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# Catholic Record.

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

VOL 4.

### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1882.

NO. 184

watched and nursed its development which is still the guide of over 200,000,000 which is still the guide of over 200,000,000 of people, which enters into the life and shapes the existence of the most enlightened nations of Europe, and yet, of this all-pervading religion, of its relations to nations and individuals, some of our publicists have less real knowledge than they have of the superstitions which have their habitat among the Kafirs or Suni Indians! We are not now alluding to nations and individuals, some of the superstitions which have they have of the superstitions which have the superstitions have less real knowledge than they have of the superstitions which have they have of the superstitions which have they have of the superstitions which have the superstitions have less real knowledge than they have of the superstitions which have the superstitions have less real knowledge than they have of the superstitions which have they have the superstitions which have the s

ATRICIA PRINTS

CATROLIC PRINTS

CATROLI their beaux and too many of them get yoked for life before they have sense enough to know what they are doing. They read in stories of the happy ending of the heroines' trials, and they think that when they, too, get mazried, all their troubles will end and their days will pass in peace and felicity for evermore. They marry in haste and repent at leisure. They are too young. Even when their husbands are kind men and true Christians, even when they are accomplished houseke-pers, and even when Providence bestows on them a sufficient income, they speedily ascertain that they entered the wedded state too prematurely. They break down. They grow delicate. They break down. They grow delicate. They become nervous, fretful, miserable, and are old and sickly before they are thirty-five, if they live so long, and do not sink into an early grave. They would not heed the axiom Early wed—

Early dead,

and they have to suffer for their rashness. The Church favors early marriages, but it does not want to celebrate the nuptials of children, and damsels from sixteen to twenty are only children. The best age, then, for a young woman to marry at, is from twenty-one to twenty-five. Then she and trend when they hope of them, for a young woman to marry at, is from twenty-one to twenty-five. Then she and time to prepare herself for the duties of a wife and mother, and she has had time to prepare herself for the makes her home happy, and should God bless her with children, they will be strong and she will be able to take care of them.

Bide your time, girls, wait for good and home and the fill was reported to the fill her obligations, and then when you do marry you will be jew-tood and was as well as to play the piano, read a dozen good books, keep from round dances, practice your religion, and then when you do marry you will be jew-tood the when they were all the fill was then physical strength to fulfill her obligations. Having wisdom and health, she makes her home happy, and should God bless her with children, they will be strong a

read a dozen good books, keep from read a dozen good books, keep from round dances, practice your religion, and then when you do marry you will be jew-els of wives and your husbands will re-joice in their good fortune.

#### SAD OCCURRENCE.

right to be informed what the amenaments were.

The Bill was then read a second time, and the House went into committee. Twenty-four clauses of the Bill were adopted, and the committee rose and reported progress. House adjourned at 12.40 a.m. Ottawa, April 12.—The House met at 3.20.

After routine, Sir Leonard Tilley moved the house into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Charlton moved the following amendment—

in very well.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Cameron (Huron), at great length renewed the question of provincial rights, and the exercise of the right of disallowance by the Dominion Parliament, contending that the Government had exceeded its power in disallowing the Rivers and Stream Bill passed by the Outario Government. In conclusion he moved in amendment a lengthy resolution setting forth the well-known Reform theories in regard to disallowance in general, but more particularly dealing with the disallowance of the Streams Bill passed by the Outario Legislature. The amendment concluded:—That the said exercise of the power of disallowance was not in accordance with the principle of the Constitution, and that the Rivers and Streams Bill should have been it is operation.

After a protracted discussion the amendment was rejected.

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stocked of conditions and stocked and an ceased prelate's name a household word throughout the city and surrounding country. Archbishop Hannan was born in Kilmallock, Limerick, Ireland, on the 21st July, 1821, and was therefore within three months of being 61 years of age. In 1840 he came to Nova Scotia, and was appointed teacher in St. Mary's College, which had just previously been established by Dean O'Brien. Five years later he was ordained to the priesthood. Since 1852 he has been senior priest in the archdiocese of Halifax, and has laboured among his people with quiet but none the less marked success. He filled various positions in the Church, among those of Administrator, Vicar-General and Archbishop. On the death of Archbishop Connolly, in 1876, Dr. Hannan was unanimously recommended to the Pope for appointment to the See of Halifax. The appointment was adultions, of the Canadian Pacific Railway through some pass other than the Yellowhead a first time.

After a short discussion file Bills were read a first time.
On motion of Sir Leonard Tilley, the House again went into Committee of Supply. Militia Items were taken up and the following passed:—Salaries, Military branch and District staff, \$20,400; Brigade Majors, salaries acr., \$17,500; armunition, including small arms, factory, Quebec, \$25,000.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.
After recess, several bills were received from the Senate and read a first time.
On the item of \$50,000 for clothing, some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Anglin and some other Opposition members thinking it ought to have been obtained in Canada.
Hon. Mr. Caron said it was impossible to obtain the material in Canada.
Hon. Mr. Caron said it was impossible to obtain the material in Canada.
Some discussion took place on the item of allowance for drill instructions.
Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took place on the subject of the importation of clothing from England. Mr. Some discussion took pl

that it was extremely inopportune; would strengthen prejudices and give plaus-ibility to the charges of Mariolatry brought

thought was in adverse direction was it ground, a helpless victim.

necessary and opportune that the Immaculate Conception should be solemnly promulgated as an article of faith. As long as it was not formally denied, and when there was little danger of the faith-ful being misled into pernicious errors respecting it and the mystery of the Incar-nation, with which it is immediately and inseparably connected, there was no need of expressly declaring and promulgating it as an article of faith. To use a homely but expressive phrase, the Church "never crosses a bridge until she comes to it."
But when the need arose, promptly, yet without haste, with the most careful study and investigation and solemn preparation, Pius. IX., in the presence of an august assemblage of Bishops and Prelates from every part of the world, promulgated the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the divinely-declared Blessed Virgin,

within their respective dominions; to create or promote schisms; to set up op-position "National Churches," etc., etc. Historians and would-be theologians and not a few emineut Bishops seriously doubted the prudence at that specially ominous and threatening juncture of affairs, of formulating and promulgating such a decree—in other words, doubted its opportuneness. The direct con-sequences were predicted. Hell seemed to be moved from its deepest depths, and inspired the world with rage against the inspired the world with rage against the dogma. The power of the press, of kingdoms and empires, combined in opposition. Threats, persuasions, promises were brought to bear upon the Council and the Soverign Pontiff, but in vain. God, who is ever with and in His Church, to guide and keep her in the way of truth, knows "the times and seasons," and with the light of His guidence the Council and the

her utterances as regards times, places and circumstances; and history confirms the correctness of that judgment.

We have given in the article referred to a striking instance of this. The subject is so important that we add two others equally striking.

One of these is the promulgation as an article of faith, by Pius IX., of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Holy Mother of God. The other is the decree of the Vatican Council

Mary, the Holy Mother of God. The other is the decree of the Vatican Council declaring and defining the Infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Church.

As regards the first of these—of the Immaculate Conception—it was supposed that it was extremely inopportune; would

"Fair Girl Graduates,"
whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggests.

Strengthen prejudices and give plausibility to the charges of Mariolatry brought against Catholics, etc.; that the whole current of non-Catholic thought was in antagonism to the Church on that very point, is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggests.

The humble man husbands his strength for the inevitable conflict of life, whilst the proud one expends himself in boastful speech. The one is a victor before the contest, and the other never realizes that there is a battle until he lies prone on the ground a helpless victim.

Blighted Hopes.

Cradled in a woof of slumber
By the margin of a stream,
sapphre hues in golden vision
Sephre hues in golden vision
Bright the orchard trees were blooming,
Bright all life—but cold the memory—
Memory of a broken vow.

Sweet the birds sang 'mid the leaflets, Ahlmy heart, how it was stirred. For with pinions light and happy I once soared a joyous bird; Dead the tree and seared the leaflet, Crushed each blossom with a wrong; Spring that hoped chants autumn's recurrences bird and tuneless song.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

#### A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XVII. "ON ICE.

Killany called the morning after the library scene, and found awaiting him a woman of far different temper than he expected. He had left her in doubt the preceding evening; she was all determination to-day, and related what had taken place with a frankness, a vivacity and earnestness she had not shown him for an indefinite period. It puzzled him still more, however, in her regard. He feared that her manner was forced and intended to deceive. He had allowed her a certain time in which to come to the mark, and she had anticipated him. He was not a man who liked to change his rules of action for every incidental exception, no matter how severely they injured the substance of the rule; and in this much again he was not a Bohemian. He had tested he was not a bonemian. The had tested by long experience the efficacy, strength, and correctness of his methods. He had found, too, that if adherence to them in all cases sometimes brought about losses, departure from them had in several instances brought him greater losses. He listened to her tale, and observed her changed manner with considerable dis-

quiet and unexpressed suspicion.

"And now," said Nano, in concluding her story, "the time has come for action, yet I am at a loss to know what to do.

At any moment he may make over this property to the priest, for he was so angered by my opposition that he seemed prepared for any rashness."

"You must put him under guard at one," Killand

once," Killany answered, proposing the bold scheme more with a view of testing her sincerity than with the expectation of having it accepted. "His letters and messages must be intercepted and visitors excluded. The time is ripe, for the world and even his own household, is persuaded' of his insanity." The faintest pallor came into her lips,

and she flushed slightly afterwards; but, conscious of Killany's sharp gaze, she became immediately calm again.

"You mean to have him guarded

"But do not forget that the admission of strangers would excite his suspicion."
"There is no necessity for strangers.
His valet will make an excellent keeper, for the fellow is frightened enough at the reports of your father's insanity. He will keep out visitors, and hand you all letters entrusted to him. I will advise, as his physician, that your father remain in absolute retirement for a few days. If he suspects what is occurring, and becomes violent, then more stringent measures must be taken. A few days' time and one or two outbursts of rage will be enough to give him the manner of a madan. The physicians may do the rest."
"You are too bold," she said coldly. "I have not yet consented to these vio

"Then this first violence is totally unnecessary," he replied decisively, "if you do not intend to go further. All is over The last words were more a question gather round, and friends will easily destroy, by determined opposition, the present impression of his madness. There is no medium, Miss McDonell, and the alternative is the loss of your prop-

She could not but feel the truth of his words, and if she pretended to doubt and consider it was merely to gather strength and outward composure for the shameful consent she was about to give this man. Before him she wished never to betray the faintest emotion. Hitherto she alliance was forcing her proud heart to

"Do as you wish," she said at last, with affected carelessness, "and let there be no

After some further but important conversation he left.

was not as brilliant as usual, and there was a suspicion of heaviness in the eyes that ever sparkled cheerily. For the first time in her life a real, blasting sorrow had come upon her, and the young heart felt the suffering keenly. Olivia called in the course of the day upon her, and the young heart felt the suffering keenly. With the silent, enduring courage of a woman, counselled by Mrs. Strachan, whom Killany had so unluckily fallen upon as the greatest gossip he knew, sustained by the fear of conse-quences to her brother if the story went abroad, she went on her way as before, carrying a smiling face and a gay manner to hide her sorrow. If she was sad, however, Nano made up for it in the forced gayety which she assumed. Ordinarily cold and reserved, remorse, like the blaze of a polar sun on the ice-fields, thawed her into unnatural cheerfulness. Olivia sat of a polar sun on the ice-fields, thawed her into unnatural cheerfulness. Olivia sat puzzled and overwhelmed at this new side to her friend's character, listened to her rapid and wandering speeches, and mystified at the slightly-flushed cheeks and burning eyes. A chill struck won her heart, for she could not reconcile this

phenomenon with true peace of con-"And there is to be a carnival," said

Written for "the Record", she, "and you are anxious that I should go with your party? Of course I shall be happy. Sir Stanley is excellent company, and your brother, although perhaps a trifle grave, can talk metaphysics and transcen-dentalism. I know one thing will please

you: Killany will not be there. He is pressed with business and cannot come." "It makes but little difference," Olivia answered, with a lump sticking in her throat. "I choke when his name is mentioned or when in his presence. He cannot do memore harm present than absent, and I am sure he will do as much as i possible in any place. And now, leaving all disagreeable subjects aside, what are you going to wear? Something dread-fully cultured, and unintelligible, and pagan, I am sure."
"Diana is to be my role: black velvet and

gold trimmings; moon-and-star crown; bow and quiver of arrows over my shoul-

"That is better than to appear as an Indian goddess with an unpronounceable name—a veritable what-is-it, comprehensible only by the elect of culture. I am going as a Swedish girl in a winter costume. Sir Stanley is anxious to find out what I shall wear. The foolish fellow would actually array himself in a corresponding to the contract of would actually array himself in a corres

ponding habit, if he knew."

"Which would be quite proper, and no doubt he will discover it. It will not make a great difference as to a certain "I suppose not," Olivia said medita-

tively, and with another throat-spasm.

Something in her face recalled to Nano the evening of the reception.
"Ah!" she suddenly exclaimed, "how

could I have forgotten it?' "Forgotten what?"
"The night you went home so distressed

from the reception. Do you remember what you said to me? I thought of it so often since, and it has worried me unac-"I should not have spoken as I did,"
"I should not have spoken as I did,"
"Something did

Olivia said hastily. "Something did happen, but I must ask you to wait a little "I will wait just five minutes. You have grown thin and pale in a few days, and have lost some of your old cheerfulness. Child, I ought to know the cause of this trouble, since it happened within my

"There is no present need of your knowing, Nano. I could not open my lips now even if I wished; but believe me, you

shall hear all in good time." Her embarrassment was so great and painful that Nano forbore to press her further, and the conversation turned to other subjects. When leaving, Olivia offered, according to custom, her hand and cheek to her friend; but to her surprise and grief, Nano managed to reject both in the gentlest and cleverest manner.

"I have offended her by my reserve," she "I have offended her by my reserve," she thought sadly, as she went down the stairs: and being very sick at heart, and over-weighted with the burden of her own sorrow, this new bitterness welled up from her heart to her eyes and sent her home weeping quietly behind her veil. But Nano, with her hands clasped tightly over her breast, uttered the true reason of this apparent coldness to her friend. She looked upon herself as a guilty, sin-laden thing, unworthy to breathe the same air with so pure a creature as Olivia Fuller-

said, staring hard at the pallid woman re-flected in the glass—"never, never again to clasp that innocent hand or touch those to casp that innocent hand or touch those pure lips with mine! What a terrible fate I have chosen for myself! Yet who will know, and when I am dead what will it matter? For there is but rottenness after death, and saint and sinner are served

finement. Let the first happen and you them as Lady Macbeth looked at hers, will never be able to put him in safety; stained with dream-blood, and with her stained with dream-blood, and with her she almost screamed:

"All the perfumes of Arabia will not

sweeten this little hand."
Then her mood changed. She gree angry at her own weakness, and tried to force upon herself the mask of indifference : tried to reason her meditated sin into an act of justice and even pity; tried to laugh at the whole affair as a very ordinary proceeding over which she was making herself tidiculous.

"Poor little hand! You have sinned

no more than to raise yourself against one who in his craziness would rob your misfeigned indifference, and this he had borne tress; who gave her life, and riches, and with patiently, hopeful for such a moment of triumph and compensation as she was now compelled to offer. Henceforth she must appear in the role of his co-conspiration which is the substitution of the substi tor, and the bitter humiliation of such an of for the sake of a superstition. The world would say you have done well, and there is no other to judge or know. For

there is—no—"
Her head fell on her breast, and th ering his eyes to conceal the wicked, malicious joy that shone there. "I have not yet made any blunders. You may trust me."

"Am I deserting my belief?" she muttered. "Am I yielding to this superstition? Oh! this Olivia and her brother are my bad angels. If I did not know them what

in meditation. The next evening, when she was dress-ng for the carnival, Killany came in hurriedly and sent up an urgent message. She came down to the hall in her brilliant cos-

tume, and electrified him. "Ah"-and the tone of his voice was not of the sweetest-"you are going to the carnival? I must put off my business

until to-morrow."

"If you would be so kind. I expect thing I wish to know."

kind-hearted, too."
"Extremely so. I may say good-evening,"
"But you have not noticed my dress."

And she stood away from him, and let

"It is very brilliant," he said, pleased at her graceful familiarity. "Not so complete as it might be, perhaps. There is one ornament lacking: a gold-haired Apollo, or, if it suits you, another Orion." "I shall meet many of them, no d ubt.
What a pity you are not coming!"
"I regret that business is pressing. Per-

mit me. Good evening."

He bowed himself out, chagrined at he knew not what, and raging with very well

defined jestousy.

A little later came the maskers of the A fittle later came the maskers of the carnival: Sir Stan'ey in his Swedish peasant habit, Olivia as she had described herself, and the grave doctor in the charming holiday dress of a twelfth-century gallant. They drove off, laughing year heartily at the grave of the second standard or the second standard or the second sec heartily at the grotesque combina-of costumes, and were soon in the tion of costumes, and were soon in the midst of the weirdest throng that ever the frozen bosom of the bay had borne. It was a clear moonlight night, without wind or heavy frost, and not too cold to permit of a long, quiet talk after the first note which Sir Stanley took of the scene. A circle of ropes and guards shut off the maskers from the broad expanse of the bay, and over this spot fell the glare of a thousand torchlights and colored lanterns. The assembly was very large—too large for a quiet talk, Sir Stanley observed— and ridiculous as such assemblies usually The anachronisms in the costume and their grotesque contrasts kept the ladies in subdued and continued laugh-

"There is our devil," said Olivia to her companion, as the character glided by with the proverbial tail over his arm; what a

labor you would have exorcising him!"
"If it were to be done according to ritual, yes," said the baronet boastfully; "but otherwise, why, no. Give me your hand and let us proceed with the abandon suited to our character. I am going to startle you when we reach the retired corners."
"I don't wish to be startled," said

Olivia decidedly, but with a beating heart, "and therefore I shall not go into the retired corners. It doesn't become even a peasant-girl to be wandering in dark

"As you please. I can and will startle you here just as well, only it occurred to me that for your own sake you would prefer to be unobserved."

Olivia knew not what to do or say in her distress. It was very clear that Sir Stanley was going to propose, and, although a few days earlier she would have hailed the event with simple and single hearted joy, it was now become a mo painful proceeding. Diana and her cavalier flew past in as high spirits as two eminently grave persons could be, and she made a vain effort to draw them to her side. The devil, with horns and tail prominent in the moonlight, was slipping over the ice ahead, and it rashly occurred to her to engage him in conversation. But as there might spring up an occasion of exorcising for Sir Stanley, she wisely re-strained herself and submitted to fate.

"Would you not please wait," she said humbly, "until later in the evening? I did not expect very much pleasure from the carnival, but you will destroy it all if you speak as you intend."

"Your words are anything but encouraging," said he, starting; "and since you seem to understand so well what I am going to say in the dark corners, come, State, and hear it at once."

There was nothing but to obey, for Sir Stanley's voice was rather imperative in

They left the charmed circle of sound. the maskers and glided away into blue, silvered twilight beyond. moonlight fell in a shower on the ice. the distance twinkled the lights of do not intend to go further. All is over if you hestate for a moment. Once he discovers his position, you must either release him or put him in perpetual constant. She wrung her hands and looked at voices, and the flash and glitter of gailyattired forms, misty and pleasant as a dream. Around them was a desert scattered with parties of two as far as possibl from one another, and moving with

spirit-like ease and gracefulness.
"Olivia," began the baronet, when they had gone a convenient distance, "I believe you have understood, at least within the last few weeks, the attentions I have been paying you. You have no doubt heard the opinions of other people on the matter, and, as you did not discourage me, have hoped that my suit was not disagreeable. I ask you now to be my

"I do not know what to answer," said she, with a sudden burst of weeping. "I cannot tell, Sir Stanley, whether I shall or

This answer was a poser for the bar-onet, although he had an idea that it was not precisely unfavorable. He was silent for some t me, not a little disturbed in his efforts to think the matter into shape with

the lady sobbing at his side.
"Yes or no," he argued, "is the usual answer. This must be a mean of some Ferhaps it signifies 'I want to, but I cannot ; circumstances will not permit. And what would be the matter with the pretty thing? Egad! I am off my balance mentally as well as sentimentally, and if I am not set right again I should like to select a convenient air-hole and end

the programme with an attempted but unsuccessful suicide."
"Your answer, Olivia," said he aloud, "is rather ambiguous. I love you, dear, and I thought you might have loved me a little.

"So I do-very much," murmured she, with a blush that would have entranced him had it been daylight. The baronet was intoxicated at this confession, and very naturally trembled
"You frighten me, Olivia. If you love

"You frighten me, Ohvia. It you love me—and I thank you a 'thousand times for that sweet saying—why can you not tell if you will marry me? It is mysterious and dreadful."

"I know it, Sir Stanley. But I must ask you to wait for just the shortest time; and be patient until I can discover something I wish to know."

Something you wish to know?"

peated the astonished gentleman.' "Is that so very wonderful?" she replied, with a touch of the old sauciness. "Oh! no, Olivia, not at all. But I trust it is nothing-of course it isn't."

"Concerning you, Sir Stanley? I never doubted your goodness, and kindness, and honesty. It is about myself, and you will have to wait so short a time until I am able to say yes or no."

She choked again at the thought of uttering the sad negative, which circumstances might make a necessity. The baronet, quite overcome, wished to appeal to the stars or to do some other fool ish thing in testimony of his insbility to survive an adverse answer. However, a

ish thing in testimony of his imbility to survive an adverse answer. However, a sensible silence intervened. They skated slowly round in a limited circle, until Olivia expressed her wish to return.

"At least I shall always know that you loved me," he said as they glided away: for he had been thinking of the mournful possibility of a parting, simply to enjoy in fancy the luxury which he imagined would never be afforded him. Very hopefully they returned to the revellers. They passed an absent-minded pair taking

passed an absent-minded pair taking the direction of the open bay.

"By the gleam of gold and the rustling of silk," said Sir Stanley, "I would take the gentleman for Harry."

"And I know," said Olivia, with scarcely a joy-tone in her words, "that the lady is Nano. Do you not see her quiver and bow?"

What a learned conversation they must be having! She will quote Voltaire, Emerson, Goethe, and Paine. He will bury her under St. Augustine and Brown-son. We can even hear what they are

They stopped to listen. The doctor's deep and penetrating tones were easily heard at a long distance, and Nano's sweet treble floated to their ears as gently as the flight of a bird, but the words were not distinguishable. They went on out of sight, and the peasants joined the revellers once more. The number had increased and the new figure-were rather startling. A thin, frisky figure in a bird-suit hopped and chirped comically throughout the circle, and annoyed Nano extremely by his attentions, until the baronet, observ-ing, threatened to pitch him into his proper sphere. A tall form with flowing white hair and beard, clothed in furs and glittering with icicles of glass and steel, seemed almost inclined to pester her with attentions, but took warning by the threat against the man-bird, and, after gazing out earnestly for some minutes, went off

lakewards. Nano and the doctor were conversing, with dangerous seriousness and much sentiment, on various subjects when the furrepresentative of the frozen north flew on wind-wings and glanced at them sharply as he passed. Presently the man-bird came skating in the same direction, and, being less careful than the other, approached near enough to have the doc-tor's fingers suddenly and firmly pressed

upon his throat.
"You are too bold, Quip," he said mildly, and Quip's eyes were starting from his head. "Go back."

Without a word, and with his feathers considerably rumpled, the fool stole away, followed only by the Frozen North, who, as he flew by again, laughed to himself quietly and favored them with another

"An underbred fellow," said the

doctor. "I shivered when he passed," said Nano. "Let us go back, Dr. Fullerton, for we shall not find our friends here."

"I fear that we have not made much of an effort to find them," he laughed. "They are probably returned by this, and we may expect some raillery from them on our moonlight search."

They met with Sir Stanley and Olivia standing on the outside circle and quietly watching the scene before them. countepances that the doctor and his part-ner felt uneasy. They had suspected the baronet's intention of tempting his fate to-night, and if he had done so it was clear

to-night, and if he had done so it was clear that he had met only with disaster."
"Well, Diana," said Olivia, with forced gayety, "your hunt was a long one. What game did you succeed in bringing down?"
"Only a heart," answered the doctor in her stead, "and without using an arrow. The moonlight, the silence, and some other ircumstances made it an easy victim."

"You act up to your costume, Harry, returned the baronet. "Which is more, I'll engage," returned

the doctor, "than you can say for your-"True," said Sir Stanley, with a vexed "no peasant could be so solemn as I at this moment.

"And none," repeated Nano, "could be ore solemn than our Olivia here."
"Olivia had suddenly withdrawn her

attention from their raillerv. The tone of a voice on the ice without the circle had reached her ears, and she was listening, as she listened on the night of the reeption, to the bitter words the voice ramed and uttered. "Here? Of course. No society is safe

from them. If their antecedents were as correct and stainless as the queen's own they could not have greater assurance. You would not hear of it? I am surprised. I thought it was known everywhere. The bar sinister is on their escutcheon. I cut them long ago, so far as professional etiquette would permit, and I wonder how

"That is plain," another answered.
"When a woman of fashion and a man of title combine to favor a thing it is sure of ever, though they were smiled on by her majesty herself."

majesty herself."
"The woman of fashion and the man of title will leave quickly enough when it reaches their ears. It takes the power of reaches their ears. It takes the power of a king to make such rubbish popular."

The voice stopped there, and she heard no more. The others were too busily engaged with themselves to pay attention

to the loud speaker, but Nano caught his last words.
"Killany here!" she exclaimed. "Hardly possible," said the doctor. "He assured me he was not going." "Why are you so silent, Olivia?" said

the baronet.
"I am cold,"—she was actually shivering with anguish and terror-"and do you not think we had better return? We

been here a good two hours, and the crowd is getting thinner now." "Two hours?" said Nano. "That is not probable." "But it is a fact," Olivia replied show

ing her watch. "And your indifference to time shows how thoroughly you enjoyed They left the ice immediately, and in ascending to the wharf were passed by an

acquaintance, who saluted.
"Good-evening, Miss McDonell. Good-evening, Sir Stanley."

"Good-evening, Mr. Hughes," said the doctor, as the gentleman did not seem to recognize him or Olivia. "Are you forgetting your other friends!"

"Ah! to be sure—yes—good-evening,"

"Ah! to be sure—yes—good-evening," said Hughes rather confusedly, and not waiting to make apologies or explana-tions. Harry could not understand why a warm spot glowed on his cheek at this strange manner of address, but Olivia could very easily account for the deadly chill which set her shivering again and made her class the baronet's arm flercely.

"You are slipping," said he.
"A little," she said faintly, and was

"Rather a cool way of taking the blunder," the doctor remarked to Nano. "At

least he might have explained."
She said nothing in really but, wondered, and Sir Stanley was too busy with his partner to pay much attention to these trifles. They reached the carriage and were driven home in apparently good spirits. But Nano was reserved and sad. "I wonder what Hughes meant by it?" were the last words of the doctor to his

"He is very well bred," she answered carelessly, "but he is often enough in his cups. He did not seem to be displeased or

angry, only confused.

The answer did not satisfy the doctor, and he bade her good-night with a clouded face.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### THE EYE AND THE EAR.

FARREL J. MCGOVERN, OTTAWA UNIVER-

Man, the noblest work of the Creator, has been endowed with faculties both spiritual and sensitive, which place him far above the rest of the animal creation. This superiority of man is seen very conclusively from the fact that he has the power of reasoning, but it may be also seen even in his external senses. For, the perfection of the senses consist in their object, but how much greater and more powerfur is the object of the senses in man compared with that of the lower part of the animal kingdom? The senses of man are helps to his intellect, in fact the intellect, that faculty almost divine, is dependent on them, but the lower animals cannot aspire to such an end; for instinct, an inferior inculty, takes the place of reason.

It would indeed be interesting to study the five senses of man and see the rein the wonderful beauty displayed in the construction and design of their organs, but for the present let us be content with examining the eye and the ear, the organs of sight and hearing, which in their design, constitution, and object, show the great wisdom of the Almighty, show his goodness and care for man, and are the means by which we arrive at the knowledge of things sublime in themselves and sublime in their origin, as being the works of the mind of God.

That both the eye and the ear are most Man, the noblest work of the Creator, has

man, and are the means by which we arrive at the knowledge of things sublime in themselves and sublime in the origin, as being the works of the mind the origin, as being the works of the mind the origin, as being the works of the mind the origin of the the origin of the themselves and the ear are most perfect in their design and constitution may be seen if the eye and the ear are most perfect in their design and constitution may be seen if the eye and the ear are most of the eye are so dispend that it cannot readily suffer injury. To over-arching brow contributes alike to its beauty and preservation, while the eye independent of the brain. Within the eye there is the cornea, a small transparent membrane situated in the font of the ball of the eye. In shape it resembles a small watch-glass. It fits into another membrane called the sclerolica, and in fact the two may be considered as one. After the sclerolica we have theirs which consists of a number of concentric coloured rings, making up the coloured part of the eye, which is one of the chief sources of beauty of the human countenance. There is a remarkable fact to be noted regarding the color of the iris in animals of all the animal creation. Two species alone have diverse colours in the iris, viz., man and the horse. The pupil of the eye is nothing more than an opening through which the light passes through the iris into the ciystalline lens, a glass-like body of lentleular shape with double convexity, which causes the rays to cross one another and place the object in an inverted position on the retina, a very sensitive membrane situated at the salicy and the condition of the image is easily accounted for. In fact an inversion of the image is easily accounted for. In fact an inversion on his feet, but he is in reality standing on his feet, but he is in reality standing on his head. This inversion of the image is easily accounted for. In fact an inversion in which the rays are coming, and consequently a ray of light coming from the top of an object will reach

really is. We see the object in the direction in which the rays are coming, and consequently a ray of light coming from the top of an object will reach us in that direction and from the bottom in like manner.

There are many other parts of the eye which might be considered, but the few which have been given will convince even the most sceptical, of the wonderful action and design displayed in this organ. We are no less struck with admiration when we examine the ear. It consists of three parts, the external middle, and internal car. The external ear is the expansion which, collecting and angmenting the sonorous vibrations, transmits them to the tympanum, a delicate membrane which in its normal state is set in motion by the slightest sound. This itympanum with its muscles plays the same part in the ear that the irr does in the eye, just as by enlarging or diminishing the size of the ear, acting on the tympanum, cause it to receive slight or loud sounds. Thus this delicate membrane which is moved by the sound of the lear is a small chamber, containing three bones or singular shape, communicating with the air by a narrow canal which opens into the mouth. There is another two which most sold part of the head, this carvity is filled with a fluid into which project a number of nerves dividing at their external ites into small microscopic threads called the fibres are connected with the nerve leading to the brain. Each of these fibres is tuned for a particular note and for that note only. Hence each simple note causes one, and each compound note causes several of these fibres for the read of the simple note causes one, and each compound note causes several of these fibres formed. The simple note causes one, and each compound note causes several of these fibres formed.

to wheate. Thus do they take the most complex sounds and intricate chords of harmony, and find the simple tones of which they are formed.

It led not then be further insisted upon that the eye and the ear form in themselves something grand, wonderful and amazing, and even from this description of them, i. adequate though, it be, we may conclude that they are as near perfection as possible.

But, then, is there not some shade of smeriority in one over the other? This is a nice question, and one which, consid ring the relative perfection of both, is rather difficult to answer. If we place these two organs side by side, and compare them, both as regards their objects and qualities, we see their casting shadows alternately on each other, but at the same time, shining out with all the qualities of superiority.

Consider the objects of both—that of the eye are colours, that of the ear is sound. Both of these are high in themselves, but higher still in their applications.

The first sensation of the happiness of our being consists in the pleasure to look upon and enjoy the exquisite charms, which nature spreads with a lavish hand everywhere, to attract and to win our attention. The flowers, the sea, the air, the sky, the whole earth is instinct with, and breathes a life which entrances us, which steals into and dilates the soul and unparadises the heart. Nature in all and through all things smiles on xs, fascinated by her charms we yield ourselves willing captives to her embrace and we are happy beyond measure.

But of what is all this beauty of nature the object? It is the object of the eye. What wonders of nature are revealed to us even by the most minute ray of light making its way into our chamber? It strikes upon the particles in the atmosphere and shows to us millions upon millions of bodies moving to and fro in one continuous line. The whole scope of creation comes within the domain of the eye. The marvels of the heavens, the beauties of the eye and are, as it were, its creatures.

But if such a grand and amazing spectacle is presented by the naked eye, how much more wonderful is that displayed to us, when we view, by the aid of a miscroscope, even a drop of water! Here is a whole world in itself. Beings more numerous than men upon the earth, are under our vision. By the aid of the miscroscope, we perceive eyen in the smallest insect placed under it, a system and arrangement which approaches the perfection of man.

The eye has also a great influence over our moral feelings. We go out on a beautiful moral feelings. We go out on a beautiful moral feelings of you steak over the soul. On the contrary in Autumn, when the fruits have passed away, the leaves have fallen, and the branches are stripped of their leafy adornments, we are sad of heart, the eye has not the same beauty to feed upon, and we are throughout our being saddened and depressed.

The object of the eye is, therefore, great, but we see something just as grand in the ear. Its object is sound, and from sound we have music, which has an effect over the soul of man just as exalting as that of a spectacle of nature. Who has not been stirred even to his innermost soul by the strains of some meiodious song, strains which as they struck upon his ear reverberated with the rememberance of days gone by, or of friends long departed.

When the composition of a Mozart, a Bethoven, or a Handel is heard, there is something in it which takes possession of our very being and transports us to the land of dreams. Now, besides the feeling of pleastre which music excites, there is an other feeling higher and nobler. It is that of particularly when the hears the strains of St. Patrick's Day, or one of the melodies of the immortal Moore? On the battle field which decides the fate of nations, we hear the roll of drams and sound of transmiss the alm of the roll of drams and sound of transmiss the strain of St. Patrick's Day, or one of the melodies of the immortal when he hears the strains of St. Patrick's Day, or one of the melodies of the immortal moder

of dreams. Now, besides the feeling of pleasure which music excites, there is an other feeling higher and mobler. It is that of patriothsm. What child of Erin can stand of patriothsm. What child of Erin can stand when he hears the strains of St. Patrick and when he hears the strains of St. Patrick Day, or one of the melodies of the immortal Moore? On the battle field which declares and sound of trumpets leading on the solders to victory. Music has consequently a great effect over the souls and the minds and sound of trumpets leading on the soft offers of the which the declare the souls and the minds of the mind of the minds and sound of trumpets leading on the soft offers of the even and the ear are, as we see, very high, and it is almost impossible to show any superiority of one over the other, in this respect. There are many qualities which the eye can did the ear are not attain, but on the other had the ear shows qualities which the eye cannot attain, but on the other had the ear shows qualities which the eye cannot attain, but on the other had through hearing. Even questions of faith, a virtue which is most necessary for our eterminated the which is most necessary for our eterminated the which is most necessary for our eterminated the expective by the eye, out all these colors may be reduced to seven primary, and the eye cannot see more than the seven while the ear can receive and analyze more than those of sound, but it must be remembered that any one of these thirts is but a combination of one or two colors while the sounds of a single octave are separate, distinct and the thirds of color are infinitely more namerous than those of sound, but it must be remembered that any one of these thirts is but a combination of one or two colors while the sounds of a single octave are separate, distinct and trieate harmonies and know ever the massisted eye cannot perceive one of the seven primary colors of which its composed a beam of white light. Now if the ear has a superior points, so has the eye if it is the ear,

sight the intellect is cultivated, by it

sudded while hearing, though in a measure perfecting the intellect, has its greatest in thence over the feelings.

By the place which it occupies in the human body, and by its expression, the eye seems to domineer over all the other organs. It has been said, and with reason, that the eyes are the mirror of the soul. It is in the eyes that all the sentiments, all the emotions of our soul,—joy and sadness; midlness and anger, love and hatred are reflected. The countenance of man is a living tableau on which are painted his affections, his impressions and his desires, and the eye is the light of this tableau. To which then shall we give the palm of victory, to the eye or to the ear? From the few considerations which have been laid down I am slightly inclined to give preference to the eye, but far from forcing preference to the eye, but far from forcing my opinion, I admit there is ample room for further argument in favor of both.

#### GIVE YOUR HEART TO IT.

The following is from an address to young men, as given in Baldwin's Monthly. "Remember this—that with health and strength to back you, life means hard work. and hard work on long lines, with native ability and good conduct, means success. I will venture to say that this -as a rule we can trust—is always the story of the young man who begins life with no advantage or patronage, and makes his way to a good place. He gives his heart to what has to do-not half the time, but all the ne has to do—not half the time, but all the time; not grudgingly, but gladly; and not merely for the sake of a salary, but because he loves to be at it, and makes the work in good measure its own reward. It shall ome to pass, if you take hold like this, that men will say you have genius for what you take in hand; but you will know that one of the fine qualities in a genius for anything in an absorbing love for it, and the power of intense application by which every other power is set to its finest edge, and is directed to the one great purpose the man holds in his heart and brain. You may set this truth in whatever light you will-of business, or work on the common levels, or work on the loftiest height—to give your heart to it is one of the grandest secrets of success. It might seem to you that a great many men go from the bottom to the top of the ladder at one jump. It is not true. And all the men I know, who have made a real success of their lives, were hard

#### "With grateful Feelings."

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and daughter of Scrottlious Sweilings and your Open Sores about the Neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with great ful feelings.

T. H. Long, Galveston, Texas.

1882.

eelings." V.: Dear Sir Discovery" and ave cured my Swellings and Neck; and your has accomplished health my wif or eight months I am with great ours truly. Jalveston, Texas.

A Little Gift from Ireland. 'Here, gran'ma, here's a present, it has

come a distance, too.
Tis a little pot of shamrocks, and it comes addressed to you.
Yes, all the way from Ireland, and the card here mentions more—
They were gathered at your birth-place on the banks of Avoumore."

"From Ireland! do you tell me? O darling is "From Ireland: do you tell me? O darling is it true."

Acushia, let me feet them—and you say 'twas construed believe it; is it really what system which places religious education in the background is pernicious."

Let one other great Protestant authority witness to this Catholic Adorting. It is

old heart is raised.

To feel it here so near me, the soil that gave me birth.

The very clay of Ireland; let me kiss the holy earth. "I'm old and stiff and feeble, and in darkness,

#### A LETTER ON THE EDUCATIONAL midst of a religious atmosphere." PERIL TO CHRISTIANITY.

BY THE BISHOP OF SALFORD.

It is impossible, then, for a Catholic to accept this system of mixed education. Others may accept it, if they will, but not a Catholic. The late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whateley, tells us what effect mixed education is intended

to have upon Catholics:
"The education supplied by the National Board a system similar to that of our School Board is gradually undermining the vast fabric of the Irish Roman Catholic Church.

o think of Board-School education.

The Bishops of England and of Ireland, of the United States, of Canada, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, and Holland, have again and again, in Pastoral Letters and Synodical Decrees, formally condem-ned this system of mixed education. The Supreme Head of the Church has condemned it.

ondemned it:
"It is in the elementary schools especi-"It is in the elementary schools especially," says Pius 1X., "that the children of the people ought to be carefully taught from their tender years the mysteries of our Holy Religion, and trained with diligence to piety, morality, religion, and the practice of the civil virtue. In these elementary schools religious instruction ought to occupy so leading a place in all that concerns education and instruction, that whatever else the neople instruction, that whatever else the people may learn should appear subsidiary to it. The young, therefore, are exposed to it. The young, therefore, are exposed to the greatest danger whenever, in the schools, education is not closely united with religious teaching. . . Those who pretend that the Church ought to abdicate or suspend her control and her salutary action upon the elementary schools, ask her to disobey the commands of her Divine Founder, and to be false to the charge she has received from Gad, or ing the month of March. charge she has received from God, of guiding all men to salvation. In whatever country this pernicious design of with drawing the elementary schools from eccles-isstical authority should be entertained and carried into execution, and the young there-by exposed to the danger of losing their Faith, there the Church would be in duty bound not only to use her best efforts, and to employ every means to secure for them the necessary Christian education and instruction, but she would more than the necessary that the second of the s

faithful and to declare that no one can, in conscience, frequent such schools, as being hostile to the Catholic Church."—
Apostolic Letter to the Archbishop of Religion ought to permeate the whole of elementary education. It ought, as Our Lord describes it, to be like leaven, which works through the whole mass—like salt, which is not eaten alone, but a second ment of the second describes in the salt, which is not eaten alone, but a second ment of the second describes in the salt, which is not eaten alone, but a second describes in the second de sed as a condiment to flavor and season

over feel herself bound to warn all the

considered as inseparable from religion"
—the contrary system is "the realization of a foolish and dangerous idea."

Lord John Russell, in advocating a bill for the establishment of normal schools.

said that "religion should regulate the In speaking of the Popular Education

Bill of 1847, he said:
"To omit any inculcation of the duties of religion—to omit instructing the children in the principles of the love of God and love to their neighbor—would be a grave, a serious, and an irreparable fault. I think that no advantage that could be gained by uniting different sects could compensate for such an apparent declara-tion by the State that it thought secular knowledge and secular instruction alone was that with which it had any concern, or in which it took any interest. The people would confound the omission of religious instruction and the declaration that such instruction was to be left to the

ministers of different persuasions, with irreligion."

"I am for a religious as opposed to a secular education," said the late Sir Robert Peel. "I believe as the noble Lord (Lord John Russell) has said that such an education is only half an education, but with the most important half ne closted."

witness to this Catholic doctrine. It is M. Guizot, a statesman and historian, who

God be praised.
Yet, Katy, how it starts me, how my poor old heart is raised.
To feel it here so near me, the soil that gave me birth.
The very clay of Ireland; letme kiss the holy earth.
"These blessed little shamrocks! I can't see them, yet! know they bring me back the eyesight of the happy long ago; And gleaming through the darkness comes the visjon that I love.
The dark green fields of Ireland and the sunny sky above.
"I see, as I once saw them, when a girl like you I stood Amid the furze and heather; there's the above clad with ivy, and the frie's wholling shore, And the boys and girls all playing on the banks of Avonmore.

"God bless the little shamrocks, then, for bringing back the scene, The beauty of the sunshine, the brightness of the Scatholic doctrine. It is M. Guizot, a statesman and historian, who speaks:

"In order to make popular education should not simply mean by this that religious instruction should hold its place in popular education should enter into it; for a nation is not religiously educated by such petty and mechanical devices. It is necessary that mosphere, and that religious impressions and fervour of the ovation which greeted in the midst of a religious at mosphere, and that religious impressions and fervour of the ovation which greeted in the midst of a religious at mosphere, and that religious impressions and fervour of the ovation which greeted in the midst of a religious at mosphere, and that religious impressions the vision that the place and to certain place and to certain place and to certain place and to certain bours; it is a faith and a law, which ought to be felt everywhere, and which after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence.

The best of the states me, how a girl like place and to certain place and

banks of Avonmore.

"God bless the little shamrocks, then, for the beauty of the sunshine, the brightness of the green;
Thro long, long years to see it, and to see it all so plain,
Ah! child, I'm sure you'r smiling, but I'm feeling young again.

"And though I'm truly thankful for the blessings that God's hand Has brought around me, Katy, in this great and happy land.
I can't forget the old home, 'midst the comforts of the new.

My heart is three parts buried where those little shamrocks grew."

A LETTER ON THE EDUCATIONAL

A LETTER ON THE EDUCATIONAL

IV.
What conclusions are we to draw, dear brethren and children in Jesus Christ, from the foregoing considerations?

1. First, we must resolve to fight to the last for our parental rights, and for the Christian and Catholic education of our youth. No sacrifice can be too great to win this victory. We fight for the

to win this victory. We fight for the cause of God.

2. Secondly, let us meet our enemy in the open field, and without apology or compromise make the spread of the Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ the chief and absorbing object of all our good works. This is no time for half measures or hesitation.

the sast fabric of the Irish Roman Catholic Church.

"I believe that mixed education is gradually enlightening the mass of the people, and that if we give it up, we give up the only hope of weaning the Irish from the abuses of Popery. But I can not venture openly to profess this opinion; I can not openly support the Educational Board as an instrument of conversion. I have to fight its battles with one hand, and that my best, tied behind me."

Life of Dr. Whateley, by his daughter.

This shows us what a Catholic ought to think of Board-School education.

The Bishops of Frickett of the profession of the property of the conversion of the profession of the enjoms, "in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual canticles," using the vernacular in excra-liturgical services and such devotions as they can easily understand and appreciate. What more touching and more beautiful prayers than the Jesus Psalter and the Rosary! and how large and varied the treasury of popular prayers to be found in the Raccolata of Devotions indulgenced by the Holy See!

4. We want libraries, club-rooms and amusements to keep our youth together

amusements to keep our youth together after they have left school, and to assist them through the most critical and perilous years of life. We must make it easy for them to keep their Faith, to pray and to use the Sacraments.

For this we need a strong body of lay

workers, united with the clergy in every large mission. We rejoice to know that the Rectors of the principal churches in Manchester are actually engaged with the representatives of the society of St. Vincent of Paul in devising a plan for active, practical lay co-operation. Good and earnest men are not wanting, but organi-

Joseph intercede for you, especially during the month of March.

g the month of March.

May the Power of God the Father, the Wisdom of God the Son, and the Com-munication and Love of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen. Given at Salford, this 21th day of Feb-

ruary, 1882, and directed to be read in all the churches and chapels of the diocese on the first Sunday in Lent. HERBERT, Bishop of Salford. C. J. Gadd, Secretary.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Sores of all kinds, Skin and

and Father Healey, a well-known Dublin bon raconteur and bel esprit, dined to-gether. "As the carriage dhrew aff," used as a condiment to flavor and season all our food.

"Religion," said the late Lord Derby, "is not a thing apart from education, but is interwoven with its whole system; it is a principle which controls and regulates the whole mind and happiness of the people." "Public education should be people." "Fam. religion" people." "Fam. rel persuasion, said in Father Healy's hearing.
"If this goes on I'll have to change my religion—I'll have to become a Protest-ant!" "If you change at all, Judge," said Father Healey, "wouldn't it be better for you to become a Catholic at once?

To Consumptives, or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat and lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to Cure a Cold. Upon the first feeling of chill or shivering remain indoors if possible, bathe the feet in tepid water, gradually increasing the heat as long as it can be comfortably borne, drink freely, of warm ginger tea or sage tea, to induce perspiration, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam according to directions on the bottle. Hag-yard's Balsam cures coughs, asthma, and

On Monday the Right Rev. Dr. Croke and the Bishop of Ross visited Kildare to call on the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, P. P. Although the fact that his Grace and his Lordship would arrive here had only become known within a comparatively short time, a great public demonstration to welcome them was speedily organized. Long before the train arrived the plat-

stration reached dimensions such as have seldom attended any great popular event in the town of Kildare.

On the way through the town Dr. Croke and Dr. Fitzgerald stopped at the house of Mr. J. T. Heffernan, at present a prisoner as a suspect, and conversed with the members of his family. In front of the Rev. Dr. Kavanagh's residence the crowd assembled, and after repeated cheers for Archbishop Croke, Mr. Lee read an address.

an address.

His Grace, in reply, having thanked them for their address, said: When on a recent visit to the Eternal City an English faction—which seems to have established itself in Rome just as solidly as in Dublin, or in any other part of this country, or in itself in Rome just as sondry as in Duoin, or in any other part of this country, or in England—the English faction sought to make the authorities in Rome believe we were in a state of dangerous revolution here, that there was nothing here but a purpose on the part of the people to plunder their neighbours, to do every-thing, in fact, that was unjust and unfair, instead of, as was the case, that we did not

mind (cheers). The bishops of Munster are

mind (cheers). The bishops of Munster are

mand, please God, they will remain so (prolonged cheers). Now, my dear friends, as we are speaking at all of the past, let us look at that past, and also at the future. What has been done within the last three years? Three years ago you were serfs and slaves; the people were afraid to look a landlord in the face. You were in the condition that you might the last three years? Three years ago you were serfs and slaves; the people were afraid to look a landlord in the face. You were in the condition that you might the last three years? Three years ago will have been thrust into jail if you did not salute that man, notwithstanding any cruelty or harshness against the people that he may have been guilty of. Within the last three years you have been early or harshness against the people that he may have been guilty of. Within the last three years you have been claimed the proud shearing and aspirations of free men; and even in that particular, immense progress, as been made, and therefore even on that account, we have a right to be grate.

The services on each occasion were exceedingly impressive.

On Thursday morning, High Mass was celbrated in all the country (cheers); because, after all, as and the will chear the consecution of the Holy Olis—the country (cheers); because, after all, as and the did him, with the Bishop of Ross, in his prison cell.

Mishael Davitt when I visited him, with the Bishop of Ross, in his prison cell of the bishop of Ross, in his prison cell of the country (cheers); because, after all, as and the death of the service canne to a close. The services on each occasion were exceedingly impressive.

On Thursday morning, High Mass was celbrated by Rev. M. Method, Rector of the University, as Arch-Deacon, and Rev. Messas, Paradis and Moriarty as Deacon and sso, and the service and at the conclusion of the Mass played a very discovered the properties of the stream of the sarched transmitted the configuration of th with the Bishop of Ross, in his prison cell (loud cheers), in reply to a question from

(loud cheers), in reply to a question Michael Davitt— Dr. Kavanagh: Three cheers for Michael Davitt (loud and prolonged

cheers),
Dr. Croke: "What," said Michael Davit, "do you think of the Land Bill?"
"Well," I replied, "up to this the landlord was a man who could do what he
pleased with his land—who had his tenant completely at his mercy; but now the landlords cannot do what they like with their land, for they had to submit to another power, to a court—either one established by the State or by the people and, in point of fact, landlordism is practically in so far at an end"(cheers). Of course, for the full accomplishment of this and the useful operation of the Land Act arrears must be blotted out, leaseholders must be brought under the oper ation of the act, and the amendments in-troduced into it last year by the assembled Bishops of Ireland must be substantially incorporated with it (cheers). Now you see what we have done-educated the ople and made them believe that they have a right to live in their own country free from the degrading thraldom of rack-renting landlordism (cheers). Work on in the same way and in the same lines,

Deacon. As each parish sent a representative clergyman, the attendance was very large and the sanctuary presented a very imposing spectacle as they approached two by two to receive the Holy England.

that we lack perseverance and persistent energy, and are good only for a rush. Well, that is a mistake. I believe that a large determined on a certain course of action we will now pursue it to the end. We have our colours nailed to the mast. I say "we," for I never, as a Bishop, as a Bishop, as a Bishop, are our backbone, our nerve and sinew. They support us as no other clergy are supported by any people. The tope of Bone is not more respected than an Irish Bishop amongst his Irish fock, and Irish Bishop amongst his Irish f

were in a state of dangerous revolution here, that there was nothing here but a purpose on the part of the people to plunder their neighbours, to do everyfithing, in fact, that was unjust and unfart, instead of, as was the case, that we did not be also as a surface where the content of the state of the

large and the sanctuary presented a very imposing spectacle as they approached two by two to receive the Hoiy Eucharist at the hands of His Grace and subsequently to venerate the Holy Oils. At the conclusion of the ceremony a portion of the oil used in the administration of Extreme Unction and that used in Baptism was given to each priest, at the Palace, and they will serve in each parish till Holy Week of next year. The "washing of the feet" of twelve poor children, representing the Apostles, was also performed by His Grace. During the chanting of the Gloria in Excelsis Deo all the bells were rung, but from then till the same portion of the mass this morning they will have remained silent. At the conclusion of the Divine office, the Sacred Host, two being consecrated, one of which was paraken of by the celebrate at the Holy Carlon of the Elevation, was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Deacon and sub-Deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by Revd. Father Rivers By Revd. Father Rive conclusion of the Divine office, the Sacred Host, two being consecrated, one of which was partaken of by the celebrant and the other kept for the following day, was carried in solemn procession to the repository at one of the lateral Altars, where it remained till yesterday morning. This repository is always ornamented in the most gorgeous manner possible, and it is customary for Catholics to visit the churches and perform certain devotions to the Temperance Eand. Last night the state Filic was sung by the choir. At the Elevation, Professor McKernan gave the beautiful form, with very fine effect. Mrs. John Fitzpatrick gave the solo parts in the Agnus Dei. All the solos were sung in excellent style. In lieu of the organ, as is customary, the selections before and after Mass as well as at the Epistle, were played by the Temperance Eand. Last night the

ministers of different persuasions, with irreligion."

If am for a religious as opposed to a secular education," said the late Sir (Lord John Russell) has said that such an education is only half an education.

In ministers of different persuasions, with irreligion.

ARCH
always honestly, fairly, perseveringly and, above all, determinedly (cheers).

If Has BEEN CHARGED UPON US, IRISH

PEOPLE,

That we lack perseverance and persistent energy, and are good only for a rush, education is only half an education.

Well, that is a mistake. I believe that itself, the offices being advanced and in the lack perseverance and persistent energy, and are good only for a rush. Well, that is a mistake. I believe that itself, the offices being advanced and it.

It was omitted to be said that the sermons on Good Friday in the Basilica and St. Patrick's, respectively, were preached by the cloquent pulpit orators, Rev. Fr. Bruchesi and Rev. Fr. Burke.—Quebec Chronicle.

#### EASTER IN OTTAWA.

High Mass was celebrated at ten a.m. by the Rev. Geo. Bouillon, P.P., Fathers Legault and Bourcenan assisting as deacon deacon respectively. Chevalier Degant and Bourcenan assisting as acacon and sub-deacon respectively. Chevalier Gustave Smith precided at the organ, the choir, composed entirely of male voices, rendering Mozart's famous Twelfth Mass in grand style under the baton of Mr. Stanislas Drapeau. The soloists were Messrs. Saucier, Breton, Dion, Roy, Drapeau and Robitalle, the following in-strumentalists assisting: first violin, J. McGillicuddy; second do., John McGilli-cuddy; flauto, Mr. Steckel, cornet Mr. F. Foisy; double bass, Mr. Vandusen.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

The Rev. Father Prevost celebrated High Mass at this church, assisted by the Rev. Bros. Grandfils and Gabillon. An unusually large congregation were present, the church being filled to its utmost capacity. Des Forge's Grand Mass was rendered by a select choir and orchestra of fifteen instruments, under the lead of Prof. Duquette. The soloists were Misses Lorrain, Fournier, and Mahon, Messrs. Gauthier, Tasse, Grison. A. ST. JOSEPH'S. Messrs. Gauthier, Tasse, Grison, A. Aumond and Mdme. Gelinas, of Montreal, Aumond and Mdme, Gelmas, of Montreal, the singing of the last lady being particularly fine. Mr. Lynch presided at the organ with his usual efficiency. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Jos. Nolin, of the Ottawa College, who took for his text the words found in the 3rd chapter of Phillippians, 20th and 21st

A numerous and beautiful collection of flowers and plants served to beautify the high altar of St. Patrick's yesterday, as well as the side altars dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the patron saint of the church. The High Mass, at 10 o'clock, was celebrated by the Rev. Father Whelan, P. P. An orchestra of eight in structure, under the conductorship of struments, under the conductorship of Mr. J. C. Bonner, with Mr. Joseph Johnston as solo violin, rendered Stark's brilliant mass in C, Miss C. Ryan presiding at the organ. The soloists at the ervices in this church comprised the fol-owing vocalists: Mrs. Horetzky, Misses Willis and Kavanagh, and Messrs. Edward R. Smith, Bonner and Chandler. ST. ANNE'S.

ST. ANNE'S.

A large congregation was present at Ste. Anne's. Starke's Mass in C. was rendered by the choir, Mr. Richard Devlin, presiding at the organ, and the Ste. Anne's Band assisting. Messrs. J. R. Vincent and W. Boyle, of the band, were the instrumental solution. the instrumental soloists. An eloquent discourse was preached by the Rev. Father J. O. Routhier, V. G.

OTHER R. C. CHURCHES.
The Rev. F. Croteau celebrated High

The Rev. F. Croteau celebrated High Mass at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, on the Flats, and also preached the sermon. The choir, under Mr. Louis Dauray, rendered Geily's Mass in C minor. The solo singers were Misses Souliere, Barbeau, Fournier and Larue.

At the Church of Our Lady of Grace in Hull, Haydn's First Mass was executed by a large choir under the leadership of Mr. P.Durocher. The celebrant of the Mass was Rev. Father Destoges, assisted by Fathers Feron and Cahill. Mesdames May, Clairoux, Miss Filbeau and Messrs. Durocher, Vermette and Simon were the Durocher, Vermette and Simon were th

soloists.

At the College of Ottawa, the Rev. J. B.

Useh Mass, the choir, At the Conege of Ottawa, the Rev. J. B. Bailand celebrated High Mass, the choir, under the lead of Bro. Meyer, rendering the musical service. The Rev. Father Bennett delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse of the Rev. Father Bennett delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse of the Rev. Father Bennett delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse of the Rev. J. B. B. Bailand and priate discourse.

Good Shepherds by the Rev. Father Froo, some sixty Sisters, and one hundred penitents assisting. Bordese's Mass was rendered by the choir, composed entirely of nuns.

At the Rideau street Convent, the Rev.

Father Filiatre celebrated Mass, all the young lady students partaking of the Holy Eucharist. At the Murray street chapel, Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Harnois, there being a large attendance of worship-

The Sisters of the Bolton street Convent attended Mass in their own Chapel, cele-brated by an Oblate Father from the Col-lege of Ottawa.—Free Press.

#### A LEGEND.

Four maidens were together by a Four maidens were together by a stream. A dispute arose among three of them as to which had the most beautiful hand. One sat by a stream, and dipped her hand into the water and held it up; another plucked strawberries until the ends of her fingers were pink; and another gathered violets until her hands were fragrant. An old, haggard woman, passing by, asked, "Who will give me a gift, for I am poor?"

All three denied her; but another who sat near unwashed in the stream understanding the stream understanding the stream understanding the stream understanding the stream.

All three denied her; but another who sat near unwashed in the stream, unstained with fruit, unadorned with flowers, gave her a little gift, and satisfied the poor woman. And then she asked them what was the dispute, and they told her, and lifted up before her their lovely hands.

"Beautiful, indeed," said she, when she

"Beautiful, indeed," same she, when saw them. But, when they asked her which was the most beautiful, she said; "It is not the hand that is washed clean they hand that is n the brook; it is not the hand that is in the brook; it is not the hand that is tipped with red; it is not the hand that is garlanded with fragrant flowers; but it is the hand that gives to the poor which is the most beautiful." As she said these words, her wrinkles fled, her staff was thrown away, and she stood before them an angel from heaven, with authority to decide the question in dispute.



#### Est Entrolft Artord

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Annual subscription ...

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 thus 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 manpromotion to the cause of the Unitrich a promotion of Catholic interests. I i lent that under your experienced maint the Recorn will improve in usefund efficiency; and I therefore earnest end it to the patronage and encourag of the clergy and laity of the diocese. lelieve me.

Yours very sincerely,

+ John Walsh,

Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

I have had opportunities during the latwo years or more of reading copies of t CATHOLIC RECORD, published in Londo Ontario, and approved of by His Lordshite Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of the Bee. I beg to recommend that paper to the faithful of this diocese.

## Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, APR. 21, 1882.

## DEATH OF MOST REV. DR.

HANNAN. We can find no words to express the sense of loss and sorrow that still pervades the entire Catholic body of Canada since the sad news of the unexpected demise of the Mest Rev. Dr. Hannan, Archbishop of Halifax, was made public on Monday last. The suddenness of such an affliction ever adds to the paignancy of the grief it necessarily occasions. T the bishop and clergy of London the announcement of the death of Dr. Hanns caused a feeling of sorrow truly indescrib able, for His Grace had some time ag expressed his intention to enjoy shortly after Easter a few weeks' much needed repose, here in Western Ontario. His arrival was looked forward to with the earnest anxiety and glad anticipation begotten of their knowledge of his virtues and expectations. The illustrious prelate who was so soon to be an honored visito in our midst, now lies in the chilling silence of death. Sorrow and consternation have seized upon the people whom h loved so well and served so faithfully. The beautiful metropolis of Nova Scotia i plunged into deepest mourning, for one of its most devoted and honored citizen has been suddenly snatched from life. All alike deplore the loss of the late Archbishop-the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the infirm and the afflicted-to all of whom he was a friend and a father. Dr. Hannan was consecra ted on the 20th of May, 1877. In him the Holy Father found priestly virtues o the highest order, and rare administrativ capacity, for Halifax was a see that had been made illustrious by the piety of the learned Dr. Walshe, its first Archbishop, and the eloquence of the gifted Dr. Con nolly, whose sudden death had some few months before created a general feeling of regret that, in depth and universalit is only equalled by the present sorroy that hangs over the entire Province of Nova Scotia. Previous to his appointment to the Archiepiscopal See, Dr. Hannan was for many years Vicar-General of the Diocese. He was the tried and trusted friend and counseller of the late Dr. Connolly-affable, unassuming and ki, nd, he was also a general favorite ngst the clergy, while with the people 'ifax of all classes he was deserved! What wonder then that in publi his appointment to the episco pacy was h loked upon as certain whe the vacancy occurred. No marvel when his appoin tment was made known it gave rise to a fee. log of heartiest grati tude and gratefulnes to the Holy See Dr. Hannan's episcopa I administration though brief, was eminently 'successful. H visited every portion of his d vocese, study ing for himself the wants of his people and taking every means to pro. Note the sacred cause of religion, which, as a de voted pastor, he had at heart. Dr. Han nan endeared himself to the faithful everywhere by his affability and won the. esteem by his prudence and foresight. He was ever, in season and out of season ready to gratify any good wish or adjust any wrong. The humblest of his people found in him a ready counsellor and will ing friend. In the cause of Catholic education his solicitude was unceasing, his efforts untiring. He saw that with an efficient system of Catholic education, the future of religion in Nova Scotia was assured, and therefore set his heart upon providing the youth under his care with its unmistakable advantages. By them and, indeed, by all classes of the Catholic people of Halifax, will his name and memory be cherished as a prelate who gave his life and all its energy and usefulness to the flock of which he was the good shepherd. With we join ours, and with deep and unaffected grief lay upon his tomb our wreath of sorrow, for that tomb encloses the remains of a true friend

of Catholic journalism.

#### DEATH OF REV. EDWARD BAY

It is with deep feelings of regret hat we have this day to chronicle he death of Rev. Edward Bayard, formerly parish priest of London. his sad event occurred on Easter unday morning at Tampa, Florida, whither the rev. gentleman had, by the advice of physicians, gone to recover lost health, and recuperate failing energies. Father Bayard was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Dec. 4, 1830, and was consequently at the time of his death in his fiftyecond year. After a good elementary training the deceased gentleman nade a course of Latin studies under the direction of Rev. A. O. Giroux, parish priest of Isle Perrot, P. Q, and then in 1845 entered the Belles not far from Montreal. Having finshed his collegiate course with sucbrough ill-health, brought on by

im to his service in the sanctuary. and resolved to follow the divine ammons. He yearned for the time when returning health would permit is entry to the Seminary. This pious wish was gratified in Septemer. 1851, when he commenced his course of theology in the Seminary f St. Sulpice, Montreal. Need we speak of the amiability, the gentleness, the prayerfulness, the diligent application which characterized Father Bayard at St. Sulpice? Suffice t to say that he soon there won the steem of his superiors and the love f his companions, an esteem and ove that he retained throughout his short stay in that famous abode of earning and genuine ecclesiastica! piety. Raised to the priesthood at the Christmas ordination of 1854, Father Bayard was first sent as curate to St. Edward, and then to Longue Point, both in the diocese of Montreal. In June, 1856, Bishop Pirsonneault, who had become ac quainted with his priestly zeal, rustworthiness, and self-sacrifice, brought him with him to the newly-

erected Episcopal see of London, and placed him in the position of rector of St. Peter's Cathedral. The onerous duties of this responsible position Father Bayard discharged with such prudence and success that upon his departure from London for Sandwich, Bishop Pinsonneault. appointed him parish priest of London. Many of our readers remember with affectionate and grateful regard the good services rendered to religion by Father Bayard while occupying this post. When we say the name is held in the deepest eneration, we but feebly express he feeling of the Catholic people of this city and neighboring county owards his memory. The news of is death created a profound impreson of sorrow, and heart-felt prayers scended on Sunday last, when the innouncement of his death was made st. Peter's Cathedral, from many who had known this good priest peronally and from all who had heard f his devotedness to the cause of hi Divine Master. Father Bayard renained in charge of the parish o ondon till the advent of the Domir can Fathers, when he accepted ar

sible.

mportant position in the Diocese of Albany, in which diocese he labored till his death. His last parochial charge was that of Baldwinsville, near Syracuse. Last fall he was taken i vith congestion of the left lung, and spent almost six weeks under the est medical care in the Albany Hospital. But medical skill, though giving him temporary relief, did not eradicate the malady, which continued its insiduous work till, under the argent pressure of advice, he sought the mild climate of the south for re-

ief. But too late. Disease and exhaustion had made such inroads upon he constitution of the devoted priest. that not even the soothing breezes o Florida could prolong his life. He died, as we have said, on Easter Sunday morning, fortified by the rites of

that Church of which he was so untiring and faithful a minister. He died far from those amongst whom he had ministered, but in death he cannot by them be ever forgotten. By none more dearly will his name and memory be cherished than by the Catholics of London.

#### THE CINCINNATI PASTORAL.

There has been, since the publication of the pastoral of the late Cincinnati Provincial council, lavished on the Declaration of Independence an amount of cheap patronage that would, we believe, could they be recalled to the land of the living, maze the authors themselves of that celebrated document. Amongst others that have rushed to its defence, from a supposed violent and utterly indefensible attack, is the Toronto Globe, which discerns from afar anything pertaining to prelatic intervention in matters of purely state concern. Our contemporary declares that it seems pretty late in the day for a body of American divines to correct the foundation principle of the Declaration of Inde-Lettres class of St. Therese College, pendence-and then adds, without a particle of evidence to support its contention, that the recent Provincess and distinction, he was obliged cial Council of Cincinnati has done this in the pastoral issued to the assidious study, to seek protracted faithful under the spiritual direction repose in his father's home. He of the Fathers of that council. We had long felt that God had called agree with the Globe that it would be rather late for a body of divines, or any other body, to attempt the correction, especially of the fundamental principles of that declaration. But we charge that journal with either ignorance of its fundamental principles or an inexcusable distortion of the same, in charging that he Cincinnati pastoral affirms anything contrary thereto. The fundamental principle of the document which declared the united colonies free, sovereign and independent states, is, as it has ever been apprehended by Americans themselves, that men are equal as to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Where does the Cincinnati pastoral contradict this principle to which the signatories of the declaration of independence themselves did not give full application, for the majority of them believed in human servitude, the purchase and sale of human beings, with the monstrous and atrocious concomitants of that wicked system? The Fathers of the Cincinnati Council declare, indeed, that all men are not equal in the ordinary acceptance of that term, and they are undoubtedly right, as the practice of every government and the actual life of every state that exists clearly demonstrate, Men are not all equal in intellectual or physical gifts, they are not equal n dignity, nor in wealth, nor in influence, and it is utterly impossible in the present order of things that they could, for the government of man by man were then itself impos-

> When the Globe declares that the trine of divine right, a doctrine, a ommonly understood in the light of British history in the days of the ludors and Stuarts, meaning that livine sanction can be invoked to justify tyranny and cruelty simply disingenuous. overeigns who immediately fol owed the Reformation, with an ex ception or two, all held and acted apon this doctrine so under-In Catholic times th belief amongst princes and people was, that all power comes from God, nd such is the Catholic doctrine ret. In Protestant times this docrine was perverted into an extension f divine sanction to every exercise matter how tyrannical, of authorty. And such is yet the doctrine Protestant and infidel countries there the fait accompli justifies spoli ation, cruelty and injustice of every pecies. The Globe is well aware otwithstanding its teigned ignornce and puerile inquisitiveness hat the ipso facto possession of ower is not certain evidence o ivine right. It is one of its eviences under certain circumstances ut is an evidence to the contrary when that possession is due to noto rious robbery, plunder and treason. If our contemporary could give unprejudiced study to the Cincinnat pastoral and the declaration of inependence, he could, we firmly elieve, derive much profit from uch study. But he must first learn o overcome prejudice and avoid bad faith in dealing with document emanating from Catholic prelates.

Some people are so inquisitive, that you were to speak of Jacob's ladder in their presence, they would want to know the number of the steps.

#### REARD PROM AGAIN.

hat, fortunately for the honor of Restrict prejudiced mediocrity to provincial obscurity, and it excites ommiseration; give it national exension and it provokes contemptuous indignation; dignify it with world-wide repute and it moves to lisgust. Erratic without genius, wellead without liberality, dictatorial without self-control, ambitious without method, Goldwin Smith has thus far led a life embittered by disappointment, devoured by an acrid spirit of vengeance, unhonored by a single act of generosity. Self-coneit, envy and hatred have made s wreck that we view with unfeigned sorrow, of gifts which in their own phere might have been employed to advantage. Insincerity, malevolence and jealousy are qualities that make friendship impossible, and reduce their victim to a helplessness too abject for enmity. Hence the life of Goldwin Smith, with all its splendid opportunities, must be written down failure, and an infliction, transiory, no doubt, but still an infliction on his species. Pedantic ambitious neddlesome and uncandid, the Oxord Professor of Lothair perverts nistory, disregards dialectics, defies lecency and mocks truth. Well, inleed, to him might be applied words poken ages ago of another:

oquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue, wed by no shame, by no respect controller pleen to mankind his envious hea

and much he hated all, but most, the best. The great Burke said he knew not now to indict a nation. Goldwin Smith was not then born. From some other source than the works of the greatest of political economists, he has learned what Burke knew not He declares in one of his recent let ters to the Times that the Irish are yet savages, and require coercion, but surpasses himself in his last production, of which the following is a telegraphic summary:

London, April 11.-Professor Goldwin Smith writes to the Times that if the British legislature and people would handle the Irish question with vigor, their handle the Irish question with vigor, their determination would be applauded by nobody more than the great mass of the American people as distinguished from politicians. Smith recommends the abolition of jury trial in agrarian cases, collection of fair rents by summary process, suspension of representation of rebel distincts, suppression of murderous press, and tricks, suppression of murderous press, and tricts, suppression of murderous press, an special legislation concerning foreign em missaries, they and their governments be ing given to fully understand their pos-tion and the liabilities they incur.

'The great mass of the American eople as distinguished from politicians' is an entity which has no ex nith himself. The Americans, like citizens of every free country, are bound, by the very nature of citizenship, to be, and are, all politicians. Knowing something of America, we affirm, in the light of the course taken by the American people in the wo houses of Congress, in several of the State Legislatures and great municipal bodies, at innumerable public meetings, that, with an excep on weak in numbers and un-Amercan in principles, their sympathies are heartily enlisted on the side of rishmen struggling for right an equality. The abolition of trial by ury in agrarian cases would place all charged with such crimes at the nercy of the landed interest, and erve as all extra-legal repression ever erves, to intensify the unfortunate eelings that have reduced Ireland to marchy. As to the collection of fair ents by summary process, all who have given attention to the Irish land question know that it is only in exceptional cases that such process leed be resorted to. The suspension of representation of "rebel" districts were an open declaration of war upon reland, for by rebel in the sense o he writer to the Times, the whole nation, as clamoring and demanding the righting of its wrongs, should be esignated. Deprive the Irish of representation, and you lose the right o tax them in support of a governnent in which they could then have no voice. Surely such a proposal mplies blackhearted cowardice and perfidious malace of which one nan alone, we would fain hore, capable. The laws as to foreign em issaries are at present stringent enough, and no bullying threat from

Britain is likely to frighten any for-

ign government from protecting the rights of her citizens. The fifteen Mr. Goldwin Smith has an estab— millions of Irishmen in America have shed reputation in two hemis— done too much for the republic, as heres. It is, however, a reputation the registers of every battle field, and the records of every senate, state and umanity, will die and not live. national, demonstrate, not to be certain and assured of American sup-port and sympathy in any legitimate The Free Press may soon learn more assistance they may offer to their ancestral land. As to Canada, where Goldwin Smith has acquired a fame as unsavory as unreasoning bigotry deserves, his recent utterances excite no other feelings but abhorrence and disgust.

WELL MET. John Chinaman has at last found the people imperatively demand re-sut-spoken friends in the Methodist striction in the growth of monopoly. Epi-copal preachers of Philadelphia, We are, therefore, in no wise disout-spoken friends in the Methodist Episcopal preachers of Philadelphia, who have, we learn, approved a manifestation of sectarian opinion in favor of Chinese to the exclusion of white labor, for disguise it as some try, or deny it as others actually do, the influx of Chinamen means the exclusion of white men from the field of honest labor. Have the Methodist preachers of Philadelphia studied the question from the standpoint of the citizens of California and the other Pacific states who, irrespective of politics are pro-nounced in their views on the subect? We desire to impute no mo found at last a prayerful body of friends and protectors.

#### WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The London Free Press having found out that no man "with a house and lot over his head need fear to is apparently surprised at the demand, but does not lash itself into fury, as it almost invariably does, vhenever Irishmen formulate a detemporary begins with mis-state- the Bill is passed the House of Comment and terminates with irrelev-ancy, if not absurdity. Mr. Glad-sert in it some such clause. not, as the Free Press says, addressed o Scotland, but to Ireland. We are glad that Scotchmen should be the first to make response. Ireland will follow in good time. As to "home ule" ever becoming a religious ssue in Scotland, none but one entirely unacquainted with the character and feelings of Scotchmen could assert. The thing is simply absurd. Our friend is good enough say or the Scotch Act of Union:

"Not only were an absolute equality of commercial privileges, the establishment of their national church, and the main-tenance of their own court of law, assured to them by the organic Act of Union, but in practice all parliamentary legislation relating specially to Scotland has been reelating specially to recomme as of the erred to the preliminary approval of the scotch contingent in the Commons and he sixteen Scotch representative peers in he Upper House."

And then with admirable candon and sweetest amiability adds "It would appear, then, that the rievance of the Scotch is not of the ame character as that the Irish complain of." "Complain of" comes ust as near the exact truth as preudice permits. Scotland has little indeed to complain of, in comparison with Ireland, for Ireland got by her nion no equality of commercial privileges with England. The nion, in fact, killed Irish trade and manufactures. She had an alien church foisted upon her people, and no guarantee ever given that the will of the majority of Irish representatives should count for anything in shaping Irish legislation. The practice has been diametrically opposite. These are facts of which no man can pretend ignorance. Why, then, we ask our contemporary, does he not openly avow that the grievances of Ireland in the want of

home government are of a substantial character. We confidently look forward to the time, when, despite ignorance and prejudice, both Scotland and Ireland will again enjoy the blessings of self-government. Both countries will then experience of Home Rule, and in sad need it is of enlightenment.

#### TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY One of the first duties of legisla-

ors at this moment both here and in

the United States is to set their faces

against monopoly. The very safety of the state, and the happiness of posed to view with pleasure the paper expressing satisfaction at the transference by act of Parliament President's veto of the anti-Chinese of the Montreal Telegraph Combilt. We are not surprised at this pany's property to the great North Western Company, which is controlled by the American monopolists. The Dominion line is already in the same hands, so that till the new Mutual line has extended its wire. throughout the country, the people will be placed, in regard to telegra-phic facilities, at the mercy of a heartless monopoly. The Mutual should receive, and will, no doubt, receive from all classes of Canadian people a hearty support to enable it to relieve them from this incubus of foreign grasping and exclusiveives, but we do fear that if the ness. Parliament should be slow to nuestion were one of Irish or German grant privileges such as now claimed mmigration the preachers would by the Montreal Telegraph Company feel in no such hurry to express an to any such body. This Company opinion as they have shown them-by its original charter had vested in selves to be in the matter of Chinese it certain privileges for which it immigration. Ah Sin, so childlike guaranteed to promote the public and bland, may well rejoice to have good by placing telegraphic facilities at the public disposal at reasonable rates. The rates were some time ago reduced by the Montreal and Dominion lines from 25 to 20 ents for every ten words as to messages from one place to another in Canada, No sooner were the lines leased to the Great North Westook the future in the face," has also ern than the rates were again raised to discovered that the Burgh Conven- the old figure, which we must say is tion at its late annual meeting in quite exorbitant. At a much lower the Scottish capital expressed its rate the efficiency of the line could approval of the principle of Home be easily maintained, and handsome Rule for Scotland. The Free Press dividends paid the shareholders. We regret that the House of Commons rejected the very just proposal of Mr. Thomas White, to compel the Great North Western to charge mand for self-government. In its no more than 20 cents for messages article of the 12th inst., on "Home of ten words and under, sent on the Rule for Scotland," our worthy con. Montreal line, and trust that before

#### CHOOL LANDS IN THE NORTH

In the Dominion Lands Act introluced to Parliament by Sir John A Macdonald, we find provision made regarding the school lands of the North West. The second clause of ection 19 reads as follows:

"Provided, also, that all moneys from time to time realized from the sale of chool lands shall form a school fund to avested in Dominion securities, and the interest arising therefrom, after ing the cost of management, shall be paid annually to the Government of the Prov nce or Territory within which such lands are situated, towards the support of public schools therein,—the moneys so paid to be distributed with such view, by the Government of such Province or Territory, in such manner as may, by it, be deemed most expedient."

This clause does not in our estimaion secure sufficiently the right of he Catholic minority to a share of he proceeds arising from the sale of hese school lands. The Catholics of Manitoba and the North West have, by the constitution, the right of stablishing schools of their own. Having this right, they are entitled a portion of the moneys resulting rom the sale of school lands, and should have their claims to such a portion fully and unmistakeably acknowledged in the lands act, We consider that the act will, as it at resent reads, confer a power so unestricted as to be almost undefined upon the local government. We hope to see the bill amended in the sense we speak of before it receives the royal assent. We feel confident that no objection will be raised on either side of politics to such an amendment.

It is the little people, who make the most noise in the world. Heavy machinmost noise in the world. Heavy machin-ery moves with least jarring, but ac-complishes the greatest and most effective work. 882

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#### CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE.

We have very much pleasure in and, indeed, the whole western sec- lation of Ontario. We are no longer tion of Ontario, that it is our purpose a weak and powerless minority, but to open in a few days in connection a large and important factor in the store and publishing house. We other section of the people suffered have decided entering on this enter- from the exodus during the years of prise by the advice of kind friends depression, as did the Catholic body of the clergy and laity, deeply con- of Ontario. It is, therefore, a cerned in all things affecting Catholic progress in this portion of Canada. The want of a ready and cheap supply of Catholic literature has long been felt in this section of the country. Our people are, we are happy to say, a reading and in- of the Catholic population in varitelligent community. They require ous parts of the Dominion. food for the mind, and with this we purpose to supply them by placing at their disposal and command Catholic works adapted to every taste, age, and condition of life. We enter upon this determination with a feeling of hearty assurance that we shall receive, as we hope constantly to deserve, the generous support of the Catholics, especially of Western Ontario, to whom, as to our co religionists in every part of the Dominion, we are under so many obliga-

#### TIMELY WORDS.

The Vicar Apostolic of Jaffna, India, Mgr. Bongean, in his last Lenten pastoral makes use of the following remarkable words:

Now there are three things of which the religious prosperity of a country is made up: (a) A well qualified and sufficiently numerous priesthood; (b) Churches adapted to the exigencies of Divine worship and to the convenience of the people (c) Schools for the proper training of the youth. Take away one of these essential

to believe, that there can be religious prosperity and progress without Catholic schools. Such Catholics in this country need go no further than the districts wherein no Catholic schools. Such Catholics in this country need go no further than the districts wherein no Catholic schools. Such Catholic schools are superficient and population of the such catholic schools. Such Catholic schools are superficient and population. Table No. 1 gives the grand totals as follows:—Superficies and population.

Table No. 1 gives the grand totals as follows:—Superficies and population.

Table No. 1 gives the grand totals as follows:—Superficies and population.

Dwellings, total occupied, 753,017; unoccupied, 46,583; being built, 9,882.

The number of families in Canada are 312,to districts wherein no Catholic schools prevail to see the correctness of Mgr. Bongean's position.

## AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Our readers will, we feel assured. read with interest the letter of "Scrutator" reproduced from the Catholic Review. The considerations Catholic Review. The considerations | In all Canada. | 7.211 | 225.236 | Eaphists. | 225.236 | Eaphists. | 20.055 | Ea presented by the writer are well Brethr worthy the candid and earnest re-Church of Eogland Congregationalists especially in the United States.

fullest measure of equality we could desire in respect of education, but in this and other respects we are far in the control of the advance of our neighbors. Whatever we have not now, we can easily obtain at no distant period, by being true to our position and present advantages.

## THE CATHOLIC REVIEW.

This able and tearless advocate of Catholic truth comes to us this week in a new and enlarged form. The Review is a journal of which the Catholics of America should be proud. Its moderation, ability, learning, as well as its uncompromising devotion to the interests of religion, and true national progress, place it in the front rank of American periodicals of all classes. We wish our able contemporary Other origins. every success.

#### TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The population of the county of Victoria, Ontario, is 33,000, 6,000 of whom are Roman Catholics, forming the parishes of Lindsay, Emely and Carden. The last official list of convictions ending 1st march, 1882, contains the names of twenty-four offenders, amongst whom there is not one Catholic. So much for total abstinence.

We are also indebted to Mr. Samuel Macdonell, M. P. for Inverness, N. S., in the Canadian Parliament, for a copy of Vol. I of the Census Returns of 1881.

#### A King Becomes A Convert.

Paris, April 7 .- The Clarion has received a telegram from Stuttgart, stating that King Charles I. of Wurtemburg has been converted to the Catholic faith, and was baptized on Monday by the Pope.

#### THE CENSUS.

The Census returns show a gratiinforming the Catholics of this city, fying increase in the Catholic popuwith this journal, a Catholic book- population of this Province. No matter of hearty satisfaction to know that, notwithstanding this drawback, our increase has been very marked. We will, in our next issue, give some interesting figures from the census to show the strength

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Clerk is a Monthly published at 672 North Tenth St., Philadelphia. It is an educational journal and deserves support from all men of business, to whom it will oe found valuable.

We bid hearty welcome to the Catholic Chronicle published in Bay City, Mich., whose first number is before us. The Chronicle gives promise of a rare abil-ity and sound judgment in the discussion of all questions affecting the interests of Catholicity.

We have before us the April number of the Oriental Casket, a literary monthly of good promise. This excellent journal, if maintained, as we believe it will, in its present excellence, must command a very extended support. The place of publication is 912 Arch St. Philadelphia, Penn., and the publisher L. Lum Smith. We are in receipt from the publishing house of Benziger Bros. of a neat little work called Catholic Belief, by Very Rev. Joseph Bruno, D. D. This useful compendium of information on matters connected with the doctrines and practises of the Church will be productive of much good in removing misspprehension and preju-

#### THE CENSUS.

elements, and you open a breach that sooner or later will end in complete ruin.

There are Catholics, or so-called Catholics, who hold opinions differing from those of this great prelate.

They believe, for instance, or affect to believe, that there can be religious

They believe, that there can be religious of the people; No. 5, population of electoral districts compared for 1871 to believe, that there can be religious of the people; No. 5, population of cities and towns having over 5,000 inhabitants compared.

Superficies and population of cities and towns having over 5,000 inhabitants compared.

136.
Of the total population, 2,138,854 are males, and 2,135,9:6 are females.
The total number of married persons is The total fiduces, 1,380,84.
Widowers, 50.895.
Widows, 102,435.
The children and unmarried, males, 1,443,-414; females, 1,380,882.

pecially in the United States.

We have not in this country the We have not in this country the weight of long separation from you that honest enough to be open foes. The the interest of the governing body to be were form the interest of the governing body to be the interest of the governing body to be were form the interest of the governing body to be available thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be were form the interest of the governing body to be available thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be were form the interest of the governing body to be available thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be available to thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be averticed with the interest of the governing body to be a control affairs in such a way as to make it the interest of the governing body to be available to thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be a control affairs in such a way as to make it the interest of the governing body to be available to thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be a control affairs in such a way as to make it the interest of the governing body to be available to thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be a control affairs in such a way as to make it thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be a control affairs in such a way as to make it thought of long separation from you that the interest of the governing body to be a control affairs in such a way as to make it the interest of the governing body to be a control affairs in such a way as to make it thought of long separation from you that the control affairs in such a way as to make it thought of long separation from you that the control affairs in such a way as to make it thought of long separation from you that the cont Methodist Church of Canada. Bible Christians 27,236
Primitive 22,880
Other Methodists 4478
Pagans 4,478
The Presbyterians are divided into four bodies, as follows: podies, as follows:

Presbyterian Church in Canada 629,880
Chard of Scotland 32,834
Reformed Presbyterians 12,945
Other are 6,518
Universalist 2,428
Universalist 4,617
Other denominations 14,289
No religion 2,834

NATIONALITIES.

Table No. 3 gives population by nationali-

#### Ald. Donovan Declines the Appointment Tendered Him

Indians.... Irish..... Italians....

Ald. C. Donovan, B. A., visited Toronto on Saturday last and had an interview with Hon. O. Mowat. Mr. Donovan declined the position in the Bureau of Statistics which had been offered him. Mr. Donovan had in the first place consented to accept the position in consequence of the urgency of his friends, but on fully considering the subject he did not wish to withdraw from the Separate Schools, Our hearty thanks are due Colonel where he had spent so many years endeavoring to further the cause of education. The gentleman has always been copies of English papers.

Our hearty thanks are due Colonel where he had spent so many years endeavoring to further the cause of education. The gentleman has always been used to a life of activity, as those who are acquainted with him know full well. His devotion to the Separate School cause amounts to enthusiasm; the time is in the recollection of the writer when Mr. Donovan left a much more remunerative position to accept that of teacher, and since then he has had frequent chances to better his pecuniary condition, but declined to accept them. Being a practical printer, a shorthand writer as well as a graduate of the Livinggian has a graduate of the University, he is eminently qualified for the position he refused to accept, and those more immediately in-terested in the cause of Separate School

#### THE SHAME OF NEW YORK.

What a Canadian thinks of our Boastee Religious Liberty, as compared with that of his own

and charitable institutions of your State. Perhaps had I read this of the Puritan States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, or Connecticut, my surprise had not been so great, for we have yet to learn that the States named pose as models of

other cities and towns hold in solution a considerable Catholic population. And I say, what must be the aggressiveness of the non Catholic body, when so large a Catholic element cannot be the means of teaching its enemies better things. For, of two one, either bigotry or tolerance are rampant and triumphant in your State, or the Catholic body is an inert mass, forgetful of its rights, or afraid to claim them.

I am led to this strain of reasoning and to these conclusions by the comparison of your position with that of Catholics here, where we are in a numerically smaller proportion than in the States of which I speak. It must be conceded that Protestantism is everywhere and at all times testantism is everywhere and at all times the same; ever aggressive and always imbuded with an instinctive fear or hatred of everything Catholic. Now since we are so closely allied with England, the mother of modern persecution, people might very naturally suppose that we should be the objects of the utmost intolerance. Yet, how do we stand to-day in this Protestant province of Ontario, with its Protestant traditions and connections? We stand to-day with every reasonable right and claim of ours conceded

tions? We stand to-day with every reasonable right and claim of ours conceded generously and without grudge or clamor. In the first place, for instance, this is to be seen in our Legislative As-embly. Our rights to representation there are fully recognized, and our political status assured. We have our fair quota of Catholic members on the floor of the House, a Catholic member in the Cabint of the province, and a fair proportion of public patronage. But specially note that these things are not looked upon as favors, but are regarded by Catholics and non-Catholics as mere rights, and are conceded

olics as mere rights, and are conceded The children and unmarried, males, 1,443,-441; females, 1,338,982.

Table No. 2 gives details of the religions of the people. From it we find that there are natif can be also as the people. From the find that there are natif can be also as the property of the people. From the find that there are natification. We owe no man and no party for our advantages. It is the country which, with a clearheaded honesty property of the prop that does it honor, Protestant though it be, has recognized the rights of its Cathgeneral olic citizens. Turn over the Division Lists of our Local House. Who vote against measures favorable to the Cath-574.818 26,900 20,193 ized bigots, of whom the world at large Know-Knowing) must be very large and without even that redeeming feature of honesty which our variety possesses. For whilst they wildly cry "Liberty to all to slap you in the face, whilst not a secu-

> who appoint Catholic teachers, and the Legislature has just passed a bill provid-ing for a Catholic Inspector. If your Legislatures granted you these things, how you would glorify and praise them. Why, even such conversions, vast as they Why, even such conversions, vast as they would seem to you, would not be, in our eyes, a tithe of what should be freely granted you, without any question, under your Constitution. Why prejudice the question by craving as favors what you should demand as rights. Great and free country! with how little argument thou woulds!

> vouldst make me an American! But, coming immediately to that par-ticular point which has given an occasion for this letter, all our provincial institu-tions have chaplains regularly appointed by the State, which makes, in the annual estimates, provision for their maintenance. They have, in each institution, a chaple for their own use, a vestry and all its necessary furnishings, and reasonable facility is afforded them for the work to

be done.

That you may better appreciate our position in this regard, I will speak more particularly of one institution, a reformatory for boys. I do not choose this as a favorable case. I have no need. I choose it merely because I can speak of what I know and because, moreover, it forms a sort of parallel with the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, whence comparison will be the more to the point. parison will be the more to the point. Let us enter. The Superintendent is a Catholic. Lay your finger in all your broad State on a parallel case. His being a Catholic, however, does not imply by any means that the position of Catholics is at all exceptional. All the internal arrangements, of which I am going to prock speak, are government business, and are sanctioned and supported by the entire

country.

Let us go to the school-room. A Catholic teacher, Catholic books, Catholic pictures and ornaments, Catholic prayers and everything else. Come to the chapel. Very neat, quite clean, altar, sanctuary, everything required; in the vestry, suiteducation, as well as the citizens generally who know the gentleman, will be glad of the step he has taken.—Hamilton Times.

## hours, and able, freely, to see any boy with whom he desires to converse. Mass on Sundays and holidays, time for confes-

sions, etc., ad lib; Catechism on Sunday afternoons. Priest's house on Reforma-tory grounds. Catholic organist on regular

Country.

"Because thou sayest: I am rich and made wealthy, and I have need of nothing; and thou knowest not that thou art wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked."—(Apoc. iii. !7.)

As a Canadian, as one living in what is generally held to be the most bigoted and generally held to be the most bigoted and liliberal Protestant province of the Confederation, I am filled with surprise when I read in your columns that Catholic chaplains are refused to the reformatory and charitable institutions of your State. Perhaps had I read this of the Puritan States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, or years ago.

Tompare this state of things with the Catholic chaplain at the Western House of Refuge, Rochester. He can move only as the superintendent wills, and must say Mass with that gentleman seated on the altar steps! And even for such an appointment, you had to wait and liliberal Protestant province of the Confederation, I am filled with surprise when I read in your columns that Catholic chaplains are refused to the reformatory and charitable institutions of your State. Perhaps had I read this of the Puritan States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, or years ago.

lishment of the institution twenty-three years ago.

Protestant chaplains enjoy precisely the same privileges, and no more. Our Archbishop, and the Protestant bishops, have, at all times, free access to the institution.

A few weeks ago the Anglican Bishop Sweatman visited the Reformatory of which I speak, stayed three days, the guest of the superintendent! He held a confirmation service, and subsequently wrote so great, for we have yet to learn that the States named pose as models of enlightened toleration. But that in the great, the grand, the free, the Empire State of New York, claiming to be far above any suspicion or savor of Puritanism or bigotry, the Catholic immates of important institutions are denied the services of chaplains of their own faith, is very astonishing indeed.

My wonder is even greater when I take into account the large proportion of Catholics which the State of New York holds within it, when I consider that New York itself contains half-a-million, and that Albany, Rochester, Troy and your other cities and towns hold in solution a considerable Catholic population. And

moral improvement and personal well-

assure me that, with very few exceptions, the whole conduct of the boys is excellent.

"Narrowly watching them, as they stood before me during my address, I thought I had never had presented to me a more intelligent, attentive, and deeply interesting class."

Here we find the religious and disciplinary machinery, not at variance, but in mutual support. Religion, under our Canadian system, is not by any means the clog to discipline which the anti-Catholic element in the States pretends. For, in Canada, the chaplains are officials of their various charges, and the religious exercises are as much a part of the discipline of the institutions as parade, or any other movements. Let the proper dispositions be made for admitting to your State institutions a Catholic chaplain on the proper footing; not on mere suffrance, but as an official, as a duly recognized officer of the institutions. Also shall be a pleasant one, and that it may please Almighty God to restore you soon to our midst one, and that it may please Almighty God to restore you soon to our midst one, and that it may please Almighty of the institutions as parade, or any other movements. Let the proper dispositions be made for admitting to your services in the cause of religion and education, your devotion to the duties of your sacerdotal calling and the warm interest you have been a kind father to us all and temporal welfare. We feel that you have been a kind father to us all and respect. We pray that the journey which you are about to take will be a pleasant one, and that it may please Almighty God to restore you soon to our midst one, and that it may please Almighty one, and that it may please Almighty one, and that it may please Almighty one and the warm interest you have been a kind father to us all and temporal welfare. We feel that you have been a kind father to us all and temporal welfare. We feel that you have been a kind father to us all and temporal welfare. We feel that you have been a kind father to us all and temporal welfare. We feel that you the proper footing; not on mere suffrance, but as an official, as a duly recognized officer of the institution, and Sage and every honest man will be compelled to admit thal results will far outweigh the temporary inconvenience of the charge. The priest's presence cannot interfere with that discipline, of which it is thus made a convenient part, on the contrary.

will with y will with your permission, form the subject of another letter.

#### Yours sincerely, Death of Denis Florence McCarthy.

The death of this distinguished Irish poet is announced by cable. He was advanced in years, and for many years past he has been a professor in the Catholic University. He was the leading poet in Ireland; and at the O'Connell Centennial was chosen as the national bard. His translations from the Spanish of Calderon's poetry are acknowledged to be the best in the language. His own poetry was of a high and pure order. Perhaps in the whole range of English poetry there is not a more exquisitely-finished or melodious little poem than the follow-

Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May—
Waiting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the fragrant hawthorn brambles,
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dewy way,
Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May.

waiting for the May.

All my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May-Longing to escape from study,
To the young face fair and r ddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the summer's day,
All my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May—
Sighing for their sure returning.
When the summer beams are burning,
Hopes and flowers that dead or dying
All the winter lay.
Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
hrobbing for the sea-side billows,
of the water-wooling willows;
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the streams away.
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting sad, delected, weary, Waiting for the May, Spring goes by with wasted warnings, Moonlit evenings, sunbright mornings; Summer comes, yet dark and dreary Life stills ebbs away: Man is ever weary, weary, Waiting for the May!

#### VICAR-GENERAL HEENAN.

The Catholics of Hamilton Pay the Faithful Priest a Worthy Tribute of Respect.

Mr. F. Furlong, Secretary; and Mr. D. Smith, Treasurer—for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial in appreciation of his merits as a priest and pastor, and as a proof of the regret caused by his departure. The presentation was made in the school-room, St. Mary's, last evening, Mr. Harris occupied the chair. His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, Fathers O'Leary and Maginn were present, also a large number of the conpresent, also a large number of the congregations. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following address was read by Alderman C. Donovan, and was accompanied by a cheque for \$1,400:

To the Very Rev. Edward Ignatius Hee-nan, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Hamilton: VERV Rev. Sir.—The Catholics of the

city of Hamilton, among whom you have ministered in the discharge of your sacred office during the past twenty one years, learn with profound regret that your health is threatened, and that by the being of his charge, the condition of these poor boys, more often the victims of adverse circumstances, than the hardened subjects of crime, shut in as they are from the outer world, is wonderfully advice of your physicians you are about to take a short rest from your labors. Or this accasion we recall to our minds in ameliorated.

"The Superintendent and chaplain assure me that, with very few exceptions, the whole conduct of the boys is excel-

Father Heenan was deeply affected, and

with that discipline, of which it is thus made a component part; on the contrary, his assistance will be found, as here in Canada, one of the most valuable aids in little I have done in the cause of God and Canada, one of the most valuable aids in humanizing and reforming.

The question, therefore, which finally remains to be considered, is the why of all this. Why is it that we hold such control and influence in political, educational, and religious affairs here, whilst you hold so little in the State of New York? Must we conclude that the Catholics of Ottaria we necessarily and the Ottaria we necessarily and th lics of Ontario are more earnest and better such unequivocal proofs of affectionate instructed; that they better understand attachment, with sorrow on account of honesty which our variety possesses. For whilst they wildly cry "Liberty to all men," they have not candor to add, "and to Catholics nothing which we can keep from them, no rights even, which they are not able to force from us by strength of numbers."

In the next place, we are in enjoyment of full control of our own schools. Our school government is vested in Catholic trustees who appoint of catholic trustees who appoint Catholic trustees and in health; in adiative to contend to stantly been with you it sorrow and in placetry to catholic stantly been with you it sorrow and in placetry to catholic stantly been with you it sorrow and in placetry and in prosperity you have been with you it sorrow and in placetry to catholic stantly been with you it sorrow and in placetry you have been with you it sorrow and in placetry to catholic shearly to catholic shears, in sickness and in health; in adversi and warnings of my physicians, supported by the advice of His Lordship the Bishop and of many warmly devoted friends. Were I to be guided by my own unaided counsels I would willingly accept what-ever measure of health Divine Providence might allot me, and remain at my post of duty. But this spontaneous manifestation of affection and generosity on your part overcomes every doubt as to the course I should pursue. With all my heart, therefore, I thank you, dear friends for your very generous gift, as well as for the respectful and affectionate considera-tion which you have always manifested towards me. In the course of two or three weeks I will be prepared to take my departure. When leaving you I will be sustained by the knowledge that your interests will not suffer through my absence, and that, if it be God's holy will I shall recover my health and return to labor, to

live and to die among you.

The Bishop expressed his sincere regret at the loss he sustained in losing such an esteemed priest and friend. He warmly thanked the Catholics of the city for the deserving tribute of respect paid to the Vicar, for when (he said) an honor is conferred on a priest by the congregation it does honor to the Bishop also. He alluded to the close bond of unity and friendship that always exists between the priests and the people. He fervently prayed that God would restore to them their Vicar-General in good health in a short time.

short time.

Rev. Father O'Leary, Mr. H. J. Larkin and Mr. E. Furlong delivered short addresses relative to the regret that was felt at the Vicar having to leave, and expressed their hopes of his speedy re-

A vote of thanks being passed to the

officers the meeting closed.

Father Heenan went round and bade an affectionate farewell to all individually.

ance, his courtesy and gentle demeanor having won for him the respect and admiration of all. All who know him will be glad to hear of his return in health and vigor,-Hamilton Times

#### THE DEAF AND DUMB OF ON-TARIO.

We have received from the Superintendent of the Ontario Institution for the deaf and dumb his eleventh annual report. Mr. Mathison informs us in a circular accompanying his report that there will be room when the Institution re-opens in September for a large number of new pupils. He also adds:

"There are many deaf-mute children is the Province whose parents and friends are not aware of the liberal arrangements made for the education and improvement of such unfortunates, and there may be

some within the circle of your readers.
"All mutes who reside in Ontario, between the ages of seven and twenty years, are admitted to all the privileges free of charge, being furnished with tuition, books, washing, lights, fuel and everything necessary, except clothing and travelling expenses, if their friends think they are unable to pay the sum of \$50 yearly. Only 8 or 10 out of 260 now here pay anything, so that the Institution may be said

The report contains many interesting statistical items, of which the following will likely prove of most interest to our

The number of pupils in attendance ring the year ending September 30th,	
Males 164	
Females, 132	
Total,	
They were supported as follows:	
By parents or friends 25	
By government of Ontario,	
as orphans 5	
Admitted free under Amended	
By-laws266	
Total296	
NATIONALITY	
Canada 92	
Ireland56	
England	
Scotland44	
Germany21	
United States6	
Indian2	
France1	
Unknown27	
Total296	
RELIGION.	
Presbyterians80	
Methodists 76	
Church of England50	
Roman Catholics32	
Baptists22	
Bible Christians 9	
Lutherans	
Mennonites	
Plymouth Brethren2	
New Jerusalem2	
Evangelican2	
Congregationalist	
Unknown8	
C	
The state of the s	

Amongst other paragraphs in the report

Total ...

we find the following The ministers of the various denominations in the city visit us periodically, and, through an interpreter, give short practi-cal addresses to the children who belong to their faith. We are indebted for regular visits to the Rev. J. W. Burke, Right Rev. their rights, and, so understanding, more manifully assert them? We Cauadians cannot see any extrinsic reason why your Catholics, if properly handled, should not control affairs in such a way as to make it the maniful that they have a strength of the maniful that the maniful the strength of the cause evoking those manifestations, and with pain through anticipating the approaching participating the approaching the problem of the cause evoking those manifestations, and with pain through anticipating the approaching the approaching the approach is to the Rev. J. W. Burke, Right Rev. A. Turnbull, and Rev. D. Mitchell, and for occasional visits by Rev. M. W. McLean, Rev. Dr. Jeffers thought of long separation from you that

> Read, Senator Carvel, ex-Vice-Chancellor Blake, Vice-Chancellor Boyd, Wm. Patterson, M. P., A. Robertson, M. P. P. and the Prince Edward County Teachers Association.

The Institution is evidently well-managed, Mr. Mathison possessing the administrative efficiency required of him by his responsible position.

#### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Mr. W. Houston, M. A., who for a number of years has occupied a prominent position on the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe, has resigned it to take charge of the Canada School JOURNAL and to edit the educational publications of the well-known publishing house of W. J. Gage & Co., Tor-

Prof. R. M. Smith, M. A., R. Sc., has resigned the Principalship of St. Francis College, Richmond, P. Q., to accept a position in the same firm.

HAMILTON LAND LEAGUE.—Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sandusky, Ohio, will deliver his famous lecture on "The Ireland of today" in the Grand Opera House, Hamilton, on Friday evening, the 21st inst. Rev. Mr. Pepper is an Irishman who, after an absence of thirty years, returned to his native land for a short period. He was present at the great Convention in Dublin. His lecture is founded on facts taken from personal observations. He is a fluent and brilliant orator, and is highly spoken of by the press.

Words are never spoken in vain. Each one we give utterance to has a moral history that will live and fructify long after Father Heenan went round and bade an affectionate farewell to all individually. He will leave Hamilton in two or three weeks, where he has spent the last twenty-one years, since his ordination twenty-one years ago. His sympathetic and kindly expressions and genial smile will be missed not only by his congregation but by all who had the honor of his acquaint-

Requiscat re was buried with you

More was buried with you, love, Than golden hopes and dreams— Than all the glittering halo hung Round a noble true heart's schen

For oh! when the heavy sods lay straight, In the bleak December weather, The light of a home and the strength of a life Were left neath their weight together.

#### MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

#### Societe des Missions Etrangeres.

We present our readers with the following abridgment of a summary of the work of the Societe des Missions Etrangeres, evangelization of the heathen in various peared in the Tablet. We give the stat-peared in the Tablet. We give the stat-and avarice—all these traits are just those which make conversions seem hopeless istics in full, feeling that they will be perused with lively interest in all parts of Canada:

The following sketch of the wonderful

and orphanages with 43,073 children. During 1880 no less than 37 new missionaries went forth from the seminary in Paris. A single glance at the map will show us that the missions are divided into three large groups; the first comprising Mantchouria, Corea, and Japan; the second, the south and south-west of China, with Thibet, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Siam, Burma, and Malaysia; the third in Mantchouria, Corea, and Japan; th India; Pondicherry, Mysore, and Coim-

From these districts a rich harvest is being reaped; during 1880 the results, as far as mere numbers can be considered as a representation of results, were 246

as a representation of results, were 246 conversions of heretics, 18,969 baptisms of pagan adults, 27,919 of children of Christians, 256,387 children of pagans.

These last are baptized at the point of death, and generally die at once; so that even if the society had done nothing else it could at least claim to have added a quarter of a million to the inhabitants of heaven during the year that has passed. Such is a bird's-eye view of the whole work; we now proceed to extract some details from this most interesting circular letter or report which lies before us. Each of the provinces, except North Cochin China, has a Bishop; South Japan and China, has a Bishop; South Japan and Quang Tong have two each. The annual accounts from North Burma and Thibet had not arrived in time to be printed. Mant-doubled—10,426 Catholics, 21 missionaries, 4 native priests, 314

baptisms of adults, 3,000 of pagan children, 37 chapels, 2 seminaries, and 46 schools.

COREA-7 Missionaries besides the Bis hop. Ten years ago there were 30, 000 Catholies; there must be many more row. In 1880, 200 baptisms of adults.

Corea is still closed to foreigners, but efforts are being made by several Governments to remove the restriction, and even China has recommended Corea to accede to this request. The days of religious freedom are newhors not for distant freedom are perhaps not far distant.

JAPAN, N.—3,263 Catholics, 21 mission

aries, 38 catechists, 19 chapels, 1 seminary, 34 schools. Baptisms, of adults, 576; of children of Christians, 79; of children of pagans, 172. Conversions of heretics, 3.

Much harm is done to this mission by the Russian Schismatics and the Protest-ants; but there are also great consolations. In one village last year the authorities themselves (against all precedent) led the way to the faith; the mayor, several of the municipality, a doctor, and the post-master have become Catholics, and even the Sub-Prefect shows favorable dispositions. The Bishop, in his report, awards special praise, which we are not awards special place, which we devotion loth to reproduce, to the zeal and devotion of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus, and the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres. Their the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres. Their establishments are increasing, and, beside the special work allotted to them, many conversions are directly due to them.

JAPAN, S.—23,646 Catholics, 19 miss

ionaries, 61 chapels, 2 seminaries, 33 schools, &c. Baptisms, of pagan adults, 1,720; of children of Christians, 503 of children of pagans, 297. Conver

sions of heretics, 5.

One of the great works in this province is the bringing back the Catholic Church to those regions where it once flourished but where it has been stamped out by persecution or perverted by schism, and schism is infinitely harder to deal with than paganism. On the whole, however, there is great thirst for truth in these countries. At Kobe, for instance, some of the converts have passed through a At Kobe, for instance, some strange history; feeling an intense desire truth they began with Buddhism, passing through great austerities to prepare hemselves for the appearance Goddess Kouannon, who, however, failed to appear; then they turned to Protestant-ism, the only religion they knew of; this they practised fervently until they became inted with Catholicism, when new acquainted with Catholicism, when new doubts arose. The charity of the Sisters and their care of the poor abandoned bab-ies struck them first. Then came the cholera, and while the Catholic priests remained at their posts, the Protestant min-isters went elsewhere to breathe a purer air. This decided them, and they are now much praised by the Government Inspec tors. The girls' schools, too, are thriving under the admirable conduct of the teachers. These women, fervent Religious in all but the habit, are gathered together in community and prepare themselves by combined prayer, study, and obedience. They will soon have a chapel of their own with the Blessed Sacrament in their midst,

faith, has, by a strange conjuncture of circumstances, passed into the hands of the Christians, and is being turned into a sanctuary. At Tehicougo there were 965 baptisms last year, and more than 400 were personned to receive it. The misbaptisms last year, and more than 400 were preparing to receive it. The missionary here writes: "Here everybody is an apostle. No sooner has anyone received baptism than he gathers round him all he can find, to prepare them for their turn." From the Seminary at Nagaski Mgr. Petitjean hopes soon to send forthe first Japanese priest ever ordained.

the first Japanese priest ever ordained.
SE-HUEN, W.-35,800 Catholics, 21
missionaries. 35 native priests, 34

missionaries. 35 native priests, 34 catechists, 23 chapels, 2 seminaries, 197 schools. Baptisms, of pagan adults, 700; of children of Christians, 1,392; of children of pagans, 49,675.

In China there is nominal religious liberty; the chief external obstacles to Christianity are social persecution, or the unauthorised tyranny of officials, or the fury of the mob. But, greater than all, there is the internal obstaclein the character of the people. Their pagan civilization. which is doing so noble a work in the evangelization of the heathen in various parts of Asia. This summary, which we are reluctantly compelled to abridge, appeared in the Tablet. We give the state Thus it is that most of the converts are the poorest of the poor; civilization and pride of race are not much to them, sensuality and avarice they have not much chance of gratifying; truly "blessed are last year's report issued by its seminary in Paris.

It has under its care nearly 800,000 Catholics, and these are ministered to by 26 Bishops, 574 missionaries, 394 native priests, and 1680 catechists. They have 2,500 churches or chapels; 30 seminaries with 1461 students; 1683 schools and orphanages with 43,073 children less zealous missionaries, especially if we add that there are 3,000 catechumens.

SECHUEN, E .- 26,079 Catholics, 33 missionaries, 38 native priests, 445 catechists, 77 chapels, 2 seminaries, 124 schools, &c. Baptisms, of pagan adults, 1, 711; of children of Christians, aduits, 1, 71; of children of Unit stans, 1,054; of children of pagans, 33,866.
SE-CHUEN, S.—18,057 Catholics, 23 missionaries, 9 native priests, 36 catechists, 30 chapels, 1 seminary, 88 schools &c. Baptisms, of pagan adults, 506; of children of Christians, 628; of children of pagans, 34,967

children of pagans, 34,807.

It is the missionaries here who are the chief object of attack. They have to un-

dergo a galling system of espionnage, and a continuous series of false accusations, such as that of travelling without passports, &c. Nevertheless they are doing well, and the Catholic population is steadily on the increase

on the increase.

THIBET.—A youthful mission with a Bishop and 11 missionaries. Last year the whole mission was in imminent danger of being totally destroyed by the lamas of Lhassa—irregular troops which, from their description, seem to bear a close resemblance to Bashi-Bazouks. Fortunately the Imperial Government of China, angry at its authority being disregarded, interfered at the last minute. Even still the storm may break out again any day and if it does Se-chuen and Yun-nan will suffer as well as Thibet. YUN-NAN.—13,427 Catholics, 19 mis-

(UN-AN.—13,427 Cathones, 15 missionaries,9 native priests, 90 catechists, 31 chapels, 1 seminary, 53 schools, &c. Baptisms of pagan adults, 440; of children of Christians, 450; of

children of pagans, 8,950. Quei-chow:—15,177 Catholies, 22 missionaries, 2 native priests, 100 Catechists, 55 chapels, 2 seminaries, 72 schools, &c. Baptisms of pagan adults, 892; of children of Christians,

adults, 822; of children of children of pagans, 8,774.

As the Bishop in this province speaks in his report chiefly of the work of the Hely Infancy, this is a good place for us also to allude to it; though it is spread also to anude to it; though it is spread throughout all these regions. Its object is first to prevent the great crime of exposing children to perish; secondly, and chiefly to remedy the crime when committed. Whenever these poor little unfortunates are found they are taken to one of the Whenever these poor little unfortunates are found they are taken to one of the orphanages and baptised; the vast majority die soon, the rest are trained up in the schools. Children are often bought from pagan parents to prevent their being ex-posed to perish. The Chinese cannot but admire the unselfish devotion of this beautiful work; and many pagans, who can-not support their children, are humane enough to bring the little things to the missionaries rather than leave them to nissionaries rather than leave die. Last year, in this province, two pagans brought their babes a journey of five days to give them to the Orphanage. For those who die, or are found dead, decent burial is provided, and this appeals more to the Chinese than anything else, it being considered the greatest possible misery to be deprived of burial.

QUANG-TONG.—23,730 Catholics; 31

missionaries, 5 native priests, 117 chapels, 1 seminary, 91 schools, &c. chapels,1 seminary, 91 schools, &c. Baptisms, of pagan adults, 1,262; of children of Christians, 886; of children of pagans, 4,324; conversion of

Quang-si.-447 Catholics, 6 Mission-

aries, 32 baptisms of adults, and 36 children of Christians.
Tong-king, W.—155,000 Catholics, 31 Missionaries, 88 native priests, 356 catechists; 595 chapels, 3 seminaries, 504 schools, &c. Baptisms—of Pagan adults, 3, 326; of children of Christians, 5,967; of children of Pagans,

78.544. These figures speak for themselves, and it is needless to say that the enemy of all good is correspondingly active. A society has been formed against Christianity, taking an oath and drinking blood. Their most effective weapon they have found to be calumny. More than 100 Christians are imprisoned on false charges-a serious matter in a country where the accused has to pay all the ex-penses of imprisonment. The vast maj ority have, however, remained faithful, and several acts of high heroism are related. One, for instance, in holy revenge against himself for a moment of weakness, cut off the fingers of his right hand rather than sign the act of apostasy tendered to him by his persecutors. Besides these sufferings the mission has been visited by

Tong-King, S.—73,000 Catholics, 18 missionaries, 57 native priests, 205 catechists, 201 chapels, 2 seminaries,

(1) schools, &c., with 1,325 inmates. Reptisms—of adults, 191; of children of Christians, 2,119; of children of

Pagans, 5,665.
COCHIN CHINA, N.—27,058 Catholics, 13 missionaries, 43 native priests, 47 Catechists; 106 chapels, —1 seminary, 26 schools, &c. Baptism—of Pagan adults, 330; of children of Christians, 250, children of Pagans, 4,120. 783; of children of Pagans, 4,120. Cochin China, E.—36,327 Catholics,

785; of children of Fagans, 4,120.
COCHIN CHINA, E.—36,327 Catholics,
20 missionaries, 21 native priests, 38
Catechists, 221 chapels, 2 seminaries,
20 schools, &c. Baptisms, of pagan
adults, 1,097, of children of Christians,
1,142, of children of pagans, 17,023.
The number of conversions last year
was higher than had ever before been
reached. "It is worthy of remark,"
writes the Bishop, "that this movement
of conversion began at the very time
when his Holiness Leo XIII, introduced
the cause for the beatification of the Ven.
Mgr. Cueno, Vicar Apostolic of this
mission, who not twenty years ago had
the high honour of giving his life for
Jesus Christ. Our readers will perhaps,
remember the terrible persecutions which,
during this century have raged in the
two countries of Tong-King and Cochin
China, better known as the persecutions
of Annam. of Annam.

COCHIN CHINA, W .- 51,043 Catholics. 48 missionaries, 28 native priests, 15 catechists, 165 chapels, 2 seminaries, 87 schools, &c. Baptisms, of pagan adults, 1,533; of children of Christians 1, 839; of children of pagans, 2,371. Looking at these numbers we can appreciate the goodness of the news contained in the following words;—"We are

tained in the following words:—"We are going on with our work quietly, without fuss, and have very rarely had occasion to send you tidings of any interest for pious curiosity." In such a case no news CAMBODIA.—12,837 Catholics, 19 miss-

ionaries, 12 catechists, 57 chapels, 1 seminary, 31 schools, &c. Baptisms, of pagau adults, 448; of children of stians, 637; of children of pagans

1,408.

A religious movement is now beginning, which promises a grand harvest for the immediate future. In some places they are so eager for the faith, that they build a chapel beforehand, where they may pray together, and receive instruction in the Christian religion.

SIAM.—12,771 Catholics, 27 missionaires, 7 mairs or paties 7 matrix priests, catechists, 34

aries, 7 native priests, catechists, 34 chapels, 1 seminary, 45 schools, &c. Baptisms, pagan adults, 402; of children of Christians, 482; of children of pagans, 992; conversions of heretics, 2. Last year was ordaired the first priest of pure Siamese blood, Jose. Phring. He once wore the "yellow habit," having been disciple of an old chief of a pagoda, who was also converted. This mission has

much to bear from Chinese freemasons.

Malaysia.—8,186 Catholics, 20 missonaries, 32 schools, &c. Baptisms of adults, 977; of children of Christians, 310; children of pagans, 32; conversions of heretics.

The large number of baptisms is due to the work in the hospital, chiefly in Singa-pore and Penang. It is often administered Burma, S. -12, 700 Catholics, 20 miss-

ionaries, 6 native priests, catechists, 52 chapels, 1 seminary, 43 schools, &c. Baptisms, adults, 445; conversions of heretics, 5.
Burma, N.—1,790 Catholics, 8 mission-

PONDICHERRY.-179,198 Catholics, 68

missionaries, 27 native priests, 135 catechists, 472 chapels, 1 seminary, 62 schools, &c. Baptisms of pagan adults, 642; of children of Christians, 5,880, of children of pagans, 1,259; conversiors of heretics, 99.

ear seems small, there are good reasons or it. The recent famine was the means employed by God to bring great numbers to the faith, and last year the efforts of the missionaries were chiefly directed towards preserving and strengthening those who had been necessarily rather hurriedly received. There have been some defections, but very few. We may to some extent measure the rate of progress by the fact that in the last twelve the Catholic population has grown from 112,000 to 180, 000. Or, to give a specimen from a particular district:—"When I feet area have in 1200 with first came here in 1848," writes the Bishop, "I travelled several days without meeting a single church or even a single Christian. All this part of the Vicariate, 75 miles in length and of almost equal breadth, was under the care of one mis sionary, and had only five or six stations with about 7,000 Christians. Now, there are more than 35,000 faithful with 9 mis ste more than 35,000 latental who have sionaries, and about 30 churches or chapels. Whichever way you go, you meet numbers of Christians; from however far off they recognize us, they run to meet us and prostrating themselves on the ground, salute us with the customary formula Glory to God the Father." The Bishop goes on to testify his admiration of the courage on to testify his admiration of the courage and faith of these converts, who are mostly of the poorest class. Little as they possessed before of the goods of this life, they have sacrificed it all. Living in strict dependence on the village chiefs, in fact almost in slavery, often oppressed by usurious debts, their only chance of peace in this world is to forbear from offending their masters, and the one thing which their masters, and the one thing which offends those masters more than anything else is Christianity. When they become Catholics, they are insulted, ill-treated, refused liberty to practice their religion, rejected by their relations, and often long periods elapse before they see the priests, or can hear Mass. Besides all this, they are continually harassed and tempted by offers of Protestant money and relief. What wonder if a few fail? But what onour to those who, through such tribu lations, cling joyously to that faith which we Europeans hold so tranquilly, and so

much as a matter of course.

Mysore.—27, 400 Catholics, 24 missionaries, 9 native priests, 57 catechists: 80 chapels, 1 seminary, 90 schools, &c. Baptisms of adults, 511; of children of Christians, 927; of children of pagans, 494; conversions of

ieretics, 36. Combatur.—24,027 Catholics, 24 missionaries, 5 native priests, 17 catechists: 74 chapels, 1 seminary, 90 schools, &c. Baptisms of adults, 314; of children of Christians, 842; of children of pagans, 542; conversions of heretics, 39.

The state of these two provinces is much | ders."

the same is that of their neighbour, Pon-dicherry. The late Indian famine com-pelled the missionaries to found many new establishments, and their main new establishments, and their efforts this year have been not to

CITY LIFE AMONG CATHOLICS.

The True Status of Catholics of the Socall d "Higher Classes."

In the most northern American cities our Catholic population has usually concentrated itself in some special localities or wards. In the early settlement of the city the Irish or German immigrant appropriated his particular quarter, and subsequent arrivals were naturally added to the most congenial nucleus. Thus a wide and constantly broadening chasm was wide and constantly broadening chasm was opened between citizens of different wards, and this, taken in connection with differences of wealth, has produced those well-defined "classes" and "circles" which in all American cities of to-day are so marked

all American cities of to-day are so marked and characteristic.

Our Catholic city population is, of course, chiefly recruited from the poorer and middle classes, since its strength lay chiefly among the Irish and German immigrants who came in at an early day and continued to arrive, but usually with comparatively small capital to begin on. As years passed by some of these immigrants or their descendants became prosgrants or their descendants became pros grants or their descendants became pros-perous and moved into more fashionable quarters. And with wealth came more refined associations, and the ability to move in what may, in deference to popular opinion, be styled "higher society." The mass of Catholic population continued in its original location, exhibiting in its individuals various degrees of prosperity, some building for themselves better houses, brick stores and double tenements: houses, brick stores and double tenements; others "going down hill" and up stairs into the higher stories of dilapidated

Thus the different grades of city society

Thus the different grades of city society
all have representatives in the Catholic
all have representatives in what are population, a few moving in what are termed the "higher circles"—quite a number counting themselves among the com-fortable middle class, and a large number making up the poorer, though eminently respectable part of the cities population. The purpose of this article is merely to present certain surface characteristics of these different sections, without any spec-ial didactic instruction or attempted

homily.
Our higher Catholic circles exhibit all the virtues and some of the faults of those who, by their own merits, have scaled the social ladder. In all instances they are are Catholic. Their time and money is often freely given to the furtherance of worthy Catholic works, and they as a rule bear their just proportion in the support of the church which in growing cities is often not an inconsiderable burden. They succeed in gaining the respect of the Pro-testants in whose society they mingle and diffuse a spirit of tolerance toward the diffuse a spirit of tolerance toward the Church by their correct lives and considerate converse. In isolated cases their children have exhibited the faults of most families who have had wealth "thrust upon them;" they manifest decided tastes for "shoddy," both in flippancy of manner, instability of character, and a noticeable want of robustness of brain. If inclined to religion the famile portion sometimes to religion the female portion sometimes overdo the thing and take on the zealotry of Protestant ostentation. In these "higher circles" we can hardly look for laymen capable of leading permanently the rest of the Catholic population, either materially or in the domain of thought. In throwing down the barriers of prejudice and in opening the door of the church to our "respectable" classes, they are, however, sustaining an important mis-

The motive power in modern society is of course the middle class, and our Catholic after ends its son to a Catholic college, th "boy" of our comfortable citizen attends the High School; while wealth secludes its wards from vicious tendencies, the children of the middle class are imbued ren of the middle class are imbued with that self-assertion which is styled "independence," and which puts them en rapport with every fashion and foible that comes along. As a consequence most of our apestates and self-styled liberals are recruited from this class; and the danger from secret societies, materia the danger from secret societies, materia-lism, mixed marriages and profligacy is here greatest. From this comes the best and worst Catholics. Laymen of ability and practical wisdom who are a power for good in society; who unite in their attachment to religion and their pub-lic spirit the ideal of good citizenship; who are the true representatives of the deals of

are the true representatives of the Catho-lic population in this country.

The "poorer classes" in our large cities are liable chiefly to those dangers inci-dent to their want of material prosperity. Poverty and un happiness are fertile sources of dishonesty and drun kenness. The sins of the poor Irish Catho lic are usually exaggerated because they are all on the surface. The real strength of the Church is among the poor, and in our American cities she is and must continue the Church of the humble and laboring lass. - Catholic Citizen.

Satisfactory Results in Montreal. Whilst Montreal is a model city in many respects, it is not exactly a quarter section of Paradise, as Capt. Geo. Murphy, Chief of Government Police can testify. A reporter of a Montreal journal waited apon this gentleman a short time ago, and put to him the following query:

"Chief, do you find the duties irksome

and dangerous in your strange calling?

"Irksome," replied Mr. Murphy, "I seldom find them but that they are attended with danger is very true. There is danger to be faced, of course, from wind, weather and criminals, and the least of these dangers is not those of exposure and bad weather. The heavy moist atmosphere that gathers over the water is very conducive to rheu-matism, and many of my men suffer from that complaint more or less. I believe that our danger from exposure from this time forward is past, as St. Jacobs Oil, if applied in time in cases of rheumatism, has a wonderful way of knocking that malady out of people. It certainly re-lieved me of a severe pain in my shoul-

# DEDIEST CHILDREN CAN ALWAYS FIND A MINISTER TO MARRY THEM.

Central Square, N. Y., March 26.— Farmer Graves has a pretty 15-year-old girl named Della. She loved young Clin-ton Lewis, aged 20, who lives a few miles away, but who did not find favor with Farmer Graves. Shawar forbidder with away, but who did not find favor with Farmer Graves. She was forbidden to see him. On Friday night she met Lewis and when she reached home was reprimended and sent to bed. She tore up her bed clothes and twisted them into a rope, which, however, did not leach the ground. But she lowered herself, and dropped the intervening distance. Then she walked to her lover's house, arriving after midto her lover's house, arriving after midnight, and, calling him up, said they must
be married or she would kill herself. A
carriage was procured, a minister found,
the knot tied, and they reached Lewis's
house just about the time Farmer Graves
got up in the morning to find his
daughter gone. He has revoked the will
which he had made in her favor.—New
York Sun.

## Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will pre-vent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.

you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.

At All Seasons, but pricularly during the winter, persons whose lungs and chests are weak should take every precaution against a cough or cold, as the breathing organs if naturally feeble speedily succume to its ravages. In spite of sanitary precautions, however, coughs are very apt to fasten themselves upon weak lungs. In such a case ordinary prudence dictates the prompt use of a reliable specific. The ordinary cough remedies are too often inefficient. The best substitute for them is the highly sanctioned, long recognized remedy, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of lime and soda. As is well known the action of Cod Liver Oil is particularly marked in lung, rheumatic and strumous diseases. In this preparation it is characterized by pecular purity. The phosphorus in the hypophosphites furnishes a vital element of the blood, brain and nervous tissues, and the lime and soda supply their strengthening properties to the bones of which they are natural constituents. This emulsion promotes expectoration, enabling the bronceic to throw off the irritating mucus which obstructs and distresses them; renders the vitiated secretions healthy and heals the lungs. This remedy has also been used with the most beneficent effects in cases of scrofula. As it is exceediugly dangerous to permit a cough to gain headway, the early use of the penencent effects in cases of scrotula. As it is exceedingly dangerous to permit a cough to gain headway, the early use of the medicine is urged upon those whose throat or lungs are affected. Look for the fac simile of our signature on the packages and the firm's name blown on the bottles.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. FROM the KINGSTON (ONT.) DAILY WHICH This old medicine, the ever-effective healer of ills that flesh is heir to, is still before the public in its full favor. It started on its career of mercy(for a good medicine is a merciful agent), forty years ago, and is to day sought after by the ago, and is to day sought after by children of the men who first sought virtue and established its name. We not for its merits it would long since have 'died and left no sign,' like many a once popular curative has done even in the last five years. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is no artificial, deleterious com-CHERRY IS no artificial, deleterious compound, certain to afford temporary relief enly by cutting its way by powerful agents through vitality, yet leaving a worse injury behind it. It is a vegetable, and by natural remedies works off complaints from a slight cold to a threatening consumption

consumption.
50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by deal-

#### ers generally. Had Suffered many Physicians

and grew no better but rather worse Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y. of course the middle class, and our Catholic population has not changed the rule. Here, as we might naturally expect, enter the chief dangers to the religious faith of our people. While the wealthy family Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and Jeneral Debility. At the advanced age of 60, he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery. There is comfort in store for persons troubled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns or bunions, who commence without lelay, a course of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. followed up systematically untill relief is

#### Lame Back.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Croup, sore throat colds, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the flesh are quickly healed by Yellow Oil.

#### "Don't Give up the Ship."

were the memorable words of Commodore Perry. We repeat, "Don't give up the Ship," poor despairing invalid, but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others, why not cure you? It renovates, regu-lates and tones all the organs of secretion, and restores lost Vitality.

Jas. Shannon, Leaskdale, writes many years my wife was troubled with chilblains, and could get no relief until about two years ago; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was so excruciating that she could not sleep at night Your agent was then on his regular trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her astonishment when, in a few days the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. It is also the best

remedy for burns and bruises I ever used."

No more hand aching from using steel pens, when Esterbrook's turned up point pens afford the most delightful relief. Ask your stationer for their Telegraphic, Tecumseh and Choctaw. The trade supplied by Brown Bros., Toronto.

#### Timely Warning. Now is the season for sudden

distressing coughs, treat them with Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, asthma, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints leading to consumption.

#### Rheumatic Remedy.

There is no better cure for Rheumatism than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used according Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, Bruises, lameness, and all wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents.

Never give up the Ship. "Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the CONSUMPTION. There was no escaping that terrible death-at least so all the doctors told me-when a friend advised me to send to 1932 Race St., Philadelphia, and get CANNABIS INDICA, which finely and fully cured me."

get CANNABIS INDICA, which finely and fully cured me."

O.S. BISLEY, DeKaib, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y. "Send another \$12 box of CANNABIS INDICA for a riend. Your medicine has cured me of CONSUMPTION. I am as sound and well as ever I was."

SALLIE D. BENTON, January 2nd, 1882. Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo. N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that It positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty four hours. \$2,50 per Bottle, of "Three Bottles for \$5.50. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 103? Race St., Philadelphia.

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

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

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Oits a sofe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its

claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
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A. VOGELER & CO.,

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Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to sheat prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a righ brown or deen black as may to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy. weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an greeable perfume

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matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

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

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

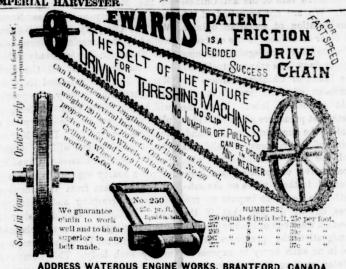
Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

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

Reaper in the world. Contains more practical patented IMPROVEMENTS than any other excels all others. Harvester in the market. out of order, and It is the only machine made with is GUARANTEED platform and raking apparatus tiltto work in any ing independently of truck. kind of grain.

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Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel... Flaminia and other stories 25c Flaminia and other stories...
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The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Father Matthew, by Sister Mary

Father de Lisle......

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 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 all 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.

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, Alblon Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. Rev. W. O'MAHONY, Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

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R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster, London Post Office, 15th June, 1881.

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

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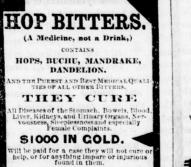
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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART. JAUNDICE. ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

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

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
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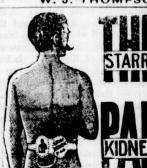
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s. disapedisposi-air gray, to shed gor will red hair, as may unses the tion. It humors, ked, and ed in all not denot de-yed. Its a brashy, ch a few gloss and and sure arable as

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and will bric; yet nd keeps arting an repared to ngs, hotels Brussels, e-ply Kid-India and th, cut to

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Suffering.
COEA" has no internal and he Side, Back Rheumatism, kind of a Pain y quicken the power is wondld Panacca," great Pain Recength of any eworld, should for use when eat remedy in Stomach, and and is for sale title.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Loadon News says: Rumor finds favor in Dublin that Earl Cowper, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to resign, and says that it may be taken as a proof that in the opinion of well-informed persons in Ireland, some further step, if not some change of policy must be made if

sons in Ireland, some further step, if not some change of policy, must be made if order is to be re-established.

Dublin, April 11.—Smythe, the Westmeath landlord whose sister-in-law was recently shot dead, has written to his tenants revelving the intended reduction of ants revoking the intended reduction of rents, as he considers many of them guilty of direct or indirect complicity in the

murder.
London, April 11.—Parnell took an early train for Dover this afternoon to avoid a demonstration which would have been made had he taken his departure on the made had he taken his departure on the Continental train from Charing Cross. Conversing with a friend he said he had little to complain of regarding his prison treatment. He hoped other suspects were as well cared for. He had no reason to doubt that they were. Parnell expressed his belief that the state of things in Ireland would improve if the Government introduced a bill to relieve the poor tenants of rent, and amend the Land Act recarding purchase, so as practically to assist garding purchase, so as practically to assist garding purchase, so as placetimes, tenants to become owners of their farms, a result which he thought would go a long way to restore peace and order. He

a result which he thought would go a long way to restore peace and order. He said he would remain in Paris quietly until the latest moment consistent with his parole. Parnell refuses to see the correspondent of the Irish World.

Dublin, April 11.—The American suspect, White, has been unconditionally released from Naas jail. During the illuminations at Roscommon last night in honor nations at Roscommon last night in honor of the release of Parnell, the windows of houses not illuminated were smashed. houses not illuminated were smashed. The house of Major Waring was attacked and the windows broken. Serious rioting ensued, and the military were called to assist the police. Three rioters were seri-

London, April 13.—The Catholic clergy London, April 13.—The Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Cashel and Emly have passed resolutions pledging themselves to exert all their influence to prevent outrages; demanding the cessation of coercion and eviction of tenants for arrears of rent, and pledging themselves to co-operate with the people's representatives in the object of securing large amendments to the Land Act.

Dublin, April 14.—The ban placed upon the publication of the United Ireland has apparently been removed The paper is sold openly in the streets. The moderation of tone contiues.

London, April 13.—A Paris despatch says Parnell intends to return to Ireland almost immediately.

amost immediately.

Dublin, April 14.—Twenty-five imprisoned suspects have been transferred to Limerick and Nass jails, on account of the bad sanitary condition of the Clonmel

prison.

The Times considers the Tory demonstration held at Liverpool on Thursday might a political event of the first importance. It concurs with the Marquis of tance. Salisbury in his assertions that were Ire-land subject to the rule of Germany, France or the United States, organized crime would be promptly and peremptorily

ments were thus made, which in practice would be disadvantageous to the trade of the Mother Country, the integrity of the Empire would be violated and an important step taken towards independence.

#### Russia.

St. Petersburgh, April 12.-Five thousand Jews were recently expelled from Moscow. During the Easter holidays the streets of Odessa were patrolled by troops. Seven hundred persons, mostly with-out passports, have been arrested within a few days.

a few days.
Stuttgart, April 10.—It is stated that
King Charles I., of Wurtemburg, has been
converted to the Catholic faith, and was
baptized on Monday by the Pope.
A despatch received at Vienna states
that anti-Jewish riots have taken place at
Ananief, in the Province of Kherson,

during which thirty houses were demol-ished and a number of persons wounded. Troops have been ordered from Odessa to proceed to that district to preserve peace.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—The Minister of the Imperial Household has issued a of the Imperial Household has issued a circular announcing that the coronation of the Czar will take place in August, and by the Imperial command all dignatories of the Empire must attend the ceremony

#### United States.

Washington, April 11.—The book upon which Guiteau has been for some time engaged has just been printed. It is entitled "The truth and the removel." It contains numerous letters of sympathy, which the author says he has received, including more than thirty pages of communications from young women in New York city. In the preface the author says, "If all other remedies fail, I shall boldly appeal to the President for relief under my hand." Further on he says, "I had rather go to glory in June than to Auburn Pri-son for life."

leaves three children, the youngest four weeks old. Mrs. Smith was ill only one

weeks old. Mrs. Smith was ill only one week.

The missing training ship Portsmouth has arrived at Newport, R. I.
Washington, April 13.—At the meeting of the National Land League to-day, among other business, the Secretary gave a report of money received in aid of the "cause," from which it appears that the amount sent to Ireland direct and from Treasurer was \$273,000, from 940 Branch Leagues in good standing. The Secretary said there were other sums to the credit of the League which had not been received. He believed the total receipts since the Buffalo convention were nearly \$300,000.

Among other resolutions unanimously passed was the following: Resolved—That we are proud of the Christian forbearance of the Irish people under their dreadful exasperations and while exhorting every man in Ireland to continue to use his influence in preventing even the least act of violence, we solemnly charge the British Government with the responsibility of all the crimes and outrages of any extraordinary nature occurring since

bility of all the crimes and outrages of any extraordinary nature occurring since the imprisonment of the chosen leaders of an indomitable but exasperated race.

#### Canadian.

Winnipeg, April 10.—Upwards of 1,000 immigrants have arrived here in the last twenty-four hours with regular and Great Western excursions, and 500 more will arrive by Grand Trunk special this even-ing. Four hundred entries for home-stead lands were made in ten days last worth at the Turtle Mountain land office. stead lands were made in ten days last month at the Turtle Mountain land office. Detroit, April 12.—At three o'clock this morning the schooner Thomas Parsons, upward bound, collided with the schooner Clayton Belle, on the lake, ten miles north of Port Huron. The Clayton Belle sank in a few minutes. The second mate, Dillon, William Sullivan, and Thos. Kirkwin, of the Belle, were saved, but the Captain and three others were lost. The lost schooner was valued at \$10,000; insured for \$6,000. The cargo of pig iron was valued at \$15,000. Cheseborough, Dillon and one other jumped on the Parsons and were saved. Capt. Fred. Caldwell, Samuel Brotherson (mate), Dell Brotherson, his son; the steward and a woman, name unknown, were left in the water. All perished from the extreme coldness of the wind and water. month at the Turtle Mountain land office.

water.
The Secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League has received a letter from Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the League, acknowledging the receipt of \$1,000 from the Montreal branch of the League.

Work has already commenced on the new Separate school house, and we under-stand it is the intention of the Trustees to push the work as rapidly as possible.

LOCAL NEWS.

The tavern and shop licenses for the city have been granted and are about the same as last year, the only difference being the striking off of the beer gardens and the granting of two additional hotel licenses.

Mr. Dorsey, senior, of Biddulph, the father of the late Mr. Dorsey, of the same township, only survived his son a few weeks. He was a fine old man, and one weeks. He was a fine old man, and one who worked at his trade as blacksmith in London, April 14.—Edward Shiel, Home Ruler, was elected to Parliament to-day for Meath.

who worked at his trade as blacksmith in London for a number of years. The functional form the strade as blacksmith in London for a number of years. The functional form of the strade as blacksmith in London for a number of years. The functional form of the strade as blacksmith in London for a number of years.

has already been collected. There is no other R. C. church within a radius of forty miles. Rev. Father Molphy, of Maidstone, will have the new church under his charge. The site is already the property of the Diocese.

A form of agreement is being prepared by Mr. Fraser, solicitor for the London Junction Railway, to be signed by the gentlemen who propose accepting the lease of the London & Port Stanley road, on the event of the withdrawal of the Great Western. The document on its completion will be submitted to Mr. Meredith, the city solicitor. Official notification will then be given to the Great fication will then be given to the Great Western that the city will not object to their withdrawal from the lease of the L. & P. S. R. Such notice is likely to be given shortly.

#### MINERAL SPRINGS.

We have received a copy of The Bather, a monthly published at Mt. Clemens, Mich., U. S., by the Mt. Clemens Mineral Spring Co., Limited, from which we gather much valuable information in regard to the treatment and cure of Rheumatism in all its varied forms, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Scrofula, Syphilis, &c., &c. Few in Can-ada are aware of the existence of these of the Empire must attend the ceremony in Moscow. The festivities will last a forthnight, and the expenses will amount to 10,000,000 roubles.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Anti-Jewish riots occurred at Balla on the 11th inst. The troops suppressed the disturbance after some hours, but they were renewed during night. Order was re-established on the 12th by reinforcements of troops. At Letitshe on the 12th inst. the houses of the Jews were attacked. The ringleader of the assailants was arrested.

We would therefore recommend all who are suffering from this and all kindred We would therefore recommend all who are suffering from this and all kindred diseases to write to the Mt. Clemens Mineral Spring Co. for a copy of the Bather which is cheerfully mailed free to all.

#### OBITUARY.

We announce with regret the death of Mrs. McConnell, of Wawano sh, which occurred on Holy Thursday, at the early age of 36. Her funeral, which took place on Easter Sunday, was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors. Mrs. McConnell leaves a husband and six Mrs. McConnell leaves a husband and six New York, April 11.—Mrs. Nicholas Smith (Ida Greeley), eldest daughter of Horace Greeley, died this morning of diphtheria, at Chappaqua, N. Y. She

#### C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branch No. 15, Toronto Ont., was organized on 10th, by Mr. W. J. McKee, of Windsor. This branch will no doubt be one of the strongest in Canada, as the charter members are men of considerable charter in society work, and the field charter members are men of considerable experience in society work, and the field in which they have to operate is large compared with that of other Branches. There is room for two or three mere Branches in Toronto. The following are the officers of Branch 15 for the ensuing

Spiritual Director-Rev. Stephanus

President-John Kelz. President—John Kelz.

1st Vice-Pres.—M. Meyer.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Max. Jung.
Recording Secretary—Jno. S. Kelz.

Assistant do.—Ebach Frank.

The Penny Financial do .- Theo. Brann. Treasurer—V. M. Risch. Marshal—Joseph Knecht.

Guard—Jacob von Zuben.
Trustees—Jno. Kelz, Max. Jung, and
Thos. Foley for two years; and Otto
Winkler, and F. R. Rohleder, for one

year.
Those Branches that have not yet sent Those Branches that have not yet sent in their Quarterly Reports are requested to do so at once; and remit same time the Proposition tax, and Supervising medical Examiner's fees. The regulations of our council make it imperative to have the Medical Examiner's fees paid quarterly; and we hope all our Branches will attend strictly to this matter. We also request Recording Secretaries to be more prompt in sending membership Reports and applications for Beneficiary certificates. It is now necessary for every C. M. B. A. member to have a Beneficiary certificate. On march 1st, our council issued a C. M. B. A. circular, explaining in a very concise manner the objects and workings of our association. Those circulers will help greatly in increasing our members. help greatly in increasing our member-

ship, and in giving our members a better knowledge of our work. SAM. R. BROWN, Sec. Grand Council.

## "600D OLD FRIENDS."

A very pleasant meeting took place last evening at the residence of Alderman C. Donovan. It was composed of the members of the old "St. Patrick's Band" and their friends, who assembled for the purpose of a social reunion and of paying a compliment to Mr. D., the first leader of the band and manager of its affairs for many years. The band reorganized for the occasion under its old name, and embracing nearly all who had been members of it within a period of 13 years, appeared bracing nearly all who had been members of it within a period of 13 years, appeared in full array under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Nelligan, and performed a short but well selected programme of music. All present having been at one time or other identified with the band or its interests, the enjoyment produced by the events of the evening was universally its interests, the enjoyment produced by the events of the evening was universally shared. Mr. Stephen Cleary, as one of the oldest members of the band, in his opening remarks, referred in flattering terms to the career of Mr. Donovan, and expressed the pride and pleasure which all must feel at his advancement. Mr. Michael Murrhy, who has always bear Michael Murphy, who has always been highly respected by the band, followed in a similar strain, adding that he was happy to be once more amongst many good old London, April 14.—Edward Shiel, thome Ruler, was elected to Parliament to day for Meath.

Joseph Cowen, member of Parliament, having been invited to preside at a Radical demonstration to thank the Government for the release of Parnell, refuses on the ground that no thanks are due. He says the Government deserve more centers ure than they receive for imprisoning an honorable political opponent.

Trial of Maclean, who shot at the Queen, set for April 18.

The London Daily News is alarmed at the prospect of the Colonies being allowed to negotiate commercial treaties on their own account, and thinks that if arrangements were thus made, which in practice has already been collected. There is no other R. C. church within a radius of and enthusiastic friends, and the manner

## FROM GODERICH.

We made announcement in a recent issue that the Rev. Father Watters, of Goderich, had made a purchase of a new altar for his church in that town. On Sunday last took place its solemn bless-Sunday last took place its solemn blessing, in the presence of a very large concourse of people. The ceremony was performed be the Very Rev. Dean Murphy, assisted by Rev. Fathers Watters and O'Mahony. After the blessing of the altar, High Mass was sung by Dean Murphy. Rev. Father O'Mahony, of London, ascended the pulpit after the first gosnel and delivered a powerful first gospel and delivered a powerful discourse on the ceremony just witnessed. He explained the use and importance of the altar in Catholic service, and spoke at ome length of the dread sacrifice of the He has created a very favorable impre Mass, with its awful mysteries and saving power. The musical portion of the service was exceptionally fine. Miss May Robinson, the Misses Biddulph, the Misses Doyle and Miss Tellier sustained their various parts with exquisite skill and good taste.

Mr. John Robinson, of Goderich, and Mr. Lebel, of London, gave the choir the Lebel, of London, gave the choir the benefit of their valued assistance. In the Father Shea, is held by them. evening the church was crowded by a very appreciative audience, to hear father O'Mahony's lecture on the Church in So-ciety. The rev, gentleman dealt with this engrossing topic in a vigor, clearness and eloquence that bespeak the profound thinker, the close reasoner and able speaker. In his peroration, Father O'Mahony referred to the religious liberty enjoyed in of Canada, and paid a glowing tribute to this country, and predicted for it a glorious future. We regret being unable to give a fuller report of this discourse, but all our readers who have heard Father O'Mahony can form some idea of the thoroughness with which he treated his subject in Goderich on last

Sunday evening.

Miss Annie Downey, of Seaforth, presided with her accustomed success at the organ. The Misses Killoran and Walsh contributed with much ability to the choral renditions. We congratulate the pastor and people of Goderich on their you purchase one of the Thomas Brothers'

ceremony.

#### SEAFORTH LETTER.

The services in the St. James Roman Catholic Church here on Easter Sunday, were of a particularly grand character. High Mass was celebrated at 10.30 a.m. by the pastor, Rev. Father Shea, at the close of which he delivered a magnificent sermon on the Resurrection. Of all the discourses which it has been our pleasure to listen to from the rev. gentleman, this was par excelence the best of all. He treated the subject from the birth of Our Lord to the glorious triumph of Easter Sunday, and depicted in glowing terms the benefits which the Christian world received after its release from the thraldom of Satan. His discourse lasted about an hour in delivery, and was replete with instruction and sound doctrine throughout. The church was well filled, many Protestants being noticed among the congregation. The Mass sung was Peter's in D, and was rendered in faultless style, nothing like it discourses which it has been our pleasure The Mass sung was Feter's in D, and was rendered in faultless style, nothing like it being heard before outside of the cities. In the levening at 7 o'clock Grand Vespers were sung, after which the sermon of the evening was delivered. At Benediction the altar was one blaze of light, and taken together with all lamps in the taken together with all lamps in the illumination. The decorations on the altar were something superb, the rich colors of the stained glass windows blending beautifully with the other surroundings. It required considerable work and ings. It required considerable work and ingenuity to place the various decorations in such places as would show to the best advantage, and it must be alike gratifying to the young ladies of the congregation who did the the work, and to our respected pastor, to hear such high encomiums passed upon the skill displayed in the decorations as were heard to fall from the lips of many who were present that evening, our Protestant friends being lost in admiration at the grand display. The church was crowded to the doors, many having to go away on to the doors, many having to go away on to the doors, many having to go away on account of there being no room. A large proportion of the congregation were Protestants, which shows the high regard they have for the Easter services as carried out by the Catholic Church. A word more before finishing regarding our choir. The singing at both vespers and Benediction was simply perfect, if I might make use of such a term. The solos by Miss L. Walsh and Miss M. Killoran respectively were musical gems of the highest pectively were musical gems of the highest order, that of Miss Walsh's being particularly fine. In fact, it is a common ex-pression among outsiders that if you want to hear music rendered as it should be you to hear music rendered as it should be you have to go to St. James' Catholic Church for it, which speaks well for the choir, as likewise for the efficient and painstaking organist, Miss Annie Downey. The Easter offerings for the support of the pastor were taken up as usual and I understand were of a very liberal character.

On Easter Monday we had a grand concert in Cardno's Music Hall, which was well attended, considering the very cold

well attended, considering the very cold evening. Miss Reidy, of Simcoe, and Mr. Dromgole, of London, were among the singers. Besides these, our own choir, assisted by several well-known amateurs, took part in the evening's entertainment. The concert was a grand success, from a musical point of view at least, and the various singers did their parts remarkably well. Among our own talent, Miss L. Walsh stands out prominently among the foremost, her rendering of among the foremost, her rendering of "Once Again" being marked by a purity of tone and distinct articulation worthy of all praise. It would be useless on my part to dwell at any particular length on the farore created by the appearance of Miss Reidy and Mr. Dromgole. They are too well known and appreciated the scale by Western Outsite to need any. throughout Western Ontario, to need any-thing said in their favor as vocalists of the highest order. However, a few words regarding Mr. Dromgo not be out of place. "There's a dear spot in Ireland," was so touching and pathetic, that scarcely an Irish man or Irish woman in the audience Irish man or Irish woman in the audience could refrain from shedding a tear as the thought of separation from the dear old land flashed through their minds while the song was being rendered. No doubt painful memories were thus awakened, and painful memories were thus awakened, and as I noticed many a moistened eye in the audience, even among strong men, I could not help exclaiming to myself in the language of a well-known King of England, regretting the defeat of his troops, under the Duke of Cumberland, at Fontonov, by the Irish Brigade, "Cursed be the laws that deprived me of such subjects." Although not wishing to be so strong in language, yet many an Irishman strong in language, yet many an Irishman has called down the maledictions of has called down the malections of heaven upon the Government that drove him from his native land because he was poor and clings to his faith. Though digressing a little, I trust you will pardon me, and I will merely say that all Mr. Dromgole's selections were of the finest, and his renderings of them were masterly. He has created a very favorable impression here, and I trust the day is not far

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## Montreal Market.

FLOUR-Receipts, 1, 200; sales 400. Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows extra, 6 00 to 6 00; superior, 6 4 0 to 6 45; extra, 25 to 6 35; spring extra, 6 00 to 6 00; superior, 5 65 to 5 75; strong bakers, 6 50 to 7 75; fine, 4 90; to 5 00; middlings 4 10 to 4 20; pollards. 3 50 to 3 75; Ontario bags, 2 95 to 3 00; city bags, 3 90; to 6 GRAIN-Wheel.

4 60. GRAIN—Wheat, red winter, 1 45 to 1 45; Upper Canada white winter, 1 35 to 1 35; spring, 1 47 to 1 47. Coru, 85c to 99c. Peas, 97c to 97; c. Oats, 42c to 42c]. Barley, 69c to 65c. Rye, 89c to 88c. MEAL—Oatmeal, 5 10 to 5 20. Cornmeal

MEAL—Oatmeal, 3 10 to 5 25

50 to 5 90.0 NS—Butter, Western, 15c to 18c
PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 15c to 18c
Eastern Townships, 25c to 28c; B. & M., 23c to
27c. Creamery, 60c to 60c. Cheese, 11c to 18c
Pork, mess, 21 00 to 21 50 Lard, 21c to 22c
Bacon, 13c to 14c. Hams, 13c to 14c.

porticular length on the appearance of Dromgole. They and appreciated ntario, to need anywor as vocalists of wever, a few words gole's singing may His rendering of in Ireland," was so c, that scarcely an an in the audience dding a tear as the n from the dear h their minds while dered. No doubt thus awakened, and pistened eye in the ag strong men, I ing to myself in the Kingston, Apl. 14.—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 50 cegs, 12 cm flow, 12 in the surface of the control of t

11 (0); potatoes, 1 00 \$\tilde{x}\$ 1 15 per bag; corn, 00c \$\tilde{x}\$

10c.

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oes, 0 60 to 0 75, corn, 00c to 00 Halifax, N. S. Apl. 14;—Flour quiet and un-changed to-day. Choice pastry. §8 00 @ 9 00; superior extra, Choice, 7 25 to 7 50; superior extra 7 00 to 7 10; extra superfine 6 75 @ 6 85; spring extra 6 50 @ 6 75; strong bakers', 7 00 @ 7 25; superfine. 6 00 @ 6 25, yellow kiln dried cornmeal, 4 00; fresh ground, 4 00; Canada oatmeal, 5 70 @ 5 80.

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