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

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

NO. 295

CLERICAL

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PASTORAL VISITATION.

As announced in our last, His Lordship the Bishop of London, accompanied by the Rev. Father Coffey, left this city, on Monday, the 26th ult., for the purpose of holding the exercises of the pastoral then later on by the Hon. Alex. Mackenvisitation and administering confirmation in the parishes and missions of his diocese situated on the river St. Clair. His Lordship could not have made choice of a more business give indication of thrift, energy beautiful season for his visitation, in that portion of his extensive diocese, than the exhibit a good taste and a solid comfort gard of the children with which closing days of the lovely and luxuriant month of May. The spring, however cold and tedious, then gives way to the suasive charms and mellow beauties of sweetest summer-tide. The fields then gladden the teeming wealth, the forests then assume with the melody of numberless songsters, the rivers and streams sparkling under the brightest of suns.

Our Canadian summer is indeed a season of joy and gladness, a season of universal rejoicing because of Nature's entire deliverance from the thraldom of winter's long and gloomy sway, which in this country robs us of the beauties and pleasures of that lovely spring-tide, in other lands the fairest of the seasons. Of autumn Longfellow has sweetly sung :

land, Blessing the farms through all, thy vast Thy shield is the red harvest morn suspended so long beneath the heaven's o'erhanging eaves,

eaves,
Thy steps are by the farmer's prayers attended;
Like flames upon an altar shine the sheaves;
And following thee, in thy ovation splendid,
Thine almoner, the wind, scatters the golden
leaves!

But Autumn is the crown of Summer's glory. And if the former be a season of gladness, so must the latter, since from it comes the wealth and plenty which gladden Autumn. Of all summer-tide no portion School. It is, indeed, with pleasure that sion in Sombra an address was presented is more beautiful than its first gladsome days, which thrill the heart with pleasure and fill all nature with animation, sweetness and harmony. It is not, indeed, as the poet has so well sung, it is not always

All things rejoice in youth and love, The fulness of their first delight! And learn from the soft heavens above The melting tenderness of night.

Maiden that read'st this simple rhyme, Enjoy thy youth, it will not stay; Enjoy the fragrance of thy prime, For oh, it is not always May!

Enjoy the Spring of Love and Youth, To some good angel leave the rest For time will teach thee soon the truth, There are no birds in last year's nest!

But to return to our subject, His Lord ship left London on the 2.30 train on the Sarnia branch of the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk. London was, on Monday, the 26th ult., in her robes de fete in honor of Her Majesty's birthday, the celebration of which had been postponed from the previous Saturday. So it was in the case of the towns and villages from London to Sarnia—the latter included. In fact we Canadians are more loyal than Britons themselves. Still, the time is coming, and we see it coming without rebe, as it ought, the only day of patriotic

festivity in this country. Sarnia was reached about 4.30. The bishop was heartily welcomed by Rev. Fathers Bayard, P. P. of Sarnia, and Ronan, P. P. of Corunna. Sarnia is one of the most prettily situated and flourish. ing towns of Western Ontario. Near the point where the mighty Huron pours its volumes of water into the channel of the river St. Clair-to feed that rapid and majestic stream, which in time swells the surging billows of the Lake bearing the same beautiful name—the picturesque and well built country town of Lambton

rises its imposing form. On the Michigan side of the river stands the beautiful city of Port Huron, well known to Canadians who have travelled to

same officers. But whether the memories of Port Huron be sad or joyous, the the need that all Christians had of the behalf of the congregation, read the fol- the many now guided by the errors of the place itself is beautiful. Not, however, more so than the Canadian town of Sarnia. Sarnia, we have said, is the county town of Lambton. Now Lambton is one of the wealthiest, most prosperous, and at the same time most celebrated counties of Canada. In the old Parliament of Canada, when united with Kent, it was represented by Mr. George Brown, well known as a leading journalist and politician, then by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, founder of the Clear Grit party, and famous as a sterling temperance and prohibition advocate. place itself is beautiful. Not, however, ling temperance and prohibition advocate, them to eternal happiness. Again, after then later on by the Hon. Alex. Macken-administering confirmation, His Lordship avoided no labor when the interests of our zie, for many years Premier of Canada | delivered an exhortation, this time addressand leader of the liberal party. Sarnia is | ing himself to the parents and adult portion that reflect the greatest credit on the good people of the town. From a Catholic point of view Sarnia is a pleasant place to visit. There is there a splendid church built of white brick on a stone foundaeye of the husbandman by the promise of tion, erected at a cost of \$30,000. The necessity of prayer, inviting his hearers windows of this beautiful temple, dedicatheir robes of richest verdure and resound ted to Our Lady of Mercy, are of stained glass of fine quality and rare design, its sanctuary is spacious and neatly adorned, the main altar being of elegant style of

The erection of such a large and highly the piety, ardor and zeal not only of the prove themselves true Catholics. pastor, but of the Catholic people of Sar-Thou comest, Autumn, heralded by the rain, With banners, by great gales incessant fanned.

Erighter than the brightest silks of Samarcand, And stately oxen harnessed to thy wain! Thou standest, like imperial Charlemagne, Upon thy bridge of gold; thy royal hand outstretched with benedictions o'er the land. in Sarnia can point with laudable pride These good sisters first came to Sarnia picturesque scenery of this majestic stream, about seventeen years ago, during the pas- and he fully subscribes to the view that Stratford, and since that time have Lordship, accompanied by the priests therance of the great cause of Catholic Rev. Mother Appollonee. The community of Sarnia numbers eight sisters. The number of pupils attending the convent is about fifty, of whom twenty-two are the convent, two of the sisters take charge of the girls' department of the Separate we have to chronicle the fact that the to Father Miller, which will be read with school is in a satisfactory and flourishing condition. The head teacher is Mr O'Connor, who discharges his duties with efficiency and success.

His Lordship left Sarnia about 7.30 p. m., for Corunna, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Coffey, Ronan and Feron. On the way the party drove through the Indian reserve. These Indians are in the main either Pottowotamies or Chippewas. but principally, we believe, of the former race. The lands of this reserve are of excellent quality. But the redman is not an agriculturist, and cannot, it seems, be trained to such a praiseworthy and useful avocation. Not even the planting of the remnant of the tribes upon the reserves has contributed to their growth. The Indian is fading before the pale face, and the reserves must go. Then will fully be realized the words of the poet :

Then the hunter turned away from that Where the home of his fathers once had

The morn of the harvest grew high and bright,
As her golden horn pierced the cloud of white, gret, when the national anniversary will A footstep was heard in the rustling brake. Where the beech overshadowed the misty lake,
And a mourning voice, and a plunge from
the shore,
And the nunter was seen on the hills no
more.

Corunna was reached in about an hour. The village of Corunna is a pleasantly situated spot on the river bank about six miles from Sarnia. The pastor is the Rev. Father Ronan, formerly of Bothwell. Father Ronan's church is a large, commodious and solidly-constructed frame edi-

fice. Since his arrival in Corunna, not

yet two years, Father Ronan has effected

important and much-needed improve-

ments. On the morning of Tuesday, the 27th, His Lordship, after High Mass, sung by Rev. Father Feron, of Strathroy, administered the rite of Confirmation to sixtyfive candidates prepared with diligence

comfort and strength of the Holy Spirit. lowing address to His Lordship : indeed a well-built town. The places of of the congregation. He pointed out to parents the duties and obliand activity, while the private residences gations resting upon them in re-God blesses them. He inculcated the obligation of supporting Catholic Schools, and of assisting in the diffusion of good works and papers. His Lordship likewise spoke strongly and earnestly on the to pray with regularity, morning and evening; to cultivate the practice of family devotions, and also to attend Mass with punctuality and piety. He then invoked on them the blessing of God, urging them construction and chaste in respect of dec- to continue to work in union with their pastor. They had done well already in improving their church, and he hoped finished edifice as the church of Our Lady | that further improvement would be made of Mercy speaks in louder tones than with his approval and under the direction could human voice, and commends in of their priest. By unity, charity, and terms beyond the power of speech or pen | zeal in behalf of God's house they would

His Lordship left Corunna at three o'clock, taking the "J. C. Clark" for Port Lambton. The trip on the river was most enjoyable. It was the first time the writer had the pleasure of enjoying the torate of the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, now of it is of surpassing beauty. At 6.30 His achieved the happiest results in the fur- already mentioned, arrived at Port Lambton, where all met with a cordial greeting education. The present superior is the from the good pastor, Father Colovin. This worthy priest has charge of two churches, that of Port Lambton and that of Sombra. These missions were lately tlessed with a retreat, given by the good boarders. But besides this good work of Redemptorist Fathers Miller and Kautz. The retreat was crowned with the richest spiritual fruits. At the close of the mis-

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,-We approach you to greet you on this occasion as the beginning of a new era in our parish of Sombra. We rejoice at your success because of the great good you have effected, nor are we sorry to have had an opportunity of proving to the world that we still cling to the faith as firmly as did our fathers. We would wish to make you ome worthy returns for the services rendered, but we know that provided good is done you are satisfied. It is to God you look for your recompense. Your visit here shall be ever remembered and we trust that our children now young may in their old age repeat the maxims you have so ably and piously inculcated. pray that their recollection may linger with us through life and be the comfort toric inscription: of our last moments. We have learned to love you because you spoke to us in the words of the central figure of our holy religion. May your society long produce worthy men to labor in the vineyard of our Divine Redeemer.

Rev. and dear Father, before bidding you farewell we beg you to accept this small purse as a slight token of our love and esteem. We regret that the sum is at breach but we foll esticated that it is and esteem. We regret that the sum is not larger, but we feel satisfied that it is not the sum you will look to, but the promptings of the hearts of the donors. We now in behalf of the congregation of Sombra bid you farewell, praying that God in His infinite mercy may grant you health, happiness and long life, and that it may be yours in the end to hear the glad-some words: "Well done, good and faith-

ful servant, enter the joys of the Lord."
Signed on behalf of the congregation Shearan, John Moran, Jeremiah White, Patrick Shearan, Joseph Dupie.

On Wednesday morning His Lordship Father Ronan, of Corunna, at 10.30. gregation, both the candidates for conincumbent on them as Christians, pointing out specially the benefits to be derived from the worthy reception of the sacraments, particularly that which he was

ment he was about to confer. He showed examination Mr. James O'Leary, on that their numbers will increase, and that

avoided no labor when the interests of our holy religion were at stake.

May we have the grace to follow your good example. You are endeared to every Catholic in the Diocese. We look upon your face as children on that of a father. We kiss your hand as that of a benefactor.

We listen to your your as that of one

father. We kiss your hand as that of a benefactor.

We listen to your voice as that of one having power, and we hail your Roman Purple as the symbol of that power divine which has grasped the world since the day of creation and shall continue to grasp it till the end of ages, in a word, as the minister of the most High and the dispenser of the gifts of the Holy Ghost. We welcome you to Port Lambton with a Cond Mille Failthe and in return we cent canopy, borne by four members of We welcome you to Port Lambton with a Cead Milie Failthe and in return we humbly ask your Lordship's blessing.

numbly ask your Lordship's blessing.
Signed on behalf of the Congregation
of Port Lambton: James O'Leary, Peter
Murphy, A. B. Henderson, P. J. Gilroy,
George W. Downs, Nicholas Hall, James
Conlin and Richard Cain.
Port Lambton, May 28th, 1884.
His Lordship replied in feeling and

affecting terms. He thanked them for their expressions of regard, of loyalty, towards their chief pastor. Little or none of the good accomplished during the seventeen years of his episcopate could have been effected but for the hearty cooperation of the people with their bishop. As a result of that earnest co-operation nearly \$1,000,000 had been during that period expended on works of religion and education in the diocese of London. His spiritual children, whether of Irish, French or Scotch origin, had proven themselves true to the faith of their fathers, to the religion which had civilized mankind and opened up the vast and fertile regions of this great continent to the over-crowded people of the old world. His Lordship urged on them to be true and devoted Catholics. No man in this free country Catholics. No man in this free country should be ashamed of his religion. A religion that had done so much for mankind was not one whose profession should bring a blush of shame to the brow of anyone. His Lordship concluded by an earnest appeal to children to be obedient to their parents, and to parents to bring up their children for God and Holy Church.

not conclude till after seven o'clock. The Church of Port Lambton is an elegantly constructed brick edifice, commodious and solidly built, at a cost of \$7,000. Just within the sanctuary, at the right from the entrance, may be noticed a marble tablet bearing the following his

Hic jacet

Primus harum regionum

by Rev. Father Coffey. The service did

Charitatis martyr Dom. M. Moncoq Sacerdos Igne Apostolical Pietatis Estuans Munere pastorali fungens Septem et viginti annos natus Gelidis hujusce fluminis Undis obrutus la Nocte Januarii MDCCCLVI

The worthy and heroic young priest, Father Moncoq, whose name appears in this inscription, and whose body as it records, lies beneath the church, was a missionary among the Indians, half breeds and whites in this section of country about thirty years ago. While returning drove from Port Lambton to Sombra, a from a sick call on the night of the first distance of six miles, to give confirmation of January, 1856, the ice on the river St. there. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Clair broke beneath his wearied feet, and, beyond all human help, he perished in its and with a graceful bow presented him freezing waters, a veritable martyr in the with an elegant bouquet. His Lordship After Mass the bishop addressed the con- freezing waters, a veritable martyr in the cause of religion. His body was after firmation and their friends, on the duties a time recovered, and now lies beneath the to visit the school, and thanking the sanctuary of the beautiful church of the Sacred Heart of Port Lambton. Near Port Lambton is Walpole Island where many Indians are settled. Few of them, however, about to confer. The number of persons are Catholics. At one time the Jesuits had confirmed at Sombra was thirty-six. The | there a church and the number of Cathoservices did not conclude there till one lics was large. But the poor savages,

sectaries or the superstitions of pagarism place at one o'clock, and arriving in London at 9.30 the same evening. The return trip on the "J. C. Clark" from Port Lambton to Sarnia was one of the most pleasant it has ever been the lot of forward to. We are making preparations the writer to enjoy. The warm sun, whose heat was tempered by a refreshing breeze, The literary society gave a made the day particularly enjoyable, while the lovely scenery appeared to finer advantage than on the way down. The St. Clair shone and sparkled in its gayest of humor, gladdening the hearts as well of mariners, youthful and ancient, as of the passengers on the "J. C. Clark."

VICARIATE OF PONTIAC.

cent canopy, borne by four members of the Reception Committee. Arrived at the church, the Bishop ascended the altar, and, after concluding the opening services of the visitation, announced the time and the order the different exercises would take place on the two fol-lowing days. Rev. Father Kiernan then ascended the pulpit, and preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the evils of giving way to temptation, after which the services of the evening closed with the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. On Sunday at Grand Mass His Lordship officiated, and administered the sacrament of Confirmation to upwards

of one hundred persons.
On Monday His Lordship visited the Arnprior Separate school, accompanied by the Rev. Father Kiernan and Rev. Father Chaine, pastor of the parish. Notwithstanding the short notice given Notwithstanding the short notice given of the Bishop's intended visit to the school, the spacious reception room was beautifully embellished with pictures, evergreens and floral decorations suitable for the occasion. At a quarter past ten the distinguished visitors arrived, accompanied by Mr. H. A Devine and Mr. John Harvey, and were courteously received by the teachers. The following address, composed by Mr. O'. Dea, the head master of the school, was then read to His Lordship by Miss B. then read to His Lordship by Miss B.

up their children for God and Holy Church.

The bishop then administered confirmation you a sincere and cordial welcome on this, the occasion of your first episcopal to fifty-five persons, many of them adults. visit to our parish. When our After confirmation the Rosary was recited and esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Chaine, announced your intention of visiting Arnprior, we rejoiced at the thought that some of the pupils of our by the Rev. Father Feron, and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament then given institution would receive that sacra-ment which makes the weak and timid Christian strong and perfect, fortifying him, by virtue of the grace of those seven-fold gifts, against the inroads and temptations of the Evil One.
It is scarcely necessary that we should

here refer to the assiduous exertions, the ardent zeal and the untiring energy of our much-respected pastor, Rev. Father Chaine, in carefully instructing the children in the catechism, during the past weeks, preparatory to their receiving

that great sacrament.
Words fail to express our sentiments on this occasion, when, at the close of your visit, you now deign to honor ou chool with your august presence, and all that, now remains for us to do is to numbly kneel and ask the favor of your

May the manifold graces emanating from this visitation be the means of our salvation, and may the High Arbiter of Heaven, in His Infinite wisdom, prolong your days on earth, to take the place of the "Good Shepherd" over the fold of the Vicariate of Pontiac, is the earnest and fervent prayer of your loving and devoted children. Signed on behalf of the teachers and

pupils of the Roman Catholic Separate School of Amprior:—P. J. O'Dea, Head Master; Bridget C. O'Donnell, First Assistant; Louisa G. Vollin, Se

After the reading of the address Miss Elizabeth Dora Monaghan, a little girl of the school, advanced to His Lordship then delivered a short address, expres teachers and pupils for the kind greet. ing and flattering address with which they received him. He exhorted the pupils to be diligent in their studies, obedient and respectful to their teachers, to be kind and courteous to one another, and thus they would grow up useful and respected members of soci-

of vigilant and exacting customs officers, of hands at the eight o'clock Mass. His menced the examination of the candidates drove the fathers from the island. There ship expressed his pleasure at seeing luggers examination of the candidates drove the fathers from the island. There ship expressed his pleasure at seeing such a substantial brick school house of vigilant and exacting customs officers, of luggage overhauled and travelling gear smashed, but also of numberless deeds of kindest forbearance on the part of these kindest forbearance on the part of these dege of Christian Doctrine. After the same officers. But whether the memor-ment he was about to confer. He showed examination Mr. James O'Leary, on affectionate good-bye to the teachers and pupils, took his departure, and thus was concluded a most pleasing inci-dent in the history of the Arnprior Separate School.

BRANTFORD NOTES.

The literary society gave a very interesting entertainment on Friday evening last in the school house, which was well attended and apparently much enjoyed. The society have closed their meetings until fall.

until fall. Rev. J. F. Lennon, after his return from Ireland some weeks since, was appointed to St. Mary's parish, Hamilton, and Rev. Father Crinnon is now curate of St. Basil's.

The young man Michael T. Quinlan, who was killed on the Canada Southern at Brownsville, some four weeks since, was a son of Mr. John Quinlan of Brantford. The remains were brought here for burial. In their painful affliction the family received the deepest sympathy.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Chas. O'Connor's fine estate on North Shore, including his fire-proof library building, will pass by bequest into the hands of the Catholics of Nantucket.

The French Chamber of Deputies, 395 to 92, rejected the amendment of Bishop Freppel to the Army Recruiting Bill, exempting from military service young men training for holy orders.

It is stated that the Nun of Kenmare has been dispensed from her vows as a Poor Clare by the Pope, and that she will found a new congregation of "St. Joseph's Sisters of Peace," in England.

Negotiations are pending between France and the Vatican for the nomina-tion of French Cardinals at the next consistory. The Vatican is disposed to accede to the wishes of France on condition that the French Government restores the grants to the church suppressed last year.

It is stated that there are now 166,000 orphans under the shelter and protection of Don Bosco. From the ranks of the destitute, fatherless and motherless, whom he has succored during long years past, he has given 6,000 priests and religious to the Church.

The Catholic Bishop of the Soudan has ust arrived at Cairo from the South, reports seven Italian priests and four Sisters of Mercy have been massacred at El Obeid, and that three priests were exposed naked to the sun for four days and died from the effects of their exposure.

An encyclical letter from the Pope was read in the Catholic churches thr England on Sunday warning the people against joining secret societies under the excommunication. The letter Freemasonry at its inception was probably merely a friendly society, but if so, it asks, where was the necessity for the blind obedience demanded of its votaries.

The sacrament of Confirmation was ad ministered last Sunday evening week by the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan to sixty-three colored neophytes at the Church of St. Benedict the Moor on Bleeker street, New York, for colored persons. Of that number twenty-four were men and women, twenty-seven were young girls and twelve were boys.

The Holy Father has expressed to the Bishop of Aquila his warm appreciation and approval of that prelate's efforts to encourage the study of physical science amongst his clergy. The bishop has just erected an observatory in his diocesan eminary, and has obtained two of the most distinguished physicists to act as professors of Natural Science to his ecclesia tical students. The Rev. Fr. Burke, pastor of the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, for

colored Catholics in New York City, is doing splendid work. Every week since he undertook the charge of the parish he has been called upon to baptize converts to the Faith. By his energy and zealous efforts this good priest has succeeded in accomplishing much for the colored Catholics of New York. A solemn Mass for the repose of the

soul of the late Rev. Father Bernard Me Gauran, formerly Rector of St. Patrick's in this city-recommended by a member of the congregation—was celebrated in that church at seven o'clock this morning. The celebrant was Rev. Father Corduke, C. SS. R., assisted by Rev. Fathers Cronin and Burke, C. SS. R., as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The cata-falque, on which were laid a stole and biretta, was placed in front of the sanc-tuary, which was deeply draped in mourning, and was surrounded by a great number of lighted tapers as well as the four triangular candle-bearers. The music of the mass was the solemn Gregorian chant to organaccompaniment. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance of the members of his former flock, showing

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31, 1884.

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The roses of summer were shedding their The roses of authors

petals,
And berries hung rips where spring blossoms had been,
The crake had grown hoarse from her long
season's calling
In meadows whose grasses no longer were

green;
For the breath of the autumn had yellowed their verdure
While reddening the berries and browning leaves, ing the ears of the corn I was reap-

With Eily McGuinness a-binding the sheaves.

Dear Elly McGuinners! long years have since vanished. But deep in my heart have I treasured with care Each tint of the rose-streaks that formed your blushes, Each sunbeam that played in the gold of rhair; ds that you uttered, the looks that

The smiles that revealed in your teeth's pearly hue; The wavelets of music that flowed me your The sparkles that fell from your eyes'

And, Eily McGuinness! as under the sun I saw your fair form low bowed as you How like seemed your fate to the fate of your country -Of all but her virtue and beauty despoiled! Yet for the resemblance I loved you the

dearer, And longed for the time I might call you my bride,
And spare you life's thorns, as then in my I culled out the thisties and laid them

But, Elly McGuinness, as over the ocean I sought for the gold that would build us a

home,
The hand of the spoiler was laid on your
dwelling,
And you had been forced from your country to roam;
And ere on the brown earth again I cou'd meet you.
The roses had dropped from your cheeks,
and the red
Had paled on your lips, while the sweet
sunny lustre
That beamed from your blue eyes forever
had fled!

Yet, Elly McGuinness! dear Eily McGuin-Though over your bosom the green grasses

You live in my heart in the bloom of the y sed it to love you so long, long For whithersoever my footsteps may wan-

In the budding or blooming, or sere of the In dreams I'm forever a-plying the sickle.

And you are forever a-binding the sheaves -East Boston, Mass., May, 1884

THE COMING PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

From the American Catholic Quarterly Review. CONCLUDED.

The Constitution of the Church in this country is traced in the councils. The appointment of bishops in the United States is a peculiar one, adopted more of circumstances than from any general rule observed at any time in the Church. For the election of the first bishop of Baltimore, the clergy asked and obtained the power to make the selection of the candidate to be proposed to the Sovereign Pontift. Providence guided their choice and the Fev. John Carroll, whom Pius VI. would have selec-ted himself, felt all the transit irrest himself. ted himself, felt all the strength impar-ted by the knowledge that he was the of the clergy in the country. his diocese was divided, a claim that the interests of the Irish were neglected gave the Bishops of Ireland an influence in the nomination of candidates and through their nomination Drs. Concanen and Connolly were appointed to New York, Conwell to Philadelphia, Richmond, and England to Charleston. The last shed lustre on the Episcopate and Church in the United States, and exerted an influence which has not yet disappeared. But the themselves trials and crosses, and chilled the very life of the Church they were in-tended to foster. A decree of the Pro-paganda, March 18th, 1834, established a plan by which in case of a vacancy the bishops of the province were to nominto nomin-This was ate three priests to the Pope. This was to be done in a Provincial Council, in case one was to be held within three months after the death of the bishop of the vacant see. Each bishop was, more-over, to leave under seal the names of three priests whom he deemed most worthy to succeed him. This list was to be transmitted to the archbishop of the province after his death. Both lists were to be forwarded to Rome. By the 6th decree of the 1st Plenary Council, renewed in the 6th decree of the 8th Provincial Council of Baltimore, each bishop was urged to appoint ten or twelve councillors, not all to be consulted on every matter, but who all, in case of his death, were to forward to the Archbishop of the Province a list of those whom they deemed most worthy of the decree of August 10th, 1850, required the archbishop or senior bishop of the province to notify the other archbishops of the country of every episcopal nomination forwarded to Rome

In 1859 the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda consulted the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States in regard to any change that they might deem advisable in the mode of selecting nom-inees for vacant sees; and guided by their replies renewed the decrees of June 14th, 1834, and August 10th, 1850, but in addition required every bishop to send to Rome once in three years, the names of priests deemed fit for the epis-copate; when a vacancy occurred the copate; when a vacancy occurred the bishops of the province were to meet in synod or otherwise, and discuss the qualities of those to be recommended.

The system which obtains in Ireland, where the parish priests as well as the bishops of the province select three candidates, has found likewise advocates here, and is likely to be urged in the

The methods of securing to bishops a due and equitable salary engaged the attention of fathers from all parts of the union. In the first Council of Cincinnati a request was made for a uniform system throughout the whole country. In earlier times the bishop depended on

the church selected as his cathedral, and was often at the mercy of a board of trustees who could and sometimes did deprive him of a salary. The prevailing system, by which a cathedraticum is paid to the archbishop or bishop of the diocese by each parish, seems to meet general approved. general approval.
Since the United States is still regar

ded as a missionary country no parishes have been canonically established, and those established under French or Spanthose established under French or Span-ish law, as at St. Augustine, Pensacolo, Mobile, New Orleans, St. Louis, Kaskas-kia, Detroit, Vincennes, etc., seem to have lapsed in most cases. The clergy in charge of the missions are not, theresub titulo missionis, and take an oath of obedience to the bishop, who appoints or removes them at his discretion. (First Cappell of Pallinger decrees.)

Council of Baltimore, decrees 1, 6; Fourth Baltimore, decree 2; Third New York, decree 7; Second Plenary, Title 3, ch. 4.)
The time is coming, as all feel, when regular parishes must be instituted, with

parish priests unremovable except for cause and after trial. Yet in this country, where building of churches and schools, as well as their maintenance and the reduction of debts, devolves in a great measure on the pastor, the bishop must have power to remove a priest who is not able to manage affairs for the good is not able to manage affairs for the good of the parish. A priest may have learning and piety and be of unimpeached morality, and still be one who will bring the church to ruin. In a case which came into the civil courts in Pennsylvania, the priest had so mismanaged the finances that the bishop was forced to advance money in order to save the church from being sold; yet the priest contested the being sold; yet the priest contested the right of the bishop to remove him. In Michigan a priest, who had so little skill in managing affairs that he failed to obtain enough to meet his salary, where other priests had done so, sued the bishop. The Second Plenary Council, while reiterating the declaration that the bishop has the right to deprive any priest of his position or remove him to another, exhorts bishops not to exercise this right except for grave reasons and a full consideration of the incumbent's claims. There has been in recent years a great increase in the number of cases a great increase in the number of cases where priests, deeming themselves aggrieved, have appealed to Rome, or sought redress in the civil courts of the State, often resulting in long litigation and great expense.

Inferior tribunals and judges with

nore bias against the church than sound legal principle, have given the wildest decisions. In one case an appointment to a church was held to give a vested life interest in the left. life interest in all the receipts from pew rents, collections, etc., of which the bishop could not deprive a priest; in another, a priest, absent for years from a diocese, was held entitled to a salary from a subsequently appointed bishop who had never known him as a priest of his diocese; in another case a priest, who was so ill adapted for mission work that people grew indifferent, and the church dwindled away, sued his bishop for his salary, which, through his own incompetence, his parish no longer produced. The frequency of suspensions, of appeals to Rome, the number of priests no to Rome, the number of priests no longer possessing faculties, but roaming from place to place, has caused serious and earnest deliberation. An instruction from the Propaganda directed the appropriate in each disease of Laboratory. pointment in each diocese of Judicese Causarum, a body not exactly judicial, but which was intended to charges against clergymen, and prepare the whole case for the bishop's decision. In practice it proved inadequate, and the interpretation of various clauses has been continually sought by the prelates in this country. (The first step towards a formal trial of charges against a priest appears in 1st Council of St. Louis, Dec.

ppears in 1st Council of St. Louis, Dec.; this was followed by the action of the d Plenary and 10th Baltimore.) At the same time a step towards the real parish priest was made by the creation of the Missionary Rector, as in England.

Whenever cases have arisen, there seems a want of a clear code, defining rights, powers, duties, and obligations, with the distinctness of the Code Napoeon; with classification of the clergy grades; regulations as to the appointment to each; a distinct statement of offences, and the punishment for each on conviction by a recognized tribunal, in suspension, loss of grade for a longer or suspension, loss of grade for a longer of shorter period, providing for appoint-ment to inferior positions after a specified period spent in some religious house. If it were possible to lay down all this clearly and distinctly, much of the confusion, delay, and uncertainty which now environ every case that come before the courts would disappear. present nothing can be more confused or confusing than the opinions of those summoned as canonists to apply the canons of the Church, as underst other times and countries, to the affairs of the Church in this country at the present time; canons based on a condition of affairs where churches were already built and endowed, the clergy paid by tithes, and the duties clear and limited, but which can apply here in many cases only by analogy.

Priests, as financial agents of the par ishes, have often most reluctantly, against their better judgment, had recourse to fairs, picnics, excursions, and the like, in order to raise money to build churches or schools, or relieve them from debt. The Second Plenary (Tit, vii., ch. 2) shows the desire of the Church for their suppression; yet the steps taken have not hitherto checked the perils of soul and body which attend them.

Organizations for the production and diffusion of good books have from time to time engaged the serious thoughts of the hierarchy, and associations, like the Metropolitan Press, in Baltimore, the Catholic Publication Society, in New York, and a similar project in Cincinnati where started, but did not meet with the The visitations of the dioceses, now owere started, but did not meet with the The visitations of the dioceses, now neglect that the liberal contributions of the Catholic liberality of the moderately well-to-do, who so freely give for Christ's sake, we will also the dioceses. The contributions of the Catholic liberality of the moderately well-to-do, who so freely give for Christ's sake. were started, but did not meet with the anticipated success, and the concern in each case passed into private hands. Yet the necessity of some great Catholic book concern is deeply felt, as well as means to preserve youth, as far as posmeans to preserve youth, means to preserve youth, as far as possible, from the flood of demoralizing and destructive reading which is made so accessible and so tempting to them.

Second San Francisco, decree 4.)

The support and maintenance of Caththe worship to which they are dedical years before. Second San Francisco, decree 4.)

olic schools is, of course, one means, but does not fully meet all the requirements of the want. The growth of the parochial schools has been great, and the expense thus assumed by Catholics, at the behest of conscience, is enormous; councils have constantly given this subject thair are and enough general distributions. their care and encouragement (1st Council of Baltimore; 4th Baltimore; 2d Plenary; 1st New York; 2d Cincinnati). In some dioceses a step has been taken to give these schools uniformity in the method of teaching. The grading of classes, the text books to be used. In the classes, the text books to be used. In the diocese of Fort Wayne a regular board of directors control all the schools, pro-ducing uniformity in classbooks, grades and mode of teaching, and some such system, with a superintendent, seems to be imperatively demanded everywhere, that the resources so nobly supplied by our people may effect the greatest pos-sible good in training the young to be the soundly instructed Catholic population of the land. of the land.

The growing facility of divorce by State authority in the United States increases the danger of Catholics being drawn into a more frequent recourse to that shame-ful system. Hitherto, the cases among Catholics have been very rare. The Second Plenary Council of Baltimore dis tinctly condemned all who attempted to tinctly condemned all who attempted to free themselves in this way from the bond of matrimony, and in case of either party re-marrying the offender is de-clared excommunicated. (Fifth Council of Baltimore, decree 3.) The difficulty is increased by the fact that, in some states, a restoration of the matrimonial finances | tie after a divorce is not allowed by law, so that no reconciliation is recognized by the State, and future children will be illegitimate. The repentant Catholic who, after a State divorce, re-marries, cannot, by law, discard the new partner, nor return to the one to whom he or she is at ill beard to the control of the catholic whom he or she is at ill beard to the control of the catholic way. is still bound by the laws of God. Clearer and more definite instruction seems required to show the careless the manifold dangers which disobedience will entail.

The recruiting of the clergy by means of theological seminaries has been the constant care of the bishops from the day when Bishop Carroll, soon after his ap pointment, obtained the aid of the Sulpicians (see Second Council of Baltimore Second Plenary, First Cincinnati); the American College at Rome, created by the venerable Pope Pius IX., has been fostered (Eighth Baltimore, First New Orleans), and a movement is now made to create a university for still higher training of the clergy. The question is likely to be discussed by the bishops of

the whole country.
Whoever looks back at the condition of the Church in the United States when the first Provincial Council was held fifty five years ago, can understand how much of the real progress of the Church s due to the decrees of the Councils The decrees were not always peremptory laws, harsh and unyielding, they were expressions rather of the desire of the Sovereign Pontiff and the bishops to whom Providence had committed this portion of the vineyard of the Lord.

Some might slight or overlook the paterand admonitions, but many endeavored in all sincerity to carry out the wise counsels, and every effort was a gain in the right direction. The nucleus of the Church in this country was a little body brought up in the days of penal laws amid a hostile population who viewed them with hereditary distrust and suspicion. Their churches, except in a few nstances, were mere extensions of pri vate houses. The services of the church vere limited to low masses, even vespers and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament were rare; without a bishop in the whole land, all the more imposing ceremonials, even the most common episcopal acts were unknown. The first great mass of immigrant Catholics came from Ireland, where, though there was a hierarchy, the weight of the penal laws still prevented much outward manifestation of Catholic life. Opportunities of approaching the e frequents tion of them uncommon. Sodalities, and other means of cultivating and maintain ing piety, were few, and there was little diffusion of books from which people could understand and appreciate the

sublime character of the Catholic liturgy, or the richness of grace of which the Church was the manifold channel. The Church was the manned channel. The First Council of Baltimore was held im-mediately after the schisms in the churches in Philadelphia, which in themselves showed that those who there raised the standard of rebellion were utterly unconscious and ignorant of the supernatural character of the church, and of her ministry, liturgy, and sacra ments. Their principles were utterly Protestant, not Catholic; and they were unconsciously Protestants who supposed themselves Catholics. Their ideas never rose above the mere human level; in their unconsciousness of the supernatu ral, they wished a church conducted like a bank or any other mere human company. The First Council of Baltimore was in itself a vast stride forward, and each succeeding Council, as they followed in Baltimore, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Oregon and San Francisco, helped to develop Catholic life throughout the country. With the

life throughout the country. With the exception of religious processions in the street, the manifestations of the Catholic ritual and of Catholic piety are more free and open here than in most other parts of the world. Confessionals are thronged, the communion rails are filled, and piety is not left to women alone Catholics feel and understand their religion; make sacrifices for it, labor to save the weak and shelter those exposed to vices. The religious orders of men in-creased wonderfully in number, are auxiliaries of the parochial clergy, while

ted.

The music, formerly subject rather to caprice than rule, has steadily improved, and under the impulse of Councils (3d New York, Decree 3, 4; 1st San Francisco, Decree 7, 8,) associations like the Cecilian are doing much to give the true ecclesiastical chanting and music, instead of the lighter and more frivolous.

of the lighter and more frivolous.

The Councils hitherto held comprise—
ten Provincial Councils of Baltimore, with two Plenary Councils; three Councils held in New York; two at New Orleans: two at St. Louis; four at Cincinnati; two at San Francisco, one at Phila-

delphia and one in Oregon.

To consolidate the work already done, and to carry out the plan of preparing the United States to pass from the condition of a missionary country, to that of one in full harmony with the general discipline of the Church, will be the great task of the next Plenary Council. It will Archbishops and Bishops native to the soil, and others trained indeed in other lands where the old traditions of faith and discipline still prevail, but American by long missionary labors here, attended by theologians, not in name merely but in deep and serious study of every branch of theological science; heads of many religious orders, from the ancient order of St. Benedict to Congregations formed in this country to meet especial wants. The archbishops and bishops with mitred abbots, will alone number nearly a hundred, and with their theologians and heads of orders, betoken in themselves, as compared with the first of Baltimore,-which men still living can remember,-what wondrous things God has accomplished in this land, where by His Providence men of all nations are in a few generations moulded into a homogeneous people, which opens a vast field general people, which opens a vast field for the conquests of the Church, and it-self a token of the union of spirit which should prevail among the faithful.

In all previous Councils much prelim-

nary work was done by theologians under the guidance of the presiding Arch-bishop, but for the coming Plenary Council a still more careful preparation has been made. The Sovereign Pontiff invited to Rome the Archbishops of the United States; Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, and several others with representatives of those who were incapacitated by ill health, and of metropolitan sees that were vacant by death, proseeded to Rome. There, in a series of ong and exhaustive sessions, the wants of the Church in its various relations were fully discussed, and the nature of the legislation to be proposed for gen-eral deliberation in the Council was finally settled.

The Council will also in all probability be attended by a special delegate of the Pope, and with the wishes of the Sovereign Pontiff clearly understood on the various points, the deliberations will be greatly facilitated, and the decrees adopted will readily be framed to meet the exigencies of the case, as the wants of the particular dioceses are made known and considered.

Of the great importance of the coming Council no doubt can be entertained the two former Plenary Councils were but introductory to the third, which will combine the result of long experience, mature deliberation and earnest prayer.

How He Deposed a Chief.

Governor McCook caused the deposi on of a Ute chief named Coloro w, in the following manner:

During his administration, Colorow and a band of Utes came to a post town and camped on the outskirts. One day the chief sent word that he wanted a new

"McCook damn liar!" repeated the ief. Still McCook continued writing. "McCook G—damn liar!" said Color-

w, reaching a climax. Nevertheless McCook would not look

By this time Colorow had concluded there was no fight in the Governor and allowed the hand holding the revolver to drop at his side. The move was a bad one. In an instant McCook seized his wrist, knocked the weapon away from him, and catching the astonished savage by the neck, kicked him down stairs and nto the street, where a number of Utes were standing about.

With great tact, McCook pointed to the prostrate and humiliating form of Colorow, and turning to the Utes said: "Color-ow an old woman. Get a man for chief."

Then, turning on his heel, he walked upstairs. The next day the mortified tes deposed Colorow.

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CARDINAL MANNING ON CONVER-SION.

London Universe, May 10th On Sunday evening the Cardinal Archishop of Westminster preached the first bisnop of westminster preached the first of a course of sermons in St. John's Church, Islington, before a crowded con-gregation. The subject upon which it was announced that his Eminence would have been accounted for the preach doubtless accounted for the preach doubtless accounted for the numerous attendance of non-Catholics. The Cardinal did not use the ordinary pulpit, but spoke from a platform without the sanctuary rails. Taking for his text the 4(th verse of the 5th chapter of St. John, "You will not come to Me that you may have life," his Eminence proceeded to say: Asit was then sail it now. The Saviour of the world was surrounded by sinners, by publicans, and by Pharisees,

sinners, by publicans, and by Pharisees, of whom some were just men and some were hypocrites. There were learned men, full of intellectual pride, and there were men full of spiritual pride, knowing the law of God, and yet not obeying it. He called them to the way of salyation, to be converted to God, but they would not listen, they would not come to Him. As it was then, so it is now; He is in the world surrounded by sinners, Pharisees and hypocrites, and men that are intellectually proud and spiritually proud who will not believe in Him. If any soul perish in eternity, that soul will any soul perish in eternity, that soul will perish by its own will, and not by the will of God, who would have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. "As I live," saith the Lord, "I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth; but that the sinner turn from his way and live. Why will you die, O House of Israel?" What is life eternal? It is union with God through the knowledge and love of God; and what is eternal death but separation from God by ignorance and an evil will.

ance and an evil will.

NO SOUL WILL BE LOST ETERNALLY
that does not destroy itself; it will be
spiritual self-murder. No soul will be
saved except by the will of God, and that
is that we should all be saved. Our Lord
has told us that except we be converted
and become as little children we shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven. Conversion means a turning to God. Are we not already turned to God? No, we are not yet; we are turning to God, I hope, but the work is not done. A great many men are turned to sin, a great many to the world and a great many more are turned to themselves. They alone are turned to God who are turned away from sin, the world and themselves. Just as in a ship there is a wheel and a helm, which governs and guides it, and if the man knows how to steer, the ship is safe, and if he does not, the ship is wrecked; so it is with our soul. The wheel and the helm are the will which is in each one of us, and according to that will we shall be saved or lost eternally. Now, what was the will which God gave us when He made it? Secondly. What is the will that we have as we have marred it? Thirdly, What is this will as our Divine Redeemer will in those that are converted to God? What is the will? We have in us a power of originating our own actions. The cattle and the beasts of the field have no will; they have the power of rising up or laying down, of eating and drinking, but NO WILL, BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO REA-

God created us to His own image, and gave us an intelligence and will like his own, and as God has a supreme and sovereign will by which He originates all His own actions, and our creation was one of those actions which sprung from the free will and the love of God; so he has given to us the power of originating our the chief sent word that he wanted a new tent. McCook dispatched an agent to see what condition Colorow's tent was in: the report was that he did not need a new tent, and McCook accordingly refused. In the afternoon, while the Governor was in his office, Colorow came in half drunk, with a revolver in his hand, and going over to where McCook was writing sat down. The Governor took in the situation at a glance, but did not look up.

"McCook liar!" said Colorow.

The Governor went on writing.

"McCook liar!" said Colorow.

The Governor went on writing. own actions. We may do this or that or we may leave it undone. This is the Holy Ghost; He was in original justice and had power and sovereignty over him-self. His will was like the perfect wheel that governs the ship, and as long as he did not offend, he retained a sovereignty over his actions and over all things, for God set him over all the works of His

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GOD HIMSELF IN PARADISE, crowned with glory and honour, and his greatest glory was the crown of light—the reason God gave him. Such we were when we were first made. Now, what is the will of man as man has marred it? Adam sinned against God with his Adam sinned against God with his eyes open; knowing what he did, he wilfully broke the law, and set up his will against the will of God. It was like crossing two swords, the sword of the Divine will met with that of the created human will when Adam had the daring and the ingratitude to violate the will of God. That is the sin, setting his will against God's will, and without that there is no sin. The cattle and the beasts have no will, and, therefore, cannot commit sin. All the creatures on a thousand hills, all the sheep in the meadows and the fowls in the air are as sinless to-day as when God made them. The whole created world, the sea, the clouds, and the sky, and the fruits and produce of the earth are as when God made them. There is only one part of the creation of God that is sinful; only one that is stained, disgraced, and defaced; and that is the most perfect and the highest and the noblest part—that which is the most like to Himself. That is what sin did in the beginning, and what was the consequence? Adam drove the spirit of God out of his soul, TURNED GOD OUT OF DOORS

God departed from him, and in that moment Adam died, because, as I said before, life is union with God, and separdasst.

A Celebrated Case.

The remarkable case of W. A. Edgars, of the liver and kidneys so badly that all hope of recovery was abandoned. He remained ten and thirteen days without action of the bowels. Four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters restored him perfect health, which he had not known for twenty years before. of eternal life; when one will had offended against God on earth, all the wills that sprung from him, as the first father, were

born like his will, and the whole world has been filled with a multiplication of the human race, every one of whom has had a will born in opposition to God. Therefore it is that homes have been divided and broken up and kingdoms have been overturned. The sin of man revolting against God filled the world with a multitudinous opposition against God. The against God filled the world with a multitudinous opposition against God. The wicked cannot rest, but cast up, like the troubled sea, mire and dirt. Such was the condition of the will of man marred by sin. What is the will as our Saviour restored it? Why did He take our humanity and our manhood upon him? Man had sinned against God, and it was only just and right man should make a proputation and atone for man's sin. He propriation and atone for man's sin. He took our human life, a human heart, and human blood, that he might shed that precious blood and lay down that human life. precious blood and lay down that human life—for the penalty of sin is death, and he paid that penalty by which price He redeemed us. Our humanity, our manhood, our heart, intellect and reason were all marred by the fall of Adam, for sin had defaced and destroyed the perfection of human nature. If, as I said,

THE WHEEL AND HELM ARE BROKEN, the ship is wrecked. I told you the will

THE WHEEL AND HELM ARE BROKEN, the ship is wrecked. I told you the will is the helm, and it was that will, the helm of the soul, which was wrecked and ruined by sin, and our Lord, therefore, when He by sin, and our Lord, therefore, when he took our human nature, took a heart and a will and made it perfect in Himself, and Deified it, because He is God, and that nature was restored to a higher perfection hattire was restored to a higher perfection than it was when God created it, for, in the beginning Adam was a man, and no more. The Christ Incarnate, the second Adam, is higher than the first, therefore, the will was restored and elevated to a Divine perfection, because Daifad by the Divine perfection, because Deified by the Person of the Son of God. Lastly, what Person of the Son of God. Lastly, what is the will in those who are converted? When you were baptized you were made children of God and members of Christ? Christ is our head, and we were made members of His Mystical Body when we were horn again of water and the Holy were born again of water and the Holy Ghost; the life of Christ Himself entered Ghost; the life of Christ Himself entered into us. Just as my hand lives because it is in my body, so do we all live, because the life that comes from our Divine Head is in all the members of His Mystical Body. We are so united to Him that as He said, "Because I live you shall also live. I am the vine, and you are the branches." We, then, partake of that restored manhood which our Lord, by His Incarnation, has elevated above its first perfections, and, when we were born again, the will in us was strengthened; so again, the will in us was strengthened; so that we can do the will of God if we have the will to do it.

we have the strength to do the will of We have the strength to do the will of God if we have the will. There is a difference between the will and the strength to do. Those who are not converted to God, who are turned to the world and sin, and the strength to the world and sin, and the strength to the world and sin, and the strength of the God, who are turned to the world and sin, and themselves have not the will; they have the strength but not the will to use it. Those that are converted to God not only have the strength in them, but the will also to use it. Hear what the Holy Scripture tells us: "As many as received will also to use it. Hear what the Holy Scripture tells us: "As many as received Him, to them He gave the power to become the sons of God." You have received Him every one of you when you were little infants in the arms of your mothers and were brought to the font to be bantized. You were made made to be bantized. be baptized. You were made members of Christ, children of God, and received power to become sons of God, and to grow up in obedience, in love, in purity, and in piety and perseverance, till you inherit eternal life among the sons of God in the kingdom of bliss. When you received that you received a power, if you have the will, that will enable you—though you have many infirmities and will com you nave many infirmities and will commit many venial sins—to never separate your soul from God, and, if so, there will be eternal life in you even now in this world. We can very easily

observed, and more dangerous because more Satanic? It was spiritual sin that cast Satan from eternal life, and that sin was the sin of pride, and how subtle pride is, and in how many hearts it dwells. By examining yourselves you will find out how your will is set. Have you the will to know the whole truth of God? Everybody, perhaps, will say yes. Wait a min-ute. There are many who say I have the

will to know the truth but I cannot find it. Some, I have heard say, "I don't know; I cannot tell whether there is a God or I cannot tell whether there is ay, not." Well, I believe what they say, because it a man turns from the sun ne cannot see it; there can be no doubt about that, but whose is the fault? God has not left himself without a witness. Even the heathen can find out God by the things He

HOW DID THIS GREAT WORLD COME INTO

Did it make itself? No, that is too foolish. Was it eternal? If so, it was God; and the man says he does not know God. If it did not make itself, and was not eternal, then it was made, and He who made it and who could make all things, must be one greater than all: therefore, it does not need much reason to see the existence of God can be found out of the things that are made. St. Paul says, every house is built by some man, and He that made all things is God. As the builder is to the house and the house is to the builder, so are all things to God and God is to all things. Common sense says at once "That I understand." But there are some who say they cannot understand that, because they start by not believing in it, not desiring to believe it, and Hol-Scripture tells us that the heathen world lost the knowledge of God because it liked not to retain God in their knowledge. They had no love for Him, no desire to see Him, and, therefore, they could find Him nowhere; but those who desire to know Him, and having in their hearts the love of what is good, let them look at Nature anywhere, high and low, in the sky or in the earth and under the sea in the creatures God has made, in themselves, in their own reason, which as a mirror reflects the reason of God in their own heart, which as a mirror reflects the love of God in their will and soul, which

the outlines of Hi e marks of a sou the knowledge of full meaning and the Church of God what that whole re given us is? Som-Scriptures. Is the world in which the or Holy Scripture THE COTTAGE There is not on t people who possess God as we do, and which there are so lictory Christianity interpretations of not go on with this

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I will buy the truth a will sell it at no temp can make me."

ever sacrifice I have

His truth are incompa ably beyond them all BETTER TO ME THAN

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W. Mattieu Williams.

Monthly for June.

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God and derstand believing and Holy en world e it liked owledge. ire to see find Him to know the love Nature , in their lects the heart, love of st. How

the outlines of His image in themselves? The Cardinal then proceeded to enumerate the marks of a soul that is turned to God: the knowledge of His revelation and its full meaning and a will to be guided by the Church of God. How are we to know what that whole revelation which God has given us is? Some will tell me out of the given us is? Some will tell me out of the Scriptures. Is there a country in the world in which the written Word of God the or Holy Scripture is to be found in such millions of copies scattered up and down, FROM THE PALACE OF THE SOVEREIGN TO

There is not on the face of the earth a people who possess the written Word of God as we do, and is there a country in which there are so many forms of contradictory Christianity, so many norms of contra-dictory Christianity, so many inconsistent interpretations of that one Book. I will not go on with this argument; you know it yourselves. That Book, indeed, is the Word of God, but only when it is interword of God, but only when it is interpreted in the true sense. Scripture is not Scripture except when interpreted in the true sense. As a man's last will is not his will if his executors interpret it otherwise than he himself interprets it, so the Scripture ceases to be the will of God except, when it is interpreted according to cept when it is interpreted according to the will of God. There was no New Tes-tament when the revelation of Christian-ity was given; Christianity was preached and believed in two generations of men and believed in two generations of men before the New Testament was collected into a book. Christianity was anterior to the New Testament; was not derived from that book, and is independent of it, and, therefore, to appeal to that book, though it be the Word of God, is adverse altogether to the Divine order by which God has revealed His law to the world. The Church of Christianity existed before The Church of Christianity existed before the Holy Scriptures in the New Testament were written, and if you read them they recognize the existence of the Church. How could there be an epistle to the Remove.

Pentecost? I answer at once from that one living witness our Lord founded when He said, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church;" from that one living witness the said, "Thou are living witness the said, "Thou are living witness the said," I said the said, "Thou are living witness the said, "Thou are living witness the said," I said the said the said that the said the said that the said rock I will build My Church;" from that one living witness the apostles founded in all the world that one Universal Church which is made up of all nations, and which, till to-day, running down from the beginning, has taught the same, not only in all things, but in all places. If you wish to know what was taught in the beginning, read the living Scripture, the living Church of God, that which was written by the Holy Chost before Mat. written by the Holy Ghost before Mat-thew, Mark, Luke, and John ever put pen to parchment. Our duty is to hear that Living Voice, to submit our-selves to that Divine Teacher. There we have no human guides, but a living and Divine Teacher, the Holy Spirit of Truth Himself, of whom our Lord said: "He that heareth you heareth me." and St. Paul heareth you heareth me," and St. Paul says: "Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved." How shall they call on Him in whom they have not be-lieved? Holy Scripture tells us that they who are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. Now, you know what it is to be led. If a man takes me by the hand to lead me, and I have no will to follow, I am not led because I am not willing; I have two guides, one without and one within. The prophet foretold of old, "Thine ears shall hear a voice

His truth are incomparably and unimaginably beyond them all. Thy word is BETTER TO ME THAN THOUSANDS OF GOLD AND SILVER. I will buy the truth at any price, and I will sell it at no tempting offer the world can make me."

to know God and His truth and to know it in perfection. Whatever it costs me,

whatsoever cross I have to bear, whatso-ever sacrifice I have to make, God and

Why the Irish Tenant has no Fruit.

When travelling in Ireland (I explored that country rather exhaustively when editing the fourth edition of "Murray's Hand-book"), I was surprised at the absence of fruit trees in the small farms sence of fruit trees in the small farms where one might expect them to abound. On speaking of this, the reason given was that all trees are the landlord's property; that if a tenant should plant them they would suggest luxury and prosperity, and would auggest luxury and prosperity, and therefore a rise of rent; or, otherwise stated, the tenant would be fined for thus improving the value of his holding. This was before the passing of the Land Act, which we may hope will put an end to such legalized brigandage. With the abolition of rack renting, the Irish peasant may grow and eat fruit may avon ant may grow and eat fruit; may even taste jam without fear and trembling; may grow rhubarb and make pies and puddings in defiance of the agent. When this is the case, his craving for potato potash will probably diminish, and his children may actually feed on bread.— From "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Mattieu Williams, in Popular Science Monthly for June.

There are oils white, and oils black, Put up in bottles short and tall, But Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for pain,

Is the very best oil of all. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, sprains, bruises, contracted cords, sore throat, frost bites, burns and all soreness of the flesh. It is for external and

More than once since his death this periodical has contributed its tiny pebble towards the cairn that must be raised to the memory of the great Dominican; and the memory of the great Dominican; and it has vowed, that, as far as its modest influence goes, the good that he did shall not be "interred with his bones." This devotion to his fame procured us the privilege of being entrusted with some relics of Father Burke—relics of so sacred and domestic a kind, that we feel ourselves justified in making only a very sparing use of them here. They are chiefly private letters to his nearest kindred.

It is not a little curious have marked.

to the Romans

Therefore, are we to know that full and perfect revelation through Christ on the day of one living witness our a character of the perfect of the could there be seen messages to the Church in Asia Minor if there were no Church in Corint? How could there be seven messages to the Church in Asia Minor if there were no Church there? Common sense and a little patient reference would teach all men this, but people don't think. How, therefore, are we to know that full and perfect revelation through Christ on the day of Pentecost? I answer at once from one living witness are all them to be austere, self-contained, self-sufficing, not needing the friendly gossip of correspondence themselves, and averse to induging others therewith. Xavier, for instance, during his marvelous career in the East—so far away from Rome and Lisbon, immensely farther, as regards our present point of view, than the secondary of the greatest canonized saints have excelled in letter-writing. You might expect them to be austere, self-contained, self-sufficing, not needing the friendly gossip of correspondence themselves, and averse to induging others therewith. Xavier, for instance, during his marvelous career in the East—so far away from Rome and Lisbon, immensely farther, as regards our present point of view, than the secondary of the greatest canonized saints have excelled in letter-writing. You might expect them to be austere, self-contained, self-sufficing, not needing the friendly gossip of correspondence themselves, and averse to induging others therewith. Xavier, for instance, during his marvelous career and the present point of view, than the secondary of the greatest canonized saints have excelled in letter-writing. You might expect them to be austere, self-contained, self-sufficing, not needing the friendly gossip of correspondence themselves, and averse to induging others therewith. Xavier, for instance, during his marvelous career and the present point of view of the greatest canonized saints have excelled in letter-writ

That Father Thomas Burke possessed the kind, affectionate heart that inspired the letters of those saints, might be abundantly proved from even the fragments of his correspondence in our possession. We may begin our scanty extracts by remarking that his handwriting might be referred to by the graphiologists in confirmation of their idea that character is indicated by handwriting. His is bold, clear, free, unaffected, each letter plainly and fully formed, and each word perfectly legible, with nothing of

about it.

The light-hearted boy, so innocent in his gaiety, had in his seventeenth year made his choice of his lot for life, and had offered himself to the Order of Friars'

Personne Wis superports are him to traly. ont and one within. The propnet rore told of old, "Thine ears shall her a voice saying behind thee, this is the way, walk you in it that you turn not to the left or right." There shall be a living, audited by the poem with a shire with the world. Another voice which shall speak to us for guidance, and that it the voice of the living dod in all the world. Another voice is the voice of conscience, illumined and guided by the poem with admiration, and offended by the poem with admiration and offended by the poem with admiration and offended by the poem with admiration and and Margaret. With one of his sisters he kept up a correspondence in Italian, and later on in French, in which he was much less expert. Nearly all of these have been preserved by the jealous fidelity of affection. But since the opening paragraphs of this paper were writed. ing paragraphs of this paper were writ-ten a different arrangement has been made about the publication of these relics of Father Burke, which relieves us of the responsibility of deciding how much might be confided to the general reader. Before transferring the deposit, however, we have ventured to transcribe textually a little note of consolation to a beloved young relative, dated "Tallaght, June 22,

My darling, I am praying constantly for you, and all here are praying. Try to offer these sufferings to God with resignation, so as to draw from them all the rich transment of praying. treasure of merit. I have asked Him to give me your pains, as I could bear them better. I send you my own beads, and I will go down as soon as ever I can. May God strengthen and relieve my darling." To one who was not a relative he wrote

thus, when she was in trouble:
"My dearest child, my heart is with you in your sorrow, though I cannot move, for I have been very iil for the last week, and able to get up only for an hour or two each day. May God strengthen and comfort you all. You need not remind me to pray for your mother, although I believe that her sweet, innocent soul, sanctified by so much suffering and sorrow; is tified by so much suffering and sorrow, is already with God. As you say, the loss is yours. I beg of you to take care of your-self now, and not to indulge in grieving after your mother."

In one of the pages which have been devoted in this magazine to the memory of Father Burke, we deemed it our duty to preserve the eloquent tribute paid to his gifts and his goodness in a speech by Judge O'Hagan. We have kept carefully at hand ever since a copy of the Cork Herald of October 8th, 1883, for the purpose of making similar use of a speech delivered in Cork by Mr. Papers. pose of making similar use of a speech delivered in Cork by Mr. Denny Lane. That is a name which will be new to some of our readers, but there are many who know off by heart the two exquisite ballads that Mr. Lane contributed to the "Spirit of the Nation," and wonder who

orator and philosopher, who was judged by Mackintosh, along with Socrates and Cicero, to have been one of the three greatest midds the world ever produced. If these three men could follow that young boy, Burke's son, as he rode on his stick across the hour sould follow that young boy. boy, Burke's son, as he rode on his stick across the lawn, surely Father Burke may be allowed now and again to indulge his outrageous spirits, and to let them burst forth like boisterous boys let loose from school. Unfortunately, I had but few opportunities of meeting him in private, but when we spoke together it was often on serious topics, and nothing struck me more than the breadth of his intellect. On one occasion our conversation turned upon one occasion our conversation turned upon some of the general theories of modern science—theories in which some persons feared to find danger to faith. The same dread was at one time entertained regarding the theories of Kepler and Copernicus. Yet, what is the result? The laws which they discovered have raised greatly our reverent wonder at the structure of the reverent wonder at the structure of the universe, and of the unerring Hand that guides the planets in their path. When we know that a ray of light may in a second travel eight times around our globe, with a speed a hundred fold outstripping lightning, and that some of the stars are so distant that it may take centuries for their light to reach us, this knowledge, by pushing back the boundaries of visible space, enlarges our idea of the grandeur of creation, and of the insignificance of the material man, so that it has now become a proverb, the undeadventurous explorer can nowadays penetrate. One might have imagined that such a saint, with his few years for such a mission in those distant regions, would have cut himself off from all communication with Europe. Yet he is an ardent letter-reader, begging again and again for more letters and for longer letters, and for all news, down to the names of the youngest novices of the Society, whom he knew he would never see on earth. So also the great Teresa, and many other saints. "Ah! your saints have cruel hearts." No, it is your sinners that have selfish, hard, cruel hearts. The saints have the kindest and tenderest of hearts —kinder and more tender in proportion as they become more like to Him who is "meek and humble of heart."

That Father Thomas Burke possessed the kind, affectionate heart that inspired the letters of those saints, might be abundantly proved from even the fragments of his correspondence in our possession. We may begin our scanty.

"Next, he was essentially an Irishman

—Irish as intensely, as purely as the
native music he loved so much. The
same variety, the same plasticity marked
his character. At one time joyous, wild
and buoyant as a planxty, at another time
instinct with that trades with a leinstinct with that tender melancholy which has sprung from the sad history of our fatherland, which is so typical of letter plainly and fully formed, and each word perfectly legible, with nothing of the unreadable eccentricity of genius of our fatherland, which is so typical our finest music, and often is interwoven as a sombre thread into the sparkling text-

our brogue. I have heard two natives who had it meted out to them in full measure—Daniel O'Connell and Thomas Burke. In no other form of the language could I find a medium more perguage could I find a medium more per-fectly adapted to sustain and reflect the full freight of thought that it bore upon its brimming tide. It seemed capable of all forms of expres-sion, and for my part, if I could, I would not change it for the dialect of Langaching or Varkshire, or even Somer. Lancashire, or Yorkshire, or even Somer-setshire. No, I would not barter it for the most accomplished drawl of a West End drawing-room, or the cold, pedantic primness of Oxford or Cambridge. The primness of Oxford or Cambridge. The metal may be vulgar, but it is genuine, and I would not gild it to an English tone—I would not electro-plate it with a foreign accent. In the hands of O'Connell and of Burke it was a weapon brilliant, strong and flexible as a Toledo blade; brilliant enough to glitter in a pageant, strong, anough to Burke it was a weapon of the death and the specific property of the spe that a stream of thought, beautiful and pure, came welling up from perennial sources within, from the deep reservoirs of his large heart and his bright intellect. As the thought rose unbidden to his lips, it formed itself to language not cast it. As the thought rose unbladen to his lips, it formed itself to language not cast into any mould of art, but of itself spontaneously crystallized into forms of beauty, luminous as a crystal, many-hued as the light of a prism, pure and chaste as the ficiele that hangs on Dian's temple. It is almost a nity that

his thoughts as we can trace out the tint of the sea-weed beneath the wave of the ocean.

"I have already spoken of the way in which he read a song of Moore's on native music, and there now comes back to my ear the reality which he gave the lines. When he spoke of the gale that sighs along the banks of Oriental flowers, I could almost hear its whisper in my ear, and feel its perfumed breath upon my cheek; and I thought of the poet of poets, whose mind had condensed into shape and form the viewless air, and who saw that 'chartered libertine, the wind,' as it rushed through the petals of the violets, stealing and giving odor, like some generous free-booter of old, who robbed and rieved, but yet gave largesse of his booty.

"One image of Father Burke constantly recurs to me. It was when he was pleading the cause of those noble women who have devoted their lives to the reclamation of the erring—by the alchemy of holiness converting gross impurity into perfect purity. He described the prayer of the

of the erring—by the alchemy of holiness converting gross impurity into perfect purity. He described the prayer of the holy for the unholy ascending to Heaven for the sinner, and as he lifted up his hands and eyes aloft you knew that he saw the white-winged prayer soaring upward to the sapphire footstool of the throne of God, and saw it returning again, bearing a double freight beneath its dovelike wines—the double message of peace bearing a double freight beneath its dove-like wings—the double message of peace for the penitent, and for the merciful mercy. But that voice is now silent; the lips on whose accents we hung are cold clay; the hand that warned from danger and pointed to the right path lies folded and lifeless over a heart that has ceased to beat. The silver chain of his eloquence is broken; but yet he is not dead. Once did he pro-claim in ringing accents the charter of imis not dead. Once did he pro-claim in ringing accents the charter of im-mortality—non omnis mortar—I will not altogether die. And he has not altogether died. Into many a crushed and wounded heart did he pour the balm of consolation, and that balm was exhaled like a fragrant cloud on high, returning to the composer. cloud on high, returning to the comforter a hundredfold the precious essence with which he salved the wounds of his sufferwhich he salved the wounds of his suffering brethren. To the blind he gave vision, and they now have their eyes turned towards heaven with the fervent prayer that he who opened their eyes to the light, may himself enjoy life eternal. He will not die so long as the Order he illustrated and the Church he served so faithfully remain. He will not die so long as Irishmen can remember the champion who defended their Faith and fatherland against the libeller of their country and their defended their Fath and latheriand against the libeller of their country and their creed. He will not altogether die, but he will live that life of lives which has been promised by One who is ever faithful to his word, for he was a man who loved God shove all things, and his neighbor as him. above all things, and his neighbor as him-

was his fortune to report one at least of Shiel's speeches in this fashion: He and the orator spent the night after a great Catholic Mission of Shiel and Shieles are and the orator spent the night after a great Catholic meeting, Sheil walking up and down, and dictating from memory the speech he had delivered, or ought to have delivered. Without this care to secure adequate written record of his spoken words Sheil's fame would be much more of a more tradition than it has yet become. of a mere tradition than it has yet become. O'Connell never took such pains, nor Father Burke, whose sermons were not made to be read, but to be heard, and from his own lips. The Dublin correspondent of the Weekly Register, Dec. 16th, 1882, giving an account of Father Burke's appeal in St. Francis Xavier's Church, The Dublin correspondent Gardiner street, Dublin, on behalf of the Sisters of Mercy, of Perth, in Australia, says: "It is very difficult to give an idea of any sermon of his on paper, for it is not alone what he says, but his manner of saying it, that casts a spell upon his audience, and excites an enthusiasm that ence, and excites an enthusuasm spreads through the multitude like a flame."

grace and vigorous action, and a fine baritone voice, rich in musical intona-

We may add here a few remarks of Father Lilly, Provincial of the Dominican Order in the United States, who was interviewed on the occasion of Father Burke's death :

"He saw everything by intuition, and never lost sight of a single salient point in his discourse. Give him a few leading thoughts and all else was clear. In his younger days he used to write out his

LAST RELICS OF FATHER ITHOMAS
BURKE, O. P.

There is one point in his character with which he spoke of sacred with which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shallow formalists found fault allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Irish mint which he shall allulate to the joyous spirit of Patrick. But in the pulpit he found his own imagination more potent than the penned panegyric, which had cost him so many hours of labor, and, trusting in his own ready rhetoric, he electrified the congregation by a spontaneous outburst of eloquence. He was a born orator; he had grand, sonorous, baritone voice, a fluent delivery, and a splendid action; he possessed a large fund of information, a store of wonderful resources, and an inimitable readiness in applying them; his dramatic power was marvelous, and as a wordpainter I have never seen his equal. One series of his sermons, entitled "Groupings of Calvary," delivered in Holy Week, were the most perfect specimens of unpremeditated oratorical art that I have ever heard. He was a sound theological student, and was thoroughly grounded in the doctrines of St. Thomas. The thousands were the most perfect specimens of unpremeditated oratorical art that I have ever heard. He was a sound theological student, and was thoroughly grounded in the doctrines of St. Thomas. The thousands who came to hear him preach were enthralled by a sort of magnetic power; they surrendered themselves, for the time, to the sway of his resistless oratory, and kept so quiet that I assure you you could have a pin drop in the midst of the crowded church. He appealed entirely to the heart, enforcing his doctrines by a clear delivery and a use of gestures that were as little studied, and yet as effective as his language. His memory was remarkably retentive; he knew every hymn in the Breviary by heart, and could repeat the "Office of the Dead" from beginning to end. I am sure, also, that he knew Moore's "Melodies" by heart. He did a vast amount of work during his life. At a retreat given by him in St. Joseph's Convent, Ohio, I have heard him preach three times a day for nine days, and the sermons were as finished as the best of his productions. There was nothing remarkable in his personal appearance. He was above the medium height; his forehead was low, his complexion dark; in his clear, piercing eyes were the only indications of the great genius that was in him.

was in him. In a former volume of our Magazine In a former volume of our Magazine we went out of our way to quote a sample of Father Burke's verse, "The Irish Dominicans." A slight specimen of his written, as distinct from his spoken prose, may be found at page 260 of the fifth volume of Duffy's Hibernian Magazine (April, 1864.) It was evidently dictated by friendship. It is a warm review of the noems of a voung Cork man, who did not by friendship. It is a warm review of the poems of a young Cork man, who did not long survive the happiness of publishing his poems in a volume, brother to Father Condon, O. P., so well known and so much beloved in Limerick. This article, which we assign to the illustrious Dominican on his own confession—not voluntered—begins with these words: "The book before us calls back the remembrance of the dear child of genius just dead—God rest her soul!—Adelaide Procter."

Our last relic of the great Dominican must be an account of his last moments, given in a private letter, which we found in an American newspaper, copied from

n an American newspaper, copied from the Cork Examiner:
"Our dear Father Prior, as you have

heard, is gone to his rest. As morning dawned on the Feast of the Visitation, his pure soul passed to the embraces of Jesus and Mary. The preceding morning, about seven o'clock, he received for the last time the Sacraments of Holy Church. It was most touching to hear the aspirations of love and faith which he uttered as the ciborium was uncovered and our Divine Lord exposed. In accents that hatcheand his lively acting faith and our Divine Lord exposed. In accents that betokened his lively, active faith, he would every moment say: "O my Lord and my God!" O my dear Lord!" And then, turning to the Father Sub-prior and his devoted children, who sadly knelt around the bedside of their dying Father, he asked, in words of deep humility, their pardon, as well as that of the members of the Order, and of all whom he had offended. During the Sunday he lingered on. A faint hope comforted us—it might pass away; but as the shades of evening began to dim the brightness of the day we were told that the end of our dear Father was fast drawing near.

had gone to join the angelic choirs. The consciousness of his eternal happiness calmed our sorrow. Nevertheless the scene was penetratingly sad. There lay the remains of one whom we loved as a

The recollection of the pleasant hours ne devoted to recreation with his poor children came to our minds; his wit, the laugh and fun his genuine humor evoked, the effort he would make that we might be happy; but, above all, the spiritual influence he exercised made him so dear to us, and now rendered his loss so sad. Never shall we forget the instructions he delivered to us in the chapter-room. I lave not a good memory, but somehow his every word has found a nest in the recesses of my soul, and I hope shall never depart. His instructions on regular discip-line, on silence and charity, are still green in my memory, and with God's blessing shall never deepy. shall never decay. His life as a religious might be told in a few sentences. In this sermon he had unconsciously quoted Tennyson: "Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand." We have heard that in an ecclesiastical retreat he recommended the habitual study of poetry as a goes Father Burke with his stick and his goes Father Burke with Mary's child. He goes Father Burke with his stick and his rosary.' He was truly Mary's child. He was born on the Feast of the Nativity of our Biessed Lady, and died on the Feast of the Visitation. His last aspiration at the moment of death was "Help of Christians, pray for us." Tallaght was his paradise and the novices his pet children. Here among us one would have thought him inferior to the simplest lay brother. Nothing about him either in manner or

Nothing about him either in manner or Nothing about him either in manner or dress bespoke the great Father Burke, whom every Irishman had learned to honor and revere. No! simplicity and humility marked his every action. He lived as if he believed himself the lowest of all. But the virtue that shone in him consnicuously, and which. Lam sure, is conspicuously, and which, I am sure, is the highest gem in his heavenly crown, was the extraordinary patience with which he bore the terrible inward pains with which it pleased God to visit him.

Buffalo Union.

Father Lambert's "Notes on Ingersoli" is spreading through the country like a prairie fire, reducing to ashes everything of Ingersollism it finds upon its track. Though the sixth edition is already almost exhausted, the book seems to be only beginning its destined marvelous circulation. Large orders are daily pouring in beginning its destined marvelous circula-tion. Large orders are daily pouring in upon us; and they come chiefly from Pro-testant sources. Here is one, for instance, from the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, which will give the work immense circulation Christian Association of New York, which will give the work immense circulation should the writer succeed in awakening an interest in its behalf among that large and influential body in the United States:

New York, May 12, 1884.

BUFFALO CATHOLIC PUBLICATION Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I desire to distribute 125 copies of your everlent publication, as

copies of your excellent publication, en-titled, "Notes on Ingersoll," by Rev. L. A. Lambert, among the General Secre-taries of our Association in the larger cities and towns, accompanying them with notes, commending the circulation of the book among young men that are troubled or tinctured with Ingersollism. Will you please inform me, at your earliest convenience, of the price of the above number of copies.

For the truth's sake I am glad thus far to have been the means of adding consid

For the truth's sake I am glad thus far to have been the means of adding consid-erably to the already widely extended in-terest in this remarkable book, as well as to its circulation. I believe it cannot

fail to accomplish much good.

Respectfully and sincerely

Yours, in the love of the truth,

O. C. Morse.

And here is another order from a gentleman in Boston, who wants to distribute
a thousand or more copies of the "Notes"
among those who lately listened to Inger-O. C. Morse.

among those who lately listened to Ingersoll's flippant blasphemies in that city:

Boston, May 10th, 1884.

BUFFALO CATHOLIC PUBLICATION CO.:

DEAR SIRS.—For what could you sell me 1,000 or more copies of "Notes on Ingersoll' by L. A. Lambert, for free distribution. Mr. Ingersoll is to be in Boston to-morrow night and I thought if we could nut a copy of those "Notes" into could put a copy of those "Notes" into the hands of each of his hearers it would in all probability dampen their enthusiasm of the infidel.

Yours, Respectfully.

All who believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ and in the revelation He has made must rejoice in the perusal and in the spread of these "Notes." They completely destroy the hissing little serpent whose poisonous tongue would wither the flower of hope that blooms in every Christian heart, and trail in the dust of despair the imperishable longings of the soul. Whosever loves the greed of the Crusifical and

which people can be taught what is pleasure, how to get and how to value it. Once a national recognition of man's need of pleasure becomes a fact, the supply of pleasure will be equal to the demand, and the stream of tendency will be quietly guided into the right channel. There seems no reason to doubt that amusements can be made doubt that amusements can be made elevating and yet self-supporting, and eventually, by encouraging habits of thrift and economy, and diffusing a higher standard of moral duty, advantageously relieve the rates. There is an obligation laid upon the educated and the holders of property not to stand aloof, inert, wrapped in a mantle of selfish indifference, for if they have acquired political interests and rights, they are also bound by social interests and duties. endeavor to spend more time in righting the just balance of toil and pleasure. more money in recreation, so that less need be spent in crime; let us inaugurate the advent of prevention rather than cure, as has already been done to some extent in medicine; let us train up healthy men and women instead of mis-erable, degraded criminals less was erable, degraded criminals; let us empty our gaols and reformatories, and fill our concert-rooms and our pictures galleries; let laughter reign in the place of sullen defiance, and let us not refuse to acknowledge the inexorable aspirations of humanity and the entreaties of heart and brain crying out for legitimate satisfac-

Danger in the Air.

The recent strange planetary move-ments and electrical phenomena have developed the fact that the earth is passing developed the fact that the earth is passing through a dangerous period when atmospheric influence will seriously affect human health. Fortify the weakened system with that grand tonic regulator, Burdock Blood Bitters, and avoid malarial blood poisons.

How to Cure a Cold.

Take some gentle opening medicine, bathe the feet in warm water, adding a spoonful of mustard; remain indoors; equalize the circulation with warm bath and frieting desired. know off by heart the two exquisite ballads that Mr. Lane contributed to the "Spirit of the Nation," and wonder why he has not been heard of since '48. Have he has not been heard from him such language as this:

tences, and spent more of the labor of the "younger days he used to write out his sermons, though I, for one, could never imagine him sitting down at a table and his itting down at a table and his townsmen often heard from him such language as this:

with which it pleased God to visit him.

Sometimes, while telling some funny imagine him sitting down at a table and patiently setting down his fiery thoughts of the Nation," and wonder why his unmeasured prodigality. The tone is a spending of the forms he created. But he was sermons, though I, for one, could never imagine him sitting down at a table and braid thrift for his genius, we at least have gained by his unmeasured prodigality. The tone is a spending of the labor of the sermons, though I, for one, could never imagine him sitting down at a table and braid thrift for his genius, we at least have gained by his unmeasured prodigality. The tone is a spending of the sermest in his work that if our success.

Sometimes, while telling some funny imagine him sitting down at a table and braid thrift for his genius, we at least have gained by his unmeasured prodigality. The tone is a spending of the sermest in him such in the forms he created. But he was sermest in his work that if our success.

Sometimes, while telling some funny imagine him sitting down at a table and success.

Sometimes, while telling some funny imagine him sitting down his fiery thoughts story, he would get into an agony of suffering, and from the expression his face would wear one would imagine a sword would wear one would imagine a sword was perfect and the safest cough cure that can be added to write out his sermons, though I, for one, could never imagine him sitting down him sitting do

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The Catholic Mecorb Published Weekly at 4% Richmond Street, London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884. BISHOP WALSH IN STRATFORD.

The good people of the town of Stratford had been for some weeks looking forward with eagerness to the advent of the great feast of Pentecost. Their worthy and zealous pastor, the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, in due season had announced that the first pastor of the diocese proposed on that day to honor their town and congregation by a visit for the purpose of administering the solemn rite of confirmation. Now, though the Bishop of London is throughout his whole diocese venerated and beloved, though his visits are everywhere the occasion of spontaneous and enthusiastic expressions of esteem and affection, in no place is he more venerated, no place more beloved, no place are the expressions of regard tendered him more gen uine, hearty and sincere than in the prosperovs and progressive town of Stratford. Loyalty and devotedness to their chief pastor is indeed one of the first characteristics of a thoroughly Catholic people. And that characteristic we are happy to say stands out pre-eminently amongst the many good qualities of the Catholic body in the chief town of the great county of Perth. His Lordship, ever thoughtful in regard of the feelings of his spiritual children, selected, out of regard for the good people of Stratford, and in testimony of his affection for them, the great day of Pentecost as that on which he should in their midst administer the Sacrament of Confirmation.

On Saturday last His Lordship left London for Stratford, accompanied by the Rev. Father Tiernan, chancellor of the diocese. At Stratford the Bishop was met and welcomed by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy. On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Tiernan, at which the candidates for Confirmation, one hundred and fifty-three in number, received Holy Communion. Rev. Dr. Kilroy briefly addressed those preparing for confirmation. He spoke of the solemn festival on that day celebrated by the Church, and impressively alluded to the great grace they were to receive in the sacrament so soon to be conferred on them by the chief pastor of the diocese. He urged them to be forever true to the resolutions they were to make. Fidelity to these resolutions would be their safeguard throughout life, and the hour of death.

At 9:30 His Lordship, with the reand visiting priests, proceeded to the school-house, where the confirmandi were examined on their knowledge of Christian doctrine and practice. They gave proof of the most careful preparation. In the work of their instruction the good Ladies of Loretto and Mr. Flanigan, the worthy principal of the Separate Schools, very materially assisted. Rev. Fathers Ansbro and McGee, who had the task of their final preparation to fulfill have every reason to feel pleased with the result of their labors, as testified to by the examination of last Sunday. Immediately after the examination a procession was formed of the children preparing for confirmation, the altar boys, the clergy, and His Lordship in full pontificals. The procession, leaving the school house, proceeded through the streets, and advanced to the main entrance of the church. It was altogether one of the most solemn sights ever beheld in Stratford, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The church never looked to adorned with flowers and ablaze with lights, shone resplendent from the entrance of the church. The procession having reached the sanctuary, and His Lordship having taken his place at the throne, High Mass coram pontifice was begun by the Rev. Father McGee, with Rev. Father Tiernan, of London, as deacon, and Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Mary's, as sub-deacon. The Rev. Dr. Kilroy assisted His Lordship at the throne. The musical portion of the service, under the charge of the accomplished organist, Miss Reidy, was without doubt the finest ever rendered in Stratford. At the close of high mass His Lordship ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent and learned discourse. His Lordship never spoke more earnestly nor to better advantage, and was listened to with wrapt attention by the immense tion of God and the disregard of his com- drawn more frequently to the Holy go. May they go in peace—not in blood.

audience present. He spoke for upwards of an hour, dwelling on the nature of the great solemnity they were that day celebrating, establishing clearly the divine mission and authority of the church which the Holy Ghost had come that day to enlighten, govern and defend. His Lordship in terms most impressive, alluded to the holiness and grace-giving power of the sacraments of the Church nstituted by Christ himself for the consolation and sanctification of her children. He dwelt particularly on the nature and effects of the sacrament of confirmation he was then to confer. At the close of the sermon confirmation was administered, several of those receiving it being adults.

In the afternoon, His Lordship, accom panied by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, and by James Corcoran, Esq., whose carriage had been kindly placed at the bishop's disposal, visited the new cemetery, a short distance from town. It consists of a plot of land fifteen acres in extent. The site is a beautiful one, and the cemetery one of the finest in the Province. His Lordship also visited the old cemetery, and was gratified to find everything in such perfect order. It may here be remarked that Dr. Kilroy, with that good taste so characteristic of him, has had en tirely renovated the parochial grounds. A beautiful lawn and terrace now adorn the grounds fronting the Church, and an iron fence of beautiful design and skilful workmanship, painted in a rich green color, encloses the whole pro-

At 3.30 p. m. took place the solemn ceremony of the renewal of the Baptismal yows and the distribution of first communion and confirmation cards. This ceremony, which was held in the separate school- room at the convent, was largely attended. The Rev. Father Tiernan addressed the children on the important character of the vows they had taken in baptism. He earnestly exhorted them ever to bear in mind the promises they were to renew. The formula renewal was then after which Rev. Father McGee distributed the cards. In the evening at Vespers, which were sung by the Re-Father McGee, Father Tiernan preached a very impressive and eloquent discourse on the divine establishment and perpetuity of the Catholic Church. The attendance at Vespers was very large, and the choral renditions, as at Mass, of a very high order.

We beg to extend our hearty congratulations to the pastor and people of Stratford on their splendid celebration of the great day of Pentecost. It was one thoroughly Catholic, and not only reflects on them the highest credit, but leaves memories never to be effaced, memories cheering, consoling, comfort-

CARDINAL GUIBERT ON SECULAR-ISM.

Cardinal Guibert in one of his late pastorals uses very plain and vigorous language in dealing with one of the great evils of the day. The tendency of men nowadays is to subordinate everything to the the pledge of never ending happiness at pursuit of a merely earthly happiness and the acquisition of worldly success. No just and touches the wicked, a feast estimate whatever seems to be placed on that nerves the painter and inspires the the eternal life beyond the grave. In fact, efforts are being in many countries made to have men not alone forget God, but actually to despise his precepts and set at open defiance his holy laws. The Church is handicapped, her ministers treated with derision, if not openly persecuted, and the public life of nations diverted as much as possible from God. The very spirit of Anti-Christ seems abroad in countries once strongholds of religion, hatred of God and Holy Church rampant among peoples once devotedly

Catholic. His Eminence points out that there is nothing now more common than to hear Christians groan over the trials of the Church and the progress of impiety, adding that these complaints are but too well justified by all that is daily proceeding before the public eye. There are men, he declares, who take on themselves the task of combating and destroying the kingdom of God on earth. Under the deceptive name of progress they deny those essential truths that are the basis better advantage. The altar, richly and bond of human society. With persistence and perseverance they strive to introduce their pernicious teachings into public institutions and therewith imbue the habits of life. If they admit that some place should still be given in human affairs to the knowledge of God, His word and His worship, they do so as a sort of concession to old prejudices which they hope gradually but surely to weaken and destroy. They put a bar on religious teaching in schools, proscribe religious emblems outside the temples, and drive away priests and religious from hospitals In fact, everywhere, as the Cardinal very clearly sets forth, the public authorities seem bent on multiplying examples and

forget and dispense with religion. Here indeed is a true picture of that modern society, the offspring of the nega-

mandments. In France, Italy, and even Spain, it is the men who form and control public opinion who are most closely identified with the propagation of the most dangerous theories of social and political economy. They advocate and have brought about, as the Cardinal Archbishop points out, the banishment of God from the schools, and even from the hospitals. What will be the result of this course of affairs? No man can now exactly foresee. It is, however, certain, that evil, and great evil, must arise therefrom to afflict and punish the people that permit them-selves to be blinded by demagogues and led into the false and criminal position of antagonists of God and His Holy Church.'

CORPUS CHRISTI.

On Thursday next the Church of God will celebrate the solemn festival of Corpus Christi, instituted to honor the divine Redeemer in the Holy Eucharist and return God thanks for his wondrous love manifested in the institution of this adorable mystery. The Apostle St. Paul invites us to return God thanks in all things. But what divine favor calls more for blessings and thanksgiving than that of the Most Holy Eucharist? It is in truth, according to prophetic expression of the greatest hymner of the works of the most High, the living memorial of all the wondrous manifestations that we owe to the wisdom, the power, and the love of God. Memoriam fecit mirabilum suorum. In the mystery of the transubstantiation we adore a species of repetition of God's creative work. In the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass a lively and enrapturing representation of the Sacrifice of the Cross and the tangible application of the merits of the sufferings and death of the Redeemer, and in holy communion an extension truly infinite of the union of the Divine Word with human nature. O Lord ! cried out the Psalmist, thy works are admirable and my soul cannot contain itself at their sight. Mirabilia opera tua et anima mea cognoscit nimis. But he knew only the works of God in the creation and the protection of his chosen people, and could only foresee through the mist of ages the astounding manifestation of divine perfection in the mysteries of the Christian religion. To-day these mysteries shine forth with a celestial splendor and the Church in their presence is astounded and impressed much more than ever was the Royal Prophet himself. That which fills her with rapturous delight, that which touches her inmost heart, that which excites her most fervent acts of thanksgiving is the perpetual presence, the incessant immolation and the inexhaustible bounty of her divine Spouse in the Holy Eucharist. Every day and every hour and by every means at her disposal she blesses Him for this great mercy. Per inaulos dies benedicimus te.

Every day she raises temples and altars and tabernacles, which it is her delight to adorn and to enrich. Every day she devises and organises splendid feasts, to which she calls her children in their thousands to celebrate and enjoy. But the feast of feasts wherewith she honors the Eucharistic God is that of Corpus Christi-a feast that delights the

I smell the breath of the roses, (Scarlet and pink and white.) And the sweet ethereal odor Of many a waxen light; And 'round the steps of the altar, Tulips and asphodels, With pansies and fresh geranium, Keep guard, like sentinels.

And I know why the lights are burning And why the flowers send up The breath of their ardent yearning From petal and three dup; And why the white-robed children And why the white-robed children In solemn ranks defile, To sprinkle the aisles with roses, And sing sweet hymns the while

For lo! thro' the incense misty,
It comes, like the soft sunshine,
The glorious Corpus Christi,
Feast of a love divine!
O flowers! pour fourth your odors;
O lights! burn still and clear;
Bow down, O white-robed children!
The holy Guest draws near.

The celebration of this great festival should remind us of our duty in regard of our Divine Saviour, really present in the Most Holy Sacrament of the altar. Not alone on that day but on every day throughout the year should we unite ourselves with the Church in her daily thanksgiving to God for having shown Himself so good, so generous, and so condescending in our regard. Our God is ever present in his tabernacles. Let us then approach these privileged receptacles toadore Jesus-sweet captive of love. Even amid our earthly preoccupations, however pressing they may be, can we not find a moment to spend with the

God of Love ? Can we not find time to say to Him, "Divine Master, adorable Saviour, my heart is laden with sorrow when I think of so many Christians who forget thee, day." Per singulos dies benedicimus te. Jesus Could we not more frequently assist accomplishes its public duty of worship-

Sacrifice. And if he cannot assist thereat corporally he does so in spirit and in heart, uniting himself by faith and by love to the priest and the Victim that he may truly say, persingulos dies benedi-cimus te. These are reflections suggested by the feast of Corpus Christi. That festival we should celebrate with joy, with gladness and thanksgiving, making it the beginning of a true and never ending union with the God of love, the

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Before these lines are perused by our readers the national republican convention will likely have made choice of a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States. The democratic convention will also in a very short time place its candidates in the field, and the struggle then commence in earnest. It seems a foregone conclusion that the "old ticket," Tilden and Hendricks, will again be put forward by the democracy, with, it annot be denied, excellent prospects of success. Nothing but a very strong ticket can secure victory next fall for the democrats, the record of the party in the present Congress being far from reassuring. It was for a time thought that Mr. Tilden would, on account of age and infirmity, decline a renomination. A Washington despatch to the N. Y. Graphic sets this view at rest. The Graphic correspondent says, under date May 28th, that it is now thoroughly understood at the Capital that Mr. Tilden will accept the democratic nomination, and two gentlemen who saw him in New York are reputed as saying that he himself told them so with a frank ness they did not anticipate. A congressman who saw Mr. Tilden on the Sunday previous reports him as saving that while he desires to avoid the excitement of the campaign, which he feels might impair his health, he is willing to comply with what seems the almost unanimous call of his party to accept a nomination. Mr. Tilden does not deny that a second nomina-tion would be the greatest gratification of his declining years, and feels that even if the campaign should cost him his life, he could not lay it down in a better cause. Commenting on the despatch to the Graphic, the Rochester Union and Advertiser very tersely remarks: "The cam-paign with the old ticket in the field need cause Mr. Tilden no excitement or concern whatever. The canvass for that tic-

THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.

Mr. Sexton moved, on the 14th of November, 1882, for a return giving the names, occupations and religion of all persons holding the commissions of the peace in Ireland, and giving the date of their appointment. This return, brought down ome time sgo, contains some startling figures. Of these figures we present our readers with an analysis not only suggestive, but startling. The information it conveys concerning the magistracy of Ireland throws a flood of light on the real condition of that unhappy land, and gives the key to the discontent that there prevails. The figures as systematized are as

1	follows:
1	County Total Magistrates Catholics
	Antrim145Of whom
	Armagh 109
	Carlow 48
١	Cavan 98 1
١	Clare
ı	Cork
١	Donegal138
١	Down
١	Dublin 305 7
١	Fermanagh 74
١	Galway 209 9
١	Kerry118
1	Kildare 103 3
1	King's County . 102
١	Leitrim 12
1	Limerick169 4
1	Longford 66 1
1	Londonderry118
١	Louth 57 5
1	Mayo 2
1	Meath 145 4
1	Monaghan 66
1	Queen's County 83 1
1	Roscommon108 4
1	Sligo
1	Tipperary216
	Tyrone
	Waterford102
	Westmeath102
	Wexford114
	Wicklow 104
	BOROUGHS.
	Belfast 72
	Carrickfergus 16
	Clonmel 10
	Cork City 52

Dublin City 94... Galway City. Kilkenny City. Limerick City. 27 Waterford City 20 ...

Reader, what must be inferred from this dreadful arraignment of injustice? That the religion of three-fourths of the Irish nation is made a barrier to their appointment to one of the most important offices in the State, and that the days of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland have not passed but I, at least, unite to bless Thee every away. Such gross injustice in itself and deliberate disregard of the rights of the offers himself every day on our altars. Catholic majority, as these figures demonstrate, would be tolerated in no country at this Divine mystery? The church except one whose very housetops bristle invites us once a week to the august feast with the bayonets of an alien soldiery influences calculated to lead the people to in which our Christian society divinely paid to keep the people in subjection to such infamies as only the Irish magistracy ping the Most High? But the Christian can perpetrate. But this state of things truly grateful for God's goodness is cannot last. The Irish magistrates must

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Time there was when Ireland con-

tributed the largest contingent of any of the three kingdoms to the British army. Now things have changed in this regard, the figures at present standing 63,050 Englishmen, 14,415 Irishmen, and 12,456 Scotchmen. The indications are that even Scotland will soon be able to lay claim to more soldiers than Ireland, In former times the army offered the Irish love of adventure and daring the only field for gratification. It is not so, however, now. America, Australia and Canada all present openings for Irish activity, energy and intelligence that the army could never offer. In fact, Irishmen have been too long fighting the battles of England; and we are glad that they now show a purpose and determination to fight their own, by acquiring in the great countries just mentioned homes and competence. The Irishman will be missed from Britain's army, With him in its ranks, victory was generally an easy matter whenever and wherever a foe appeared to dispute the claims of British supremacy. With the Irishman its leading figure, the imperial army has had a record of unequalled glory. From Waterloo to Tel el Kebir its march has ever been one of victory. But without the Irishman that army may find that fortune's frowns may replace her smiles, and the dark shades of defeat from time

PASTORAL VISITATION.

His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, leaves during the present month on a tour of pastoral visitation to Hudson's Bay. His Lordship will visit all the missionary ports from Mattawa to James Bay. Three years ago Bishop Duhamel of Ottawa made a pastoral visitation as far as Lake Abbettibbe of which a narrative was given in this journal. We hope to be able to publish at the conclusion of Bishop Lorrain's tour a narrative of similar interest bearing on its principal incidents.

METHODISM RAMPANT.

The Methodist convention, which lately held its sessions in the city of Brotherly Love, made a desperate effort to catch the public ear by all manner of frantic resolves and startling grandiloquence. On the 19th of May the Committee on Missions reported, recom mending the adoption of the following resolution :- "Resolved, that we recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Missionary Committee, at its next session, the subject of the establishment of evangelizing agencies at such places among the Roman Catholic population in this country as they may deem expedient, and an appropriation of money for the same. Such missions to be administered as foreign missions."

Very kind, thoughtful and considerate on the point of our Methodist friends. Why waste thousands on the naked savages on the South Sea islands, when Romanism flourishes at their very door. The domestic is as grave in Methodist eves as the foreign evil.

We greatly fear, however, that, notwithstanding the adoption by the Convention of the resolution just cited, Romanism will continue to flourish, and that the mission stations it proposes to establish will fail to enlist recruits for Methodism even more egregiously than those long since amongst the far-off pagans of China, amongst the far-off pagans of China, Japan and Hindostan. Methodism has had some success amongst Protestant sectaries, but there is nothing enduring in the success of any branch of heresy. All such branches soon wither and die, and then are cast into the flames. Methodism is now a vithering branch of the decayed trunk of Protestantism. Both trunk and branch will soon fall a prey to the devouring flames of infidelity.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Ottawa. which will take place on the 10th inst., promises to be one of the finest if not the finest gathering of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. The association includes members from all parts of Canada and of the neighboring republic, and the attendance this year promises to be of a thoroughly representative character. The programme prepared by the executive committee of the association is one of absorbing interest. The proceedings will begin on Tuesday, June the 10th, by the reception of His Excellency Don Henri Smeulders, Apostolic Delegate, who comes from Montreal to lay the corner-stone of the new College building on the following day. His Excellency will, needless to say, be tendered a very hearty and enthusiastic welcome by the Alumni. After the reception of the delegate will take place the ceremony of conferring degrees which will in turn be followed by the banquet of the Alumni association, On

preach in French and the Rev. Father works might be seen, and their Father Whelan, P. P., St. Patrick's, in English. | who is in heaven might be glorified,

Wednesday morning Solemn Pontifical

High Mass will be sung in St. Joseph's

Church by His Excellency Mgr. Smeul-

ders, after which will take place the

blessing of the corner stone of the new

building.

generally may be expected to witness the impressive ceremony. After the blessing of the corner-stone the College faculty will entertain His Excellency and the friends of the institution at a sumptuous banquet. In the evening of the 11th will be held the usual commencement exercises. A Our readers will, no doubt, await with impatience our report of these proceedings, which will be as full as our space will permit.

BISHOP CARBERY'S VISIT TO

By the Brantford and Hamilton papers we observe that great preparations are being made for a right royal reception to Bishop Carbery on the occasion of his visit to Brantford on Sunday next. This will be His Lordship's first visit to the city, and in fact his first official visitation to any of the parishes of the diocese. On Saturday evening the congregation of St. Basil's will meet the Bishop at the station, and accompany him in procession to the church, headed by the band. At first Mass on Sunday His Lordship will administer Confirmation to a large number of children of the parish, and at high Mass will preach, and probably lecture in the evening at vespers. A special train will leave Hamilton about nine o'clock Sunday morning, calling at Dundas, by which a large number may be expected. A choir and orchestra from Hamilton, numbering about sixty, will have charge of the music. Brantford people bave a church which might be a pride to a much larger place, and we are sure the generous people of that beautiful young city will accord their new Bishop a warm welcome on Sunday. The collection taken will be devoted to putting in new pews.

PENTECOST IN LONDON.

The great feast of Pentecost was observed with great piety and solemnity in this city. At St. Peter's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Coffey, who celebrated Mass at 7 and 8.30, gave Holy Communion to several hundred persons. At High Mass the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., officiated, having the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Cooke as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Coffey, who took for his text, "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they began to speak with divers tongues, according as the Holy Ghost gave them to speak." (Acts II. 4). He spoke of the mission of the Holy Ghost to teach, to sanctify and govern the Church-as also to enlighten, strengthen and sanctify its individual members. The Holy Ghost is the spirit of truth, and descended upon the Apostles to teach them all truth, in fulfilment of the words of Christ recorded in the Gospel of that day. "The Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things, and bring all things to your mind, whatsoever shall have said to you." The Holy Ghost came to abide with the Church. teaching forever, hence we must accept all that the Church teaches. The Holy Ghost sanctifies the Church, "You are washed," says St. Paul, "you are sanctified, you are justified, in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and in the spirit of our God." (I Cor. 6-11) The Holy Ghost also governs the Church, and Chrysostom, persuaded of this truth, declared: "If it were not for the Holy Ghost, there would be no shepherds and teachers in the Church." The Holy Ghost also enlightens, strengthens and sanctifies individual souls. The great day of Pentecost should be gladly seized on by all Christians to beg of the Paraclete those graces and gifts most specially adapted to their wants and circumstances, so that of them it might be truly said, as it was of the apostles of old, "They were all

In the evening, at Vespers, the Rev. Father Walsh resumed his instructions on the commandments of God. Coming to the fifth commandment he dealt in clear and eloquent terms with the nature and enormity of the sin of scandal. He showed that scandal should be reprobated because Christ himself had in the strongest terms condemned it. because it killed the soul and thereby nullified the graces of the redemption. Nothing, he pointed out, could be thought of more terrible than allurement to sin to kill souls. The murderer who robs a man of life, the most precious of his earthly possessions, commits a most heinous crime. But the crime of the giver of scandal is incomparably greater, because he destroys the immortal soul of his fellow-man. Scandal is an outrage against Christ, who has purchased the souls of men with His most sacred blood. It, therefore, destroys the saving effects of Christ's passion and death. The rev. gentleman concluded by an earnest exhortation to his hearers to avoid scandal or anything approaching thereto. Their every solicitude should be to beware of speech or act that might be an offence to their neighbors, and to do all things aiming at the salvation of souls, that their light might His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa will so shine before men, that their good

filled with the Holy Ghost."

dance of the public pected to witness the After the blessing the College faculty Excellency and the ution at a sumptuous vening of the 11th will commencement exerr report of these pro-l be as full as our space

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ST IN LONDON.

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PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

We are glad to learn that the Irish conand intelligently for the next general Nationalists and anti-Nationalists, the former made up of the friends and followers of Mr. Parnell, the latter of Tories, Whigs and the lovers of pelf and plunder and patronage, always a numerous class in Ireland. The Tories, however, will be the predominating element in the anti-Nationalist camp, the Whigs having practically ceased to be a party in Ireland. Ireland is entitled to one hundred and three seats in the Imperial Parliament. For about thirty or thirty five of these the struggle at the next general election will be obstinate and bitter. A review of the field may not be uninteresting. The Province of Munster elects twenty-six of Ireland's representatives, the counties electing twelve, the cities and boroughs fourteen. The borough of Tralee will, it is to be hoped, get rid of the O'Donoghue at the next election. He has too long misrepresented that spirited and patriotic borough. In Bandon the anti-Nationalists will of course make a bold and determined fight, but with equal determination on the part of his supporters the followers of Mr. Province of Connaught we do not know of a single constituency in which an anti-Nationalist candidate has the slightest chance of election.

In the Province of Leinster the outlook for the national cause is equally and made up quite a record of runaways bright. Even in the county of Dublin, so and such-like accidents. In the exer. long the stronghold of Irish Toryism, the cise of its freedom, the Army purchased prospects are good for the cause of Irish a "barracks" on King street, and in that legislative freedom. If anything like a barracks, to the beating of drums and fair registration of voters were made, the chorus of hymns, made and remade little or no doubt can be entertained that war on sin and Satan. The mode of war-Mr. Parnell would in the next Parliament fare adopted by the army does not, howbe supported by the two representatives ever, appear to meet with the approval of the metropolitan county. In Carlow of the neighbors, for at a late meeting of the landlord faction will, it is quite the Court of Revision some strong lanprobable, make an effort to recover lost ground, but the attempt will prove fruit_ less. That fine county had to bear too long the tyranny of its Kavanaghs and value their location just there has had. Bruens, true types of Irish landlord despotism and bigotry. Longford will rid 8th ult. for the report of the proceedherself of Errington, Drogheda of Whit- ings of the Court of Revision. The lanworth and King's county of Sir Patrick guage used by some of the appellants O'Brien. In fact, with the exception of was quite plain and vigorous. For the county of Dublin and the borough of instance, Mr. J. E. Dawson, in support of Portarlington, the anti-Nationalists will an appeal against an assessment of \$3,000 not have ground to stand on in the great on his King St. property, is reported as

province of Leinster. In Ulster the struggle will be one of the fiercest ever recorded in the annals of the did not think he could get a tenant, if three kingdoms. The anti-Nationalists he were to leave the city. The property hope that by appeals to the fanaticism of the Orangemen they may carry a few lars. He declared the nuisance to be seats in the north. They may by means almost unbearable, and if he got exempsuch as these very possibly hold their own tion from taxation altogether it would in the boroughs, though it is not by any not compensate for the inconvenience. means unlikely that Mr. Parnell may He had never appealed against his taxes wrest some even of these constituencies from them. In the rural constituencies the Nationalists will make a very vigorous fight, with excellent prospects of success in Monaghan, Fermanagh, Cavan, a worse noise than the London branch Tyrone and Donegal.

eight or ten seats in Ulster, and we earnestly hope that their efforts will be successful. Every victory achieved in the northern province will strongly prove that Ireland as a nation demands the right of self-government.

The enemy would fain have the world believe that Ulster is not in harmony with her sister provinces. Let the next general elections prove the contrary and the last foothold is knocked from beneath the foe. Mistaken notions are widespread in regard of Ulster, its religious and political divisions. Mr. J. A. Fox, writing in the Pall Gazette, last November, exploded one of the false notions entertained in regard of the religions of Ulster by citing the census returns, which give the following figures: Catholics, 833,566; Episcopalians, 379,492; Presbyterians, 451,329. He likewise demolishes another superstition in regard of the political complexion of the northern province. He affirms that the short-sighted policy of the landlords, every one of whom-if he have not the social misfortune to be a Catholic or a Presbyterian-holds her majesty'sCommission of the Peace, in having fanatics to interrupt regularly constituted public meetings, has furnished a pernicious example to all classes of the Queen's subjects in Ireland. The effect of this short-sighted course has been to band together the large Catholic population as one man against them, while as regards the Protestant farmers they are equally hostile to the landlords' efforts to stifle the free expression of opinion in the north. Mr. Fox adds that not even all the Orangemen are ready to lend themselves to the policy of violence inaugurated by the landlords. He calls special attention to the family names of the chief organizers of disturbance in Ulster. Representatives of about a dozen landlord families have been prominent in

dales, Bartons, Beresfords, Crichtons, Hamiltons, King-Harmans, Leslies, Maxwells, Murrays, Rossmores and Stewarts. stituencies are preparing actively, earnestly It is estimated that their estates alone exceed an area of 677,000 acres, and repreelection. There will be but two parties sent a rent roll of more than £373,000 a to that struggle whenever it comes, the year. But the farms into which these estates are divided being largely let on lease, the application of the Land Act to them, which is now demanded by Catholic and Protestant farmers in common, would

> an aggregate sum of £83,000 a year." From this it is clear that in the coming contest the landlords will not be able to make religion the dividing line between parties. Their discomfiture in Ulster'is, therefore, at hand. In fact, with an extended franchise, they could scarcely carry a seat in the whole Province.

> mean a probable reduction of 25 per cent.

on the present rental, or, approximately,

THE SALVATION ARMY.

There are, it is now quite evident, different views even in this city of London on the subject of the Salvation Army. It did at one time look as if all our Protestant fellow-citizens were unanimous in favor of giving the army the very widest scope and fullest freedom.

The army has had for months a very

wide scope and permitted a freedom Parnell should carry this seat. In the that no other community in Canada could in justice to itself extend to any such organization. It has marched through our streets at all hours of day and night. It has disturbed the sick, frightened the weak guage was used by the owners of property in the vicinity of the barracks as to the deteriorating effect on its We are indebted to the Free Press of the stating that owing to the Salvation Barracks being placed where they were, he would not sell for over a thousand dolbefore. He added dolefully that on Sunday nights they got a little rest, but the London East detachment came down the previous Sunday night and made

> ing. The ladies in the vicinity were driven nearly out of their minds by the noise, and a horse belonging to him was rendered nearly crazy by the uproar. He believed his assessment was \$500 too high, apart from this.

Mr. F. A. Fitzg erald sustained Mr Cousins in language equally pointed and expressive. He stated that if he were offered one of the houses on either side of the Barracks free to live in he would not accept it. He had been driven into the dining-room on last Sunday evening by the noise. He was almost confident that they could not rent their property if they desired to. On this ground he appealed on his assessment. He believed he was assessed higher relatively

than any other resident in his block. Mr. John Wolfe was very emphatic in his expression of opinion as to the deteriorating influence of the proximity of the barracks to his property. He is reported as saying that while the Army was there the property was of no value, and the people living there should be bonused instead of taxed. He would not sell his property. His taxes were \$80 a year and he would sell for less than \$4,000, but it was not just that he should be compelled to sacrifice his property.

An amusing passage at arms now interrupted the proceedings of the Court of Revision. The Free Press records it as follows, but does not, we fear, do it full

Ald. Birrell suggested that the appellants appear before the Council, and state

Mr. Wolfe said that they had appeared before the Council, and only Ald. Beecher, Ald. Birrell and Mayor Hyman had shown any inclination to hear them. A By-law had been passed to restrain the Army from making a noise, but it the Army from making a noise, but it was afterwards practically nullified by this important work. "These territorial | the Council instructing the Police Com-

magnates," says Mr. Fox, "are the Arch-Ald, Cowan explained that a petition

reason of their action.

Ald. Skinner said the Army had

promised to alter their noise at the Mr. Wolfe-Yes, Shouting Annie

or some other woman went around with a petition and got Aldermen like Cowan and Skinner to sign it. Ald. Cowan—I can tell you that neither Ald. Skinner nor Ald. Cowan signed that

petition. Ald. Skinner—No. Ald. Cowan—If you have nothing to do here but talk like that, you had

better sit down.
The Chairman kept shouting "order" during this loud talk.
Ald, Cowan then moderated his tone Ald, Cowan then moderated his tone and said that he wanted to keep order, but the statement made by Mr. Wolfe was a direct falsehood, and the petition was signed by just as good citizens, who paid their taxes as well as Mr. Wolfe.

Ald. Becher said those gentlemen had their remedy, both in the police court, and the civil courts, if the Army was a puisage.

And thus the matter for the present ests. There is indignation on King St. and a "no taxes" determination apparent among the good people there. The Salvationists, however, seem undisturbed. The meetings at their barracks are as numerous and as noisy as ever, while the assaults on the world, the flesh and devil, led on amid the clangor of cymbals and the beating of drums, are as spirited as if such respectable citizens as Messrs. Wolfe, Cousins and Fitzgerald had no rights that the army is bound to respect. They will no doubt be now booked by that body as allies of the Evil One, and may expect that in consequence assaults on the wicked spirit will

make the barracks more than ever lively. Since the above writing a by-law has been passed by the city council, the first clause of which repeals sec. 20 of the city by-laws (respecting nuisances), and providing in the next place that no person shall, in market place, or on the streets, blow any horn, ring any bell, beat any drum, play any flute, pipe or other musical instrument, shout or make or assist in making any unusual noise calculated to disturb the inhabitants; provided always that this shall not apply to regular military bands in connection with Her Majesty's service. Clause prohibits anywhere within the city such noises as those specified above, but excepts the ringing of the city hall, church days in jail.

This by-law, if enforced, as it should be. will do away with the nuisance of which the residents of King st. so justly complain. In fact, we can see no just grounds on which the property owners there could be compelled to pay taxes to a municipal body refusing to protect them against one of the most pestilential nuisances that ever disturbed and disgraced a city.

ANNUAL RETREAT.

We have much pleasure in calling Admitting, however, that Mr. Parnell will not carry a single seat in Uister, he will come back to the next Parliament with at least double his present strength, having the other three provinces almost wholly in his favor. But the National party have set their hearts on carrying vards in front of his house every even- Superior. The retreat will, we learn, be preached by a distinguished Father of the Society of Jesus. We have very good reason to believe that this splendid opportunity for retirement and prayer will be gladly seized on by many Catholic ladies here and elsewhere. The ladies of the Sacred Heart are certainly entitled to gratitude for throwing open their institu-tion for so very laudable and fruitful a purpose.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- We are compelled with regret to hold over for another week our book review and several other matters of interest.

- We will next week publish a very able speech of Dr. Dearin's on the Land Tenure question, delivered in the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland.

- The True Witness comes to us with a bright new outfit. We rejoice at this evidence of our contemporary's prosperity and wish him every success.

- We extend an expression of hearty condolence to His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston on the death of his sister, the late Mrs. Littleson, of Limerick, Ire-

- We extend a hearty welcome to the Daily Sun published in Ottawa. It is an ably edited and spicy journal that will, we doubt not, keep abreast with the times. We wish our contemporary every

- We are happy to learn that the government of Ontario has appointed Mr. J. J. Kehoe, Barrister, of Stratford, to the position of County Crown Attorney at Port Arthur. A better selection could not have been made.

- The Rev. W. Lillis, on the eve of his departure for his new missions, Elora and Fergus, diocese of Hamilton, was waited on by a tew of his numerous friends, and made the recipient of a well filled purse; accompanied by a suitable murderers, for he surely knows that the

had been presented to the Council on address. The rev. gentleman replied in behalf of the Army, and that was the his usual happy manner, testifying his gratitude for such a substantial proof of the esteem in which he is held by his friends of the "Ambitious city."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Freeman's Journal. While Mr. Matthew Arnold was in this country, his religious opinions were not definitely expressed. It was understood that he was devoted to Culture and to Sweetness and to Light. An examination of his new edition of "Literature and the Dogma" shows his belief to be something new, even for the country of "a thousand religions and only one soup." Mr. Arnold wants the masses to read the Arnold wants the masses to read the Bible, although it is plain that he himself only tolerates Christianity. "There endures a ruling power, not ourselves, that makes for righteousness." This is the vague formula that the apostle of culture would give to the world—which he typifies under the name of the hommer angue, resued in place of Christian truth. he typifies under the name of the homme moyen sensuel in place of Christian truth. Mr. Arnold's conclusion is that the Bible ought to be read because "there endures a ruling power," etc. He becomes almost warm in his denunciation of miracles, and warm in his denunciation of miracles, and he says: "It is the time-spirit which is sapping the proof from miracles—it is the Zeit Geist itself. Whether we attack them or whether we defend them does not much matter. The human mind is turning away from them." And, although he hates miracles as the devil hates holy water, Mr. Arnold cries out: "To the Bible men will return, and why? Because they cannot do without it." Mr. Arnold's appeals for more Bible-reading sound like the paradoxical warning which has puzzled

"Mother, may Ilgo in to swim?"
"Yes, my dearest daughter,
Hang vour clothes on a hickory limb,
But don't go near the water"

From the creation, from the giving of the Bible is one mass of miraculous records. What can Mr. Arnold mean by such inconsistency? It looks as if he wanted his moyen homme sensuel—his "average man"—to read the Bible as people read novels; for amusement or for the exercising of their critical faculties. He makes a gentle outcry against the "dogmatists" for their interpretations of the Scriptures, saying that "reason and experience' are the only keys to the Bible. But why is Mr. Arnold's judg-ment better than that of the "dogmatists?" Why shall the world not trust their "reason and experience," at least as implicitly as Mr. Arnold's, since "reason and experience" are the test ? North Western Chronicle.

We are among those who do not look upon it as an unmixed blessing that Presbyterianism is declining—indeed, we look upon the failure of the Protestant sects as and fire bells, and the playing of bands as also mentioned above. The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$50, exclusive of leave the false churches of their childhood, costs, or in default not more than 21 then we could thank God that the sects were being deserted; but, alas! instead of entering the true Church, they enter churches or sects falser still than those they leave. Most of them depart from Christianity altogether. While Presbyterians, or Episcopalians, or Methodists, they had a certain amount of faith; they had what we recently heard a great bishop had what we recently heard a great bishop of the Catholic Church term, a "fragmentary faith," but when they leave their sects they cast aside all faith and thereafter respect nothing but Beecherism or Ingersollism. The causes of this failure of Presbyterianism are, of course, inherent in all Protestantism, but to these causes all all Protestantism, but to these causes all the Protestant sects in this country, ex-cept, perhaps, the Lutherans, have added another—we mean public schoolism. As a religion Protestantism will yield to contrived to make water flow uphill, but Protestantism has no appliances for pour-ing divine faith into the souls of those upon whom corruption and irreligion has been working for ages. Occasionally, Presbyterian and other Protestant minis-Presbyterian and other Protestant minis-ters make faint expressions of their fears in this regard; but they do nothing ex-cept to censure our Catholic parochial schools, and, because we establish them, accuse us of designs against American freedom. If public schoolism continue for another generation there will be but small place for the preachers.

Buffalo Union According to that rabid Ingersollite sheet, The Truth Seeker, "marital happiness appears to be on the decline in New England." There can be no "marital happiness," where there is no marital fidelity; and but little marital fidelity exists where religious infidelity abounds. Clark, who was hanged at Little Valley, last Friday, for the brutal murder of his wife, declared, whilst standing on the brink of eternity, that whiskey was the cause of it all. He truthfully added "that half the murders are committed in that

An idiot who loves to pose as a learned infidel floundered last week, through two wide columns of the Truth Seeker in re-viewing Father Lambert's "Notes of Ingersoll"—which he confesses he never In cool audacity, this fellow almost rivals Ingersoll.

rivals Ingersoil.

How the eighth Henry of England would have hoarsely laughed at any parliamentary bill in his day to legalize the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. Like Bryan O'Lynn, he'd marry them all, and then when he got tired of them, turn Blue Beard and slay the state of the sta them all. But this monstrous mixture of cruelty and lust was not only king of England, but the self-proclaimed head of the English Church beside; and could not such a man claim a share in the "multum licet" of Horace—the enjoyment of pre-rogatives absolutely forbidden to ordinary nortals by all laws human and divine?

According to Talmage "the hottest place in hell is reserved for the authors, editors and publishers of iniquitous books

We need scarce assure the Hon. Richard

Crowley and his anguish-stricken wife, that they have our sincerest sympathy in the all too early death of their beautiful, eldest daughter. The child of their young hearts' love, gracious in manners, and fair beyond power of picturing, she was the pride of her father's days and the idol of her mother's soul. That father's head is now bowed in grief and the mother's heart now bowed in grief and the mother's heart pierced with anguish. During her father's congressional life, Miss Crowley moved a queen in peerless beauty among her chosen associates in Washington. But, alas! whilst just beginning to enjoy all the gladness and glory of her young life, sumption, that has no pity for blue eyes and golden hair," fastened his greedy tooth upon her; nor could he be shaken off, until he claimed her for his death-cold bride amid the fragrant flowers of the parting May.

Perhaps 'tis best. God knows it all; and Perhaps 'tis best. God knows it all; and He whose bow in the bending skies succeed the storm, may make this bereavement the source of future joy to the sorrowing hearts. Fortified by the last sacraments, Miss Crowley's death was full of peace. Surrounded by her weeping family, at her late home in Lockport, she breathed her last in her mother's arms, last Sunday morning, in the nineteenth last Sunday morning, in the nineteenth year of her age. The funeral service was performed at St. John's church when Father Darcy chanted solemn mass for her repose, in presence of an immense congregation—largely non-Catholic; and Father Cronin pronounced a brief discourse over the remains. The interment took place in St. Patrick's cemetery, John Laughlin, H. H. Seymour, Van Shuler, Champ, Buck, W. R. Chaffin and Charles K. Robinson being the pall-bearers. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were received by the bereaved family from President the bereaved family from Fresdent
Arthur, Senators Logan, Fair, Camden,
Davis, Judge Field of the supreme court,
and from many friends in Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

"The Papal View of Freemasonry," is the title of an article which Mr. F. C. Burthe title of an article which Mr. F. C. Bur-nand contributes to the Pall Mall Gazette. While laying stress on the difference between the body in England, where it is a benefit society, and on the Continent, where is to be found what is called "Christian Freemasonry," with its revolt-ing travesty of the most sacred rites of religion, the writer points out that the

The Baptists were in convention in Detroit last Monday, and in the afternoon of that day they sat down to listen to an address from the "Rev. J. H. Sloan," on the Mexican missions. The following is part of what he said:—"In the conflict with the papacy that would take place he thought the baptists would be in the vanguard to maintain liberty. This subject had not been dwelt upon enough. Bay City Chronicle. ject had not been dwelt upon enough, but he held it to be very important. He believed the baptists would stand face to face with the Romish church and battle for liberty. He was not an alarmist, or a radical, or a crank, and he did not speak for the sake of buncombe, but he believed there was coming a conflict cient for the baptists to stand, they ought to be aggressive." "The coming conflict with the papacy" startled us as we read it. We thought we had to get home and grind up the old sabre, clean the rust out of the old musket, and purchase a new box of cartridges for our seven shooter; but we were relieved from all fear and trouble when we read, further down the

paragraph, that the conflict was not to be with bayonet or sword or alarm of bat the." So our implements of war will still rust. But, for all of this, there is to be a "conflict," and in this "conflict," Reverend Mr. Sloan says, Baptists "would have to be in the van, as they had been everywhere else in the world." It is strange where else in the word. It is straige how anxious this gentleman is to get his sect "in the van," when he knows that those in the van always get hurt first. But he is a courageous Baptist, proud of his sect, and he is not willing to take second place. He will have it in the van, or nowhere. No back place for him,—he is not that kind of a Baptist. We do not happen to know— we never cared to inquire—whether or not the Baptists have been in the van "everywhere else in the world"; but we think the claim will be denied by some or all of the other sects. This, however, is something for the sects to settle or quarre about among themselves. It is not fair on Rev. Mr. Sloan's part to keep us in the dark as to the nature of the conflict and the way it will be fought. He merely says it will not be "with bayonet or sword or alarm of battle," but he does not say it will not be with hard gloves accordsay it will not be with hard gloves according to the "Queensbury rules." He should tell us, that we may go into training as soon as possible. Perhaps, however, his conflict will be a conflict of mind against mind, an intellectual conflict, Baptist mind against Catholic mind. If so, we assure Mr. Sloan that few will bet on the Baptists. We we chances on the "Romish" We will take our will lose no sleep over our danger. haps it will be a conflict between truth and error. If so, we are very certain that if the Baptists are in the van they will get badly hurt. Error, whether championed by Baptists or Balaamites, has always been worsted in its conflicts with the Church of God.

Cincinnati Telegraph The Reverend Felix O'Callaghan of the our church.

preachers are trying their very best to demolish hell. We have lately heard of an Episcopal clergyman—not a hundred miles from Buffalo—who privately declared that he didn't believe in any such doctrine, though he continues to preach it—for his bread and butter.

Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is now making the tour of Spain. wrote in a recent letter to the Catholic Review:—"Before concluding I will mention that to be an Irish Catholic is considered an honor in Spain. There is no foreigner so generally respected as a no foreigner so generally respected as a Catholic with a "Me" or an "O" prefixed to his name. So I would advise those who drop these prefixes in America to resume them if they ever visit Spain, were it only for the occasion."

it only for the occasion."

A very convincing proof of the popularity and power of Mr. Parneil is to be found in the late course of Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, hitherto supposed not to have been overly favorable to the course of the Irish leader. In view of an approaching general election Dr. Woodlock not only has rejected Errington, but called a meeting of his clergymen, and openly expressed himself in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Thomas Quinn, the Parnellite candidate. He also urged his clergymen to favor Mr. Quinn's election.

Boston Republic. Boston Republic.

The Bitter Cry of Outcast London has awakened British benevolence, that spirit described—by Sydney Smith, was it?—which impels A to request B to contribute to the relief of C. London is generously relieving her distressed gutter-snipes by exporting them to Canada, and Canada is just selfish and mean enough to object.

The London Saturday Review, in an article on the late Encyclical, says: "It is bardly wonderful that an Association like Freemasonry, avowedly based on an ideal of unity, which at least ignores all distinctions of creed, and pays a g. equal honor to the Bible in a Christian, and the Koran in a Mahometan country, should be looked on with suspicion by many Christian believers who are not Ultramon

Brooklyn Catholic Examiner. The Committee on Missions Methodist Conference on last Monday reported the following resolution to their assembly: "Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of the Gen-eral Missionary Committee, at its next eral Missionary Committee, at its next annual session, the subject of the estab-lishment of evangelizing agencies at such places among the Roman Catholic popu-lation of this country as they may deem expedient, and the appropriation of the moneys for the same; such missions to be administered as foreign missions." Rev. Dr. Vernon said that in view of the rapid growth of this great anti-American power. growth of this great anti-American power, it seems right that the attention of the it seems right that the attention of the Missionary Board should be called to it. a benefit society, and on the Continent, where is to be found what is called "Christian Freemasonry," with its revolting travesty of the most sacred rites of religion, the writer points out that the Church could not tolerate the craft, even as it exists here, without foregoing her claim to be the infallible interpreter of God's Revelation. "She teaches that those who have never heard of her. who, having not the law unto themselves, belong to the anima ecclesiae. But she will not, she cannot, without being false to her Divine mission, tolerate error within her own Communion."

Missionary Board should be called to it. Rev. Dr. Frampton, of the Ohio Conference, moved to amend by striking out the words, "among the Roman Catholic population." Rev. Dr. Lucius H. King, of the New York Conference, moved to also strike out the words, "to be administered as foreign missions." Both amendments were laid on the table, and the report of the committee was adopted. So the work of proselytizing is now be officially conducted. The money that Methodists pay to their Board of Missions for the purpose of converting the heathen of Africa, Asia, and elsewhere is to be spent perverting those who are much better reaction. those who are much better provided with religion than are the Methodists themto engage in such a work. We are glad, however, that they have openly avowed their intention to rob our children of their faith. A thief who carries a lantern can

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

be easily watched.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, whereas, transpleased Atmispay God, in his infinite wisdom, to call so suddenly from our midst our deceased Brother, Michael Cooney, therefore Resolved, that in his death the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society has sus-

tained an irreparable loss, his father, mother, sisters and brothers have lost one most kind and affectionate to them

and the community a worthy citizen.
Resolved, that we hereby sympathize with his bereaved parents and brothers affliction, and while deploring the death of our deceased brother we bow in hum-ble submission to the will of the Almighty, who doeth all things for the

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minute book of this Society and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother

A. J. McNeil Committee. CHAS. McCARRON

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our deceased Brother, John John-

son, therefore be it son, therefore be it
Resolved, that in his death, the St.
Patrick's Benevolent Society has sustained an irreparable loss, his wife and family have lost a kind husband and loving father and the community a

worthy citizen. Resolved, that we hereby sympathize with his bereaved wife and family in this their sad hour of affliction: that while we deeply deplore the death of our de-ceased Brother, we bow in humble sub-mission to the will of the Almighty, who does all things for the best.

that these resolutions be Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minute book of this society and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

C. HEVEY
A. J. MCNEIL Committee.

CHAS. McCARRON

On Monday, June 16, at the Grand Opera House, Mr. J. T. Dalton gives a performance of the operatic comedy en-titled "Bubbles." The performance will be under the patronage and presence of a large number of gentlemen who appreciate Mr. Dalton both as an artist and a gentleman. The presence of the Roman Catholic community should be especially large to show a tangible recognition of his endeavors on all occasions to raise the musical standard of our church, not only at the celebration of Mass, but also on special occasions. We may safely say no musician has ever done so much for

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Royal Irish Constabulary contributions to the Father Burke National Memorial amount now to more than

It transpired at a meeting of the Dublin Board of Guardians, on May 7th, that a certain clergyman whenever it came to his turn to baptise foundlings called them after members of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. McMahon, M. P. (a member of the Board), after whom one of the little children had been called, stated that he would see to the welfare of the little he would see to the welfare of the little

Alexander Kickham, brother of the late Charles J. Kickham, committed suicide in New Ross, on May 3rd, by cutting his throat. Deceased was a commercial traveler, and on the previous day, in the ordinary course of his business, went round to his customers soliciting orders.

Kildare.

A remarkable notice of motion was given by a laborer, at the monthly meet-ing of the Athy branch of the League, held on Sunday, May 4. It proposes that each laborer in the branch shall subscribe sixpence per month towards the payment of two Nationalist Members of Parliament for the county Kildare. The meeting or-dered circulars to be issued asking that the men of every townland in the parish shall attend the next monthly meeting of the branch, so that wardens for the several districts may be appointed.

Louth.

At Drogheda, on May 7, a licensed spirit dealer was fined 40s. for displaying banners, &c., from his premises on the occasion of the recent vi it of Mr. Parnell,

M. P., to that town.

The Rev. Edward Heaney, P. P.,
Faughart, died on May 7th, at the residence
of his sister at Beltichburne, at the age of 77 years. Deceased was for a long time in delicate health. He was over fifty years in the priesthood, and officiated in St. Peter's, Drogheda, as curate in the

The Drogheda Independent Club is indefatigable. In the work of crippling the local power of Whigs and Tories, and in ts mission of advancing the National cause in the ancient borough by the Boyne, its members seem never to know fatigue They are now about to apply themselves to the registration question. A beginning will be made on June 1, when a public meeting is to be held in the town, for the of instructing the people how to purpose of instructing the people how t set about getting their names on the regis

Captain Plunkett, special Resident Mag-istrate, has written to the Cork Corpora-tion, inviting their opinion as to the complement of police which they thought would be required for the city. The Corporation declined to give any opinion but referred the matter to the Town Clerk, who is in London, and who was directed to have an interview with the Chief Secretary on the subject.

Limerick.

Limerick looked on May 3d as if it were in a state of siege. Special sentries armed with rifles were seen in some places, constables provided with loaded revolvers constables provided with loaded revolvers were to be met with in other directions. Vigilant watches were kept throughout the whole night for an enemy who was credited with an intention of blowing up the town. The dynamite scare, in short, had developed into a regular panic. William street barracks were to be demolished, the County Club House was to be destroyed, the Sarsfield bridge was to be destroyed, the Sarsfield bridge was to be left in ruins. Desolation was to reign in the City of the Violated Treaty. The night, however, passed over in peace, and none of those dreadful dynamitards put in an appearance. In the morning the authorities felt relieved, and the families of the married constables, who had been compelled to quit the barracks and take lodgings outside, returned to their domes-tic duties within the walls. There is a suspicion in the minds of many people that the police and military authorities of Limerick have been thoroughly hoaxed.

On May 6th the Limerick Nationalists renge on two members of the Dispensary Committee who recently voted against them. For years Dr. Kane, borough magistrate, has been chairman of the Limerick Dispensary Committee, who have Important duties to discharge to the poor, with gratuitous medical relief. Dr. Kane and the Hon. Secretary, Alderman Myles, voted recently against the election of the Nationalist candidate for the office of chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians.
The Nationalists assembled in force at the meeting of the committee, and ousted those gentlemen from office, Mr. Stephen O'Mara and Mr. Abraham being elected

On Sunday, May 4, a public meeting of the people of Cratloe was held in the Chapel-yard, for the purpose of forming a new branch of the Irish National League. Rev. J. Rourke, P. P., addressed the meeting in a very eloquent speech, explaining at great length the duties of the people in supporting the National cause, and advised them to join hand in hand with the other patriotic Irishmen through the country who were endeavoring to advance the in-terests of the people of Ireland. The meeting wound up by passing a vote of thanks to the rev. chairman, and the enrolling of 100 members.

Waterford

At a special court, held in Dungarvan, on May 3d, under the Crimes Act, Thomas O'Brien, Killanouring, was charged with having taken forcible possession of a farm from which he had been evicted on the 17th of April last. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be confined in Dungarvan Bridewell for one week, and, if possession were not given up, that the sentence be increased to one month in Waterford Jail with hard labor.

Antrim.
It is said that Mr. Parnell will contest It is said that Mr. Parnell will contest an important constituency in Ulster at the next election. The little schemes of the Orange landlords are such as to clearly show that they are now a crushed and shivering faction. Cavan is lost to them; of Monaghan they utterly despair; Donegal is nearly as hopeless; and Tyrone is a source of deep anxiety to them. In the absence of a household franchise, however, they would hope to retain at least one seat in the latter county. In view of an election contingency, and perhaps as

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the commencement of an educational movement that may extend over the province, the landlord leaders are now circulating an address on the franchise Bill. To the Protestant classes, lurid pictures are drawn of their future condition, should household suffrage become the law. The Ulster "loyalists" would be swamped, the measure would prove disastrous, and treason as well as Popery would stalk tritreason as well as Popery would stalk tri-umphant over the land! So say the in-trepid Orange leaders of Tyrone.

Armagh The first of the "fine arts" is little appreciated in Ulster just now, as the following case will testify:—Seven members of the local Orange band were charged bers of the local Orange band were enarged at the Armagh Petty Sessions, with obstructing the thoroughfares by their rather frequent musical parades. The Magistrates decided to adjourn the case for three months, and if the local drum-mers in the meantime appear on the streets, severe penalties must inevitably

It has been practically decided to contest Newry at the next election in the National interest. No candidate has yet been fixed upon, but it is very probable that the gentleman selected will be a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Four evictions were recently carried Four evictions were recently carried out in Seafin, parish of Knockbride. The landlord is Mr. Patrick Reilly, of Greaghacrotta, and the tenants are Messrs. Peter Carolan, Charles Clarke, Thomas Reilly (the landlord's brother), and Widow Reilly. There was no rent due by any of these tenants except by the landlord's brother, who had only a receipt on account to show. The landlord is a farmer himself, holding under a headlandlord, and he was getting a profit rent landlord, and he was getting a profit rent from these tenants.

Monaghan. The organization of the National League would appear to be taking deep root in the "Gap of the North" just now. The Monaghan Healy branch passed, at a meeting on May 4, two very important resolutions. The one declared for a county convention, for the double purpose of electing a delegate for the central pose of electing a delegate for the central council in Dublin, and choosing a suitable Parnellite candidate to stand with Mr. Healy at the next election contest. The second, which was equally important, declared that in order to obtain the services of an honest and capable representative in Parliament it is expedient to provide a fund to meet election expenses, and if necessary to compensate the repre-sentatives for their services to the nation.

Derry. At last the long-expected official cor-espondence relative to the conduct of the magistrates who figured in the Apprentice Boys' meeting in the Derry Town Hall, when Lord Mayor Dawson visited the city, sees the light. The Lord Chan cellor expresses surprise that the men who had experience in the magistracy "could have exhibited such a want of discretion." He does not, however, consider that they should be dismissed. His lordship contents himself with administering a solemn reprimand and warning.

Since the day that Athlone returned Billy Keogh, after he had openly broken his "so-help-me-God" pledges, that bor-ough has been under a dark cloud, broken only for a moment when, in 1874, it elected Mr. Shiel by a majority of one. It is ted Mr. Shiel by a majority of one. It is all the more gratifying, then, to read that the patriotic spirit has been so aroused among the electors of the town where Sergeant Custume "died for Ireland," that four-fifths of them have sent a requisition to Mr. Justin McCarthy, junior, asking him to become their candidate at the general election. Major D'Arcy's name has also been mentioned in connection with the representation of Athlone. It is felt the representation of Athlone. It is felt that either he or Mr. McCarthy will be the National candidate.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, in teresting manner,
"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms a

"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves heir value that they will never use any thing else. "The Remedy so favorably noticed in all

the papers,
"Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness"

"And ability "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's obser-vation,"

Did She Die ?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining

way all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good; 'And at last was cured by this Hop Bitrs the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery.

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians, Who gave her disease various names,

But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bit-ters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used
Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering
from a disease declared incurable"
"And we are so glad that he used your
Bitters." A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes:

ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

THE LARGEST AND GRANDEST TEMPLE OF DIVINE WORSHIP IN THE WORLD-ITS AMAZING DIMENSIONS.

St. Peter's Church in Rome is surely the largest and grandest temple of divine worship on the face of the earth. Gibbon, the historian, has pronounced it "the most glorious structure ever applied to the use of religion." This most conspic-uous building in modern Rome stands upon the site of Nero's circus, in the northwestern part of the city. It is built in the form of a Letingard of the city. in the form of a Latin cross, as are most of the great cathedrals of Europe. According to the most reliable figures, its extreme length is over 700 feet, the greatest width 500 feet, and the height entire building covers an area of more than five acres. But figures give only a than five acres. But figures give only a faint idea of the vast dimensions of St. Peter's. Let us make a few comparisons. Thirty good-sized churches, such as generally seen in America, could be put in-side this great church and not fill it. Over fifty thousand persons could find standing room in it at once. Three lofty church spires, one above the other, would scarcely reach the top of the cross that surmounts the dome. No crowd ever fills all its spaces. No human voice can reach all its aisles. You can almost lose yourself in its immensity. Day after day we roamed over the wonderful structure, almost too weary at night to make our way to a resting place. In the early part of the fourth century

the Emperor Constantine built a magnificent church on the site now occupied by St. Peter's. This church was rebuilt several times during the thousand years which followed. The foundations of the which followed. The foundations of the present structure were laid by Pope Nicholas V. in 1450, but more than three centuries rolled away before it was entirely completed. In 1535 the work was intrusted to the hands of that greatest of all masters, Michael Angelo, then seventy-two years of age. The dedication took place in 1626, under the pontificate of Pope Urban VIII. The colonnade was built in 1667, and the sacristy added in 1780. Forty-three Popes lived, reigned and died while it was building, each one lavishing great treasbuilding, each one lavishing great treas-ure upon it. What it cost, nobody on earth can fully tell. At the lowest cal-culation, \$50,000,000 has been expended Besides this enormous sum, i must be kept in repair at an annual ex-pense of over \$30,000.

Let us linger a moment on the great square, or court, called by the Italians a piazza. No other building in the world has so grand an approach. An army of 100,000 men might gather in this vast inclosure. It is well paved and crossed by marble walks. In its centre stands a marble walks. In its centre stands a lofty Egyptian obelisk, which, including the pedestal, is 132 feet high. It was brought from ancient Heliopolis by the Emperor Caligula. This gigantic shaft, ten feet square at the base, is of red granite, and weighs five hundred tons. Two grand fountains, one on each side of the great obleisk, are continually throw ing up their thousand jets of bright water, which turn into feathery spray, waving to and fro like plumes in the air; then fall, arched with rainbows, into the immense porphyry basins below. Sweep-ing round to the right and left, and par-tially inclosing the grand square, are the famous imposing semi-circle colonnades, consisting of 284 Doric columns, each one sixty feet high, arranged in four parallel rows, and the whole covered with a stone roof. An inscription at the entrance An inscription at the entrance tells us that the great artist Bernini built the colonnade "for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from the storm and from rain." (Isaiah iv., 6). On the higher battlements of the church itself stand thirteen colossal statues, repre-senting Christ and his apostles.

Passing the two giant statues which stand on guard at the foot of the stairway, representing St. Peter and St. Paul, we mount the three successive we mount the three successive lights of marble steps and enter a grand vestibule, fifty feet wide, sixty-six feet high, and extending across the entire front of the building. At the right and left ends of this great portal are the gigantic equestrian statues of Constantine and Charlemagne. From the vestibule three great entrances lead into the temple itself. We enter, however, by temple itself. We enter, however, l smaller doorways, for the immens bronze doors are opened only on grand occasions. On the extreme right is the "porta santa," or holy door, formerly opened on Christmas eve only once in twenty-five years, and then walled up, to remain closed for another quarter of a

Now let us lift the heavy, quilted, leather curtain which closes the common doorway, and we are in the church, which surpasses in the church, in the world. all other churches in the What a marvelous temple is before us We are dazzled by its splendor and awed into silence by its vastness and grandeur.

Vastness which grows, but grows to harmon-All musical in its immensities.

It is hard to realize that it is the work of man. And it is impossible to comprehend its amazing proportions at first sight. But its colossal size will grow upon you more and more every minute, every hour, every day

Thou seest not all; but piecemeal thou must break,
To separate contemplation, the great whole. The floor, formed of rich, mosaic work, stretches away like a great plain of variegated marble before us. The lofty paneled vault of the nave, profusely adorned with guilding and paintings, lifts itself 150 feet above us. On every hand are gorgeously decorated altars, marble and alabaster vases of holy water, sacred shrines, before which flame golden shrines, before which flame golden lamps; costly statues, beautifully mosaic copies of world renowned paintings, sculptured tombs of departed kings, magnificent monuments of dead popes, massive columns, grand arches, colossal piers, golden ceilings, splendid side piers, golden ceilings, splendid side piers, golden ceilings, splendid side piers, golden to summit it to a surgical operation by the best physicans attending; all other treatment having failed, when the strength of the speed and permay for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: 'Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rhoumaints. The dome! the vast and wondrous dome, To which Diana's marvel was a cell.

How can we give even a meager outline of the wealth of decoration or the lime of the wealth of decoration or the wilderness of architecture in this great-

est of all churches. But let us take a rapid walk through the building. In the center where the transept crosses the nave, immediately beneath the dome, stands the "high altar," used only on great occasions, and then only by the pope or high officials. This altar is covered by a colossal bronze canopy, nearly a hundred feet high, called the baldacchino. It was designed by Bernini. baldacchino. It was designed by Bernini, and made from metal taken from the old Pantheon. In the tribune, which takes the west end of the church, is the famous "chair of St. Peter." We are told it was the identical one in which St. Peter officiated as the first pope. The original chair is inclosed in a bronze covering and the whole supported by four gigan-tic statues, representing those four great fathers of the church, Augustine, Ambrose, Chrysostom and Athanasius. In the south end of the transept are twelve confessional boxes, designed for accommodation of ecommodation of strangers in At one or another of these boxes men of all nations may make confession and hear the words of absolution in their

Beneath the high altar is the shrine and tomb of St. Peter and St. Paul. A double flight of marble steps lead down to this most sacred spot in the great church. A rich marble balustrade surrounds the descent, and around it a hun-dred silver lamps are burning. Before the tomb is the beautiful statue of Pius VI, kneeling as if in prayer. There are many other tombs in the crypts below, and many sepulchral monuments in the church above, some of them master pieces of sculpture. Among the tombs of popes it is strange to see the tombs of James III, Charles III. and Henry IX,

kings of England. Now, if you would gain some just con-ception of the immense size of St. Peter's et us take one more look. Come and stand near the center of the building. As you gaze upward remember it is over As you gaze up and the foot of that three hundred feet to the foot of that dome, and more than four hundred to its summit. This vast dome is supported y four stupendous piers of stone, each of which covers as much space on the floor of St. Peter's as a good sized church. And yet, such is the wonderful symme-try of the structure, its vastness is lost in the harmony of its proportions.

The grandeur overwhelms thee not; And why? It is not lessened, but thy

mind, Expanded by the genius of the spot, Has grown colossal. A broad, winding staircase leads up to A broad, winding state the ascent the roof, and so gentle is the ascent might ride up on horseback. On the walls as you climb you see inscriptions walls as you came you see inscriptions telling that the prince of Wales, Queen of Spain and Empress of Mexico had ascended the same steps. On the spacious roof, which is nearly flat, are domes and pinnacles rising around the great central dome. Before ascending higher let us pause awhile on the circular gallery that sweeps around the interior base It makes one dizzy to of the dome. look down the frightful distance to the floor of the church. The people walking in the cathedral below seem like creep-ing pigmies. From this point we ascend between the double walls of the dome to

the "lantern" which surmounts it.

From the balcony around the lantern we have a bird's-eye view of the grand old city and its surroundings. This panorama is enrapturing. The Rome that is, and the Rome that was, lies spread out like a map beneath us. hand is the pope's palace and gardens. A little way off is the massive circular castle of St. Angelo. Further on is Pincian hill, with its fine view of Rome Yonder is the tower of the Capitol and the Pantheon, and still beyond is the Colliseum. Beyond the far-extending walls of the city is the yast, desolate, deserted campagna, across which we can trace the ruins of the ancient acqueducts me, more extensive than the waterworks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia combined. To the west are the lofty Appennines, and to the east, as far as the eye can reach, we see the blue expanse of the Mediterranean. But we must climb still higher; first to the little room on the top of the lantern, then mounting a vertica ron ladder s least four hundred feet up, we reach our highest point—the copper "ball." The view from this point was not very interesting, consisting, as it did with us, of simply eighteen panting, perspiring men and women, huddled into a space that looked from the ground below no larger than a globe a foot in diameter.—Troy,

Regulars.

Regulars.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballou, M. D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

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Mrs. A. O'Brien, 372 Exchange Street, Buffalo, was supposed to be dying with consumption and abandoned by her physician. She suffered terribly and was reduced in flesh to ninety pounds. In this condition she resorted to Burdock Blood Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty-six. She will gladly answer enquiring sufferers on receipt of U. S. stamp.

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes: "I have enquired at the drug stores for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some?"

Saved From the Scalpel.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshaw, con-tracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicans attending;

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IN DRESS AND PERSONAL HABITS. Don't have the habit of smiling or "grinning" at nothing. Smile or laugh when there is occasion to do either, but at other times keep your mouth shut and your manner composed. People who laugh at everything are commonly capable of nothing.

Don't blow your nose in the presence of

others if you can possibly avoid it. Above all things, don't blow your nose with your fingers. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declares that, in all the discussions and differences of opinion as to what constitutes a gentleman, all disputants unite in excluding the man who blows his nose with his fingers.

with his fingers.

Don't gape, or hiccough, or sneeze in company. When there is an inclination to hiccough or sneeze, hold your breath for a moment and resist the desire, and ou will find that it will pass off.

Don't have the habit of letting your

Don't have the habit of letting your lip drop and your mouth remain open. "Shut your mouth," is the advice of a savant, who has written a book on the subject. Breathe through your nostrils and not through your mouth; sleep with your mouth closed; keep it closed except when you open it for a purpose. An open mouth indicates feebleness of character, while the habit affects the teeth and cter, while the habit affects the teeth and

acter, while the habit affects the teeth and the general health.

Don't keep carrying your hands to your face, pulling your whiskers, adjusting your hair, or otherwise fingering yourself. Keep your hands quiet and under control.

these familiarities, nor submit to them from others.

Don't bolt, without notice, into any

one's private apartment. Respect always the privacy of your friends, however in-

the privacy of your friends, however intimate you may be with them.

Don't wear your hat in a strictly private office. This is no more justifiable than wearing a hat in a drawing room.

Don't carry a lighted cigar into a private office or into a sales room. (See Smoking, under "In Public.")

Don't be servile toward superiors, nor arrogant toward inferiors. Maintain your dignity and self-respect in one case, and exhibit a regard for the feelings of people, whatever their station may be, in the other.

Don't drink wine or spirits in the morning, or often at other times than at dinner. Don't frequent bar-rooms. Tippling is not only vulgar and disreputable, but injurious to health.

RUINS OF ASSOS.

Some German papers gave an interesting account of the excavations which have been carried on at the site of Assos, have been carried on at the site of Assos, one of the oldest cities of Asia Minor. It is mentioned in the Sallier papyrus among the auxiliaries of the Hittes, at Kadesh, on the Orontes, against Rhamses the Great, 1,400 years B. C. It was built on a steep hill, of volcantic origin, south of the Trojan plain, was well protected by its position from hostile attacks, and seems to have been inhabited by a purely Greek population far down into our era. Why it was abandoned we know not. It cannot have been because know not. It cannot have been because of its destruction, for most of its buildings are still well preserved; indeed, the best preserved specimens of profane Greek architecture are to be found here. Greek architecture are to be found here. Even the burial places are in excellent preservation. One hundred and twenty-four sarcophagi were found in one row, all undisturbed; some of them dated from the seventh century before our era, and some belonged to the eleventh century before our era, and some belonged to the eleventh century after Christ. Few objects of value were to be found in Few objects of value were to be found in the tombs. All around the market place the buildings are in admirable condition. On one side is a pillared portico 110 metres long: on another is still to be seen the raised dais whence speakers harangued the public assembly; on a third side to be adjusting to the Parlantains. is the Bouleuterion, or council chamber. a handsome building. On the fourth side are the baths, the only Greek specimen of the kind. They are in four stories, each of the lower two having twenty-six bathing chambers, divided by a corridor. The water came from a vast cistern con-structed under the market place. The upper story seems to have been transormed into a Heroon, where the ashes of renowned citizens were deposited, and ashes were found in some funeral urns there. All the buildings have been erected out of the stone of the mountain, which resembles fine granite, and they show a regular architectural development. The exploration has been carried out under the superintendence of some American archæologists.

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Ages of European Sovereigns.

Apropos of the German Emperor's 87th birthday, the Cologne Gazette compiles an interesting table of the ages of the different European sovereigns, giving the year of their birth:

William I., German Emperor, 1797.
William III. King of the Netherlands

William III., King of the Netherlands, Christian I., King of Denmark, 1818. Victoria, Queen of England, 1819. Charles I., King of Wurtemburg, 1823. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway,

Francis Joseph II., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, 1830.
Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1835.
Louis I., King of Portugal, 1838.
Charles I., King of Roumania, 1839.
Nicholas I., Prince of Montenegro,

Abdul Hamid II., 1843. Humbert I., King of Italy, 1844. Alexander III., Emperor of Russia,

1845.
George I., King of Greece, 1845.
Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, 1845.
Milan IV., King of Servia, 1854.
Alfonso XII., King of Spain, 1857.
Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria, 1857.
M. Jules Grevy, the President of the
French Republic, was born in 1813.

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The Students and the Hen Roost.

A story is told of a college president A story is told of a college president who suspected that some of the students had planned to rob his hen roost. Near the enclosure were two large apple trees at the back of the house; so he quietly went out and waited till they came. Of the two one ascended the tree, the other waited below. When they were ready to commence operations the doctor made a slight noise and the one below texted. to commence operations the doctor made a slight noise, and the one below started off with an exclamation of surprise. The one in the tree asked in a whisper, "What's the matter?" To which the doctor replied, also in a whisper, "All's right." "Here, catch hold," said the upper one, handing down a rooster; "here's old Prex." And handing down a hen. "Here's Mrs Prex. And here." "here's Old Prex." And handing down a hen, "Here's Mrs. Prex. And here," handing down a chicken, "here's Miss Prex. I guess that'il do." The doctor quietly got over the fence with the fowls, and went to his house. The poor robber of the hen roost descended to find his companion gone. What they said when they met will probably never be known; but in the morning the two young gentlemen received a polite invitation to dine with the president, an honor they could not very well decline. Possibly they were embarrassed when, seated at the table, they saw three fowls roasted for the dinner, and we can imagine their sensations when the doctor said, "Now, young gentlemen, will you have a piece the general health.

Don't keep carrying your hands to your face, pulling your whiskers, adjusting your hair, or otherwise fingering yourself. Keep your hands quiet and under control.

Don't be over-familiar. Don't strike your friends on the back, nudge them in the side or give other physical manifestation of your pleasure. Don't indulge in these familiarities, nor submit to them.

A Hot Region.

One of the hottest regions of the earth is along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls. At Babrin the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to the copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goatskin bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; then he takes in his hand a heavy stone, then he takes in his hand a heavy stone, to which is attached a strong line, and, thus equipped, he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag over the strong jet of fresh water, he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is helped on board. The stone is then hauled up, and the diver, after taking breath, plunges in again. The source of these copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, some 500 or 600 miles distant.

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Chancellor. - John Doyle, St. Thomas.

Chancellor.—John Doyle, St. Thomas.
Representatives to Supreme Council Convention.—Rev. P. Bardou, Thomas O'Neil, Paris; and D. J. O'Connor.
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Northgraves.
The following are the names of the
Deputies appointed by the Grand President:

For Province of Ontario-A. Forster,

Berlin; D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; James Quillinan, Niagara Falls; Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Wingham; H. W. Deare, Amherstburg; John O'Meara, Peterboro; Dr. Buckley, Prescott; and Rev. J. J. Gehl, St. Clements.

For Province of Quebec—F. R. E. Cam-peau, Ottawa, for the French speaking people; and T. J. Finn, Montreal, for the people; and T. J. Finn, Montreal, for the English speaking people. Mr. Campeau is also empowered to work up Branches among the French people in the eastern part of Ontario. LIST OF BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRE

TARIES	
1 Windsor	M. Meloche
2 St. ThomasP	. L. M. Egan
3 AmherstburgH	. W. Drouellard
4 London	. Hevey
5 Brantford	. C. Sullivan
6 StrathrovI	P. O'Keefe
7 Sarnia	ohn Langan
8 Chatham I	. W. Robert
9 Kingston	J. J. Buggee
10 St. Catharines	P. H. Duffy
11 Dundas	David Griffin
12 Berlin	George Lang
13 Stratford	D. J. O'Connor
14 Guelph	Bernard Maurer
15 Toronto	John S. Kelz
16 PrescottJ	ohn Gibson
17 Paris	ohn Sheppard
18 Niagara Falls	Wm. Burke
19 Incorpoll	P. Comiskey
20 Maidstone	Thos. F. Kane
21 St. Clements	N. S. Ball
22 Wallaceburg	F. Brabean
23 Seaforth	John McQuade
24 Thorold	Wm. Gearin
25 Cayuga	Moses Clare
26 Montreal	T. F. McGrail
27 Petrolia	Wm. White
28 Ottawa	Ed. T. Smith
29 Ottawa	Flavien Moffet
30 Peterborough	M. Sullivan
31 Guelph	James Duffy
32 Wingham	.P. B. Flanagan
99 Marrichana	Wm A Danosh

vising Medical Examiner for the C. M. B.

Association in Canada, his duties as such to begin on the 1st day of June, 1884, and to continue until cancelled by proper authority according to our C. M. B. A.

By order of the P.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. B.
Association at Brantford, Ont., May 1 4th,
1884.
SAML R. BROWN, Grand Secretary

REV. P. BARDOU,

Chairman Trustee Board. Notice is hereby given that, on the 31st day of May, 1884, the duties of Thomas Sullivan, M. D., St. Catharines, Ont., as Supervising Medical Examiner of the C. M. B. Association in Canada, shall cease. By order of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. Association at Brantford, Ont., May SAML. R. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

REV. P. BARDOU,

Chairman Trustee Board. Amherstburg, May 20, 1884.

AFTER THE GRAND COUNCIL MEETING.

Brantford has seen the arrival and de parture of the members of the Gouncil of Canada of the C. M. B. A.

The members of that Grand Council Convention were men who could be safely entrusted with the business of the associ-No fears need be entertained that their deliberations would endanger the valued interests of any member of the

C. M. B. A.

The rumors that were spread abroad previous to the meeting of the council, that many of the Branches were determined on total separation from the United States Branches, must have been exaggerated ones, for no such evidence manifested itself at the convention, to any average of the convention to any average of the convention to any average. fested itself at the convention, to any extested itself at the convention, to any ex-tent. The discussion of the question of petitioning for a separate Beneficiary jurisdiction drew out such a conservative and common-sense view of the results of such a measure, that the views of the convention as expressed, were almost unani-mously in favor of the Separate Beneficiary jurisdiction.

But at the same time quietly, yet firmly, opposed to severing the ties which bind the various branches and grand councils together in one bond of fraternal unity. No desire was expressed for a forcicouncils together in one bond of fraternal unity. No desire was expressed for a forcible separation, but only such as while being of great benefit to the members of Canadian branches, would be effected under the constitution, and with the full and complete approval of the Supreme Canadian transport of the Supre

The interests of Catholics on both sides of the lines are identical; they each have the same dangers to clude, secret societies to contend against, and the same faith, practice and morals to maintain; therefore the questions at issue are matters of local interest, which, though varying somewhat in the two countries, can be amicably and solidly arranged so as to continue as one great and growing society, having its various parts so harmoniously constituted as to resemble our Holy Mother the Church, adapted to all nations and peoples.

H. W. Deare. The interests of Catholics on both sides

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Ireland.

What was announced as the utmost oncession the British Government would concession the British Government would make regarding the purchase of holdings by tenants in Ireland was introduced by Trevelyan, Irish chief secretary, and read for the first time in the commons last evening. The interest on loans granted by the state is reduced to 3½ per cent. per annum. To tenants paying one-fourth of the purchase price down, with repayments extending over a period of 40 years, the Government will furnish the whole of the purchase money where the price is considered fair and security offered is good. Reered fair and security offered is good. Repayment is to be made in 33 annual installments. The amount to be advanced in any one year is limited to \$25,000,000, and the entire sum to be devoted to the purpose must not exceed \$100,000,000. The Bill was read a first time, after which the House adjourned till June 5th.

The Dublin police are greatly exercised

The Dublin police are greatly exercised over the discovery of a parcel containing a large number of Martini-Henry rifle cartridges, which was found Friday morning just outside the school in Camden Row. Detectives express the opinion that the parcel was dropped by parties who were in haste to secrete their contraband load; that it was only part of what they were carrying; and that, becoming alarmed, they had dropped the package in their endeavors to get away. The police are now actively engaged in searching the neighborhood, in hope of discovering some clew as to how the parcel got there.

A large meeting of Nationalists has

neighborhood, in hope of discovering neighborhoo despite the fact that a proclamation had been issued prohibiting such gatherings. Five hundred policemen and two troops of lancers were drafted from Dublin to prevent disturbance. Great excitement prevailed in and about Newry.

Biggar and O'Brien addressed the people as they were leaving church, advising them to come to terms with the landlords in order to seeme farms.

in order to secure farms.

Russia.

The placards posted throughout the Province of Moscow remind the Czar of the Nihilist proposals of 1881, that in order to avert his father's fate he should grant constitutional amnesty to political offenders. Had the Czar accepted these proposals, the placards say, the Nihilists would have ceased their propaganda. The Czar is now warned that the Nihilists will continue the agitation with their accustomed vigor.

The world; He has seen our thoughts of this world; He has seen our thoughts of the world; He has been our thoughts of the world; He has seen our thoughts of the world; He has been our thoughts or the world; He has been our thoughts of the world; He has been our thoughts

M. Ferry, at a Council of French Ministers, stated that the agreement between England and France as to the propositions to be laid before the International Conference had been consummated, and then their love will be mine. Oh! How Conference had been consummated, and that although the details had not yet been

An explosion of dynamite occurred outside the detective office in Scotland Yard, London, on May 30th. The corner of the building, composed of thick brickwork, was blown off to the height of 30 feet.

Several persons were injured.

A bomb, thrown into the basement of the Junior Carlton club house, on the same evening, exploded and there was another explosion near the same building a few seconds after. The basement of the club house was shattered and of the club house was shattered and four servants seriously injured.

A search results in the discovery that

another explosion was averted in Scotland Yard by the failure of the fuse to burn. Several cakes of dynamite have been found in the vicinity, and a canister of unexploded dynamite in Scotland Yard. Sixteen packets of dynamite, with fuses attached, were found under the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square. This the police believe is of American manufacture.

explosions. They occurred at a time when the sidewalks were thronged and the carriage ways crowded with vehicles returning from the Oaks. The explosions frightened many horses, who plunged through the crowds, causing many casualities. All kinds of rumors are in circulative with the heavy in St. Lange? ation. Nearly all the houses in St. James' square suffered from the force of the concussion. Lights in the Army and Navy Club buildings were extinguished, and the windows blown in. A policeman and four others of the injured are in a pre-

carious condition.

The damage caused by the explosions is fully equal to the worst anticipations. Dense crowds of excited people are visiting the scene. Policemen are drawn up in line across the street in the vicinity to prevent access. Orders have been given that the wreckage shall be left untouched

niture damaged.

The explosion created great havoc in the Junior Carlton Club House. Numerous cases of wine in the cellar were destroyed. The club will remain closed several days.

An hour before the explosions occurred there was an outbreak of fire at the War

office, which was extinguished without serious damage.

Thirteen persons, including five women,

were more or less injured by the explo-sions. All the wounded are in the hos-

force of police have been detailed to guard all the public buildings and railway stations. Detectives have been placed in the vicinity of the Cabinet Minister's

ining the debris in Scotland Yard. The police have found eighteen packages of

dynamite. The dynamite discovered was atlas powder, precisely similar to that used in the outrages a few months ago. Three hundred panes of glass were shattered.

Two persons tried to arrest a man hurrying along Pall Mall opposite from the direction in which they were going and away from the direction of St. James

and away from the direction of St. James
Square. But four men suddenly emerged
from the corner and released the man.
The whole party hastened away.
The dynamite under the Nelson Monument failed to explode owing to a defective fuse. Had the sixteen packages
exploded the monument would have been
demolished and widespread ruin and loss
of life expend

her power to assist in discovering the miscreants. It is believed that dynamite was smuggled into England from France

THE MONTH OF JUNE. Again that sweet month has ound, the month for which the Divine Heart has so long waited in hopes that it would draw our sinful hearts to Him. Patiently has He borne our indifference to His love, our coldness and affection for this world; He has seen our thoughts of whose love for us alone has made us suffer. Conference had been consummated, and that although the details had not yet been arranged there was in principle a perfect accord as to England's position and demands. Earl Granville has consented to respect the international control in Egypt during the British occupation. England, on the other hand, is to receive an indemnity, and also to be recouped for the cost of the occupation.

News has reached Cairo that a new black False Prophet has appeared before Darland and the state of the will be mine. Oh! How bitter, how unendurable would it be for lim to see that month pass by unnoticed. He would say, I have waited long in the fulness of my love, hoping they would remember me. Alas! they have turned from me, they have spurned the gentle pleadings of My Heart. This is the month of Mary, and He is pleased to see Her altar strewn with flowers and to hear Hail Marys wafted to her throne on high, (to which he will not turn a deaf ear.) Now, are we did not force Mary, far less and though we can celebrate that great month in a faint way only, let us do our best and be assured that for every flower

rich inheritance. THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE MRS. M. A. HEARN.

All that was mortal of this amiable and All that was mortal of this anniable and widely deplored lady, of this good wife and mother, was consigned to the tomb to-day amid the tears of her bereaved husband and family and surrounded by the respect and sympathy of a host of their sorrowing friends. The funeral cortege, which accompanied the remains to St. Patrick's and hence to the cemetery at Woodfield, was one of the largest and most imposing witnessed in Quebec for some years. Despite the intensely for some years. Despite the intensely disagreeable weather, our citizens of all London, May 31.—The authorities and public are astounded at the audacity of the dynamiters who planned last night's explosions. They occurred at a time of the deceased lady and her much esteemed husband. Corporation, to show their sympathy with an old colleague, the members of the Judiciary and of the Bar to mark their sorrow for an afflicted brother of the long robe, the members of the Irish National Association, to prove their respect for their worthy President, and the President and members of the National League, to sympathize in his sad be reavement with a valued co-worker in the sacred cause of motherland. Indeed, almost every class and station in life were represented in the melancholy procession and the afflicted family car at all events find some solace in the fact that their fellow-citizens generally mourned with them sincerely in the painful blow which has fallen upon them. The body was enclosed in a magnificent rosewood casket, which was almost smothered in exquisite hot was almost smothered in exquisite not house flowers, the offerings of the deceased lady's numerous friends and admirers, and a number of the little orphan boys of St. Bridget's Asylum preceded the hearse, carrying more floral tributes of the same character in their hearls. The side of the hearse their hands. By the side of the hearse

walked His Honor Judge Caron, of the Superior Court, Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal West, Mr. J. Dunbar, Q. C., Mr. J. B. Parkin, N. P., G. Larue, advocate, and ex-Mayor Murphy, as pall-bearers. At St. Patrick's the scene was most impressive. The alters and the sacred edifice generally were hung with all the transpines of wee, whose intense sacred elines generally were hing with all the trappings of woe, whose intense sombreness was only relieved by the mass of twinkling lights which blazed around the catafalque before the high altar. The crowd in the church was pital.

London, May 31.—At the Carlton Club the dynamite was carried down the steps leading to the kitchens and cellar and placed under the pathway. The force of the explosion broke a large hole in the pavement and wrecked the basement.

The explosion was most destructive on the west side of St. James Square. The windows in the Duke of Cleveland's house and in the war office, Pall Mall street, were shattered. At Sir Watkin Wynn's residence the bomb was thrown over the railing by a pedestrian and lodged upon the stone sill, a foot below the diningroom.

No arrests have been made. A large force of police have been detailed to

styles, and after the service for the dead, the procession wended its way to the Cemetery, where dust was com-mitted to dust, with the usual cere-monial, which was conducted by Rev. The police recently received letters warning them that the Invincibles intended to avenge the arrest of Daly, Egan, and McDonnell.

Col. Majendie and Ford are busy examinated to the control of the deceased lady. May have soul rest in peace—Quebec Telegraph, May 25.

FROM ORILLIA.

The concert given under the auspices of the Angels Guardian Church, in Ken-nedy's Hall, on Monday evening, was in every way highly successful. In the absence of Mr. Slaven, Dr. McDonald, of Brechin, occupied the chair. The opening piece, a duet by the Misses Kennedy, ing piece, a duet by the Misses Kennedy, was very nicely executed, showing careful training and fine feeling. It is unnecessary to say that the part taken by the choir reflected creditably on each of the members. The gem of the evening certainly was Mrs. Grant-Dalton's "Sweet Chiming Bells of Long Ago." This lady possesses a voice of good power and sweet tone; in the higher notes, often weak or one; in the higher notes, often weak or false in concert singers, especially amateurs, she sang unexceptionally well. Mr. J. H. Devaney came next in merit, and first in point of excellence of the and first in point of excellence of the male singers. He has a rich baritone voice, admirably adapted for spirited songs. His song, "You all have children of your own," was deservedly encored. In fact, all his songs were well rendered. Miss Polly Shanahan, so well known to Orillians, sang very sweetly "Terence's farewell to Kathleen." This young lady possesses a voice of good range, as also ornilans, sang very sweetly referees farewell to Kathleen." This young lady possesses a voice of good range, as also does her sister, Miss Teresa Shanahan. The latter sang with good effect, "I'm sitting on the stile, Mary." Mr. Secord has a well cultivated voice, and sang "Jack's Yarn" very sailor-like. Mr. Jas. A. Gilloglo, of Lindsay, "came down handsomely" in his Irish songs. He has a deep, clear voice, and sings with taste. Mr. Edward Mahoney, and Mr. W. A. Sherwood did full justice to the Irish, English and French dialects. Mr. Mahoney gave "The Irish School Master," in a thoroughly native brogue, and Mr. W. A. Sherwood's rendition of "Perpetual Motion," and "Old Johnnie Rodgers," were highly laughable. These gentlemen did full justice to the comic part of the programme. Miss Moore, Miss Devaney, and Mr. Wigmore, played the respective accompaniments in first-rate style, and a great deal of the success of the concert is due to them. The Messrs. Tipping (harp), and Redding (violin), assisted by Miss Moore on the piano, played some excellent selections, as did Prof. Elliet on the Moore on the piano, played some excel-lent selections, as did Prof. Elliet on the piano. Father Campbell has every reasan to feel proud of the success of his splendid entertainment.—Packet, May 30.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FINE ARTS .- All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and that is given to Him, one ten thousand times more lovely is twined in that im-mortal wreath, which, if we remain His paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures faithful children unto death, will be our



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The Annual Retreat for Ladies will begin the evening of July 14th, and end on Sunday morning, July 29th. Tickets of invitation may be obtained by applying to the Mother Superior, Sacred Heart, London, Ont. Ladies who wish rooms at the Convent during Retreat must apply before July 19th.

MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.

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GRAIN—Oats, 45 to 46c. Peas, 70c; Spring wheat, 1 00 to \$1 15; Fall wheat, 1 00 to \$1 10; Scotch, \$1 20. Beans, 1 25 to \$1 50. DIARY PRODUCES Batter in palls, fresh 15c to 17c; tubs, 14 to 1c; prints, 20 to 22c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 13 to 15c per doz.
POULTIN—FOWNS per pair, 1 00 to 1 25; Geese, 80 to \$1 00 each. To 15c. Pour Property of the pair, 1 00 to 1 25; Geese, 10 to \$1 00 each. Young Pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Horrels, 21 00 to 22 00; Salted Bacon, 19 to 11c. Miscellance Volume Pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Miscellance Volume Pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Miscellance Volume Pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Miscellance Volume Pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Straw 4 to to 5 00 per ton. Potatoes 50 to 60c. Per bag. Darley, 80c. Peas, 90 to 1 00. Alsike, choice, 20; late Vermont, 17c. West clover. 15c Timothy, 22c. Oats, 50c. White Belgian carroits, 40; Intermediate red do, 75c. Swedish turnips, 25c; mangel worzel, 35c. long red do, 20c; yellow globe do 20c. Ontons. red, 1 20 per lb; do yellow, 1 50. Flour No. 1, 5 75 to 60. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel; Provender 1 40 per hundred. Bran, 90c per hundred. Shorts, 1 200 per hundred.

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Wheat—Spring, 175 to 1 85; Deihl, ₱ 100 lbs.

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3 00 to 3 25 Family, 2 75 to 3 00. Oatmeal Fine,

2 40 to 2 60; Granulated, 2 00 to 2 75. Corn
meal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 16 00 to 20 00.

Bran, 12 00 to 1 40. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw,

per load, 2 00 to 3 00. Butter—pound rolls, 16;

to 18c; crock, 14 to 16c; tubs, 12 to 15c. Eggs

retail, 15 to 15c. Cheese, 1b. 14 to 15c. Lard,

12 to 14c. Turnips, 30 to 49c. Turkeys, 10 to

10. Apples, per bag, 75 to 1 25. Onions, per

pushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt,

8 50 to 9 00. Beef, per cwt, 8 00 to 10. Mutton, per lb, 11 to 12c. Lamb, per lb, 11 to 12c.

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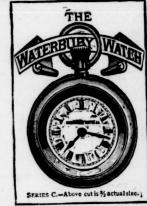
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See the group of whit altar railing kn While the strains of j swelling organ p This glad morn has de their Heavenly In the Eucharistic B and Precious Bi Now the Holy Spiri hearts to sancti With His seven-fold the Father's Thr

Consecrated hands a very head in pra As the earthly Sheph Spirit's care Each young heart, t sign upon each; Soldiers of the woun fight His battles. They must seek for he despise the false. They must combat e banner of the Co

Angels bend in lowly rite's conferred, Lo! the Spirit-doved of mortal's word enters each young he sole and sanctif. Streng th He brings a the ways of sin t Happy day! O may sunshine ever at Like a beacon light t their toilsome es

BLAINE A

secular world was Chicago by the rep of James G. Blaine, o Logan, of Illinois, Vice President respe States. The conver in point of numbers neighboring republic were followed with by the public at candidates before Messrs, Blaine, Ar Logan, the two for larly strong. For a if neither of these g ceive the nomination horse" would again But the followers of man stood so well as favorite that they secure him the nomi

ballots held: FIRST I Edmunds enator Sherman.... Lincoln General Sherman... Hawley..... At the end of the

record we give the

found that Arthur mund seven, and I half, while Blaine ha fourteen and one-hal Arthur ... Edmunds Logan..... Sherman Hawley Gen. Sherman

Lincoln The gains made bearer gave renewed to the Blaine delegar President Arthur m to stave off the inev adjournment, but t jected on a vote of third ballot resulted Plaine

Edmunds

Logan...... John Sherman..... Lincoln..... Gen. Sherman Before the fourth despatch was received which effectually de

read thus: "To S. M. Cullon

licans of the States tupon to elect the strongly shown prefedeem it my duty not