecution has been another religion. Persecution has been tried in vain; the prison does not terrify, the axe and the gibbet fail to appall them. Famine and pestilence, exile, and even death seem of no avail. They are unvielding to the end. Parsons and preaching amount to nothing; the Irish scorn the one and turn a deaf ear to the other. But I have discovered and concocted the negats, more negate than all else to bring dom is better than a mobocracy, and one unwise ruler than a multitude of demagogues.

Had the Protestant pulpit taught that God is the source of all power would the Cincinnati Pastoral have startled the non-Catholic press of the United States?

Introduct to pervert the Irish people; to means, more potent than all else, to bring over the Irish in great swarms. Adopt it, and we will soon have to enlarge hell for the Irish recruits. Whisky—that is the means and agency to conquer the Irish recruits. Whisky—that is the means and agency to conquer the Irish recruits. Whisky—that is the means and agency to conquer the Irish people; to means, more potent than all else, to bring over the Irish in great swarms. Adopt it, and we will soon have to enlarge hell for the Irish recruits. Whisky—that is the means and agency to conquer the Irish people are to be found, a great swarm of active devils. Let them the English good Protestants, the Scotch

verted.
Lucifer again called another assembly and in the presence of all his hosts, he loudly applauded the old devil whose counsel had been thus crowned with success. He assigned him a place and rank next to himself, and he is still there.

At this climax, the people, who had been growing more and more agitated, burst into sobs and groans, during which the preacher descended from the pulpit. The discourse is said to have made so

tempt the Irish while suffering from star-vation and sickness; then surely they will they ever after abstained from the taste The proposal was received with general plause and adopted nem-con.

Lucifer accordingly sent over a swarm

fields, and everywhere withered away and was blighted. Famine stalked through the land, and in its train sickness and death. It was then the parsons went about to ply their methods, offering food and money as the price for renouncing the Catholic faith. But it was no use. In their uttermost woe and hunger the Irish rejected the bribe and spurned the tempter; they died in their misery and wretchedness rather than abandon the faith of Yesterday the first division of the First

that of the previous composition. The exhibition of book-keeping was particularly noteworthy. Various business transactions were recounted and written by the lads upon their slates, and the journalizing ledger entries made upon the blackboard. Evidently, from what we saw of the work, the school education, in this important branch of study, is as com-plete and practicable as possible.

A HEROINE LAUDED. W. Sullivan ready an essay on "Joan of Arc," descriptive of the manner in which the heroine won the affections of the people, her bravery when made a prisoner, and her Christian fortitude when death approached. The historical events of the period, the difficulties between France and England, and the cause of them were

ing in the course of preparation.

The examination of the class in geography was satisfactory. Many drawings of maps—of Europe, South America, England, Ireland, and Canada—were submitted. mitted and commended by all who saw them. C. Macarow's essay on "Volcanos"

was also a creditable piece of work, such as one would expect from a boy of his intelligence. The paper was descriptive of the eruptive character of Vesuvius, and other mountains, some of which had been extinct, became active, and again ex tinct, and upheavals from which were attended by so much force as to throw stone and other material several tons in weight thousands of feet into the air and as far as nine miles.

The class generally was examined in rhetoric, the examples given them being such as to prove that their study was not of a superficial character. BENEFIT OF HISTORY.

BENEFIT OF HISTORY.

W. Cunningham rea 1 a clever essay on the "Study of History." It was couched in remarkably good language, and so clear and concise in its statement as to receive special praise. The writer made a capital hit when he said that the man who is unacquainted with the history anterior to his day is but in his childhood. A knowledge of history is very desirable, as an understanding of the habits and customs of a former people, and the nature of precedents established by them causes one to determine upon a course which, but for these records, he would not have thought of. The essayist was warmly applauded, as he deserved to be.

Following came the questioning of the class upon the history of England in which the boys appeared to be well posted.

F. Crimmens read a spicy lucubration on war. He pointed out the ten dency of the nations to dispute, to the little provocation which was wanted in former times to precipitate battle resulting in the loss of thousands of lives. The soldier's life was fully described, his sufferings in civil contests being even more lamentable than when fighting a foreign foe. While some people, he said, agreed that it was better to die fighting than to retreat, there were others who favored the motto, "He that fights and runs away," etc.

The arithmetic and algebra exercises were pleasing to all who understood them.

EFFECT OF THE CRUSADES.

The last essay was one on "The Crusades," by M. Brennan, whose penmanship was really beautiful and better than it is customary to expect from one of his years. His

mary to expect from one of his years. His conclusions, in the paper, are worth quoting; that while deploring the enormous loss of human life it must be acknowledged that the Crusades have exercised to a conthat the Crusades have exercised to a con-siderable extent a beneficial influence upon society in general. They gave a new im-pulse to navigation and commerce, which in after years reached some of the maritime cities of Europe. Much refinement, many irventions and new productions sprang from the same source; medicine, geometry, history and poetry gained much by the intellectual interest which was awakened by some adventures and travels.

intellectual interest which was awakened by some adventures and travels.

The geometry and mensuration rehearsal ended the programme, the examination having been well conducted by Father Twohey and Bros, Halward and Navatian.

The permanship and pencil sketches were all entitled to special mention.

The exercises of the day did not terminate until a late hour. The school is well conducted and never appeared to be so well equipped and governed as at the present time.

THE CLOSING REMARKS.

THE CLOSING REMARKS.

Bro. Halward was glad to see so many parents, whom he hoped had been pleased with the manner in which the pupils had acquitted themselves. He urged mothers and lathers to put no barrier in the way of their sons attending the school, but to see that their home work was accomplished, that they were punctual, and that they were allowed to take the full course of studies presented. The examination was not as full as it might have been, owing to the limited time given to the various subjects. Two afternoons would be required for the examination of the first division. He then called on the Rev. Chairman of the Separate Schools to address a few words to the pupils.

Schools to address a few words to the pupils.

Father Twohy complimented the Scholars and their teachers, and intimated that he would visit then as often as his opportunities would permit. He counselled the boys to make the best use of their school days, and urged parents to keep them at study as long as possible, laying the foundation for the usefulness of after life. He enjoined attention and industry as two requisites to success.—Kingston Whig, May 6,

#### A BARREN PROPAGANDA.

Protestant missionaries have been in

York Independent, saying:
It is a great pity that the different Protestant bodies that since 1870 have been spending large sums, to almost n pose, in attempting to proselyte the Italians to forms of rali ians to forms of religion wholly foreign to their education and nature, could not be brought to give up, at least here, their little and almost meaningless differences, and unite their forces in a strong effort to sustain Campello in what is about the only rational and hopeful mission movement that has been begun in Italy. Of course, they cannot be brought to this; the more's the pity. One wonders some-times, after all, whether the *Christianizing* of Italy can be the first thing that is cared for. I have not the least hesitation in say-

and England, and the cause of them were briefly sketched, the whole constituting a literary work which required much reading in the course of preparation.

The examination of the class in geography was satisfactory. Many drawings are proposed for many of Europe. South America, the mission preaching that has than all the mission preaching that has been done here since the Italian people wrested their political liberties from the long tyranny of Popes and papal prince-

We can forgive Dr. Nevin his nonsense about "the long tyranny of Popes" for his conclusive testimony to the barrenness of the Protestant propaganda in Italy.

## His Modesty.

The other night a policeman observed a man hanging around the entrance to a Michigan Avenue hall in a queer sort of a way and he asked him if he belonged to the order then in session upstairs. The man replied that he did and the officer inquired: "Then why don't you go up?" "Well, I was thinking of it." "Haven't been expelled, have you?" "Oh! no." "Aren't afraid of anybody?" "No." "And you haven't leer "Aren't atraid of anybody?" "No."
"And you haven't lost your interest?"
"I might as well tell you," said the man
after beating around a while longer. "I
went down to Toledo a few days ago, and somebow the story came back here that I was drowned. My lodge thereupon passed resolutions to the effect that I was honest, resolutions to the effect that I was honest, upright, and liberal, and a shining ornament, and what was its loss was my gain. I wasn't drowned, as you see, but I kind o' hate to walk in on 'em and bust those resolutions. I've tried it three times, and I can't get higher up than the fifth stair before I weaken."—Detroit Free Press.

Now. BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

"Now is the acceptable time; now is the day of salvation."

Oh! why should we search thro' the palace For the chamber where horrors have bee Why pour out the wine from the challee, To get at the dregs all unseen? And why, thro' the tear-laden shadows.

In the griefs that may never be tasted We sink the sure joys that are ours; And the strength of our being is wasted in tracking the asp thro' the flowers. The Past hath forever escaped us, The Present's a sceptreless king,— While the Future in mourning hath drap

For afflictions it never may bring

Our mission is Here; 'tis the Present;
To-day puts it into our hands:
It may not be gracious or pleasant,
But here, at the threshold, it stands;
Looking back—looking forward—we miss
Once slighted, it cometh no more;
We may yet yearn to clasp it and kiss it,
But it never returns to our door!

Ah! written for all who may read it, Is a truth that is simple, sublime:
Oh! hear it, beloved! and heed it,—
We can live but one day at a time!
Live it well—that one day—live it purely
Live it solely for heaven,—and then,
The Past and the Future will surely
Be blessed of God and of men.

#### A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XIX. THE LULL AFTER THE STORM.

It was near the end of the month of February, and the winter began to show breaking up its encampment in The Canadian world bore the Canada. The Canadian world bore the event with composure. They were skilled with the peculiarities of their blustering friend, and knew that he would not, like the Arabs, fold his tents in the night and silently steal away. He gave long, comfortable warnings. If a sleighing-party were projected in early March it might be proceeded with as leisurely as in the depths of the season. There was no need of making all arrangements and no need of making all arrangements and completing them within two days. If the snow was scarce in the city the country could still afford enough for a cutter, and not infrequently, after a seemingly pro-nounced departure, the frosty old joker returned suddenly for a positive last appearance, and played the mischief with Canadian tempers and Canadian spring costumes. The whirl and rush of pleasure still went on. The snow lay thick and the days were clear and sunshiny; parties and balls were as numerous as in the early season, and were quite as vigorously attended; the theatres were in full blast the Saturday promenades distinguished by the usual number of well-dressed people, male and female simpletons being plenti-fully sprinkled about: and altogether the sea of fashionable society was tossing and raging with old-time audacity, bearing on its bosom the gayest of travellers, whose voices could be heard from ten o'clock of this morning until three o'clock of the next, and sometimes longer, if the cham-pagne chanced to be plentiful. The noise only of the tumult, the last

ridge of the breakers, reached the highland of desolation and portentous quiet where the houses of the Fullertons and the Mcstood. Sorrow and crime had drawn a cordon around those fated dwellings, beyond which the votaries of pleaings, beyond which the votaries of pieasure were not to go. Deeply they regretted it, so far as McDonell House was concerned; but the little dwelling which had been Olivia's pride was passed by with a superstitious stare or never approached at all. The transcendentalists were down in the mouth again. Destiny was at work for that winter, and, having a high respect for the modern Fate, they bore the privation without a murmur. Nano was not at home for days after her father's departure for the asylum. How she spent the hours in the loneliness of the great house, unvisited even by Killany, God only knows. What sorrowful images must have surrounded her bedside in the night of darkness! What gloomy seen that the discovered it before now and have used it to advantage? I offered her all 1 had—myself—and would you credit the result, Miss McDonell?" "That she refused?—no." "Ch! she did not refuse. I would be the discovered it before now and have used it to advantage? I offered her all 1 had—myself—and would you credit the result, Miss McDonell?" "Ch! she did not refuse. I would be the properties of the properties of the properties of the great house, unvisited even by Killany, God only shows. What sorrowful images must have discovered it before now and have used it to advantage? I offered her all 1 had—myself—and would you credit the result, Miss McDonell?" "Ch! she did not refuse." tres and harsh meditations must thrust themselves upon her by day! What bitter, hopeless regret for the past must have been hers; what hopelessness for the future, with the recollection of what she was, with the memory of what she had done, weighing upon her The disgust which the sensitive soul suffers after a humiliating fall her soul enjoyed to its full measure, and the mournful consciousness that her crime could never be undone was the spectre which pointed and sneered at her from every side. Like Lady Macbeth, she washed her hands with dreadful persistency, rubbing, and moaning as she rubbed, dreading and knowing that they never would be clean; and, like the same strong-minded lady, she had unsexed herself and been filled from crown to

toe with direst cruelty.

The last picture of an old man kneeling with streaming eyes, agonized face, out-stretched hands, and pleading voice would stretched nands, and pleading voice would never be effaced from her brain. She saw it everywhere. In her sleep the sad cry, "Have mercy, my child, have mercy!" rang in her ears, and woke her to shiver and tremble and cower for the rest of the and tremble and cower for the rest of the night. So the days passed by, full of untold misery and self-abasement.

When nature was exhausted with its own battlings she got relief. A dull in the control of the control

indifference or stupor wrapped up thought and sensibility. Her frightful dreams departed: she began her old trick of sleeping like a child through the whole night: her appetite improved, and as a consequence her color came back and the old sweet gravity of her manner, which had been driven off for a time by the feverish gayety of despair. She put away her skeleton. It was obstructive yet, but was growing stale from custom. A crime cannot haunt the criminal always. Physical weakness or repetition may bring it to the doors again; but bury the chances of illhealth and relapse into sin, and the blun-ted nature, like any deformed thing, will soon find relief. Perpetual dread, or fear, or sorrow, is as impossible to man's animal nature as continual joy. Nano had found the relief of pure exhaustion, which would in time become perhaps more natural, and mistaking it for the real article, congratulated he denly overcoming conscience, and began her preparations for enjoying to the ut-most that wealth which she had so deeply sinned to save to herself. Her thoughts naturally turned to Olivia at the outset—
her ideal of the beautiful and true in

woman, and now become almost divine to her humiliated mind. Her friend had not called since—well, she could not remem-ber the exact date, but it did not matter. Not matter? Stop! Was not Olivia in the hall that day when she came rushing

like a madwoman from her father's presence? And Olivia, she recollected, had held out her arms, her pretty face all cast down with a friend's sorrow, and she had paid no attention to the offered sympathy. Was there any connection between that scene and Olivia's prolonged absence? Was there any connection between that scene and Olivia's prolonged absence? Could she have any suspicion as to the true state of affairs with regard to McDonell? Her heart stood still. The only creature in the world that loved her to know of her guiltiness! Oh! it could not be; and her breath came in gasps, and she found herself suddenly brought back again to a consciousness of crime and of life in its present altered circumstances. "If she knows," was her murmured

"If she knows," was her murmured comment on this painful suspicion, "that all is over between us. I can lay that dream of love, and friendship, and sister-head scide for ever

dream of love, and friendship, and sister-hood aside for ever."

Then she tried to persuade herself that, with her wealth and power and personal qualities, she did not stand in need of the friendship of the Fullertons, that she was not dependent on any human creature for comfort or happiness; and she despised herself for the pangs which troubled her at the mere thought of losing Olivia. Pride was the lady's stumbling block to faith and salvation. She felt out would not know the emptiness of her own utterances, and spoke them aloud, and tried to feel as if the great master of trans-cendentalism had himself spoken them.

That day, the sixth day from her father's departure, Sir Stanley Dashington sent up his card. "Urgent" was marked on it, and she went down to the drawing-room at once to meet him, arrayed in a half mourning costume, her lips and cheeks faintly touched with lips and cheeks faintly touched with rouge to hide the evidences of long suffer-

ing.
"I am delighted to see you, Sir Stanley," said she, with an assumed lightness of tone and manner "Do you know, you are the first of my friends to call on me

since my late misfortune."
"I am glad to have the honor," replied the baronet, "and I assure you I was sorry to hear of that calamity to which It is a pleasure to see that you bear it with proper resignation. Will you pardon me if I say that I have another burden to lay upon your shoulders, and if I ask you to use your womanly instinct and influence in a case interesting to your-

self and to me doubly interesting?"
"Olivia?" said the lady, with quick comprehension and a change of color as rapid and marked as rouge would per-

mit.
"Olivia," the baronet answered "whose mysterious behavior during the past week has thrown her brother and me into con-sternation. What do you think of a natursternation. What do you think of a naturally lively young lady, given to pleasure, to visiting, shopping, gossiping, who retires suddenly from the world, receives no visits and makes none, remains obstinately condead within for much. enclosed within four walls, loses her appe tite and probably her sleep, grows in con-sequence pale, nervous, and hysterical, yet pretends all the time there is nothing wrong, and won't submit to cross-examination from her brother or friend?"

The symptoms were so much her own that, struck with the similarity, Nano remained silent long enough to collect her wits together and make a suitable re-

ply. "We must get the causes, of course," we must get the causes, of course," she said at last. "There must be reasons for so startling a change in the young lady. Perhaps, Sir Stanley, a good part of the remedy lies in your hands."

The baronet shook his head mourn-

fully. "Do you think, if it were, I would not

land. Nor did she consent. There were conditions, she said, and I must wait until circumstances in a certain case had decided one way or another. According to their going, so was mine to be. And the worst of it is, if I knew the circumstances I might give the favorable turn; but I

Again Nano was silent and disturbed. Could Olivia's distress be in any way connected with late events in her own house-hold? It was difficult to see where any connection would exist, yet her mind awakened to suspicion, was running after phantoms and hindered in its action by raws. She had forgotten the incident of

"I can suggest nothing, except that I go to her myself, and try to draw her from her seclusion and get her to confess the ason of this masquerading. In her case

can call it by no other name."
"Your plan is excellent, and the very one we wish to propose," said Sir Stanley. "In the doing of it I beg of you not to

forget me."
"You have deserved too well of me to be forgotten.

be forgotten."

"Accept my thanks; and when may we look for you? We are anxious that an end be put to this matter speedily."

"Ah! do not look npon my success as certain. I may fail more ignominiously." than you. I shall go within two days."
"How can we ever thank you enough! Let me beg pardon for intruding upon you at such a time."

You have done me a favor rather. I shall expect to see you soon again. Good

morning."

They parted with very different sentiments regarding the gentle girl whose conduct occasioned them so much alarm. From the night of the carnival Olivia had ot ventured to walk abroad. The doctor' oison had already worked through the poison had already worked through the circles of the city, and as a consequence callers dropped off one by one, invitations dwindled down to nothing, and bows were so cool and cuts direct so numerous that she gave up her walks altogether in fear meeting any of her acquaintances. Her brother was so wrapped up in his pro fession as rarely to enter society, and she thanked Heaven for that, he was so quick to discover any change in the countenance of Dame Society. It was natural that the strain on her feelings should in a short strain on her feelings should in a short time have an effect on her outward appearance. When she grew pale and heavy-eyed her brother wondered, commanded, lived on, and of one shady spot in partic-lived and if ever a man was thunderstruck and

scolded. When he saw her appetite failing, and discovered that she walked of nights or sat up in her rooms till the morning hours, he was positively furious; but neither affection nor authority could move this obstinate maid, and she continued her downward and dissipating ued her downward and dissipating courses. He tried strategy, and failed

He suggested removal to a fairer clime and she refused to budge. In his despair, after consulting with the distracted Sir Stanley, he left the matter in the hands of Nano McDonell.
Olivia suffered still more under this

well-meant persecution. Her object was to discover of herself, as Mrs. Strachan to discover of herself, as Mrs. Strachan had directed, what papers or proofs her brother had of their legitimacy. If they were satisfactory the affair might be put in Harry's hands to be managed as he pleased, or Killany might be forced, through fear of an exposure, to retract his infamous slanders. If they were not, and none better could be obtained, Mrs. Strachan had no further advice to give. Her reticence was more suggestive than words. It meant social oblivion and disgrace for the Fullertons. The intentional slight which had been put upon Harry the night of the carnival, and which he, poor fellow! then misunderstood and after-wards forgot, delayed for a time her investigations. She was fearful of arousing vestigations. She was fearful of arousing his suspicions. He had suffered so much in his life that now, when Fortune seemed to smile on him, she dreaded any-thing occurring which might bring the care-worn lines into his handsome face

again.

If it were possible she was determined to right the affair herself; but until matters had assumed a more tranquil appearance she did not venture to approach him on so delicate a subject. Continual anxiety, in the meantime, had brought about the change in her appearance. The doubt, and dread, and suspense of her position were harder to bear than actual disgrace, and she could not control her feelings or conceal them so thoroughly as Nano Mc-Donell. And this elegant lady was another source of sorrow and anxiety for her tried heart. She did not exactly know what she feared. She was not sure of any thing, and she hardly dared whisper therself the awful suspicion which Nano wild words and actions on a certain sad day had raised in her mind. sion, of which her brother had been a member, had declared the merchant in-

sane. She had not spoken to Harry about it. He seemed to take the affair as an ordinarily sorrowful event, and neve the strange words of Mr. McDonell on that morning when in her presence he accused his daughter of being his enemy; the authoritative airs of Killany, and Nano's remark that the man was distaste-ful but useful; and lastly, Nano's demeanor and mysterious agony and self-accusation on the day of her father's departure for the asylum, were links in a chain of premises whose conclusion forced itself upon her irresistibly, horror-stricken as she was at the thought of such unfaith. fulness to her friend. That Nano, proud beautiful Nano, could be guilty of so heinous a crime was almost impossible! And yet—and yet! The racking doubts never left her day or night, and an overpowering disgust for the friend who had loved and cherished her for many years began to steal into her heart. The dream of a union between her and Harry, for-merly so pleasant and frequently indulged in, inspired her with the same feeling of revulsion. She wept over her unreason-ing haste in thus condemning her friend unheard.

The opportunity of speaking to Harry on the all-important topic came at last on the evening of that day on which Sir Stanley had called upon Nano. Harry and she were sitting in the drawing room, the doctor reading in high good-humor some magazine sketches, and she engaged with her sewing. Her thoughts were not on the reading, however, but on the conesult, Miss McDonell?"

"That she refused?—no."

"Oh! she did not refuse. I would have doctor had finished his article, and wa commenting on it, she said in her quietest and most ordinary tone of voice :

"You never told me about that commis sion, Harry, of which you were a member, a week ago, in the case of Mr. McDonell."
"What was there to tell?" said
Harry in a bantering mood. You know the result. He went off to the asylum a few days later, and it was the

safest place for him, I should judge. "I know. But you never told me of your interview with him, and how he acted, and all those little particulars.

"You are after the gossip, I see. Well, I was greeted by the gentleman precisely as you would like to greet Killany. He never looked at me. When I began to speak a change came over his face. speak a change came over his face. He seemed like one struck with mortal fear, accused me of haunting him at night and of being in league with his daughter, and cried, 'Go, go'!' until I was forced to leave from a fear that he would injure himself by his excitement. Nothing was plainer than his madness, although he went off to prison with much dignity. His attacks may be only periodic. There

hope for him in that cas "Poor Nano!" sighed Olivia, much relieved, yet with doubt still tugging at her heart-strings. "To be so utterly slowe!"

"I know others that were left most utterly alone," said the doctor, with a shadow on his face, "and there wasn't so much as a drop of sympathy even given them. You never knew father, or mother,

or fortune, child. "Ah! but that fact makes my sorrow more easily borne," said this sweet diplomat, as if falling into a reverie. "How much I would give, though, to have a miniature of them, or a bit of writing, or ome other memento !"

"Our good, mysterious guardian," answered the doctor savagely, "took care to remove all evidences of who and what we were, and several other things of equal value, if my child's memory serves me

"Do you remember them, Harry, and indifference.

"Pretty well," he said musingly. "And you resemble our father mostly, for our mother was a dark-haired, sweet-eyed woman, very gentle, and loving, and commanding. She died very soon after

ular where I took you every day and cried quietly over my dead mother and dying father. It amused you a two year-old, so much that you forgot your own sorrow and vigorous yellings, and put up your pretty baby-hands to catch the tears and smooth and pet my wrinkled countenance. Boy-like I laughed a minute later. Then a friend or relative came along, whom my father was very glad to see. He arranged matters, took all the papers and valuables, placed us a few hundred miles apart, and made himself invisible and unapproachable till this day. I ible and unapproachable till this day. I

would like to meet him."

"Do you think he got anything of

"Do you think he got anything of value, Harry? Do you think there was anything of value to take?"
"If feel quite certain of it, and our quardian's manner since is conclusive. Why was he afraid to come forward as an honest man and claim his friend's chil-dren, whom he had voluntarily taken it upon himself to support and educate? He has hidden like a thief. He gave us a good education out of funds that were not his own, I'll be bound, since it is unfair to suspect him of so much generosity. Then he sent us adrift. He concealed his name and residence, and was careful to keep all avenues to discovery closed. We are not of noble birth, nor the victims of a roman tic episode, nor likely to trouble him for what was not owing to us from justice. Why, then, did he remain unknown, except through fear that we might make it hot for him hereafter? He took away all hopes of proving our own position to the world as the children of a Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, who came from a southern country where they had been married, and died in New York. Olivia, we are not

even sure of our names."

The color was not deep in her cheeks at any time during these past few days, but it fled altogether at this crushing an-nouncement. In vain she bent lower over her work to conceal the tell-tale en pression of utter despair, and the pain that looked from her eyes. The doctor saw it, and though excited in his grave way, mistook the cause of her emotion.

"There, I have frightened you," he said, with a sigh of relief, thank of well the said.

with a sigh of relief, "and worked myself up to enthusiasm. But the consequences of our guardian's doings are not serious, and never will be. We shall get along quite as well, perhaps, as if burdened by exhaustive particulars with regard to our family. Perhaps our name was Sykes, or Wiggins, or Trigginbotham, or some other hideous combination of Anglo-Saxon roots, and our relatives might have been the veriest rascals that ever trod the earth. There is consolation to be derived from so frightful a negation as having no family.

She could not laugh at his absurd remarks. They had too much sorrowful meaning for her, lightly as they were uttered; but having recovered somewhat of her color and confidence, she asked:
"But if our good name were ever called

in question, Harry ? Suppose an instance which they would be required to prove our legitimacy, and our relationship to those we call father and mother? If we were unable to do so would not the con-sequence then be frightful?"

"That is a different matter, and 1 have ccasionally thought of it as a possibility. have thought, too, of searching up the ecords, but want of time and want of money are great obstacles. And the search might prove fruitless. There was a neighbor in New York who attended on our father and mother in their last mo-ments, and she might know many useful things. But is she alive or dead? Proving our right to the name we carry would be a difficult but not impossible matter. I even doubt if we could do it at all, un-

ess under very favorable circumstances. This was the judge's sentence. She said nothing, and an icy feeling seemed crowding around her heart as if to shut off from it all warmth and joy for ever. There was, then, no answer for Killany's slanders, and before long Harry would learn the full force of the calumny that had befallen them. The love which she had cherished in her bosom for the bright, bold Irish baronet had become a thorn rankle there; and as for her brother, he need never turn his thoughts again to the woman who had won his heart. The doctor silence or expression. Her pallor leepening with every moment. Only the glow of the firelight and the shadow in which she partly sat availed to hide he

mortal agony from his eyes.
"Ah! these troubles," he said at last, "are only visionary. They are nothing compared to those which have passed or to those which are, and we can lay them until they present themselves Olivia, I want your advice. My greatest trouble at present is that I am nopelessly in love."

"Have I not known that since the night on which I discovered the photograph you carried next your heart? If she

knew that!"
"If she did," sighed he, "and appreciated it rightly, what a happy man this city would hold! I have hope."
"Of course. What lover has not, even where the differences are more telling? Income of the lover, two thousand; income of the lady thirty thousand a year.

come of the lady thirty thousand a year According to reason, what are

"Two out of thirty," he answered, "and that is very good." "I have not compared your qualities with hers yet. Put them side by side and

what are your chances then?
"Zero," he said humbly. "How you do pour on the cold water, Olivia!" "It is best for you to know the worst before you feel it. I would not discour-age you in your efforts, but do not be

hasty. And now, if you will excuse, I will retire to bed. The clock is striking ten.' She had risen with averted face, put away her work, and tottered as far as door, in hopes to escape without being observed.

"What a hurry you are in, when I wish to talk of the lady of my heart! Are you afraid that I shall make odious comparisons! What are you more than I that a baronet should stoop to honor you with a title and a rent-roll? Why could

"The comparison does not exist." said she, opening the door. "I shall never marry Sir Stanley Dashington."

completely overwhelmed it was Doctor Henry Fallerton.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### THE MARQUIS OF BUTE ON ST. MUNGO.

The Marquis of Bute delivered a most interesting lecture recently in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Caledonian Catholic Association, on St. Kentigern (Mungo). The Archbishop presided, and on the platform were Principal Caird, Professors Sir Wm. Thomson, James Thomson, Wm. Jack, R. Grant, Mr. Smith Sligo, of Ingigue, Mr. Brand, and alacon Sligo, of Inzievar, Mr. Brand, and number of the Catholic clergy of the city

and neighborhood.

The Marquis of Bute was received with loud applause. He began his lecture by stating that the principal authority upon the life of St. Kentigern was Joseelin, Abbot of Furness, in Lancashire. His work was composed nearly six hundred years after the death of the saint, but was years after the death of the saint, but was founded, the noble lord showed, on much more ancient materials. The beginning of the life of Kentigern was surrounded with a mass of historical difficulties, but it might be taken that he was born about the year 506. Christianity which had been previously introduced into Britain, had by that time fallen into a state of great corruption and decay. Though the son of Thanew, daughter of Liew, Prince of Lothian Kentigern entered the world in circumstances of the utmost wretchedness. The place of his birth was Dysart, on the south coast of Fifeshire. He was brought up by a holy man named Servanus, who taught him along with other boys destined for the service of the Church. He came to Glasgow while very young, and after residing there for some time was chosen Bishop. Kentigern was time was chosen Bishop. Kentigern was the name by which he was always known in the works of serious writers and in the service books of the Church, but the lecturer expressed a doubt whether it was his baptismal name—St. Mungo was con-fessedly a nickname, the derivation of which was greatly disputed among Celtic

the following curious description was quoted: "Holy Kentigern in bodily shape s said to have been of middle height, but rather tall than short. It is said also that he was very strong, and as if no labor either of body or mind could wear him out. He was comely and beautifully made. His look was full of graciousness and inspiring reverence, and a certain winning expression in the eyes and face drew to him a feeling of affection from all that looked upon him. His countenance also bore outward witness to sweetness which he enjoyed and reflected upon them that saw him the spiritual joy and gladness wherein the Lord made him nich. He wore very rough haireroun nex-his body, and over that a garment made of goats' skins, then a tight cowl like a fisherman's. Over all he was clad in an alb and always wore a stole around his neck. His pastoral staff was not curled round, gilded and be jeweled, as we see them now-a-days, but of plain wood and merely carried in his hand a manual, ever ready to exercise his ministry when need or reason demanded." The com-munity in which he lived was also described and some reference was made to the habit of life of the saint, to his daily ablu-

Of the personal appearance of the saint

some said were made by way of penance.

The principal episode in the life of Kentigern—his exile from Glasglow to Wales-was next noticed. He was followed from the north by a body of disciples, and founded for them a monastery at the confluence of the Elwy, called Lian-elwy, or the sanctuary upon Elwy. The foundation of this monastery might be regarded as that of the see of St. Asaph, so called from one of the disciples whom Kentigern trained in it. In this connection Lord Bute called attention to the difference communistic system, was found very little trace of territorial jurisdiction, and conse cration among them seemed in its social aspect to have been more analogous to what the taking of a degree of D would be among us. Among the British, on the contrary, saturated with the precise division of Roman territory, the Bishop rics seemed to have been from the earlies strictly territorial. remarkable instance of the ineradicable race of instinct that when towards the of the last century, in the great French Revolution, the popular or Celtic masses upset the dominant monkish or Teutonic race and institutions, they did exactly the same thing. The sojourn of Kentigern in Wales lasted some thirty years, and in the meantime the people of is former charge had fallen into and letters were sent to him by a Christian prince named Rhydderich, entreating him to return. The saint was now approaching old age, and it cost him a struggle to lng old age, and it cost him a struggle to
leave Lianclwy, where he had hoped to
pass his last days and die in peace.

The lecturer then quoted from Joseelin
the passage describing how, while
Kentigern "was instant in prayer and

consulting the Lord upon this thing," the angel of the Lord stood by him and said, "Go back unto Glasgow unto thine own Church, and there thou shalt be for a great nation, and the Lord will make thee to increase among this people. Thou shalt gain unto the Lord an holy nation, and a possession of the people that cannot be numbered, and from Him thou shalt receive an everlasting crown." Kentigern accordingly proceeded northwards with a large body of followers, and was met by the king, Rhydderich Hael, in the southern part of his dominions. He arrived with words of healing and blessing, and established for a while his dwelling at Hoddam some sixteen miles from Dumfries. He recommenced the old work, the purification of the corrupt Christianity and the combating with the idolatry, which is now expressly stated to have included the worhip of Odin derived by the Britons from the English. But the sphere of his love was not confined to the Britons. He strove also to renew the work of Ninian not Miss McDonell stoop to the poor among the picts of Galloway and to spread the Gospel in the southern parts of Alban.

It was about this time that there came to him Constantine, once a chief in Cornwall, and the object of a terrible denunciation by Gildas, but whose turning to the Lord is noted by the Irish annals in

Minerva. Under Kentigern's directions he settled at Govan, where he became head of a monastery, and ultimately died a martyr in Cantire. From Hoddam Kentigern returned to Glasgow and there re-established his See. The king is said to have invested him with a certain amount of secular jurisdiction throughout his dominions, and it is to this ircumhis dominions, and it is to this ircumstance that Jocelin attributes the name or title Kentigern—i. e., Clanntighearn, Head Lord, represented in Welsh by Cathares or Cyndeyrn Gurthys, Head Lord of Glasgow. At sometime, probably be-fore 593 when Columba perceived the approach of death, then four years distant, be came to Glasgow to see Kentigern. approach of death, then four years distant, he came to Glasgow to see Kentigern. Kentigern and Columba exchanged staves "for a pledge and token of their mutal love in Christ," and it was mentioned that that which Columba gave to Kentigern was long kept at Ripon. The end of Kentigern's dying life was now at hand. He had completed a work during its long nad completed a work during its long course which was only less remarkable than the extraordinary exaltation of his personal character which had enabled him to perform it, but which perform it, but which would have remained the same even if circumstances, including probably his royal blood, had not set his light upon a candlestick. He was the restorer, albeit if not the first apostle, of Christianity through a region which stretched from Clwyd to Clyde, from Mid Wales to Dumbarstonshire, the founder of the Sees of St. Asaph and of Glasgow. the Sees of St. Asaph and of Glasgow. And of Glasgow he may more than any other man be regarded as the founder of the city which bears for her arms his image and the memorials of his half volume, half legendary history, and for the notto the echo of what would have been his prayer—that her flourishing may be with the preaching of the Word of God. His age at death was probably about ninety-five. He was buried in his Pontifical vestments (his ordinary clothes being kept as relies) on the right side of being kept as relics) on the right side of the altar, and as far as Lord Bute had heard, his body had never been disturbed

though the spot had been made the centre of the crypt of the cathedral. On the motion of the Archbishop, a ordial vote of thanks was passed to the Marquis of Bute for his lecture; and a similar compliment to the Archbishop for presiding brought the proceedings to a

#### A WHITENED SEPULCHRE.

#### A Yankee Ex-Priest's Whisky Guzzling, Love-Making and Blasphemy.

Meaford Mirror

More than one good Protestant stood ghast on catching sight of the placard an-ouncing "Father O'Connor's" lecture in Meaford on Monday night. It reeked of blasphemy, and many Protestants deprecated the coarseness which assailed the tenets deemed sacred by our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Fortunately true religion cannot be hurt by the advocacy of such characters; it may further it by showing the strong contrast to the more excellent way. We do not wish to linger on the subject, which, to us, is an unsavory one, but we simply give the fellow-ing from the Tara Leader, believing it to be our duty to assist in ridding the country of such nuisances by exposure through the press. The Tara Leader says:

Father O'Connor, ex-Catholic priest, of Elpaso, Illinois, delivered what he was pleased to term a lecture in McCloskie's hall, on Tuesday evening, on "Why I be came a priest and why I ceased to be one." The price of admission was placed at ten cents, and at the hour mentioned for the lecture to commence, a large crowd as-sembled in the hall, including about two ozen ladies. The priestly lecturer arrived in the village the evening previous, and during Tuesday forenoon he managed to get pretty badiy "paralyzed" with good whiskey; and notwithstanding frequent doses of salt and water, when the hour in the position of the Episcopate among the British, as opposed to the Gaelic Celts.

Among the latter, with their tribal or He made a brave start, however, but in a very short time he forgot himself, and commenced to use language totally unfit for the public platform, and many of both sexes left the hall, feeling pretty badly sold—in fact the whole business from beginning to end was a sell of the worst kind, and dipping the orator in the river would have afforded pleasure to many of our villagers. The ex-priest's operations did not end here, though. On the stage frem Owen Sound to this village, he made the acquaintance of a Miss., of Mea-ford, and a strong attachment seems to have sprung up between them at once. He proposed marriage and was accepted. On Tuesday afternoon O'Connor applied to Mr. Robertson for a marriage license, which that gentleman refused to grant, as the lady's friends in the village were strongly opposed to the union of the pair. They were determined to accomplish their purpose at any cost, and on Wednesday morning they proceeded together to Invermay, where we believe they procured a license, Mr. Neeland being ignorant of the circumstances of the case. They next appealed to Rev. Mr. Cooper, but that gentleman firmly refused to perform the marriage ceremony, and succeeded in con-vincing the lady of the folly of her conduct. At the earnest solicitations of the pastor, she finally consented to postpone the marriage for one week, and thus the mat-

ter rests.
[Since the above was in type, we have eceived private advice to the the issuer of marriage licenses has cancelled the license issued, as it was got from him through misrepresentation.—Ed. Note.

Never be Haughty.—A humming-bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendshp. "I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me and called me a drolling dolt." "Impossible!" exclaimed the humming bird. "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now" said the other: "but when beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the other; "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar. So let me give you a piece of advice: Never insult the humble, as they may some day become your superiors.'

Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed breaks up colds and fevers, cures neuralgia and rheumatism, and is the best liniment for sprains and bruises. 50 cents. By druggists.

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#### WANT OF CONSIDERATION.

#### Ignorance of some Catholics on Matters Pertaining to their Religion.

This prudence is certainly a very great boon to the possessor of it, and all the more so, because the people of this class generally live in quiet with all about them. This gives to them an advantage over the rest of their neighbors, who are, more or less hot-headed, hence fall often into squabbles.

Prudence follows the footsteps of consideration. The one flows naturally from the other. The considerate soul is full of the other. The considerate soul is full of charity. It does not stop its flow of thought for the purpose of picking flaws in the conduct of others. If it weighs the actions of others, it is not to find fault with them, but to discover the principle from which such acts flow, to avoid them if they prove to be in discord with the principles of faith. We are bound to avoid the occasions of sin. Separation avoid the occasions of sin. Sometimes false principles are announced by persons who are not scrupulous as to the means they use to attain an end. It is right and just to oppose such schemers with the true light of faith. They must be unmasked and made to confess their dishonest purpose, or be shown to the world in the character of defamers of truth and justice. The considerate soul will do such work with most telling success, and yet without fear of offending those minds not in the fight, but yet those minds not in the night, but yet opposed to us for this reason; they never heard Catholicity explained, and take good care to avoid any opportunity of being instructed. When people give children medicine, it is generally mixed with something pleasing to the appetite.

Now the truths and practices of the

Catholic Church come often to those not of our faith, just in this very manner, viz., mixed with something they like. They are acquainted with, or become acquainted with some one, or many, and these are Catholics. They are intimate, and their lives are brought into pretty close relation-ship. Something occurs, and the advice ship. Something occurs, and the advice of the Catholic is sought. If practical Catholics are the associates of such persons, the answer given is dictated by charity. It will be just the advice that one practical Catholic will give to another. He cannot take from his acts the light of the faith that is in him. Now, in such cases, we know that the person asking always receives the instruction required according to the personal ability and knowledge of the person questioned. Take nine Catholics out of every ten and you will find them unable, if asked about things pertaining to the practices of our holy re ligion, to give an explanation of little things, or practices that are considered simple to such a degree that they are known e fact of the matter is, if they will consider those things and ask themselves the reason of them, a blank space will open up before their minds. space will open up They have forgotten the instruction of the 'ys of their youth, and no wonder the nowledge of these beautiful little Catho-

practices are permitted to fade from tueir memory. Persons not of our faith are quick to notice the least hesitancy in answering questions about these things. They have often heard them laughed at by friends of their own way of thinking, yet they were not altogether satisfied that these things are foolish, if they do appear so to the untaught or unfaithful soul. They ask you Oatholies, "What is the meaning of your making the sign of the cross over yourself?" Now if you are able to give a satisfactory answer to the question—and you can—a light ray of faith may glimmer on the pathway of life, which will have at some time its mid-day light and heat to oring the questioner to embrace the light that now shines in darkness to him

For want of consideration, also, how loner's Christian Instructed," and kindred works can be had at almost any book store for about twenty-five cents. Catholics don't think of these things, or if they do think of them it is only to make us em for their personal benefit. Catholics would only be able to give to those who ask them an explanation of these things, much good would come of it. Some of our practises are ridiculous, for the simple reason that they are not understood. Persons not of our faith have no idea of the benefit you derive from the use of these things. Tell them what faith you place in them, and they see nothing in them savoring of the ridicule sometimes attached to them by the ignorant and malicious. In plain words, Catholics do not keep themselves as well posted as they should, especially concerning things that are generally esteemed of little importance. Charity would destroy many an ignorant mind and open the well-disposed to see and embrace the truth of God.

These people are ignorant, and hence inconsiderate. How is it with you? You is it with you? You say, "I forgot those things; I believe in the practice of them." But just consider a moment. If you would keep the knowledge of even your little catechism fresh in your minds, you will be able to answer in your minds, you will be able to answer any question that may be put to you. Consideration on your part will destroy the inconsiderate folly of those who hurl the shafts of ridicule at our holy religion from

Be considerate. You find fault with the ignorance of your non-Catholic neighbor because you think it culpable. When he casts a slur at some Catholic practice, stop him with the kind explanation of that practice, and you will soon see some change in disposition. Be charitable, and come to his aid with the knowledge that you acquired before you were permitted to make your "First Communion." If he inconsiderate on his part because of his supine ignorance, what is the matter with you, or how does the case stand with you in regard to the culpable inconsiderateness on your part?-S. S. M. in Catholic Col-

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do. troubles Hop Bitters will surely and last-

## HOW ONE ACT OF CHARITY MADE | PERE HYACINTHE AND HIS FINAN. | FATHER BURKE ON GOOD FRIDAY.

In one's journey through life, we are often suddenly brought to a realization of the inscrutable workings of Divine Providence, made manifest to us by practical evidence. We see, in the actions of men and women with whom we come in contact in our every day life, instances of the have transpired, and are transpiring, under our observation. Dur-ing the late war, while we were enjoying the luxuries of Andersonville prison, a Mr. Major, who had been a soldier in Col. Morgan's 2nd Confederate Kentucky Cavalry, was a Federal prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Chicago. After several ineffectual attempts he finally made good his escape from the prison pen. Coming into the heart of the city at night, in mid-winter, scantily clad and in the enemy's country, without money, and thousands of miles from the friends who would willingly furnish him with everything requisitfor making him comfortable, the young Southerner had about made up his mind he had obtained liberty from the prison pen to seek death by exposure, when he came in contact with a man whose very countenance was a good index to his character, and which instantly satisfied the escaped Confederate that here was a man in this cold Northern city whose hand was not turned against his fellow-man, no matter what his nationality, creed, color or present condition of servitude. This good Samaritan was a Dr. Dillon, who was a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and who is still residing in Blessed with an abundance of spiritual and temporal blessings, this good man welcomed him to his home, and extended to the young Confederate the full hospitality of his house, as much as if he had been his own son. When Mr. Major had drawn on his father (a Kentucky gentleman) for the necessary funds to en-able him to return to his home in Ken-tucky, he proposed paying Mr. Dillon for his kind hospitality, but that gentleman told him he was already re-imbersed a hundred per cent. on the dollar for all he had done for him. This surprised our Kentucky friend (who was of Presbyterian stock), and when Mr. Dillon informed him that it was not for him nor for the cause he represented, for if it were a federal soldier, or even a negro he had met in distress, his hospitality would have been extended to either of them as it had been to him, not on account of cause, creed nationality or color, but simply a

for the greater honor and glory of God. Here was true charity demonstrated by theory and practise without a flourish of trumpets, but given with the right hand without the left knowing anything there-

Young Major returned home, and At the close of the war, after mature investigation and meditation, he was re-ceived into the Catholic Church. He studied theology, received Holy Orders, and was the means afterwards of converting his father, mother, and brothers to the faith. He is now one of the most zealous and enterprising priests of the diocese of Peoria, and is located at Seneca, Illinois. Thus was the conversion of Father Major, and afterward his kindred, effectually brought about by one man doing a Christian act for the honor and glory of God.— Chicago Emerald.

#### "Wouldn't Have No Sins Pardoned in her House."

A correspondent, who is a convert to our holy faith, sends to the Western Home Journal the following account of a visit made to Hartford, Conn., by a young priest more than half a century ago: "Recalling to mind one of the many amusing incidents which happened to me

my friends, the priest and myself, at the time of its occurrence in 1819.
"A young Jesuit priest, a relative of Bp. Fenwick, of Boston, was sent by the Bishop of Hartford, bearing a letter of introduction to me. The priest intended to visit a number of Catholic families, residing at that time in Enfield, a small place 20 miles north of Hartford, where a number of men were employed in dig-ging a canal which was destined to extend

as far as Long Island Sound.
"The majority of those engaged on the work were Catholies, and as the priest was anxious to begin his labors among them at once, I drove him to an inn just on the borders of Enfield, in which I secured a room for a day and he immedi-I secured a room for a day, and he immediately began preparations for opening a mission. I then went to inform the men of the arrival of the good father, and upon my return found a large number of them already assembled at the inn. The landlady, poor soul, was terribly excited over the matter; and coming forward to me, she asked: you the priest?' to which I replied, 'I am not!' 'Where is he then?' she said. "' 'Where is he then?' she said.
he is yonder!' said I. She immediately went up to him and told him that he should leave her place at once, as she wouldn't have no sins pardoned in her house.' The priest withdrew, and the mission was opened at Enfield; one of the contractors having kindly furnished him with a room, while the canal men set to work to prepare a suitable place in which to say Mass. After Mass the priest explained the ceremonies which they had just witnessed, to the satisfaction of his not a few of whom were non-Catholics and were present for the first time at a Catholic

#### Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore Consumption is use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MED-

## CIAL GALLICAN SOCIETY.

Says the London Universe, March 30 Pere Hyacinthe is probably almost forgotten in this country as well as in his own. Determined, however, not to sink into oblivion without a strong effort to gain at least a share of his former notoriety, the ex-Carmelite has founded a new organization. On Saturday he announced in his miserable little locale near the church and assure him sufficient funds to proceed with the evangelization of France. Through his wife, Madam Loyson, a divorced Columbian, he hopes to enlist the support of wealthy Americans. The contemplated Financial Gallican Society is already a laughing stock of the Boulevar-diers, who irreverently designate the virtuous Pere's speculation as a religion en actions. The "Gallican Church" is quite actions. The "Gallican Church" is quite clearly on its last legs, and its final extinction is likely to be accelerated by this absurdest effort of its wretched pontiff. The sources of income upon which it mainly depended for support, the bank shares of the enemies of Catholicity and of arcient spinetes are followed: of ancient spinsters, are failing. Already the society has received a weakening snub. Knowing that a religious edifice in the Rue St. Honore had to be vacated by the Polish priest, consequent on the expulsion of the Orders, the disgraced eleric had the cool effective to the cool effective that the coo cleric had the cool effrontery to demand the church from the Paris Municipal Council for the exercise of his "devotions." The Corporation at once refused to give him the building on any condition. The best comment that could be made upon the The best proposed society is contained in Pere Hyacinth's appeal. He requests not only "intelligent Protestants" "intelligent Protestants" to aid inin, our urges on all freethinkers to buy up shares which, he points out, they can sell in a few years at ten times their present value. Criticism would be lost upon such an enterprising religious movement.

#### The Archbishop of Cashel Denounces Outrages.

spoke with much warmth. He warned the Irish people that such outrages turned against them and their cause the sympathies of all civilized nations, and robbed her poverty. Oh, the mother in whose Ireland of her most powerful ally—the public opinion of the world. He knew, to untrue, much that was exaggerated in the newspaper reports. Still the fact mained that within the last few weeks not, he thanked God, in his own Tipperary, but in other parts of the country— the name of Ireland had been stained and the cause weakened by horrible outrages on defenceless men and women and on dumb animals. Irishmen were not cowards. They would meet a foe face to face, on equal terms, in open day; not under cover of the night, with faces concealed, fully armed, while their follows the fall was a victims were unsuspecting and unarmed. Men who defend a righteous cause seek the light, not the darkness-fight by day, not by night; they feel the justice of the brave; they are just, and fear not. Such had been the cause and such the action to which he had given his support and blessing. But he would tell them that if other counsels prevailed—if the people of Ireland (he was supe they would not be action to die? It was a solitary hill just outside the walls of Jerusalem, and it was the place where slaves and criminals was the place where slaves and criminals was the place where slaves and criminals. ountenanced or condoned these outrages, attacks on men and beasts—he would at many souls are left in the darkness of error! Catholics have books of instruction explaining these very things. One would think, perhaps, the cost of them is beyond their reach. It is not so. "Chalof Ireland and her cause.

#### Dread of Indolence.

St. Stephen teaches us never to let the devil find us one moment unemployed. How many of our past sins began in the

weariness of an idle hour.

"If the poverty of the place compels the brethren to gather their harvest themselves, let not that grieve them; for their place is the brether will be trailed to the second of the seco they will be truly monks if they live by the labor of their hands, like our Father and the Apostles. Indolence is the and the Apostles. Indolence is the enemy of the soul."—Rule of St. Bene-

on the feast of the Assumption, angels brought him tidings of the humble lay Brother who in a lonely farm was re-Brother who in a lonely farm was re-peating the Ave Maria with extraordinary devotion.

"The slothful hand hath wrought poverty, but the hand of the industrious getteth riches."—(Prov. x, 4.)

#### A Buddhist Convert.

Allagehawatte Amomanhuna Unanse has been received into the Catholic Church at Morawatta, a few miles from Colombo. He was a Buddhist priest. On being baptized and received into the Church he took the name of Clement Felix. He is an accomplished scholar, and intends to write a book setting forth the fallacies of the Buddhist religion.

#### Burns and Scalds.

Are promptly cured as well as all flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, callous lumps, soreness, pain, inflammation and all painful diseases; by the great Rheumatic Remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

One of the largest congregations that was ever gathered within the walls of St Savi-our's Church, Dominick Street, Dublin, crowded that edifice on Good Friday evening to bear the Passion Sermon preached by the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P. The central aisle was packed from the altar to the door with the people unable to find seats; even on the altar itself the congregation was so thickly gathered as to leav Odeno, Paris, that he had established a nucleus of a Financial Gallican Society, whose object is to build him a suitable conveniently crowded. Father Burke having described in vivid and moving language the betrayal of our Lord, His appearance before Caiphas, Pilate, and Herod, the scourging at the pillar, and the crowning of thorns, proceeded: And now upon the shoulders of the poor crushed, bleeding victim of our sins they placed the heavy cases. placed the heavy cross. Jesus rises up His hands, for the time released from their bonds, and takes the cross lovingly, and tries to move on His first step towards the bill where he is the size. He hill where he is to die. He tries to move but the heavy cross presses upon Him. Oh, upon the cross was laid the awful weight of the Son of Man and the awin weight of the Son of Man and the anger of God. What wonder that the poor bleeding and exhausted Saviour, when He tried to move under its terrible weight reeled and fell heavily to the ground? Three times He fell in His efforts to drag that terrible cross to Calvary. Three times He fell, and the executioners themselves and the guards said, "He cannot do it; it is too much for him." And they take Simon of Cyrene, a strong man, who was passing, and they compelled him to take up the cross, and, laborious effort, the strong, hale man carried it after the Saviour. Now the procession moves on, THE WILD HUBBUB OF THE CROWD is heard—cries, blasphemies, urging the Roman guard to hurry on—for they are afraid their victim will die on the road. Jesus moves on, and now the rugged side.

Jesus moves on, and now the rugged side of Calvary is in view, and He has come along the Via Dolorosa from Jerusalem. Oh, what cry is this that falls upon His ear? Oh, what lamentable sound is this, the sob of a woman's breaking heart that Archbishop Croke paid a visit the other day to his old parish of Doneraile, and while there addressed a mass meeting of the people, who had assembled to welcome him. In the course of his speech, he referred to the state of the country and to recent attacks on men and animals, and spoke with much warmth. He warmed day are the mother than the country tand to recent attacks on men and animals, and spoke with much warmth. He warmed day are child Legus—the mother to whose life her poverty. Oh, the mother in whose warm heart all the maternal love that ever prompted a daughter of Adam to sacrifice was collected in her child. She sees Him now so disfigured, so faint. She watches the fact re- Him as with tottering steps He goes along.

She sees
THE HORRIBLE CROSS RAISED UP by the strong man who bore it, the cross that is to bear her own Divine Child. She sees the blood upon His face; she forward, forward to Calvary." The woman with a broken heart follows, and the Lord Jesus is not allowed to speak to His mother the word of comfort that He had given to the other pious women who to death; and in the very place stench was horrible, for the place was de-filed and polluted. There it was they laid down the cross upon the ground. The Roman soldiers formed a ring around the crest of the hill and kept back the crowd. The Lord Jesus was brought into the centre of the ring, stripped of His garments that clung to the wounds that the sources had opened, short to them. the scourges had opened-clung to them so that in withdrawing these garments every wound is opened again, and again flows forth the precious blood. He is

commanded rudely, "LIE DOWN UPON THAT CROSS."

and the Apostles. Indolence is the enemy of the soul."—Rule of St. Benedict.

In the Cistercian abbeys nothing was allowed to interfere with allotted portions of manual labor. The priest, on finishing Mass, exchanged his chasuble and stole for the pickaxe and spade. St. Bernard broke off one of his sermons on the Canticles because the monks must go to work. The choir-monks cultivated the lands near the church, and the lay the lands near the church and the lay the stretches Himself upon the cross, puts out His hands and feet, and these cruel men, with great spikes and with heavy hammers, drive the nails through His sacred feet—drive the long merciless nails that pierced reluctantly and slowly through the bard wood of the efforts of men with the united the cross, puts out His hands and these cruel men, with great spikes and with heavy hammers, drive the nails these cruel men, with great spikes and with heavy hammers, drive the nails with heavy hammers, drive the nails with heavy hammers, drive the nails and through His sacred feet—drive the long merciless nails that pierced reluctantly and slowly through the sacred feet—drive the nails and through His sacr lands near the church, and the lay there the distant farms. When the brothers the distant farms. When the bell rang for the Office, the latter knelt down in the fields, and said such vocal prayers as they knew by heart. So acceptable to God was their lowly ser-vice that, as St. Bernard was preaching there, and then all men withdrew from Him who was crucified. There in midair, hanging by these three terrific nails, hanging out so that the strain of every nerve increases the agony into the breaking of His heart; there, for three hours, hung Jesus Christ, the Saviour of men Behold Him! Don't turn away your eyes; remember that, though it was the Roman soldiers and executioners that nailed Him to the cross, it was your sin and mine that placed Him there. We in our sinfulness have nailed our Blessed Saviour to the cross, and found no better treatment for the Son of God when He came to us than to put Him to this disgraceful and ignominious death. For three hours did He remain, and now the guards, relaxing somewhat their vigilance, permitted the people to come in and approach the foot of the cross. Scribes and Pharisees are Scribes and Pharisees are thus delighted that

THEY HAVE ALTOGETHER TRIUMPHED over their great enemy, and they come to the foot of the cross, and they look up into that Divine face and into those dying eyes, and they spit upon Him, and they say, "So you were able to save others, now save yourself. You were able to raise thing to say to Him this evening?

Say, "So you were able to save others, now save yourself. You were able to raise Lazarus from the grave, come down now from that cross, and we will believe in the self for you, who gave all He had; His false witness against thy neighbor."

you." There were two thieves crucified with Him, and even these poor dying wretches joined with the crowd in insulting wretches joined with the crowd in insuting the Saviour, until with one glance of His meek, Divine eyes, He converted one of them. The people came around him, "Ah, thou blasphemer; ah, thou deceiver, why didst thou seek to destroy us, and lead us astray?" At length there fell a lead us astray?" At length there is silence upon them all, a silence the terrible, and it came to pass thus. In the midst of their reviling of the dying Saviour, in the midst of their insults and blasphemies, suddenly the sun in heaven refused to shine any more upon the earth, and darkness like midnight fell upon the city. Men looked around in terror; it was just twelve o'clock in the day when the Lord was raised upon the cross; it was a bright spring day, and there is no light in the heavens, and the very stars that appear in the darkened firmament appear as if they were trembling at beholding so terrible a sight. Far away on the other side of Jerusalem THE CEDARS OF LEBANON BEND

the cedars of Lebanon Bend before a terrific storm that sprang up. Lebanon itself, and Olivet, groaned and reeled, those great great hills, and were broken by earthquake; the streets of Jerusalem were filled with crowds of people rushing from their houses; the earth was shaken beneath them; and graves around the sity opened, and their dead around the city opened, and their dead arose in all the terrors of death and walked silently through the city, confronting the livingand frightening them almost to death Now, who will revile?—now, who will insult the Lord God, who even in the hour of His weakness thus asserted Himself while He was dying upon the cross? Scribe and Pharisee and foolish rabble alike are silent. Then Mary and John approach, Magdalen comes and puts her arms around those feet that she loved so well to wash with her tears, and she is privileged once more to pour forth upon the feet of her Saviour the blessed tears of her repentance and love, for well she knows how large a share she, the sinful woman, had in the terrible work she now sees fulfilled. The Virgin comes, and puts up her cry of sympathy, of sorrow, and of commiseration to her child. But from the lips of the dying man comes the word, "Oh, mother, behold John; he is my friend; let him be thy son."

To John he said, "Oh, son, behold my mother; let her be thy mother; be all in

honour He was deprived of, reputation for sanctity He had lost. Everything he had in this world was gone but the mother that loved Him, and here He gave her to His dearest virgin friend, St. John. What remained to Him? That which He could not lose—His Father's love and His conso ling power, and so lifting up His dying eyes from all things on earth, He sought that consolation in heaven. My right over the cross, right over the head dying Saviour, there is a cloud blacker than the midnight darkness that fell upon the earth. Through that cloud He beholds mystically the face of His eternal Father inflamed with anger and with wrath, doing justice to the very last measure of justice. No consolation. The Lord Himself shuts out from Himself the sustaining and consoling power of His divinity, and now comes a dreadful cry from the cross—"God! my God! why hast Thou forsaken me?" Oh, my beloved behold Him. He is dying, deprived of all earthly help, of all heavenly comfort covered with wounds, loaded with the sins of man, every power of earth and hell raging against Him, and Heaven itself showering dewn the Father's wrath and justice upon Him-no consolation, no

all to each other." He said, "Leave me in my utter desolation to die."

FRIENDS HAD FLED FROM HIM.

QUIVERING IN THE AGONIES OF DEATH, ness, by the storm, by the carthquake. The people began to ask each other, "Perhaps, after all, we have committed an awful crime; perhaps after all, He is what He said He was, the Son of God. Oh, if so, we have poured out His blood, and His curse is nearly and the son of God. His curse is upon us, and we have taken His life." After three hours, the dying Saviour seems to rouse Himself for an instant, He raises His drooping head; He cries out, "Now my work is accomplished; all is finished in me." His head falls upon His become the sorl of these Chest. upon His bosom, the soul of Jesus Christ has gone forth, the angel of death has smitten Him, and the human race is saved and redeemed from sin and from death. The centurion who was in command of the soldiers had watched all this with an observant eye; he saw that the Saviour was dead, some strange impulse that he could not account for came upon him, he moved out from the dead figure of the Saviour. He put his great long lance in rest, with strong and practised hand he drove the lance right

THROUGH THE HEART OF THE DEAD MAN until its point almost came out at the other side, the great cross reeled and quivered under that terrible stroke, and the Roman soldier drew back his spear, the Roman soldier drew back his spear, and it was followed by a stream of purests water and of ruddy blood. The blood fell upon him, the film of infidelity fell from his eyes, he held in his right hand the lance dripping with the Saviour's blood, and he fell upon his knees and cried out, "Oh, Thou art the Son of God." The Jews heard the cry of the first convert to Christianity, and then they have vert to Christianity, and then they began, when too late, to beat their breasts and say, "Ah, we made a great mistake; we have crucified the Saviour; He was the Son of God," They went down from the have crucined the Saviour; He was the Son of God." They went down from the hillside making their brief acts of contrition, under the impression of the moment. And now, after another hour, ment. And now, after another hour, the body of the Lord, stiff in death, is reverently taken down by loving and faithful hands from that cross, and for the first time the Queen of Sorrows is allowed to embrace her child; but no responsive beat of His heart can re-echo her love, and all she can do is tenderly, carefully, to pluck from His brows those cruel thorns, and then with the tears of purest love and sorrow to wipe the Divine face.

Thus did the Son of God suffer and die forwards in Son of God suffer and die forwards. for your sins and mine. Have you any-

thing to say to Him this evening

body, His soul, His life, His reputation, His honour, His very divinity was sacrificed on this terrible hill of Calvary to prove to every Christian man how dearly the great Saviour Jesus loved us. Have you anything to say to Him to night in return ? Don't leave this church until you make one act of faith such as the Roman soldier made—"truly Thou art the Son of God." Ah, don't leave this church to-night until you have spoken to your dead Saviour, and said to Him, "I have crucified you by my sins; I never will lead you to that Calvary again. Oh, God, who didst die for me, let me dirather than crucify Thee by my sins again.

## THE BREAK-UP OF PROTESTANT-

Says the Boston Watchman, a Protestant journal: "To-day there are many so-called Christian pulpits in the land where men professing to be ministers of the Gospel, with the Bible before them, preach infidelity, if not as gross and outspoken, yet as rank as that uttered by Abner Kneeland, and if they do not scoff as he did, or as Ingersoll does, at the Word of God, they teach that it is largely made up of myths and fables, that it has made up of myths and fables, that it has no binding authority over us, that its good precepts come from Confucius and Buddha, and have no more authority than the productions of such good men. They outstrip Theodore Parker, who told us that four great religious teachers had appeared in the world's history, all excellent men, and doubtless others would appear who might excel them: Moses, Moham-med, Jesus Christ and Buddha.' Thousands of men and women listen to their teachings every Sabbath, and thus have their religious faith undermined, and their prospects for eternity ruined. More mischief, vastly more, is done by their preaching, to the religious faith and hopes ousands, than the writings of scores Tom Paines or Voltaires ever could

#### CARDINAL NEWMAN ON INFI-DELITY.

Cardinal Newman preached at High Mass at the Edgbaston Oratory on Sunday morning, and after referring to the state of the heathen, pointing out that they had no idea of a future life, he said Chris-tians had a different prospect before them. But there was also a great amount of in-fidelity in the land, and it seems now that some dreadful spiritual catastrophe was coming upon them. People who had lived in the world many years said they never knew a time such as this. They knew that in the course of twenty years there had been omens of what in fact were there had been omens of what in fact were predictions of the evils of infidelity which never were before. They did not know how far it might be God's will that the waters, as at the deluge, should rise, and many of them before they died, and many of them before they died, and many of the young generation that was coming on, would understand most vividly what the state of the heathen was—a state which, when it came on man, would almost lead him to self-destruction. There was something so awful in being abandoned by Almighty God, and the thought that He had hidden His face from them that when men came to that, until they got hardened and accustomed to it, the first feeling was that there was no hope, and nothing could do them any good. But when that day arrived true Christians would know the value of faith. The present state of things brought before them in the same way the fact that a great storm of infidelity and irreligion was at hand. They could not conceal from themselves the indignity which at this minute had come over the Holy Father at Rome. There hardly seemed a place in the whole of Europe where he could put his feat and it. convering in the agonies of death, and charged with a burning thirst, He says, "Sitio, I have a thirst," and the only relief and refreshment He gets is to have a sponge steeped in vinegar and gall rudely thrust into His dying mouth. And thus for three hours He hangs. The Roman soldiers, leaning upon their lances, guarding that cross, are frightened by the darkness by the steeper the says of the many troubles and trials which were coming; but still, as the clouds dispersed at God's will, so His will might be to listen to their prayers, and therefore to dissipate to their prayers, and therefore to dissipate the clouds which threatened them. In conclusion he exhorted them to pray that that the dangers which threatened them

#### WHAT PROTESTANT GIRLS THINK OF CONVENT SCHOOLS.

From Quiz, Philadelphia Society Paper. Take a child, born of Protestant parents of any sect of the Church, who has heard, as most children reared in the Protestant faith—especially of the Presbyterian Church, have heard, the objections and iniquities, so-called, of the Catholic Church, its teaching, its convents, its women— and after hearing this opinion of Catholicism, let that child be put at a school or academy, or a convent, taught by a sisterhood of the Catholic Church, for six will receive a great shock, or be shattered altogether, because it will become evident to her that the Catholic sisterhood, which she has heard are a community of weak foolish women, whose life is made up of unmeaning prayer and ridiculous ance, are, instead, a living, working example of what Protestantism aims to teach—faith and works, and a following of Christ as a model; she knows the dungeon stories are false, that the inmates of the convent are not unhappy, because in this country at least, no Catholic who does not prefer a sequestered life enters a convent, or if, after she has entered one, she finds that "she has mistaken her vocation," she informs her spiritual adviser, and returns to the world, and to her home trial of herself as a novice, who enters the convent, and stays perhaps a week, and then returns to her home because the life does not suit her—this girl can refute of her own knowledge, the stories of, ing and threats and deceit" told the sisterhood by good or bad in the sisterhood by good or bad intending bigots. And the "danger" to a child of Protestant faith is not only that it will sympathize with the slandered, and reject that part of its early teaching that is slander, but that it will reject all of the "faith of its fathers," because of the blame-worthy error that was so long allowed to flourish in it—to the utter disregard of one commandment-"Thou shalt not bear

#### The Catholic Mecord every Friday morning at 428 Ric

THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

ix months 1 00
Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely.

e me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London

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

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. St. Mary's, Hailiax, Nov. 7, 1981.

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

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1882.

The Hierarchy of Ontario and the Dublin Murder.

The following despatch was cabled yesterday, by Bishop Walsh, to the English Prime Minister, on behalf of the Catholic hierarchy of Ontario:

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier, London England.

In the name of the Catholic Bishops of Ontario, Canada, I express our abhorrence of the assassination of Secretary and Un der-Secretary for Ireland, as unchristian and un-Irish; our sympathy with their afflicted families, and our hope that the righteous cause of Ireland may not suffer by the atrocious crime. JOHN WALSE,

Bishop of London.

#### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

When the abandonment of their

unjustifiable and ineffective policy of coercion was first announced, it was everywhere felt that the Gladstone administration had achieved its greatest triumph. We had always looked upon it as painful and humiliating to all men of broad and liberal views that a government headed by a statesman with a record so distinguished and honorable, as viewed from the standpoint of true and solid popular progress, should have ever inaugurated such a policy. In common with most journals on this side of the Atlantic, and of all journals everywhere that spoke in the interests of Irish national security, we never failed to condemn its operation and predict its speedy collapse. That collapse came through a candid admission on the part of the government of utter inability to attain through its means the ends they had in view at the time of its adoption. A few days ago, when the reversal of the former policy of the government was announced, all was bright and promising in the political horizon of Ireland. Now the darkest clouds, summoned up by the loathsome demon of assassination, again lower over that unhappy country. The brutal murder of Lord Cavendish, who had, upon the resignation of Mr. Forster, accepted the chief secretaryship of Ireland, with the Under Secretary of State, is, we have no hesitation in saying, one of the most untortunate events that has ever threatened the peace and marred the prespects of Ireland. The news of this appalling crime amazed and bewildered the Irish leaders. Mr. Michael Davitt could find no language he could command to express the horror with which he regarded the murder or his despair at the consequences. "I grieve," said he, "to think that, when the government had just run the risk of introducing a new policy, when everything seemed bright and hopeful, and when all expected outrages to cease, this terrible event should overthrow our hopes." Mr. grief and despondency. "This is." he declared, "one of the most outrageous crimes ever committed.

which will find a ready echo from every Irish heart: "We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that assassination such as startled us almost to the abandonment of hope for our country's future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct.

We feel no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years, which has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly, unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and until the murderers of Cavendish and Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name." The enemies of Ireland will, no

doubt, take advantage of this un-

happy event to excite public opin-

ion against its people as lawless

and unfit for self-government. Let us remind our readers that if lawlessness has found a foothold in that ill-fated country, it is due to no fact into fullest relief, and that is, preference of Irishmen for lawlessness, but to ages of systematic misrule which has had the effect of placing the vast majority of the Irish people outside the operations of constitutional government. A people cannot be made lawabiding by treating them as lawless, nor can a government that rules its subjects as disaffected and rebellious expect to win their affection and obedience. We have always deplored the unscrupulous efforts of anti-Irish journals to fasten upon a generous race the crimes of a few. These efforts will, we feel assured, be now renewed. But we have every hope that public opinion in every free country, guided by the views already affirmed by its ablest exponents, will not permit itself to be influenced by such one-sided and baseless deductions from crimes of which the very system of government they advocate is the cause. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the murder of Lord Cavendish was perpetrated by Irishmen. If rigid enquiry establish the fact that it was, we can, we think, in that case safely predict that the criminals are members of some organization openly hostile to Irish interests, or are the victims of those dangerous and communistic teachings which have found some few advocates, men characterless and desperate, who have sought to deprive their fellow-countrymen of the control of their safest guides, the clergy of Ireland. The abhorrence everywhere excited by the announcement of the deed should be a warning to all classes of our fellowcountrymen to avoid such persons as the very worst enemies of Ireland. All true Irishmen will now, in view of the terrible crisis into which, by this unexpected crime, their country has been plunged, join with deeper devotion than ever in the grand aspiration "God save Ireland." God save Ireland from revolution and erime! God save Ireland from the vengeance of enemies and the perfidy of false friends! God save that

#### menacing its future. THE IRISH RESOLUTIONS.

noble country from every peril now

The Senate of Canada, as we know our readers were glad to perceive, passed the now famous Irish resolutions by an overwhelming majority. The speech of the debate was that of Hon. W. Scott, Catholic Senator for Ontario, who was supported by two other able Catholic representative men, Hon. Frank Smith of Toronto, and Mr. Howland of Prince Edward Island. The speech of Sir Alexander Campbell, so sympathetic and decided, cannot but serve to increase his well-known popularity with the Irish of Canada, already well acquainted with his moderation. There were a tew senators who forced the House to a division-six Parnell was not less overcome with in all. Two of these, Messrs. Read and Kaulbach, distinguished themselves during the debate by the most offensive outpourings of fanaticism. Its effects must certainly be As for Mr. Read, he can never be damaging to the interests of otherwise than discourteous, while the Irish people." Under a Mr. Kaulbach is evidentally deterstrong conviction of duty to the mined to acquire a name that no one Irish people and to the interests but unreasoning bigots aspire to. they have done so much to promote, Neither of these gentlemen would the leaders of the land movement have got a hearing in the popular issued on Sunday last a manifesto chamber. We regret, for the sake of which contains a declaration or two the Senate, which contains so many entire country for all future time. for him undying fame. We greatly

estimable men, that it counts amongst its number any who reflect dishonor upon it.

#### THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

We have often in these columns very pointedly condemned the nefarious attempts of many so called Irish and Catholic journals to lead their readers to the belief that the Catholic Church is the enemy of Ireland's freedom. These attempts, while failing of any general effect, even upon the readers of such journals, have manifested a spirit of such total ingratitude, and antichristian respect for the opinions of quality of our national piety is, we men in a position to form just views firmly believe, due the steady upon all subjects of public interest, as to lead us to the conviction that journalists of this class must have continuance if we desire the prosvery false notions of the rights of others, and cannot be considered truly friendly to the solid advancement of the cause of Irish liberty. The history of Ireland brings one the ever-determined and unchangeable attitude of Irish clergy in favor of the political amelioration of their country. Amongst a body so numerous, so intelligent, trained under many different political systems and all devoted to the speediest attainment of one object, there has been, as is quite natural, a certain diversity of opinion as to the best mode of reaching the end so dear to the hearts of all. The diversity of opinion on the very same subject amongst Irish laymen of prominence, has been always much more marked, and has often led to the very saddest results. Why then point to the priests, as some pseudopatriots delight in doing, as the enemies of the Irish cause? Those who do so have more at heart the injuring of the religion so dear to Irishmen than the promotion of the cause of Irish political freedom.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL. Work has been, we are most happy to announce, resumed on the new Cathedral. This will be glad tidings to all the Catholics of London diocese who take so deep an interest in this great work. Much has been done for the advancement of religion in this western section of the Province of Ontario, and especially within the past fifteen years. The crowning glory of all the selfsacrifice and generosity evinced in that time will be the construction of the noble edifice whose first stone was laid a year ago in the presence of the assembled hierarchy of the Province of Ontario. Our devoted bishop has set his heart upon the completion of this monument of religion, and its early freedom from debt. From what we know of the dispositions of the laity we feel assured that His Lordship's desires will meet with gratification.

## CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

We are happy to know that our views on the subject of Catholic education and the position and prospects of our schools in this Province, have attracted some attention. There is no subject of more vital interest to Catholics. Its discussion by them in the docile and religious spirit of furthering the improvement of our school system, in obedi ence to the requirements of religion must lead to good results. We are glad to perceive that, with an occaional exception, all Catholics who have written on the subject have done so in this spirit. The exceptions, however personally respectable, have not presented any argument sufficient to destroy the confidence of the Catholic body in the efficiency of our schools and their great power for good. This being the case, it is the duty of our people to spare no effort to assist the Catholic clergy of Ontario and the selfsacrificing body of Catholic teachers in this Province to make our School system daily more efficient. Under obstacles that no other religious body could have met, much less sur-

#### THE MONTH OF MAY.

We were happy last week to present our readers with the able pastoral of His Lordship the Bishop, on the sub. ject of devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The pastoral was, we know, read with very deep interest, and with much profit everywhere the RECORD is read. But especially from the faithful of the diocese of London will it receive the attention the importance of the subject and Clerical-Dundas the ability of its treatment deserve. All through Canada devotion to the Holy Mother of God is a distinctive feature of Catholic piety. To this growth of the church in our midst. It is our duty, then, to see to its perity of religion to increase throughout this promising land.

#### DEVOTION TO THE MOTHER OF GOD.

The following extract from the writings of Mr. Lecky, a pronounced rationalist, but able writer, will be

found of interest to our readers during this month: "The world is governed by its ideals, and seldom or never has there been one which has exercised a more profound and a more salutary influence than the medieval (that is Catholic) conception of the Virgin. For the first time woman was elevated to her rightful position. No longer the slave or toy of man, woman rose, in the person of the Virgin Mother, into a new sphere became the object of a reverential homage of which antiquity had no conception. In the new sense of honor, in the softening of manners; in the refinement of tastes displayed in all walks of society; in those and many other ways, we detect the influence of devotion to the Virgin. All that was best in Europe clustered round it and it is the origin of many of the purest elements of our

#### OUR REMOVAL.

The CATHOLIC RECORD has removed to its new and commodious premises on the corner of Richmond street and Dufferin Avenue. Here we hope to receive the same hearty support and encouragement our patrons have hitherto extended us. In connection with our printing es tablishment we have also opened, as we announced through these columns some short time ago, a Catholic book store and publishing house. We are in consequence prepared to offer the Catholic population of this neighborhood and throughout the diocese not only an excellent variety of Catholic books, but also all manner of objects of Catholic piety, such ics and laborers. The present time affords as crucifixes, rosaries, holy water fonts, and the like. From the encouragement we have already received, we make no doubt that our triends will give us the support necessary to enable us to daily enlarge the scope of our business in this direction, to meet the wants of the growing Catholic population of this city and surrounding counties.

#### A NEEDED REFORM

We have much pleasure in announcing the information conveyed to us. from, we believe, reliable sources, that the government has decided to abolish postage on newspapers from and after the 1st day of July next. and after the 1st day of July next.

The abolition of postage on Canadian tended. Every morning at the five newspapers addressed to subscribers from the office of publication is a boon that will, we know, be fully appreciated by every journal in the one of unmixed good to the reading public of Canada. We heartily join n congratulation to members of Pariament of both sides of politics who worked to bring about so salutary a change, and trust that this is but the harbinger of other postal reforms very much needed.

#### THE POET-PHILOSOPHER.

The death of Ralph Waldo Emerson has called forth the usual varied criticism incidental to so notable an mounted, the Catholics of Ontario event. Emerson was indeed a man have laid the solid foundation of a of world-wide fame, and personally religious system of education within one of the most amiable the human their own sphere, that will redound family contained. As a writer and not only to their benefit and to that thinker, he has been variously of their posterity, but to that of the judged, his ardent admirers claiming

doubt if the experience of the next of St. Patrick, and one of St. Joseph half century will justify that claim. The Sage of Concord was not the poet pared for them. or philosopher of any distinctive period or critical epoch in the world's history, and cannot, therefore, in our estimation, enjoy the immortality so fondly associated with his name.

#### HAMILTON LETTER.

Items-Picnic-Political-Sale of Library-Searcity of Houses-Distinction without a Difference.

CLERICAL.

Rev. P. Lennon of Arthur is about to be transferred to Brantford, and the Rev. Father Doherty will go to Arthur in his

Vicar-General Heenan sails for Europe on Saturday, the 13th inst., by the steamer Polynesian from Quebec. During the week many of the parishioners called upon him to bid good bye, and wish him a pleasant journey and safe return. DUNDAS NOTES.

It is not too soon to begin preparations for the annual picnic in aid of the House of Providence. The Dundas people are hard workers and no doubt they will make the coming picnic as successful as its preecessors.

The ruins of the first great fire are now

replaced to a considerable extent by hand-some substantial buildings suitable for business purposes. Industry is active in the "Valley City."

The principal factories are running full-handed and full-timed, with lots of work The Separate School is in a flourishing

condition. Mr. C. F. Sullivan, the new headmaster, appears to give general satis

The sodalities and other religious societies under the direction of Rev. Fr. Feeney are active and prosperous. They and are potential for much more.

The recent additions and improvements o St. Augustine's church have made it one of the most handsome and comfortsble churches in the diocese. The venerable Dean looks as well and lively as ever, notwithstanding that he carries on his shoulders the burden of forty-five years of sacerdotal service.

POLITICAL.

The leaders of both political parties in this city are actively engaged in mustering and drilling their forces for the ensuing parliamentary struggle. Both sides are confident of victory. Neither has chosen its candidates yet but will very soon do so. A hotly contested election is

PRESENTATION. The employees of Greening's Wire Works recently presented their fellow-workman, Mr. P. H. Gleeson, with a handsome meerchaum pipe accompanied by an address, on the occasion of his depar-ture from the city. Mr. Gleeson has resided here for a number of years, and that he is esteemed by his friends is fully evidenced by the compliment referred to.
MECHANICS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

This large library seized by the sheriff at the instance of some of the creditors has been under the hammer for two weeks. The books are selling fast and generally are bringing good prices. The most valuable works have already been disposed of, and it is likely the sale will be closed this

MORE HOUSES. Houses are scarce here and rents are high. There is a growing demand for a class of dwellings that will rent for moderate prices-houses suitable for mechaninvest their money to advantage. THE MASSACRE.

The news of the assassination in Dublin created immense excitement here as elsewhere. There can be but one opinion as to the atrocity of the deed; yet it is difficult to see a spirit of justice in the opinions of those who accuse the whole Irish nation for the crime of a few desperate When an Englishman shot at his queen, and an American killed his president, no one thought for a moment of extending the blame beyond the individuals themselves. Why should it go any further

#### GUELPH LETTER

During the past week, Rev. Fr. Damen S. J., has been giving a mission here—or rather a renewal of the mission be gave us last summer.

The Lectures every evening were cono'clock Mass, Rev. F. Leeson, S. J., who accompanied Fr. Damen gave an instruc-tion, and at the eight o'clock Mass Fr. Damen preached. At three o'clock there were Stations of the Cross. On Sunday morning at the half-past seven Mass the Dominion. The time had come for such action; and its effect will be one in the church, received Holy Communion. Immediately after solemn High Mass, the school children entered the Church singing the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, the girls wearing white veils and wreaths of owers, carried a beautiful banner of the Immaculate Conception. They a ranged themselves around the Altar They all ar ing, the girls on the Epistle side, the boys on the Gospel side.

Damen explained that before giving the Papal Benediction he required each one to renew his baptismal vows, that one of the young girls would read the renewal on behalf of the female of the congregation, followed by one of the boys reading it on behalf of the male. And their sweet young voices rose like clouds of incense laden with the fragrant perfume of prayer from hundreds of contrite hearts. Then Fr. Damen, vested in surplice and stole, gave the solemn Papal Benediction. Father Damen's style of preaching is most impressively earnest, his arguments are so clear and so convincing, and his appeals to those separated from the Church are so strong that it is a surprise how any one could go away unbelieving.

We have received two new Statues one Monitor.

They are to be placed in the new part of the church in chapels that are being pre-

The choir of our Lady intend giving a series of Sacred Concerts in the Church commencing on Monday 15th of May, and to continue for five successive Mondays. The first one will be the Creation. So lovers of good music are expecting a musical feast.

CHILD OF MARY.

#### BRANTFORD LETTER.

THE CHURCH CONCERT.

The concert held last Friday evening was a decided success in every sense. About 800 people occupied Stratford's Opera House, the floor being crowded in every part, as well as the boxes, and all but a few seats on the gallery. While financial success is very gratifying, it is also satisfactory to know that all who attend entertainments of the kind are well pleased with what is presented, and in this respect all connected with the concert have the greatest cause for congratulation. The programme left nothing to be desired.

The church choir, under the guidance of Professor Zinger, who played the accompaniment, rendered a "Gloria" by Mozart, as an opening chorus, in a manner that received well-merited applause. They closed the concert with another chorus, "Sparkling Treasure," also well rendered.

Mrs. Radcliffe played the Third Meditation as a plano solo, and created so favorable an impression that she will likely be sought again for concerts in the city in the future. She also played accompaniments several times during the evening.

Messrs. Fligiano and Audette, of Hamilton's sang a duet, "Trust her not," in fine style and in response to a vigorous recall merely bowed their acknowledgments. Mr. Fligiano also sang the "King's Champion" in a full rich voice as the closing piece of the first part, and assisted in the laughing trio with Mis Nolan and Mr. Audette, in the second. Mr. Audette, besides his part in the trio and the duet gave that sweet melody of Moore's, "Believe me if all these endearing young charms," and the audience seemed better pleased than if he had given Sullivan's "Once Again" which was down on the programme.

Mr. Kimpton, one of Brantford's finest tenors, sang "Let me dream again," Mr. Kimpton, one of Brantford's finest tenors, sang "Let me dream again," Mr. Kimpton on slaways warmly received in this city, and all who listened to his rendering of this piece were carried away by the feeling thrown into it. No better taste could be displayed in the piece selected.

Miss Reid

tributed a plano solo but illness prevented her being present.

Miss Nolan had full charge of the musical arrangements, and her efforts reflect credit upon her.

At the close of the concert Rev. Father Doherty thanked all who had taken part, and also the audience for their patronage. Rev. Father Maddigan added a few happy remarks.

remarks.

Mi John H. Stratford we are indebted for the free use of the Opera House, for which he made full arrangements. Mr. Joseph Stratford,manager of the house made extra efforts to cause everything to be satisfactory, and succeeded fully.

#### Protestant Casuists who Justified occasional Lying.

"I cannot think," wrote Cardinal New-

in a day like this which keeps up the prejudice of this Protestant country against us unless it be the vague charges which are drawn from our books of moral theology." He then proceeds to speak of the accusation made against St Alphonsus Ligouri that he allowed equivocation, mental reservation and deliberate falsification under critical circumstances. After showing how lying is sometimes a choice of two evils, and expressing his own complete abhorrence of it, he continues: Great English authors, Jeremy Taylor, Milton Paley, Johnson, men of very distinct schools of thought, distinctly say that, under certain special circumstances, it is allowable to tell a lie. Taylor says: 'To tell a lie for charity, to save a man's life, the life of a friend, of a husband, of a prince, of a useful and public person, hath not only been done at all times, but commended by great, and wise, and good men. Who would not save his father's life at the charge of a harmless lie from persecutors or tyrants? Again, Milton says: 'What man, in his senses, would deny that there are those whom we have the best grounds for considering that we ought to deceive—as boys, madmen, the ick, the intoxicated, enemies, men in error, thieves? I would ask by which of commandments is a lie forbidden? You will say by the ninth. If, then, my ie does not injure my neighbor, certainly t is not forbidden by this commandment. Paley says: 'There are falsehoods which are not lies, that is, which are not criminal: Where no one is deceived, etc.; 2. Where the person to whom you speak has no right to know the truth."

#### Five Jews Converted.

Rome, April 12 .- The most interesting ceremony of Holy Week in the Eter-nal City was the baptism of five converted Jews at the Church of St. John Lateran. A Cardinal baptised these converts, who constitute an entire family.

The venerable Jesuit Father Goetz died last week at Santa Clara College The deceased, upon his arrival at San Jose, California, in 1856, found the smallpox raging in that city, but with the heroism of his holy faith, the good father voluntarily offered himself as nurse and spiritual consoler of the afflicted people whom he remained, becoming victim to the pestilence which left its mark upon his features ever after. May his soul rest in peace.—San Francisco

Y 12, 1882.

#### LETTER.

CHILD OF MARY.

CONCERT.
Friday evening was
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I's Opera House, the
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took part, and, as the others, was honored in s pupil. His own part s brilliant and satisfacd "Eccomi Alfine," and he first part and in re-sang a happy simple immensely. In the ogramme she appeared aways welcomed. "In teedy and the laughing lid good service. This yn to need commenda-

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Jesuit Father Goetz at Santa Clara College. on his arrival at San Jose, 856, found the smallpox y, but with the heroism the good father volunself as nurse and spirithe afflicted people with ned, becoming himself a pestilence which left its eatures ever after. May peace.—San Francisco

Building and Being. The king would build, so a legend says, The finest of all fine palaces. He sent for St. Thomas, a builder rare, And bade him to rear them a wonder fair. The king's great treasure was placed at hand And with it the sovereign's one command-"Build well, O builder, so good and great, And add to the glory of my estate. the ample purses of rich Catholics.

Build well, nor spare my wealth, to show A prouder palace than mortals know." The king took leave of his kingdom then, And wandered far from the haunts of men St. Thomas the king's great treasure spent In worthier way than his master meant. He clad the naked, the hungry fed, The oil of gladness around him shed.

He blessed them all with the ample store, As never a king's wealth blessed before. The king came back from his journey long, But found no grace in the happy throng That greeted him now on his slow return To teach him the lesson he ought to learn The king came back to his well-spent gold But no new palace could he behold; In terrible anger he swore, and said That the builder's folly should cost his head

St. Thomas in dungeon dark was cast, Till the time for his punishment dire wa Then it chanced, or the good God willed it so, That the king's own brother in death lay low. When four days dead, as the legend reads, He rose to humanity's life and needs. From sleep of the dust he strangely woke. And thus to his brother the king he spoke I have been to Paradise, O, my king, And have heard the heavenly angels sing.

"And there I saw, by the gates of gold, A palace finer than tongue has told; "Its walls and towers were lifted high, In beautiful grace to the bending sky; "Its glories, there in that radiant place, Shone forth like a smile from the dear Lord's face.

"An angel said it was builded there By the good St. Thomas, with love and care

"For our fellow-men, that it should be Thy palace of peace through eternity." The king this vision pendered well, will be took St. Thomas from dungeon-cell. And said, "O, builder! he is most wise Who buildeth ever for Paradise."

#### WHAT HAPPENED TO TWO POOR CATHOLIC GIRLS.

A contributor, writing under the non-

de-plume of "Vera," sends this article to the Catholic Visitor: The article on "One Cent Christians," which the Visitor copied from the Catholic Mirror, and 'Pauvrette's rejoinder to that article, which appeared in a late number of the Mirror, brought to the mind of the writer of this communication mind of the writer of this communication an incident which happened many years ago, but which is so strikingly opposite to the same subject she cannot resist the desire to narrate it. The absolute truth of this little story can be vouched for, as the writer herself was one of the two persons concerned. They were, at the time referred to the recent converts to the time referred to, recent converts to the faith, and their determination openly to act up to the requirements of the Church bad given much displeasure to nearly all their relatives. They were left to their own resources, and found great difficulty in making a living. They struggled on, barely able to keep out of debt, but bearing toil and privation gladly, since they could practise their religion in peace, go cally to Holy Mass, and frequently receive the Sacraments. They were, perforce of scant means, "One Cent Christians," and scant means, "One Cent Christians," and it was often a great mortification to be able to drop only their one cent each in the collection box; but week after week they managed that at least. It was a mortification all the greater because, though very plain in their dress, they had not the appearance of great poverty.

There came a Sunday at length when there was to be a special collection for a very urgent purpose; it had been duly

very urgent purpose; it had been duly thus speaks on the dangers to which announced a week before, and all had young girls from the rural districts combeen earnestly requested to contribute as liberally as the means of each individual would permit. An investigation of the common purse, by the sister who was treasurer, made quite certain the fact that there was absolutely no more therein than was required to meet immediate expenses, Having had considerable experience except the usual cent a piece for Sunday. The younger sister urged the taking of just two silver coins, and making the sum up the following week. The elder sister objected; nothing could be spared, because the whole amount would only suffice for rent to pay their laundress, and no more because, as a general rule, I think they rent to pay their laundress, and no more money might be earned before those calls had to be met. "And" she added "it will seducer, on account of their innocence

eyes to see where to step, each at the same instant saw at their feet a bright coin. Possibly the reader may suppose these coins were golden eagles, or, at the very least, big, silver dollars, for Providence, who thus sent this unlooked-for means to pay thus sent this unhooked-for lineaus to pay the tribute of charity (as of old our Lord fish's mouth, to pay the tribute for the service of the temple)—Providence knew the present call for aid was really urgent. the present call for aid was really urgent.
But the reader would be mistaken. There were other lessons, besides trust in Providence to be taught, and therefore the two coins found in the dust were merely two little silver five cent pieces, the smallest silver coin then minted by the United States. In silent wonder the sisters picked them up, unsoiled, out of the dust and, when the time came reverently dropped

and, when the time came reverently dropped them into the contribution box.

And what were the other lessons taught? They were three in number.

First—"You must be just before you are generous." For if the sisters had yielded the support of the sisters had yielded the support of the sisters had yielded the support of the sisters had yielded. to the temptation to give away money they owed to other people, they would, in all probability, have lost this most touching proof of care of Divine Providence. Secondly—that every one should give according to their means, "If thou hast much, give liberally; if thou hast little, give even of that little, for the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." Thirdly; to be above human respect, and if one has so little as seem doomed to a life of shame—lost to

give that one cent, for it will be one of a million, as "Pauvrette" 'said, like the drops of rain. And as each small drop has its appointed mission to fulfil, in helping the earth to bring forth an abundant harvest, earth to bring forth an abundant narvest, so each copper cent, given by the poor, as truly has its mission in aiding the cause of religion, as, in the designs of God, the silver and gold coins, which ought to be, but too often are not forthcoming from

#### THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN DES-POTISM.

in face of the atrocious enactment of the French Revolutionary Parliament, making it obligatory to send all children to school, and forbidding any religious instruction in schools paid by the State from a common tax—there were Senators and Deputies brave enough to say: We defy Deputies brave enough to say: We defy you! We will not send our children to

the hell-holes you propose!

The Univers, of Paris—God blc it!—
takes up the same shout, the only one fit

for a lover of freedom.

It calls on parents to obey God rather than man! God has spoken by the voice of his Vicar, and the sound has gone out throughout the earth. Everywhere it has been published that schools from which the teachings of the Catholic Church are banished can not be used by Catholics. Therebanished can not be used by Catholics. There fore refuse to send your children to such schools! Of the thirty-six millions of people in France, about thirty millions call themnot want atheistic selves Catholics and do

schools for their children. The Univers sees clear. It is on the only right road. We are sorry to see that the Monde and the Français are taking the coward course that preludes because it invites, defeat. These "little valiant" champions propose to put on petticoats, and stand, like kitchen women, at the windows, and shake fists and scowl at those who come to take away Catholic children to atheist schools -but not to interfere till the Bishops tell them to! Let the Bishops do the fighting, get the hard knocks, and suffer the penalties —a.ad then the "little valiants" of the Monde and Francais will creep out and say: "We have sustained religion because we stood behind the Bishops—while the latter where fighting for our children." Out on such want of faith and manliness

The Church has spoken, condemning schools, for children of Catholics, from which God is banished. which God is banished.

L'Univers, as usual, cries out boldly, and
most Catholic journals of the provinces
join it. Protests pour in from all sides.
"Tear out our hearts rather than destroy "Tear out our hearts rather than destroy the souls of our children!" say the Vendeeans, and Catholic France echoes the words. But a more practical movement than the drawing up of protests has been inaugurated. Catholic schools are to be founded and supported. The Catholics of France see—what some of the Catholics in this country have waited a long time to see—that their children, at the mercy to see—that their children, at the mercy of godless schools, may be corrupted with atheism before the Government makes the chesin before the Government makes in the first move to undo its evil work. The Catholics of Toulouse, in an address, clearly express their duty. They say that having protested in the name of all that is most sacred, the next thing to be done is to open Christian free schools, where the child can learn his duty to himself, his country, and his God—schools to which

## TRY GIRLS.

A correspondent of the Boston Pilot May he rest in peace. ing to that city are exposed. terrible, but not exaggerated statement of the facts, and will apply to all cities. Parents of country girls should read and ponder it well, before allowing their ponder it well,

Having had considerable experience among the poor of Boston for the last few years, I had been particularly impressed with the dangers to which the Province girls who come to the city oftentimes alone not be honest to take any of this money, and it is not really ours now." The younger sister with a sigh admitted the force of the reasoning, and they started for church, resolved to be brave and give literally what they could.

They had not very far to go as they had fund an abode near the church. Almost directly they came to a crossing where the dust lay very thick. Casting down their eyes to see where to step, each at the same instant saw at their feet a bright coin. Possibly the reader may suppose these coins

in some boarding-house, or saloon, or pro-bably even a worse place than either. Here they are not allowed to go to Church; they know no priest; confession is post-poned, and after a while they become care-less and negligent of their religious duties and in an evil moment they listen to the siren voice of the tempter, and, when too late to remedy the evil, they are cruelly abandoned to their helpless, condition. Oh, it is enough to make one's heart bleed to witness the anguish and remorse of these poor forsaken, heart-broken creatures! Where shall they go? What shall they do? How shall they do? How shall they do? How shall they do? How shall they do? they recover themselves from this miser-

report in this world! And happy for them report in this world! And happy for them if they do not at last fill the grave of the despairing suicide. Would to God that I could make my feeble voice heard in every family of the Provinces, I would warn parents not to send their daughters, nor allow them to come here, so long as they can find a decent, albeit ever so poor, a living at home. Let them, at least, not send them unprotected among strangers, or without some good, respectable family or acquaintance who will interest themselves to look after them, to aid and beselves to look after them, to aid and befriend them in time of need.

#### INGERSOLL AND CHRISTIANITY.

There is now no danger that Catholics will burn Protestants or Protestants will burn Catholics. Men have learned by experience that fire is not an argument that appeals to the intellect. No church or sect now dreams of making converts with the fagot or the rack. Against the Christianity of to-day what charge can Mr. Ingersoll bring except that it asks assent to the doctrines which he regards assent to the determine which are regarded as untrue and preposterous? He surely cannot charge Christianity with spreading and fostering immorality. Catholicism does not teach men to commit adultery. Methodism does not encourage murder, and Presbyterianism does not promote theft and lying. The doctrine of the incarnation may be foolishness in Mr. Ingersoll's eyes, but a belief in it cannot lead a man into looseness of life. The dogma of the Trinity may be an absurd fable, but it never taught a bank cashier to rob the safe. The persistency with which Christian ministers urge men to and Presbyterianism does not promote repent of their sins may be a mere waste of words, but it cannot by the wildest efforts of sophistry be viewed as an encouragement to crime. Bitterly as Mr. Ingersoll hates Christianity, he must admit that its influence is on the side of morality and decency, and that any Christian com-munity, however ridiculous may be its peculiar religious delusions, is higher in the scale of morality than any pagan community. Also, it is an undeniable fact that hundreds of thousands of Christians bear the burdens of life and face the fear bear the burdens of life and face the fear of death with courage and hope which springs wholly from their religion. Mr. Ingersoll surely will not claim that he is trying to abolish Christianity because it makes men worse and more hopeless than they would be without it.—New York Times.

#### DEATH OF MR. JAMES DILLON.

From an Irish paper of a late date we take the following notice of the death of Mr. James Dillon. The deceased gentle-man was father of Rev. Father Dillon, parish priest of La Salette, Diocese of London.

On Saturday, 7th instant, after a pro-tracted illness Mr. James Dillon, P.L.G., Ballybeigh. Mr. Dillon was highly resbanyoeigh. Aft. Dinon was ingary respected during life as was fully attested by the large number of friends who ac-companied his remains to the burial place in Tullaroan on Monday last. At the Office and High Mass which were held on on for the repose of his soul, the following clergymen attended:—Rev. James Dillon, C. C., St. Canice's, Celebrant; Rev. P. Meany, C.C., Tullyroan, Deacon; Rev. Dilloy. country, and his God—schools to which the persecuted parent may in confidence lead his child. The founding of such schools demands great sacrifices, but it is the only way of saving the souls of the children. There is hope in the tones of atholic France. This last outrage on her innocent children has aroused all the love and devotion in her breast.—Freeman's Journal.

DANGERS OF CITY LIFE FOR COUNTRY CIPIES Father Feehan, O.C.C, Knocktopher: Rev. Ed. O'Shea, P.P., Urlingford; Rev. E.Walsh C C, do: Rev. Thomas Tynan, C C, Carlow

#### BEFORE THE "REFORMATION."

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 monastery received a substantial dinner and a few kindly words from the much calumniated monks." Thorndale becomes eloquent over the hospitality of the nuns to those poor lonely creatures of their own ex who were homeless.

The hospitality of the Seculars and religious Orders in Ireland were also on a large scale; sickness, old age, or the dis-asters of the world were not met with a pitiless frown; charity and benevolence

An Irish chieftain, who resided in a lonely part of the west of Ireland, fearing that travelers might perish of cold and hunger in the "mountain passes," placed 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 worthy knight was Roger O'Shaugh-

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 verdicts that history has pronounced against English Protestantism is to be found in the fact that the founders of our reformed Christhat the founders of our reformed Chris-tianity, 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 the confiscated hospitals, stands forth the name of the author of the "Book of Common Prayer," Thomas Cranmer.
—S. H. B., in the Lamp.

#### Buy Books.

A house without books is a cheerless place, and speaks unfavorably of the inmates. If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, we find that he contents himself with cheap carpets, and very plain furniture, in order that he may purchase books, he rises at once in our esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else, that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of useful books that cloth or paper ever cover, is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved sideboard. Give us a house enriched with books rither than with costly furniture to be such a failure that we cannot show human respect, and if one has so little as to be but a "one cent Christian"—a real one cent Christian—not to be ashamed to all that is pure and lovely, and of good one cent Christian—to be ashamed to all that is pure and lovely, and of good one cent Christian—to to be ashamed to all that is pure and lovely, and of good one cent Christian—to to be ashamed to all that is pure and lovely, and of good one cent Christian—to to be such a failure that we cannot show that the most elaborately carved side-board. Give us a house enriched with fought Chamberlain, but Cavendish issure to be such a failure that we cannot show

#### MURDER OF LORD CAVENDISH AND SECRETARY BURKE.

#### A Horrible Crime.

Dublin, May 6. - Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were shot dead this evening in Phonix Park.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

Dublin, May 6.—Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Secretary for Irelaud, and Earl Spencer had remained at Dublin Castle engaged in the transaction of business, when each drove to his respective residence. After dinner Lord Frederick and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary, went for a walk in Phoenix Park. They were shot close to the Chief Secretary's lodge. No arrests have been

STABBED, NOT SHOT.

London, May 6.—A later telegram from Dublin says it now appears that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were stabbed not shot. They were both strolling in the park about They were both strolling in the park about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Caverdish and Mr. Burke,

STABBING THEM BOTH SEVERAL TIMES in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle bacame separated, their bodies being

strugged nat for mr. and in destrugged bacame separated, their bodies being found some ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about ten minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen who were riding bicycles through the park, and who im-mediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Burke's body away to the town, where an examination showed life extinct. The upper part of the body was

PERFORATED IN A SHOCKING MANNER. and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed the same dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm was also broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect his breast. LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH WAS QUITE

The bodies were taken to Stevens Hos pital, where they will remain until an inquest is held. The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely de-luged, while Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off. There

seems to be NO CLUE TO THE ASSASSINS at present, but the police are taking the most extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed the object of the

and Under-Secretary Burke, but upon being assured of its truth, said it was the act of a Guiteau or a Mason, and that it had no political significance whatever. This outrageous assassination will, he said, be condemned by every true Irishman. He said nothing would bring so great grief to every respectable Irishman throughout the entire world as the truth of such a rumor. Every friend of Ireland would

reprobate and detest any such deed.

A number of prominent Land Leaguers were interviewed on Friday, and the following opinions elicited with reference to the new Irish policy of the British Government and the appointment of Lord Cavendish to the Chief Secretaryship of Ire-

PARNELL. Parnell said he could not give an opin-ion till the Government declared the full extent of its concessions. He thought appointment of Cavendish looked badly for the success of Gladstone's plans.

He was afraid he was too weak and va-cillating. The liberation of Davitt he considered the strongest blow Gladstone had struck.

LABOUCHERE (LIBERAL) thought the appointment of Cavendish a farce, and the new policy likely to produce grave results in Gladstone's party. It would cost it about seventeen Whigs, and dissolution was not impossible, though improbable at present. The plan of the Opposition would be to form a coalition Cabinet, relying on the aid of the Irish and the belting Whigs. He Irish vote, but was not willing to pay the

Irish vote, but was not willing to pay the

ssary price. If the new policy

necessary price. If the new poincy raus Forster is the coming man; if it succeeds he

is ruined. said the new policy would fail. It had no element of success. Cavendish was a bad element of success. Cavendish was a bad selection. If half measures were adopted to suit the Whigs, Gladstone would lose the support of the radicals. If he went a great length he would lose the Whigs. Therefore, he was bound to fall either way. Indeed, a large Whig bolt was already organized. The results of the new policy must be grave. There was no possible es-

Both, if you can, but books at any rate. To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting upon luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of starving your mind; for the love of knowledge comes with reading and grows upon it.

him more quarter than is due the Government for what is done. I regard the appointment as the worst possible thing for carried out to any extent, will have the effect of checking the outrages and evictions, and no doubt restore order to a great extent in the Irishmen of Boston for the apprehension of the murderers or any of them, of Cavendish however, we are in great uncertainty till we know what new laws will be adopted."

With danger to the interests of the land of their fathers.

Boston, May 8.—The following this morn-ing was cabled to Parnell:—

'A reward of \$5,000 is hereby offered by the Irishmen of Boston for the apprehension of the murderers or any of them, of Cavendish and Burke, on May 6th.

On behalf of the Irishmen of Boston, July Boyle O'RIELLY, checking the outrages and evictions, and no doubt restore order to a great extent in Ireland. Beyond the immediate present, however, we are in great uncertainty till we know what new laws will be adopted."

LAND LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 8.—Jas. Mooney
cabled the Hon. Mr. Gladstone as follows
"As President of the Land League of America, I beg to express the deepest ab horrence to the horrible crime committed in Dublin, especially in an hour which, owing to your change of policy, seemed the brightest for Ireland."

one of the strongest men in Parliament, said the appointment of Cavendish indicated that the policy would be small in details. He had no doubt it meant a mere overhauling and centralization in Ireland for the sake of economy. Since he had heard of the weak appointment, he had lost all faith in the success of the movement, but did not think it would lead to dissolution, though reorganization might be necessary. He thought Cavendish was selected because he would consent to let the policy fritter away where a man like Chamberlain would insist on carrying it the chamberlain would insist on man like Chamberlain would insist on carrying it through. He did not believe very deeply in the sincerity of the Gov-ernment. He thought the prisoners were

ernment. He thought the prisoners were released on account of the enormous pressure from all over the world.

New York, May 7.—Stephen J. Meaney on behalf of the Irish Nationalists in this country, repudiates the assassination of Cavendish and Burke. He says they are revolutionists but not ruflians. Patrick Ford, Robert White and other leading members of the Land League say the assassination must either be the act of insane men or some deep political plot is behind. They regret the affair is likely to injure the Irish movement.

EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT.

EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Randolph Churchill, formerly
Under-Secretary for Ireland, says the
assassination will strengthen the Government temporarily. All classes will rally

or privately professes himself able to pro-duce any other security whatever for the tranquilizing of Ireland than Parnell's supposed intention to exercise his per-sonal authority to support the law. The great body of English opinion agrees with Forster. The appointment of Cavendish was received throughout England and Ire-land with

The day must come when Parnell will demand as the price of his continued sup-port in Parliament and continued tranquility in Ireland terms which no English Ministry dare grant. The World's London special says: "Both

The World's London special says: Both England and Ireland are passing rapidly under the control of the revolutionary party. Every journal on the Continent expresses this belief, including Gambetta's paper and the Catholic journals."

victims, which showed the object of the crime was not robbery. Great excitement prevails throughout Dublin, and wide-spread indignation is expressed over the event. The telegraph offices are besieged for the latest news. Owing to the lateness of the hour of the arrival of the news in London, nothing of the outrage is as yet known here among the general public.

OPINIONS OF THE TRACEDY.

Boston, May 6.—John Boyle O'Reilly was seen to-night and at first expressed utter disbelief in the authenticity of the report of the killing of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, but upon

most disastrous blows which has been sus-tained by the National cause during the last century. Its occurrence at this particular junction seems like

A TERRIBLE DESTINY. My only hope is that the assassins will be discovered and punished as they deserve. It is wonderful how such an outrage could occur within a few hundred yards of the

constabulary depot.
Dillon deeply deplored the sorrowful tidings. He fully concurred in what Parnell and Davitt had said.

sexton Bewildered, Sexton said the assassination bewildered and horrified him. Cavendish was certainly considered a capable administrator, and there is no reason to believe that there was the slightest personal feeling against him in any political quarter of Ireland. Sexton said, however, if the authorities continue to allow the police to exasperate the people, and then take advantage of their exasperation to shoot them, it must be futile to expect any good results from promises of legislative im provement.

Dublin, May 8.—Capt. Greatrix, of the Dragoons, who thought the affair was a drunken row, said, as the assassins passed, "You have roughly handled them." They replied roughly, "You———," Greatrix can identify one of the men and the great keeping of the men and the capt keeping of the men and the state of t gate keeper of the park says he can identify

London, May 8.—The Cabinet decided to adjourn the House of Commons to-day after allusion to the murder had been made by

leaders on both sides.

London, May 8—The Land Leagues' opinion is that the deed was committed by ome enemy of Parnell.

some enemy of Parnell.

AN ARREST.

Dublin, May S.—A man named Charles Moore was arrested on suspicion at Maynoth Sunday evening. He travelled by the four o'elock train from Dublin. He stated he inkended to go to Longford, but feeling ill he took a ticket for Maynoth. He almost fainted when arrested. He returned from morice last Friday, and answers the from America last Friday, and answers the description of one of the murderers, and has marks on his face. He was formerly in the army. Moore will be brought to Dublin

marks on his tace. He was formerly in the army. Moore will be brought to Dublin for identification.

Moore, who was arrested at Maynooth, has a number of wounds about his body. Another arrest has been effected at Kildare.

THE FEELING IN CANADA

There is but one opinion expressed throughout the country in regard to this terrible affair, namely, that the crime is one of the most cowardly and brutal that has ever disgraced the annals of modern history. Espegraced the annals of modern history. Espe-cially do the Irish citizens of Canada deprecate an act so repugnant to every senti-ment of manhood and justice, and so fraught

John Boyle O'Rielly,
Patrick A. Collins.
IRELAND WILL SUFFER.
Mr. Parnell said: "I consider this the
most abominable, atrocious and wante
crime that ever disgraced the annals of Irland or any other country. I had written
letter to Mr. Justin McCarthy expressing
belief that if the Government reversed is
policy of coercion, released Mr. Davit
put an end to the brutalities of the magitrates, and stopped the wholesale evictions.

These letters were addressed to the edior of the London Tablet and by him pub

lished:
SIR—Will you allow me to add a few lines by way of supplement to my letter in last Saturday's Tableti I there gave some evidence to show that the poet's father was a faithful adherent or convert to the Catholic religion at a time when a father would have parental control over his son, and would determine or influence his adjustment of the control over his son, and would determine or influence. ished: his religious education; but I omitted to give some evidence that the poet's mother or step-mother was at the time also a Catholic.

Lord Randolph Churchill, formerly Under-Secretary for Ireland, says the assasination will strengthen the Government temporarily. All classes will rally to its support now that its authority seems in great peril, and the Opposition will not press the vote of censure. But after public excitement has calmed, and the momentary peril seems passed there will come

A GREAT STRAIN, and the real ultimate effect of the tragedy will be seen. He feels confident it was the work of Fenians.

The Tribune's London correspondent says: Parnell's release makes him master of the situation. No Minister publicly or privately professes himself able to produce any other security whatever for the transquiliging of Lohad these Design of the great stream of the stream of the situation. No Minister publicly or privately professes himself able to produce any other security whatever for the transquiliging of Lohad the product of the great stream of the fact, will you allow me to mention that the late M. Rio (author of the great stream of the fact, will you allow me to mention that the late M. Rio (author of the great stream of the fact, will you allow me to mention that the late M. Rio (author of the great stream of the fact, will you allow me to mention that the late M. Rio (author of the great stream of the fact, will you allow me to mention that the late M. Rio (author of the great stream of the fact, will you allow me to mention that the late M. Rio (author of the great stream of the search In a work called "Shakspeare from a

this interesting topic may not be aware of the fact, will you allow me to mention that the late M. Rio (author of the great work on Christian Art) wrote a small vol-ume expressly to prove that Shakspeare was a Catholic? I venture to think they will find this little book highly interesting

and convincing.

Will you permit me also to say that, to my mind, the Catholicity of Shakspeare can be proved, with quite reasonable certainty, by a very simple argument. It is this: It is known that his father was so fervent a Catholic that he chose to suffer grievous losses of property rather than go once a month into a Protestant church. There month into a Protestant church. There can be no doubt, therefore, that his son was brought up a strict Catholic. If he afterwards apostatized, tell us when that happened. We know all about the changes of religion of Ben Johnson and other dramatists of that period; but Shakspeare was a more famous man than all those put together. The conclusion is obvious.

#### HOME EDUCATION

The following rules are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and placed in a conspicuous place in every household. First.—From our children's infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

Second, -Unite firmness with gentlene Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.
Third.—Never promise them anything,
unless you are quite sure that you can give

what you say.

Fourth.—If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that

it is done.
Fifth.—Always punish your child for Fifth.—Always punish your child for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish him in anger; nor whip them when a milder punishment will do to correct them.

Sixth.—Never let them know that they vex you, or make you lose your self-command.

nand.
Seventh.—If they give way to petulance
ir ill temper wait till they are calm, then
gently reason with them on the impropriety

f their conduct. Eighth.—Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be

Ninth.—Never give your children any-thing because they cry for it. Tenth.—On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden under the same circumstances at another.

Eleventh.—Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be

Twelfth.—Accustom them to make their

little recitals with perfect truth.
Thirteenth. -- Never allow tale bearing.
Fourteenth. -- Teach them self-denial, r elf-indulgence. Fifteenth.—Talk to them often and make

it a pleasure for them to have a conversation with you.
Sixteenth,—Never scold them before strangers; say a good word for them then, so that they will be able to say in after years that "Mamma would never let others know

my failings. my failings."

Seventeenth.—Praise them when they do good. Some parents are constantly finding fault with their child, but they never give him any encouragement when he does well.

This disheartens him.

Eighteenth.—Teach them to do everything from the lofty motive of pleasing God—everything, and that motive will give the commonest actions a dignity and a merit they could not who wise have

#### 10 Victis.

I sing the Hymn of the Conquered, who fell in the battle of life— I sing the Hymn of the Conquered, who fell in the battle of life—
The hymn of the wounded, the beaten, who died overwhelmed in the str.fe;
Not the jubilant song of the victors! for whom the resounding acclaim
Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose brows wore the chaplet of fame—
But the hymn of the low and humble, the weary, the broken in heart.
Who strove and who failed, acting bravely a silent and desperate part;
Whose youth bore no flower on its branches, whose hopes burned in ashes away.
From whose hands slipped the prize they had grasped at, who stood at the dying of day

of day
With the work of their life all around them,
unpitied, unheeded, alone,
With death swooping down o'er their failure,
and all but their faith overthrown.

While the voice of the world shouts its chorus, its pean for those who have

while the voice of the control who have chorus, its plean for those who have won—
While the trumpet is sounding triumphant, and high to the breeze and the sun Gay banners are waving, hands elapping and hurrying feet
Thronging after the laurel-crowned victors—I stand on the field of defeat
In the shadow, 'mongst those who are fallen, and wounded, and dying—and there Chant a requirem low, place my hand on their pain-knotted brows, breathe a prayer.

their pain-knotted brows, breathe a prayer.

Hold the hand that is helpless and whisper, "They only the victory win Who have fought the good fight and have vanquished the demon that tempts us within;

Who have held to their faith unseduced by the prize that the world holds on high; Who have dared for a high cause to suffer, resist, fight—if need be, to die."

Speak, History! who are life's victors? Unroll thy long annals and say—
Are they those whom the world called the victors, who won the success of a day?
The Martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans who fell at Thermoyle's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges, or Socrates? Pilate, or Christ?
—W. W. Story in Blackwood's for November.

#### CHILDREN.

#### Good Advice given to Catholic Parents by A Bishop.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Newport and Menevia writes as follows to the fathers and mothers in his diocese: PARENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SOULS

PARENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SOULS
OF THEIR CRILDREN.
It ought to be most clearly understood
that the persons who are, first and foremost, responsible for the faith and piety
of children are the parents of the children.
In these days, when schools and institutions are numerous, and when the State every child in the country to school, fathers and mothers are apt to lose sight of their winduty. Yet, neither the Government, or the priest, nor the bishop, nor the Holy Father himself, can release a parent from bis natural and divine obligations to his ildren. If the children come to harm, oaching, the parents (so far as they could have helped it) will have to answer for the harm, and it is round their necks that will one day be tied that which will drag them down deeper than the depth of the sea. Every parent, therefore, of the humblest deas as of the highest, the workingman as well as the gentleman, the poor woman as well as the lady, is bound to think about be done for them; to send them to the light school; to keep bad example away from them at home; to watch over their companionships; to correct them with kindness and firmness; and to see that they are still taught and formed over their companionships. they are still taught and formed, when they are growing into youth. still taught and formed, even

AT HOME.

The duties of parents at home, for instance, are a great deal more serious than seems to be commonly supposed. Parents of the poorer classes usually consider that their responsibility ends when they see that their children go to school. It would indeed be a matter for congratulation if the greater number of our working people were even careful to send their children to school. It is only too true that whilst the priest and the managers labor with all their strength to provide a Catholic school and to keep it open, our people far too commonly will not take the trouble to see that their boys and girls attend regularly, or attend in time, or attend at all. But it would take too long to enter upon the causes of the neglect of their children by that class of our Catholic population which is not only poor—there is no disgrace in being poor—but also improvident and reckless. The decent poor, the hardand reckless. The decent poor, the hard-working and honest men, the respectable mothers of families—it is to these, rather, that this instruction is addressed. A child is at school four hours in the day, or five. During the rest of the time his mother is answerable for him. She is answerable tor his going to school and coming home, occupation in the streets, for his companionships and for his employment thome. She has to see that he learns no ad language from bad companions, that he does not pick up habits of mischief, ud that he keeps clear of the wickedness which in so many forms is ready to tempt and to corrupt him. It is her duty to him to say his prayers morning and ight, and to watch carefully that thos prayers are regularly said. She must take him to Holy Mass on the Sunday, and to onfession and communion when he is dmitted to those sacraments. . . .

READING. And with those who are better off there are further duties. The more Almighty God has intrusted to any of us, the more He demands of us. The poor satisfy their obligation in regard to their children if they see that they learn their Catechism and if they watch over them and give them good example in the way just explained. But in proportion as parents ere in better circumstances, some duties and the duty of instruction especially, become more and more serious. The pre sent universal diffusion of print, in the shape of books, magazines, and newspapers, s, in some respects, of very great advan-age to the spread of God's Kingdom and the salvation of souls. But it brings alor g with it many dangers which our fore-fathers did not know. Of these, there are two especially which concerns us at present; first, the danger of imbibing what is wrong in point of religious truth; and secondly, the danger of being so taken up with secular ideas that there is no room in our minds for our holy religion. These dangers concern grown up men and women as well as children; but for the moment we refer to children only. THE NECESSITY OF GOOD RELIGIOUS IN-

STRUCTION. There are two ways of knowing one's religion. One is to know it as we who read the Scripture know what the Garden generally.

of Eden was. We know it because we know its name, and we have a sufficient idea of it to distinguish it from other ideas. The other is to know it as Adam and Eve knew that glorious realm of brightness and bliss; to have seen its riches and its beauty, to have lived in its sunshine, to have filled our hearts with its peace and its joy, to have tasted its fruits and to dream of it as long as our life shall last. Now religion may be known in this second way; but only by those who live in it even from their childhood. Religion may be known as men know their native land; but only by those whose minds and hearts, through many years, are occupied with it. It is a wide realm and glorious kingdom. It takes time to understand it. It has many regions, a long history, venerable traditions, wondrous institutions, a wealth, traditions, wondrous institutions, a wealth, a beauty, and a populousness which are of the Holy Spirit Who is its Master and Ruler. The world passes it by, but that is the world's misfortune. For a Catholic to pass it by, to be ignorant of it, or to undervalue it, is criminal foolishness. But children must hear about it if they are to value it rightly. It is because parents are so remiss in keeping up year by year the so remiss in keeping up year by year the growth of their children's religious knowledge that young men and young women grow up with a taste for every kind of reading except religious reading; with their thoughts full of frivolous matters, if they are frivolous, or of serious things, if they are serious, but always of what is secular, profane, and worldly. Therefore it happens that when our religion is attacked they know out what to ready, when our belief the ready. when our religion is attacked they know not what to reply; when our holy doctrines are vilified, they are frightened and ashamed; when the newspapers make the old and often refuted objections against us, they are deeply impressed, and think there is something in them. Therefore, they never know how to stand up for the Pope, for the Blessed Sacrament, for Confession, or for religious education. Confession, or for religious education. They believe in their religion, and, after a fashion, they know it; but it is with them so secondary a matter, so unfamiliar, so feeble in its bearing on their actions, and so remote in its connection with their daily thoughts, that it is no wonder if at last it gives way, and they drift into in-difference or infidelity. The remedy for all this is more instruction; deeper, more careful and more continuous instruction.

GIVE THEM GOOD BOOKS. Up to the age of eleven or twelve the boy or the girl must learn the Catechism. At this age the priest is more especially concerned with them; but the parent may and must, help, by seeing the children learn their Catechism (if need be) at home and attend instruction punctually. eleven or twelve to fourteen or fifteen, children who are not intended to be mere laborers should have other books provided for them; books of instruction, in which they should be examined from time to time; books on the history of the Church and on the lives of the Saints; books on the Great Sacrifice of our Holy Faith, on the Sacraments, on the Old and New Testameni; books of Catholic poetry and tales whose interest is more or less religious. They should be made to take interest in matters of present importance in the Church which occur from week to week: in foreign missions, in canonizations, in the persecutions and the triumphs of the Church. It is no answer to say that boys and girls will not read these things, boys and girls will not read these things, and cannot be made to take them up. Many children both can and do; others can be induced by careful and painstaking parents to do so, partly as a matter of duty, partly from real interest.

SET THEM AN EXAMPLE. Let parents set the example. Let the home be, first of all, Christian and Catholic, with its Catholic talk, its Catholic newspapers; then the children will walk in the steps of their father and mother. Let the parent set the example of valuing sermons, of assisting at religious services, and of practicing real devotion, and the growing up boy and girl will learn the lesson fast enough. Let the father, though he may read his daily newspaper or his amusper and the periodical in their right place, that is to say, second in value and interest to his religion, and the children will not fail to mark and learn the lesson. What is certain is, that it is the duty of parents of every class who have children who can read—and children who can read are grewing more numerous every day—to see that they continue to learn about their religion; for unless we wish religious knowledge and feeling to Le choked and killed in our children's hearts by secular thought, secular talk, and secular print, we must do our best to secure that religion may have its fair share—that is, the principal share—in their thought, their talk, and their reading. Of the danger arising from bad and misleading books and conversation, there is no opportunity to speak at present. It is a most serious subject: for prejudice is still so rank that a boy or girl can hardly open a class-book, a tale, or a newspaper without encountering ex-pressions which leave behind them a stain. There would be little harm to be feared if he Catholic child were properly instructed if he were accustomed to consider his religion his most precious treasure, more es-timable than wealth, more venerable than all human history, as true as God Himself and as impregnable as Mount Sion against all the attacks of blind and mortal men.

#### It Always Works Just This Result.

Mr. John Bonner, proprietor of the celebrated Yonge street Dry Goods and Gents Furnishing Store, Toronto, tells a most remarkable story of the Great Ger man Remedy. "St. Jacobs Oil cured me of a bad case of neuralgia, of five years standing, when I had given up hopes of being cured, and had tried fifty different so-called remedies. I now keep it all the time not only at home, but here in my place of business; it is an excellent thing and something nobody should be without.

Bleeding of the Lungs.

Bowmanville, Ont., Nov. 8, 1872. Messrs, Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston: Gentlemen—I have been troubled with bleeding of the lungs for a long time. About two years ago I took a severe cold which made my lungs very sore, but after using one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY the pain and cough disappeared and have not troubled me since. I believe the Balsam is the best medicine in use and well worth the price asked for it.

Yours truly, JESSE BURK.
50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers JESSE BURK.

#### Bribing a Boy.

In cleaning up a little shortly after the Christmas rush a small dealer in toys, papers, and confectionery on Gratiot Avenue found among his trash what the boys call "a thundering big fire cracker." It had been hiding away ever since the Fourth of July, and the man no sooner found it than he was possessed of a desire to make some one hanny. He deared not found it than he was possessed of a desire to make some one happy. He dared not throw it into the alley. He therefore waited and patience was soon rewarded, just as she always is. A boy came in after a cents worth of taffy, and he was closely followed by a dog big enough to carry off the front steps of a meeting house, the big fire-cracker was exhibited and the party of the second part in exceeding the party of the second part in consideration of five sticks of candy, gave the party of the first part leave to attach the cracker the first part leave to attach the cracker to the dog's tail and fire it off. The canine offered no serious objection and things were soon in shape. The boy then led the dog out on the walk, the fuse was ignited, and directly there was an explosion which set the dog to thinking faster than ever before in his life. He wheeled and dashed back into the store, made six or seven circuits of the room and then embarrassed, confused, and anxious then embarrassed, confused, and anxious to get home and overhaul himself for re-pairs, he took a jump through one of the doors and left \$7 worth of glass in pieces on the sidewalk. Some of the crowd sat down to laugh, while others leaned against the wall and yelled haw! haw! haw! at the top of their voices. The fire cracker man was the only one who seemed abstracted. -Detroit Free Press.

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What physician has ever discovered a cure for headache? Echo answers none, But Burdock Blood Bitters by their puri-But Burdock Blood Bitters by their puri-fying, invigorating, nervine properties afford a cure in nearly every case. The health-giving principles of this remedy are unequalled by any similar preparation in he world.

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

#### Worse than War.

than the sword," by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking; but when the health becomes impaired the miserable dyspeptic may find prompt relief in Bur-dock Blood Bitters. It regulates the bowels, acts upon the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, and stimulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

A Sure Basis of Popularity.—Merit, apparent to a "cloud of witnesses," upon which the popularity of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is founded. Throat and lung complaints, pain, soreness, stiffness, swellings, burns and ailments of various other kinds yield to the action of this speedy and safe

#### The Secret of Beauty.

No cosmetic in the world can impart eauty to a face that is disfigured by unsightly blotches arising from impure blood Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand purifying medicine for all humors of the blood It makes good blood and imparts the bloom f health to the most sallow complexion Pope & Bitlau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, owa, writes; "We have never sold any owa, writes: medicine that gives such satisfaction to the ustomer and pleasure to the seller as Dr Thomas' celectric Oil, We can refer you to numbers that have used it for Diphtheria with entire satisfaction and success."

#### A Good Filter,

A Good Filter.

To have pure water in the house every family should have a good filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the properly filtered water. The the use of properly filtered water. The liver is the true filter for the blood, and Burdock Blood Bitters keep the liver and all the secretary organs in a healthy condition. It is the grand blood purifying liver regulating tonic.

#### Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cured.

As old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, atter hiving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. dec23.4m

In the dime and half-dime novels of the criminal school which are now read by all our boys, either openly or secretly, new forms of profanity and slang are taught in torms of protanty and slang are taught in the most effective way. The pleasures of burglary and highway robbery, the manli-ness of gambling and fighting, and the heroism of successful lying, are set forth in what is regarded by youthful readers as glowing eloquence; while the great truths that all parents are tyrants, that all relig-ious negule are hypocrities, and that discious people are hypocrites, and that diso-bedience to fathers and teachers is obedi-ence to the nobler instincts of juvenile nature, are seduously taught. Such stories as these develop al' that is unmanly and lawless in our boys, and teach them lessons that cannot fail to be of immense service to them in whatever criminal career they may adopt. There are a few oldfashioned people who denounce the new juvenile literature in unsparing terms; but that nearly all fathers approve of it is self-evident. They know that their boys are reading stories in the so-called boys' week-lies illustrative of the greatless of the second contents. lies illustrative of the excellence of crime, but they make no effort to suppress that sort of literature, as they certainly would do did they not approve of it. Nothing would be simpler than to drive those story papers out of existence. All that it would be necessary to do would be to "Boycott" the newsdealers who keep

#### The Weaker Sex.

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pavorite Prescrip-tion," cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by drug-

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SEALED TENDERS will be received ty the undersigned up to Noon on WEDNES-DAY, the 17th day of May next, in a lump sum, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph Line (embracing the Poles, Wires, Insuiators and Instruments), between Sel kirk and Edmonton.

The conditions to be that a line of telegraph communication is to be kept up between Winnipeg, Humbolt, Battleford and Edmonton, and that Government messages be transmitted free of charge.

The parties tendering must name, in additional control of the contro

The parties tendering must name, in addition to the lump sum they are prepared to give for the telegraph line, the maximum rate of charge for the transmission of messages to the public.

F. BRAUN, Secretary Dept. of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 18th April, 1882. 185.4w

OTTAWA RIVER.

Grenville and St. Anne Canals. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Timber for Lock Gates," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails, on THUEADAY, the lith day of MAY next, for the farmishing and delivering, on or before the farmishing and delivering, on or before the Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for the sawn to the dimensions required for the restriction of Lock Gates for the new Locks at Greece's Point, Grenville Canal, and the new Lock at St. Anne, Ottawa River.

The timber must be of the qualities described, and of the dimensions stated on a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, where forms of Tender can also be obtained. No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the respective canals, or until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$300 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN.

SecretaryDept, of Railway and Canals,

Ottawa, 15th April, 1882 SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for

Dept. of Railway and Canals, Ottawa, 15th April, 1852 "Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honor-able, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

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

NEW YORK. THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses.

As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want.

As your AGENT, it will execute any business or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention.

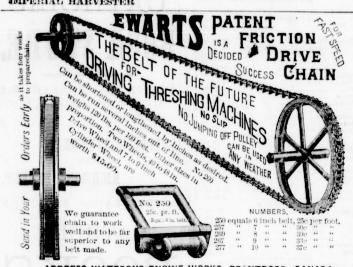
This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.



The most perfect and complete Reaper in the world. and durability it Contains more practical patented CMPROVEMENTS than any other It can not go Harvester in the market. out of order, and It is the only machine made with is GUARANTEE! platform and raking apparatus tiltto work in an kind of grain. ing independently of truck.

It is the cheapest machine ever offered to the farmer. It has no equal, and every farmer wants one. For particulars send to

GLOBE WORKS, London, Ontario. N. B. --- AGENTS, if you want to sell the BEST machine made, see the



ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS, BRANTFORD, CANADA, Sole Manufacturers and Owners of Canadian Patent.

#### LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'RY		
MAILS AS UNDER.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A . M .	P.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line. For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						
ern States	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6.30
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)		1.00	10 30	8 00	1111	6 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-						0.00
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		6 30
For Toronto	5, 7 30		5, 10 30		1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5, 7 30			8, & 11	1 30	6.30
G. W R. Going West-Main Line.				,		
ThroBags-Newbury, Bothwell, Glencoe, Mt. Brydges	5 00	12 00r	n	8 00		6.30
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London,						0.00
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c		12 00r	n		2 45	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates	5 00*			8 00	2 45	
Thro Bags-Chatham	5 00*			8 00	2 45	
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.					- 10	
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford						
and Wyoming	6 30	1 15		8 & 9	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West		1 15	1111		2 45	
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.					- 10	
Glanworth	7 30				2 45	
Wilton Grove		1 15		9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.						
Bruce and Orwell	7 30				2 45	
Avlmer	5304730				130.624	5 6 30
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-					2 45	
town and Amherstburg	7 30	1 15			2 45	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright					2 10	
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15			2 45	
St. Thomas	530.473	0 1 15		9 00	2 45	6.30
Port Stanley	7 30	1 15			2 45	6 30
Port Dover & L. H. Mails	7 15			8 00		
London, Huron & Bruce-All pleces between Lon-				0.00		
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth,				1		
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 00		****		6.30	
Ailsa Craig	7 00	12 15			6 30	
W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B	5 00			8 00	1 30	6 30
Between Harrisburg and Fergus		1.15		8 00	1.00	
B. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15			3.00		6.30
G. T. R. West of Stratford		12 15				6 30
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 15		1	1 30	6 30
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo		12 15			1.00	6.30
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto		12 15		11 15		
St. Mary's and Stratford	7 15	12 15		8 00	12 30	1 30
Thro Bags-Goderich and Mitchell	6 30		4 15	11 15		6 30
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives,	0.00		4 10	11 10	****	0.00
(Tuesday and Friday).		12 15				6.30
The Grove			4 15	11 15		
			4 10	11 19		1.64

white Star Line, via New York; Wednesdays, at 5 p.m., per Canadian packet, via Riek Star Line, via New York; Wednesdays, at 5 p.m., per Canadian packet, via Halifax. Postage on letters, 5c. per § oz.; Newspapers ie. per 2 oz.; reg. fee, 5c.

Itates of Postage on Letters between places in the bominion, 5c. per § oz., prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding § oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, ic. per 4 oz. Post Cards for United Kingdom, Zeents each.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States.

Tost Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from § i upwards, on which 4 per cent, interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank.—Bass Books, and every information, to be had on application.

Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.

25c

#### CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories..... 25c Crucifix of Baden and other stories... 25c Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other

Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-

Plantinia and other stories... 25c
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St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.
Stewart... 25c

Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge. 25c
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The school boys..... Truth and Trust.

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Join St., London, Ont.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have been troubled for a number of years with a very disagreeable impediment in speech. I heard of the London Institute, and after considerable investigation I concluded to try it. The treatment proved to be all I could wish, and I found myself improving from the first day; in a very short time my speech was perfectly free, and I was enabled to speak in public as well as private without fear of stammering. It is now four months since I left the Institute, and I am certain now that the cure is permanent.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Queen's University, Kingston.

#### Meetings.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY.—This Society meets every
Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their
rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The
objects of the society are many, the principle
ones being to cultivate a literary taste among
its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to
those who may be taken sick. The rooms are
open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
evenings, and the society has provided ali
kinds of games and amusements to enable its
members to pass a pleasant evening. Every
Catholle young man in the city should belong
to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all.
CHRIS. HEVEY, Pres. Thos. GOULD, See'y.

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CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually, Rev. W.
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ectual development, nabits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,

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

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Locality unrivalled for healthiness, aftering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times.

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43.1y

The state of the Ursuline Ladles. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 90
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building. This spacious and commodern improvements. The hot water
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wax-howers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and fulion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$160. Music, Drawing
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 $CAPITAL, -\$1,000,000,\\ SUBSCRIBED, -\$600,000,\\ PAID UP, -\$500,000,\\ RESERVE FUND, -\$38,000,\\ TOTAL ASSETS, -\$720,000.\\ MODEL ASSETS, -\$720,000.$ Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipa Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for

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Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 141
Dundas street, cor. Market
Lane, Cootes' Block, where
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hand a large stock of finest.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,
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Lowest Prices, and hopes to
meet all his old customers
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W. H. ROBINSON,

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Keeps a stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals
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Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special
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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS. ACIDITY OF SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD, T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

"NIL DESPERANDUM."

Important to Nervous Sufferers. Important to Nervous Sufferers.

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New Spring Hosiery and New Collars, Cuffs and

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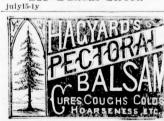
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Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises
cheaper than any other firm in Canada.
Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-timeOur Hair-Faced Collars never gall. Horse
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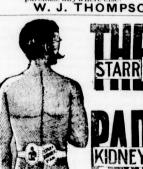
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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A Permanent, sure cure for Diseases, Disorders and Allments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or attendar. Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and Passages; Brights' Disease, Diabethopsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc. Pampilets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Practes—Child's Pad, \$1.50 (cures Bed-weiting). Regular Pad, \$2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, \$1.90. Soled by C. H. Kermott & Co., Drayton; John Standish, M.D., Palmerston; W. T. Bray, Wingham; R. M. Thurtell, Teeswater; John Tennant, Lucknow; De Witt H. Martyn, M. D., Kincardine; G. & J. A. Preston, Hariston; J. H. Michener, M. D., Listowell; M. Springer, Strathroy; E. F. Stephenson, Parkhill.

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of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order. To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes, All branded. s. All branded.
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FIRST PRIZES Awarded everywhere exhibited. Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880 and 1881. and ISS.

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Toronto, ISSO. Montreal, ISSI.
Composed of ingredients, the he althfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S.
FRIEN D has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly renable article of household use.
The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S. FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.
Manufactured only by the proprietor,

W. D. McLAREN,
55 College Street, Montreal
Retailed everywhere.

\$66a week in your own town. Terms and Son outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Junes-ly.

\$570\$20 per day at home. Samples Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. Junes-ly.

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any kind any busi-r needing ention. Il known facturers nat it can patrons. N of good ion and ust travel bh he re-NZIGER n397.

NDRY. plic since ire Alarm and Peals. Y. N. Y.

Written for the "Record." To Our Blessed Mother in the Month of May.

Oh Mother Mary! pure and mild, How oft have I, thy erring child, From virlue's path been led astray And would pursue my devious way, I'd not thy kind heart for me yearn, Thy piteous looks bid me return, When I before thy altars knell Expressing all the guilt I felt?

How oft, when grief had pressed me sore, Relief on me had closed its door, Compunction, too, had lent its sting Did I, to thee, my sorrows bring, Essay by sighs and tears to tell Thee, how lured on by sin, I fell And at thy feet my faults lay bare, And ask that thou my grief wouldst sha

When dread of thy aggrieved Son Coerced me to repentance come, And at my ghostly father's feet, In spirit, my Creator meet, And there, on bended knees reveal The sins, that I could ill conceal. To sin no more make resolution, And with bowed head ask absolution

Twas thy petitions to thy Son That His forgiveness for me won; My "Ave Maries" were not vain That did for me thy favor gain, Thy vigils o'er me ever keep Oh Mother! and when dangers creep Around me, stretch thy blessed arm And shield me from impending harm.

And during these thy blessed days
on Mary, cease not then to raise
Thy voice to thy Eternal Son
For me; and when life's stream is run
And I in death, must close my eyes,
oh bear me home beyond the skies!
To share the happiness in store
For those who their Bless'd Lord adore.
London, May 1st. 1882. KATHLEEN.

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

#### Ireland.

Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant, starts for Dublin at the end of this week, but will not make an official visit until the middle of May. Most of the staff of Earl Cowper will be reappointed.

Dublin, May 2.—Parnell, Dillon, and

O'Kelly have been released from Kilmain-

O'Kelly have been released from Kilmainiam jail. They drove around the outskirts of the city to the station, where they gook the train for Avondale. They will remain at Parnell's residence two days, and arrive in London on Friday.

Dublin, May 2.—There was great extended the resignation of Forster. Crowds gathered and cheered for Parnell and groaned for Forster, while bands paraded the city playing national airs. Further hanges at the castle are expected. Burke, ander Secretary, and Hilier, Inspector-tieneral of Constabulary, will probably resign.

Fires are blazing on the Wicklow Hills in honor of the release of the members of Parliament. There is spontaneous rejoicing throughout Ireland. At Limerick many people danced with joy, shouting,
"Forster is gone, God save Ireland." The
band turned out at Waterford. Emblems

of rejoicing are universal.

Gladstone, in the House of Commons, made an announcement similar to Gran-ville's in the House. Gladstone stated a arge number of other suspects will be ed, and the Government instead of renewing the Coercion Act would introduce a measure remedying the administration of justice in Ireland. Instructions already have been sent to Ireland for the release of three imprisoned members of Parlia-ment, and lists of all suspects are being carefully considered with a view to re-lease all except those arrested on suspicion of having been personally concerned in outrages. These releases will be on the Government's sole responsibility. Forster ind resigned because he was unwilling to share this responsibility. Forster would make a personal explanation on Thursday. Dublin, May 3.—Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have returned to Dublin from A vondale. Three members of the Ladies' Land League, of Tralee, have been arrested and sentenced to six months' imprison-ment in default of bail.

Many "suspects" have been released from Clonmel and Kilmainham jails. The clease of Leaguers was celebrated to-night at Balla, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, London-derry, and Younghall with torchlight prons, bonfires, illuminations. General

prevailed Dublin, May 2.—United Ireland has an article headed "Coercion gives up the Ghost," in which it asks the people not to se their heads with giddy joy. "The olness and courage are as needful to se-"The are what we have won as they were to

Lord Frederick Cavendish has accepted the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland.
London, May 4.—Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly arrived this morning. There were

only a few persons at the depot. It is de-inetly settled that Chamberlain will no ucceed Forster. Lord Frederick Cavandish will probably be appointed to the office.

London, May 4.—The Daily News re

gards the appointment of Cavendish with considers a great oppor unnity has been thrown away. Dublin, May 4.—There is great rejoic-ug here to-night over the release of Davitt.

Forch bearers paraded the streets and effi-ies of Forster and Gladstone were burned here were some disturbances.

Dublin, May 5.—The suspects in Nass ail burned Forster in effigy in the exerise yard on Wednesday night, in spite of the threats of the Governor to call in the

Parnell first entered the House while was speaking, and was loudly neered.

Parnell denied that the question of the lease of himself and others was due my condition as to their future action, hough he stated verbally and in writing that he believed the settlement of arrears would have an enormous effect in restorg law and order, and if such settlement ere made he would be able to take such teps as would have a material effect in iminishing the number of outrages.

Dillon said he had not directly ectly any communication with the Gov

O'Kelly denied having agreed to any enditions, which the denial of Gladstone confirmed.

#### France.

Paris, May 4.-The ex-Empress Eugenic has arrived in this city, although great care is taken to keep the fact a secret. She is very ill and weak, and fears of her life are entertained. On her arrival she was o weak she could not walk, and was carried in a chair from her carriage into the house of the Duke of Moncey, where she now is. A strict incognito is attempted to be preserved, and persons who have

arrived. She is said to have grown very aged in appearance with the last few months, and to have preserved none of the traces of her former beauty. The brutal treatment which she received from

brutal treatment which she received from a mob of ruffians the other day threw her into a state of profound mental depression, from which she has not recovered.

Canadian.

Arthur, May 1.—Between one and two o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the residence of Andrew Murray, residing about a mile frem Arthur village. The house and contents were totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lamp left burning in the kitchen. Mr. Murray was awakened by the heat and smoke. He jumped out of bed, seized the two eldest children who slept in a separate when in the same room, and there being no Canadian.

Arthur, May 1.—Between one and two o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the residence of Andrew Murray, residing about a mile frem Arthur village. The house and contents were totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lamp left burning in the kitchen. Mr. Murray was awakened by the heat and smoke. He jumped out of bed, seized the two eldest children who slept in a separate bed in the same room, and there being no window he was obliged to make his way through the furnace of flames, with which the kitchen was filled. He succeeded in placing the children in safety, and then returned to the burning premises. His wife had remained behind to bring away the two youngest children, aged one and three years, but having lost them in the excitement and confusion they perished in the flames, a few handfuls of charred bones only remained.

mained.

Andrew Murray and his wife, who were so severely injured at the burning of their house at Arthur on Sundaylast, have since died. The youngest surviving child is not expected to recover.

At the Stratford Assizes, on Wednesday, interesting case was tried; Smith you

At the Stratford Assizes, on Wednesday, an interesting case was tried:—Smith vs. Kennedy. The plaintiff, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, brought an action against the firm of James Kennedy & Son, hotel-keepers in St. Mary's, for having supplied her husband with intoxicating liquor after she had delivered to them the statutory notice not to supply him with any. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with \$29 damages.

At Wingham, Wednesday, John Reid was fined \$500 and sentenced to imprisonment for one month for the illicit manufacture of whiskey.

The flag was hoisted on St. Patrick's Hall, Kingston, in recognition of the release of the suspects in Ireland.

Suspects in Ireland.
Ottawa, May 4 —Yesterday afternoon a man named John Charlebus, accompanied by two of his children, attempted to cross a lake in the Gatineau lumber district. The lake in the Gatineau lumber district. The ice being in a bad condition Charlebus went through. The children, aged four and eleven years, bravely came to his rescue, and made a desperate effort to save their father from a watery grave. Unfortunately, however, they were unsuccessful, the ice giving way beneath them, and all three perished. perished

#### A DYING MOTHER'S LOOK.

Changes the Current of a Dissolute Life -How an Eminent Preacher was Saved in His Youth.

The distinguished orator, Father Strasslacher, of the Society of Jesus, in one of his recent sermons, related the following touching incident; "Some years ago I knew a student who led such an impious and dissipated life that he was finous and dissipated in the mass in-ally arrested in the midst of his crimes, placed in chains and condemned to the horrors of a criminal prison. Deprived of his father at an early age, his mother alone remained to support the grief occa-sioned by a child of such a vicious dispo-sition. It would be impossible to describe the sorrows of this good mother, and the bitter tears she shed on account of her dissolute son. But the hardhearted youth dissolute son. But the hardhearted youth remained unmoved; no sign of conversion or repentance was manifested in his perverse mind. It was, therefore, no wonder that the anguish caused by such an affliction brought the poor mother to her deathbed. Knowing that she had but a short time to live, she requested to see her son for the last time, and her request was granted. The following day request was granted. The following day the obdurate prisoner, surrounded by guards, was conducted to the bed of his When she was made

for a long, long time she gazed earnestly with a firm and penetrating glance, upon the motionless countenance of her undutiful son, and then, turning her head to the opposite side, she made a sign for him to depart. He left the room sullen and unconcerned as he had entered it, as if there were no possible sentiment of emotion in him. But in the silence and gloom of his prison cell a strange feeling suddenly crept over him; the glance of his dying mother followed him there—that silent glance in which was comprised reproach. censure, exhortation, fear and love, proved more efficacious to the erring but now repentant son than the most eloquent and glowing matarnal language which she could have addressed to him for hours. Agitated by an internal emotion never before experienced, he began to cry and

WITH SUCH VEHEMENCE that it seemed as though his heart would break with grief. It was then that he re-flected for the first time upon his conduct, and overwhelmed with sorrow, he exclaimed with a shudder: 'O my God, into what abyss have I fallen!' He resolved to convert himself efficaciously and to repair the evil he had done. God in his repair the evil he had done. God in his infinite mercy aided him to keep his resolution. He soon recovered his liberty, and entering a monastery became a Jesui and a missionary; and now you behold him before you," continued Father Strasslacher; "that dissolute and impious youth now stands before you in this pit. Yes, he who preaches to you is other than that cruel son. Such a miracle, such a change, was effected by God through the means of one single glance of a dying mother."

#### A FLUCTUATING CHURCH MEMBER

One day in the years agone a stranger arrived in Dearborn, in this county, and inquired for a citizen commonly known so Uncle Ike, The old man was soon found in a grocery, and after the "bow-de-do," the said:

"Do I address Uncle Ike Barlow? 'You dew," was the reply.
'Well, my name is Thorburn, from Ann

Arbor. 'Jess so." "They tell me that you are a great horse

'Wall, I do make a trade now and then.

"When I'm buying of a hoss I'm a purty good member of the church. When I'm selling of a hoss I reckon on skipping about two prayer meetings. When I'm a a-trading hosses then I calkerlate on backsliding altogether for a hull month, or until I know the victim won't begin no lawsuit. Now, stranger, that's me, and if you come to trade hosses don't reckon that Mathew, Mark, Luke or John ever wrote a line advising a church member to come right down and give away the ring bones on his own and give away the ring bones on his own anamile!"—Detroit Free Press.

## SICK CALLS.

#### Sending for the Priest.

There is often some trouble and dissatis faction among people when sickness prostrates a member of the family, and services of the priest are required. It arises for the most part from ignorance of the case. No matter how intelligent the person may be who comes for the priest, nine times out of ten he knows nothing of the disease with which the cidents. of the disease with which the sick one is afflicted, or of the condition of the patient. The priest is wanted. Any one can go after him. The smallest child about the premises, provided it can speak plainly, and tottle along the road, is considered capable of taking a message requiring the attendance of a priest. The message is delivered somewhat in this style: "Frether, Mr. A. is sick and his wife Mrs. A asked me to come for you." The present "Fether, Mr. A. is sick and his wife Mrs. A. asked me to come for you." The name is given and the number of the street if required. But the messenger knows nothing more. Ply him with any further questions, and the answer to all of them is; "don't know, Father." Even ask when did he take sick, the same reply is given. If time were no object to the priest or natient, the priest may rossibly, if the patient, the priest may possibly, if the messenger be acquainted with the sick, by a series of questions learn when the patient was last seen on the street, but this is the end of the matter—the priest knows it and oftentimes says nothing to the messen-ger after he learns the residence of the patient.

IT MIGHT HELP BOTH PRIEST AND THE

SICK, if the messenger were posted at least some little about the disease, condition, and danger of the patient. Ask him what doctor is in attendance, sometimes he knows this much but not always, but as for anything farther from him, it is simply

out of the question.

Now take a look at things. A person is taken sick, at first nothing serious is apprehended. After a few days the doctor is called in, he prescribes, and the patient becomes somewhat easier. The family were a little bit frightened at first, but the least shade of repose to the patient has banished from their minds this fear. has banished from their minds this fear. They are not altogether quiet, but thought of danger is over. The case is not developed. The doctor is watching it and ready to meet any new danger that the unfolding of the case may present. The family, to their surprise are awaken ed out of their lethargy and find the patient suffering greatly. It now occurs to suffering greatly. It now occurs to them that the danger is not passed over. guards, was conducted to the bed of his dying mother; there he beheld her, pale and wan, gasping in the throes of death. When she was made When she was made

AWARE OF HIS PRESENCE, SHE DID NOT

LITTER A WORD:

The answer

that the patient has for life. The answer utter a word;
not a sound escaped her pallid lips, but spiritual comfort of the sick. Father, tion of any person selling or dealing in mother, wife, husband or friend makes the suggestion of sending for the priest, but seldom any of the family think of but seldom any of the family think of going for him. It any of them go, a child

Now this patient has been sick for some days, but through carelessness the has not been warned until danger of is somewhat apparent. The patient is harrassed and frightened.

DEATH STARES HIM IN THE FACE, DEATH STARES HIM IN THE FACE, and he did not expect it. Friends and his family have right up to this sad moment told him there was no danger and that he would be out at his business in a few days. They have talked to him of everything in the weekl but death are danger. The the world but death or danger. The doctor told them to keep him cheery and have made an effort and have succeeded only too well in keeping his mind occupied with light and vain things.

It would not have increased his danger if the priest had been warned and the patient's soul freed by a good confession from the stains that bespotted it; on the contrary the grace of the Sacraments would have helped the sick person to re-cover his bodily health. But if this has ot been done, why then in the name of goodness, when sending for the priest, send some person who knows something of the disease and condition of the patient. Some one who can answer questions that the priest will ask for his own guidance and benefit of the sick. THE MESSENGER SHOULD BE ABLE TO ANS-

WER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: WER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Does the patient reject all food and drink on account of his stomach not being able to retain them, or plainly, does he throw up what he eats or drinks? Is the patient out of his mind? Is he violent, raving and screaming? Is he quiet, but unconscious, or conscious but unable to speak? Has the doctor pronounced his case hopeless? Now they can easily answer these few questions, if those sending them will kindly inform them. The disease should always be known by the messenger. If the messenger can answer messenger. If the messenger can answer such questions, the priest knows whether he must carry with him the "Blessed Sacrament" and "Holy Oils." He can go prepared for what the condition of the patient may require. By being posted the priest is ready in a few moments and knows in a whote ways to be done. Now knows just what must be done. Now a word more to the messenger: the priest may have with him the Blessed Sacrament, to be preserved, and persons who have called to pay their respects to her are informed that the Empress has not yet pose to trade with you. Let us first un-

derstand each other. You are a member of the church?"

"Y.e-s; I expect I be?"

"Then of course I shall expect you to be honest with me. I've beea been looking at your old nag over there by the post. How old is he?"

"That 'ere hoss," slowly replied Uncle with the conversation and adoration.—S. S. M. in Catholic Columnia.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

The new pumps for the waterworks weigh six tons and were shipped the other day from Killey's Mona Iron works.

Mr. McCaughey, a leading Ingersoll lawyer, while returning home from this city, fell from the Midnight express going east on Tuesday night last, and received injuries which resulted fatally on Thursday night.

On Wednesday a notification was forwarded to Manager Broughton of the G. W. R. announcing the city's willingness to release the G. W. R. Board from the lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway.

Mr. Donald Currie, agent for Hendrie & Co., in this city, died on Tuesday last, having contracted a severe cold while at tending church about a week previous to his death.

On Monday morning of last week, a young son of Mr. Burgess Howay, corner of Maitiand and Dundas street was sitting beside a large Royal coal stove when without jany warning the stove fell on him, burning him frightfully and crushing the little fellow almost to death. He died next day.

A young son of Mr. James McConnell, of Horton street, lies dangerously ill from the effects of vaccination performed by a doctor appointed by the city. Dr. Gardiner pro-nounced the case of the control nounced the case a very serious one for even should he live there is danger of permanent crippling. The physician who vaccinated the boy says he must have come in contact with some foreign substance to occasion the

#### An Apostolic Delegate for the United States.

Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly writes from Rome to the New York Sun, saying: "I am able to inform you that his Holiness am able to inform you that his Holiness the Pope is very seriously studying the question of appointing a resident Apostolic Delegate in the United States, and tolic Delegate in the United States, and t such an appointment will, in all probabil-ity, be made within a very short time."

The Lawrence Catholic Herald errs, according to the say of the Cincinnati Telegraph, in saying that Monsignor Capel of Englard is a convert. His parents were Catholic, and his father's occupation

MARRIED. On Wednesday, April 25th, at the Church of the Atonement, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Rev. Father Cusack, Miss Jennie Payne to John W. Conroy, both of London, Ontario. DIED.

DIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Jeremiah McCarty, Horton St., Jannett, relict of the late James Innes, aged 89.

#### \$30.00 Worth of New and Popular Music for \$1.00.

Music for \$1.00.

Thomas Brothers' Musical Journal for March is undoubtedly the finest and best journal of its kind published. The reading matter is varied and original, being news from all parts of the world. The Journal will have a new feature this year in being beautifully illustrated and printed on fine heavy calendered paper. Each number will have in over Two Dollars worth of Sheet Music printed from our best plates, and as Music, printed from our best plates, and as you receive one number each mouth, at the end of each year you have for binding one of the finest collections of vocal and instrumental music imaginable. Don't fail to subscribe for the Journal at once. Price per year, One Dollar; or with a beautiful Chromo, 22x36, One Dollar and thirty-five cents, the 35c, being the actual cost of pack. ing and postage or express on the Chromo. Sample copy of the Journal, 10c. We want an agent in every village and city in the United States and Canada to take subscrip-

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tion of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connection therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending 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 frauds and swindles. Whoeverdeals in any but the genaine will





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GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES of any School, Seminary, or College, of little or no

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IMPROVEMENTS. During the year just closed this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American Organs by them, twenty years since.

ELEGANT STYLES are how received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellent with the very years wince. The period of the period A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, just issued, fully describing and illustrating GANS, with net pure lists and circulars, will be sent free to any one desiring them. Certainly one buy or rent any organ without having sent these cleanty.

with net Price Lais notifical having seen these circulars, which contain much users a vice was a warmen any organ and Plano CO., remont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street (Union Sq.), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO. 154 Tremont Street, B

COMMERCIAL. Lendon Markets. London, Ont., May. 8.

Eggs, retail.

basket

basket

" trock

" tubs

Cheese # lb.

Lard. 

... 0 75 to 2 00 ... 0 59 to 0 79 ... 0 50 to 0 79 ... 6 00 to 8 00 ... 0 07 to 0 08 ... 0 07 to 0 08 ... 0 05 to 0 07 ... 8 00 to 8 50 ... 1 15 to 1 25 ... 0 60 to 1 00 ... 1 00 to 1 00 ... 21 00 to 30 00 ... 4 00 to 5 00 Chickens, # pair. 6
Ducks per pair. 0
Beef, # cwt. 6
Mutton, # ib. 6
Lamb. 6

Toronto Markets-Car Lots

10 80. S. No. 1, 8ic to \$0 85. No. 2, 84c to 85c.
PEAS—No. 1, 8ic to \$0 85. No. 2, 84c to 85c.
OATS—No. 1, 46c to 46. No. 2, 45c.
CORN—00c to 00c.
WOOL—00c to 00c.
FLOUR—Superior, \$600 to \$8 05; extra,
\$5 90 to \$5 95.
BRAN—\$19 00 to \$20 00.
BUTTER—13c to 21c.
GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25.
BRALEY—(street)—57c to 93c.
WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1,33 to \$1 37.

Montreal Market.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,200;bls sales 900. Mar quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follo Superior, 6 50 to 6 60; extra, 6 35 to 6 40; spr extra, 6 20 to 6 27; superfine, 5 75 to 5 strong bakers', 6 50 to 8 00; fine, 5 10 to 5 middlings, 4 20 to 4 30; pollards, 3 75 to 4 Ontario bags, 2 75 to 3 00; city bags, 3 90 4 00.

4 00.

GRAIN—Wheat, red winter, 1 47 to 1 47;
Upper Canada white winter, 1 39 to 1 40;
Spring, 1 40 to 1 42;. Corn, 90c to 95c. Peas, 1 00
to 1 02;. Oats, 42c to 43c. Barley, 65c to 70c.
Rye, Se to 90c.

Spring.

to 102). Oats, 42c to 40c.

Rye, 85c to 90c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 20. Cornmeal

MEAL—Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 20. Cornmeal

3 75 to 4 00. PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 15c to 17c; Eastern Townships, 23c to 25c; B. & M., 21c to 22c. Creamery, 00c to 00c. Cheese, 11c to 13c. Pork, mess, 21 00 to 22 00 Lard, 14]c to 15c. Bacon, 13c to 13 c. Hams, 13 c to 14c.

00c.

KINGSTON, May 8.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 8 00; fall wheat, 1 25 to 1 30; spring wheat, 1 35 to 1 32; barley, 85c to 92; peas, 80c to 82; oats, 42c to 43c; cattle, live weight, 3 00 to 5 0c; beef, 7 00 to 8 00; mutton, 8 00 to 10 00, dressed hogs, 7 00 to 9 00; hides, 6 00 to 8 00. sheep-skins, 1 00 to 1 50; wool, 20c to 24c; butter, 20c to 21c; eggs, 13c to 15c; cheese, 12 to 12c; chay, 10 00 to 10 20c; potatoes, 60c to 00c per bush; corn, 90c to 00c; rye, 80c to 81c.

SELFORTH, May 8.—Flour, No. 1 super 6 00.

SEAFORTH, May 8.—Flour. No. 1 super, 6 00 to 625; fall wheat, 1 23 to 1 25; spring wheat, 1 25 to 125; barley, 0 72 to 0 73; peas, 70c to 0 72; oats, 38c to 40c; hides, 0 00 to 0 00; butter, 13c to 18c; eggs, 13c to 00c; cheese, 00c to 0 0c; potaoss, 00 to 0 5 corn, 00c to 0.

Halifax, N. S. May 8;—Flour quiet and unchanged to-day. Choice pastry, \$8.00 @ 9.00; superior extra, Choice, 7.50 to 7.75; superior extra, Choice, 7.50 to 7.75; superior extra 7.00 to 7.25; extra superfine 6.80 @ 7.00; spring extra 6.75 @ 7.00; strong bakers', 7.35 @ 7.50; superfine. 6.25 @ 6.50, yellow kiln dried cornmeal, 4.40; fresh ground, 4.35; Canada oatmeal, 5.70 @ 5.80.

oatmeal, 5 70 @ 5 80.

ST. CATHARINES. May 8—Flour, No.1; super, 6 25 @ 6 50; fall wheat, 1 26 @ 1 28 barley, 70e @ 75c; peas, 65c @ 70c; oats, 40c @ 00; cattle, (1twe weight) 4 50 @ 5 00; beef, 600 @ 8 00; mutton, 8 00 @ 9 00; dressed hogs, 7 50 @ 8 00; hides, 6 50 to 0 00; sheepskins, 1,00 to 1 25; butter, 27c @ 28c; eggs, 13c @ 14c; cheese, 13c @ 09c; hay, 00 @ 0 00; potatoes, 0 90 @ 1 00 corn, 65c @ 70c.

Hops, ♥ cwt... Wood ♥ cord. 

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 36 to \$1 37. No. 1, \$1 37 to \$1 37. No. 2, \$1 36 to \$1 37. No. 1, \$1 37 to \$1 38. No. 2, \$1 35 to \$1 36. Spring—No. 1, \$1 37 to \$1 38. No. 2, \$1 35 to \$1 36. BARLEY—No. 1, 9lc. to \$90. No. 2,\*88c. to \$0 89. No. 3 extra, 87c to \$8c. No. 3, 80c to \$0 81. tions for the Journal. Address
Jas. H. Thomas.

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

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

HAMILTON. May, 8—Wheat, white at 1 28 to 1 3l: red, 1 3l to 1 3s; spring, 1 36 to 1 40, barley, 86 to 90c; onts, 40c to 1 2c; peas, 7sc to 80c; corn, 75c to 80c; rye, 76c to 78c; clover seed 4 30 to 4 40: timothy, 2 50 to 3 90. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 60 to 8 50: No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00: live hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do., 12jc; shoulders, 10jc; long clears, 11c. C. C. bacon, 10jc. Butter—tubs, ordinary, 13c to 15c; good, 16c to 18: extra, 20c to 22c; small rolls, fresh, 30c to 35c. Eggs—Fresh, in cases, 18c to 18c. Lard—Farmers' tried, 12jc to 13c; lierces, 13j; kegs. He; pils, 14jc; held firm. Tallow—tried, 7½ to 20. Dried apples 5jc to 6jc. GUELPH, May 8—Flour, No. 1 super, 310 @ 3 25; fail wheat, 1 30 to 1 32; spring wheat, 1 30 to 1 32; barley, 75c to 85c; peas, 74c to 80c; oats, 43c @ 46c; cattle (live weight); 4 00 to 5 00; becf, 7 00 to 8 00; mutton, 7 00 @ 9 00; dressed hogs, 10 @ 7 50; hides, 5 00 @ 6 00; sheepskins, 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 23c to 25c; butter, 17c @ 22c; eggs, 12c @ 13; cheese none: hay, 9 00 @ 100; potatoes, 10 @ 11 15 per bag; corn, 90c @ 00c.

Kingston, May 8—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 AND NOT WEAR OUT.
SOLD by Watchmakers, By mail, 30 ets. Circulars
OFFICE J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey St., N.Y. HAVE you eyer thought of what advantage be MODEL PRESS would be to

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# TENDERS FOR COAL

Public Institutions of Ontario, 1882 The Treasurer of the Province of Ontario will receive tenders addressed to him, at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and endorsed "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY, 1882,

for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions named on or before the lst July, 1882 (except at the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, where delivery is not to be commenced until 1st August). viz:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.
Hard coal, 900 tons large egg size, and 176 tons stove size. Soft coal, 400 tons. ons stove size. Soft coat, are tons. Central Prison, Toronto. Hard coal, 490 tons small egg size, 25 tons chestnut size, and 35 tons stove size. Reformatory for Females, Toronto. Hard coal, 100 tons stove size. Soft coal, 500

tons.

Asylum for the Insane, London

Hard coal, 200 tons large egg size, and 60
tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1,250 tons, for
steam purposes, and 150 tons for grates.

team purposes, and 150 tons for grates.

Asylum for the Insane, Knogston.

Hard coal, 800 tons large egg size and 10 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 300 tons,

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

Hard coal, 88 tons stove size and 25 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1,100 tons for steam purposes, and 100 tons for grates. N. B.—200 ons of the steam coal to be delivered at the pumping house.

Hard coal, 60 tons large egg size and 20 tons stove size. Soft coal, 600 tons.

Institution for the Blind, Brantford. Hard coal, 400 tons large egg size and 200 ons stove size.

Institution for the Bitter, Britagora.

Hard coal, 400 tons large egg size and 200 tons stove size.

Agricultural College, Guclph.

Hard coal, 275 tons large egg size and 50 stove size. Soft coal, 80, tons, for steam purposes, and 20 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittson, Scranton, or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is supposed to take the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and, if required, to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. All coal to be delivered in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole supply specified or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted cheque for 500, payable to the order of the Treasurer of Ontario, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bone fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract. Specifications and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bursers of the Institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarly accepted.

S. C. WOOD,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, May, 1st 1882.