Catholic Record.



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

VOL 5.

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NO. 250

MOM

is the time to order your Spring Suits from N. WILSON & CO., the most Fashionable Tailors in the city.

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's furnishings. 136 DUNDAS STREET.

Reflection.

Translated from the Danish by "Hodor." There was a time when I was very little My body it was scarce an ell in length Sweet, when I think of it with nature brittle I can't keep back the tears with all my strength.

I played in my dear old mother's arms And rode "a horse" upon my Granny's knee I knew of musing, troubles, wrath or harm, As little as of Greek or Galashee.

It seemed to me the earth was far the smaller, But though it was so much the less in sin I saw the stars and wished myself the taller Or wings, that I could reach among my kin.

I saw the moon tehind the Isle was setting And thought: I wished I on that Island was So I could see, or possibly it getting And tell how large, how round, how fine it was.

I saw with pleasing eyes God's sun descend Towards the ocean's humid bed, And saw each morning after it to paint The zone far off in colours red.

Of God the merciful I often thought Who gave me life and ruled o'er my soul And of the shining stars which he wrought For mortal's benefit from pole to pole.

Myyouthful lips with child's devotion prayed The prayer my dear old mother taught me first; O dearest Lord, in purity arrayed To serve but thee and for thy blessing thirst.

For father and for mother next I prayed And for all mortals 'pon God's sinful earth And for those people who from God had strayed That they may think of him with sacred mirth.

They went, they went, the days my child-hood served,
Tranquillity and joy with those are past
But I the dear remembrance have preserved,
Godgrant I may preserve it to my last.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

There are thousands of Catholics, who think they can't afford a Catholic family paper, and yet spend three or four times the amount to keep up some trashy periodical, in which, during the whole year, they will never come across a single thought that will make them wiser or better.

Bob Ingersoll claims that the world has attained its present stage of advanced civ-ilization through discoverers and thinkers. It is a long time since Bob uttered any thing so true. Still, he might have gone a step further and told us of the other patent fact, that it was religion that in-spired these two potent factors and made them the efficient causes of human advancement. But this would be asking too much from the overrated infidel.

A subscriber puts us the following question: "Is it right for Catholics to give to non-Catholic churches and institutions?" non-Catholic churches and institutions?"
A correct answer to this question involves several suppositions. If the gift be bestowed with the intention, and with the ostensible design of aiding in the building up or perpetuation of what the giver knows to be a false system of religion, he sins against faith in abetting that purpose, whether hy material sid or more leaves. sms against that in abouting that purpose, whether by material aid or moral encouragement. He violates conscience and his act is wrong in itself. If, on the other hand, he bestows the gift as a mere matter of courtesy in the feeling of common brotherhood without intention as to its erent from the reply given under the former supposition. In this case there is no presumption of wrong-doing and consequently no intention. It may be courtesy, it may be policy, or it may be any other motive of a kindred nature, any other motive of a kindred nature, that influences the giving—but none of these could be said to give direction to the act, or attribute to it other signification than that which the motive implies, and hence a wrong could not be ascribed to the giver in absence of the intention. It is the intention that constitutes the crimina lity of every human act.

Catholic Telegraph

Father Ryan, the poet-priest of the South, recently said: There is culture at the North; but there is spirit at the South. It is said that if you call a Southerner a liar, he will send you a challenge; a man in the West for the same offence would knock you down, a man in the Middle States will say 'you are another,' and the Yankee will say, 'I bet a dollar you can't prove it.' The South is impulsive. The North is head, but the South is heart."

As has been long apparent, Protestant-ism, as a religion in North Germany, is fast dying out; the clergy, to a large extent, affected by the intellectual unbelief of the day, disbelieve in the Trinity, in the Divinity of Christ, and in the inspiration of the Scriptures; whilst the educated classes are only Protestants in name; they

are Deists, if not avowed Atheists. The masses of the people in Berlin and in other large cities are altogether alienated

Baltimore Mirror.

The death of Bishop William Pinkney, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, places the adherents of that church in a quandary in the matter of choosing a successor to the episcopate. The broad diversity of opinion held by the clergy on ecclesiastical discipline, the extreme tendency to high and low church practices, make the selection of a superior a difficult and delicate matter. The late Bishop was a low churchman, "conservative, and popular with those who found no favor in the modern innovations of high churchmen, while he scarcely commanded the respect of the ritualists. This manded the respect of the ritualists. This latter feature was eminently manifest by the manner in which these gentlemen absented themselves from the obsequies. Scarcely one of them attended the fun-eral, and the venerable Prelate went to the tomb attended with no word of regret from them. Of the candidates named for the office, according to the reports in the daily press, no one of them stands a chance of being elected. Some are too high, some too low, others too thoroughly identified with ritualism, while others again possess a sufficient amount of conservatism to insure the harmony of the discordant factions, but are thought too old to assume the onerous and responsible position. This lack of concord where matters of faith and morals are concerned matters of faith and morals are concerned in a religious body, must strike the Catholic mind as a curious disruption of the union which is supposed to exist in a church professing a divine foundation and claiming to be the depository of revealed truth; but, when we consider the Protestant Episcopal Church as it is, in reality, a human institution, a body composed of many men of many minds, this disintegration of harmony does not appear so strange.

so strange. tice of religious exercises is the negligence of family devotion. No Catholic home is truly Christian where the duty of holding family prayers is disregarded. The custom of calling together the members of a household, morning and evening, for spiritual exercise is time-honored in its usage, and yet how many Catholic families are there professing to live up to the faith who, from year's end to year's end, never think of assembling at the close of day to offer thanks to God for His many and infinite mercies. Prayer is a means of union between the Creator and the created. It is effectual in drawing the At the late Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Illinois it was proposed to change the name of the denomination in the United States to the "Holy Catholic Church." The motion was brought too late in the proceedings to secure consideration, and so was abandoned —until a more opportune occasion. When this is passed, the next thing in order will be the election of a pope. The Episcopals are imitative or nothing. would be found in the absence of practical piety and unity at home. This family union in spiritual affairs is typical of the union of the Church, which gathers to-gether all the faithful, and in the universal thanksgiving of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, prays for them and offers up the pure Oblation—the Lamb without the pure Oblation—the Lamb without spot. Family prayer is a means of strengthening one in the faith, and drawing down upon the household practicing it abundant grace and heavenly bleasing, wisdom in guidance, fortitude and knowledge; "For," says our Lord, "where there are two or three gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." But this humbling of the solvit, this unlifting the heavts. ing of the spirit, this uplifting the hearts in unison in the bosom of the family, is not fashionable nowadays. "Family prayers!" the average Catholic young man or woman will exclaim, "we never have them. Worldly attractions are too seductive and their distractions are too strong to be sacrificed for any such trivial arrangement as family prayers.

arrangement as family prayers. We are permitted to exercise our own judgment in this matter, and we say our prayers in private." And, in a large precentage of cases, such prayers! With laughter upon the lips and the mind allured by any but spiritual thoughts, a few hurried prayers are districtedly received and thus prayers are distractedly recited, and thus the obligation is dismissed.

"Their words fly up, their thoughts remain below: Words without thoughts never to heaven

It is the duty of parents and those in authority in a household to institute these family gatherings and to see that those under their charge participate in them. They are the secret strongholds of Christian charity in the family circle. Prayer brings patience and forbearance, and causes peace to dwell where was formerly discord. It is the leaven of the earth's earthiness; and if families were to more generally observe the practice of family prayers the world would be all the purer, better and more beautiful. "For who that knows the worth of prayer, But wishes to be often there."

Catholic Citizen

"He ought to be a Catholic." This remark was made of a prominent and weal-thy German-American. "Why don't he go to church then?" The reply is: "He had some difficulty around the church about money matters. He did not consider

at the bargain he is making. He thinks somebody has wronged him, and in order other large cities are altogether alienated from religion; they never frequent the churches; are, as a rule, not baptized; and, though better educated than most other nations, know little or nothing of religion.

Somebody has wronged him, and in order to revent the revenue of himself and irreparable injury. He loses a little of the worldly pelf that he is holding up, and if it of vexation he casts away his prospects of eternal salvation and cuts himself off from the consolation of Church or religion. gion. There is another moral, however, to such spiritual suicides which should be even more strongly emphasized. This is: "Avoid the temptation." The Church exists for the salvation of our souls. Do are individually concerned, by seeking to make money out of Church property. The Church building exists primarily and solely for the worship of God, and for the instruction and devotion of men. Do not endanger these purposes in vary consequences. danger these purposes, in your own case, by making it also serve as security for loans or as the subject of eight per cent. mortgages. The priest is sent from God among the people to be their guide and instructor: to teach them, to preach to them, to baptize and confirm them, and to administer to them the last consolations of the Church. Do not importune tions of the Church. Do not importune him to come down from this high and sacred calling in order to act as your financial agent. Do not come around him with your money begs and press them upon him for an investment. If you wish to make a free offering to the cause of religion it is well, but a money lender about the church!—Christ once whipped the whole mercenary crew out of His, Temple—once and forever! All money relations with the Church, when such are unavoidable, should be conducted upon strict business principles. The title to church property is not in the keeping of Providence, and sad experience teaches that a lightning rod and an insurance policy are just as necessary ence teaches that a lightning rod and an insurance policy are just as necessary upon a cathedral as upon a cottage. The debts of religious societies, like all other debts, are good in proportion to the security, and the money of a Jew or an Infidel is just as valuable in purchasing material and in paying workmen as the money of a sincere Catholic. In the matter of paying off church debts, it amounts to the same thing whether the creditor is a Catholic or a soulless corporation. The law respecting the obligation to pay is the same, and the disappointment at nonpayment in not appreciably different.

Buffalo Union.

The Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe of this city made a speech at Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth of July, in which he unwittingly remarked: "Last of all, let me remind you that to perpetuate a na-tion, its people must have a common standard of morals; and such a standard was given to our race a thousand years ago, when Alfred labored to make his countrymen know and love the Bible." So, ago, when Alfred labored to make me countrymen know and love the Bible." So, then the Bible was not a sealed book to the people even in the olden days of the good and brave Catholic Alfred—well nigh six centuries before Luther was born, or the so-called reformation was dreamed of. How truth will prevail in the end, even though it steal through bigoted lips, usually quivering with bitterest hate of the Catholic Church and her every glory. As for the Bible being a standard of anything, when interpreted on the Protestiant principle of private judgment, let the Jesuits are, and rouse the country against them."

By this time the great Dominican's By this time the great Dominican's Schwerin has been expelled from the reigning Grand Duke, to have his second although him-

Mr. Parnell proposes, when the next general election ensues, to carry the war into the enemies' country. Besides con-testing every seat now held in Ireland by the opponents of the National League, he will nominate a candidate in Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, where he thinks the large Irish vote that exists in those places will enable him to secure a follower. It will be something novel to hear the member from Glasgow or from Manchester making an Irish speech in Westminster. Strange things have come to pass though.

Michigan Catholic. Five hundred and forty Mormon converts arrived in charge of twenty-two missionaries at New York, on Saturday. This honorable band had been recruited in Sweden, Denmark, Wales, Eugland and Norway. Why do not some of our sanctimonious Protestant weeklies, who deplore with such unction the low moral tone of Catholic countries, remark that that most abominable sect, the Mormons, receives its strength from countries pro fessedly Protestant?

Rev. James M. Sherwood, D. D., a

Presbyterian clergyman of New York, has written a book in which he avers that many of the hymns with which Sunday-school and prayer meetings are afflicted, are "pious slip-slop." The tunes, he states, are a mixture of Scotch reels and plantation melodies, while the words are hardly above the doggerel sung by the Salvation Army, their language often describing the heavenly inheritance as a sort of a picuic on the banks of a stream lined with innumerable orchestras and throwing up spray. This, of course, refers to the character of the music in Protestant churches, which has long struck observant people as a cross between an opera and a ministrel show. Yet Catholies may take from it warning. The beautiful composi-tions which are set to music in the Catholic service, and which have for centuries moved the devotion of the faithful, are firmly fixed in the rubrics of our Church and no organist or choir director should dare attempt to mutilate or displace them. It would be next to a sacrilege to introduce in our churches trashy poetry similar to that which is in vogue among Protestants.

The will of the late Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, leaves everything to the

ANECDOTE OF FATRER BURKE.

A contributor in an able article in the Boston Pilot tells this characteristic story of Father Burke:

When the proper man undertakes to write the memoir, which I hope some day to see written, he will have much to treat of besides Father Burke's pulpit oratory.
The stories which are told of him and his sayings and doings would fill a volume.
Though space being overrun, I am tempted to give one of those stories, on account of its special association with the last sermon which he delivered in that

last sermon which he delivered in that very pulpit of the Jesuits' Church in Gardiner street, Dublin, previous to the one which caused his death recently. It was the Feast of St. Ignatius, the great feast of the year with the Jesuits, and Father Burke was appropried to and Father Burke was announced to preach the evening sermon. The congre-gation of the Jesuits' Church in Gardiner street is the most fashionable in Dublin, and the announcement that the great Dominican was to preach ensured that the

Dominican was to preach ensured that the congregation on this occasion would be not only fashionable but immense.

Father Tom dined with the Jesuits the evening of the sermon. Instead of withdrawing some time beforehand to think and refresh his memory, he, as was his usual custom, remained at the table pouring forth his brilliant conversation in a continuous stream.

he was not feeling quite well.

Father Tom's reply was to call for the decanter more boisterously than ever and to declare that the suggestion was another piece of Jesuit chicanery. The anxiety grew intense. The immense congregation could be heard assembling. The Jesuits retired and prayed for inspiration.

Then the Superior came round to Father Tom, and in a kind voice told him not to be unessentiated by the superior came.

be uneasy-that it would be all rightthat though it would be all right— that though it would be a great disappoint-ment to the congregation, there would still be no great harm done—as one of their Fathers had prepared a sermon on

speech was rather incoherent. The Jesuits followed him in fear and trembling. In the sacristy his conduct was also peculiar. He romped with the altar boys, and indul-ged in other frivolities. In one of the corners of the sacristy is a little flight of steps with a door at the top. Open the door and you are in the pulpit, for this corner is a corner of one of the transepts

of the church.

The Jesuits had no hope in anything else but prayer, and they all knelt down in the sacristy and prayed with all their

Father Tom advanced to the pulpit. On the steps he staggered and fell. But he struggled up again, opened the door, and was face to face with the mighty congregation.

At last the moment had arrived. The listened in breathless horror for the first word.

It came—a hoarse and terrible shout from Father Burke in the pulpit—"To hell with the Jesuits!" Again the shout repeated—"To hell with the Jesuits!" What repeated—"To hell with the Josuits?" What the feelings of the Jesuits praying in the sacristy were then must be imagined, for I cannot describe them. I believe the Father Superior fainted. The others lis-

tened for what was to follow.

"Yes, beloved brethren," went on Father Burke, after a little pause, "that is the cry which is ringing through the length and breadth of Catholic France to-day" and forthwith he launched into a splendid sermon from that text on the expulsion of the Jesuits which was at that time taking place in France. The whole thing was a joke of the elo

quest Dominican. It was characteristic of the man that at the same time the cry struck him as an effective opening for his sermon it also suggested to him the idea of this piece of fun with his entertainers. ____

Professor Goldwin Smith, who seems to be the subject of an intense antipathy to an Irishman, says, in an article in the Nineteenth Century, for June, "why send more Irish to America?" The Irish who come here become distinguished, and soon ostle such Johnny Bulls as Goldwin. Mr. Smith could not do better than preach his doctrine to the English Government, which is now engaged in systematic sending of Irish people across the water.

The Western papers state that Sitting Bull, converted by Bishop Marty, with the grace of God will be baptized in Sep-

CATHOLIC NOTES

The late General Ewing was a fervent Catholic.

There are 821 Catholic churches in Eng-

Catholicity is said to be sweeping through England like a whirlwind. High and low, rich and poor are coming into the Church. Five hundred farmers of Lealsch, Baltic

provinces, Russia, have become Catholics, and many families from Riga will soon follow their example. Three hundred and fifty children, of

whom one hundred and thirty are colored, attend the Sisters' school in Pensacola, In Rome, Augustus' tomb is a variety

In Rome, Augustus' tomb is a variety theatre, Hadrian's mausoleum a barracks, Nero's gardens the Pope's gardens, Cæsar's death-place a green grocery, Marcellus' theatre a blacksmith's shop.

The Church which Eugenie intends building at Flamborough, England, in memory of her son, will cost \$340,000. The collin of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial will be placed in this church.

The Convent of Villa Maria at Monkey.

The Convent of Villa Maria, at Monklands, Canada, the interior of which is rapidly approaching completion, will, it is said, cost about \$1,000,000, and will be one of the finest buildings of the kind on

The subscriptions for the free Christian schools of Paris have now reached the amount of £56,000. Those for the church of the Sacred Heart, on Montmartre, are stated at half a million sterling.

Governor Butler wants to see the Sisters of Charity in charge of the sick at Tewksbury, believing that those under their care would be justly and tenderly dealt with, since the Sisters' sole interest is the well-being and happiness of their charges.

Archbishop Wood bequeathed all his property, real, personal and mixed, to the Church. It consisted of eight hundred dollars in money, a life policy of two thousand and a few books which he kept after donating his library to the diocese. A life portrait of his Eminence Cardi-

nal Newman has been recently completed by Mr. Barrand, the eminent artist, of Oxford street, London. The likeness is reported to be a faithful reproduction of his Eminence's features, and is an excel-lent work of art.

On July 2d, pupils of the Sacred Heart, On July 2d, pupils of the Sacred Heart, from France, were received by the Holy Father, who congratulated the young girls on their opportunity of receiving a Christian education. He spoke highly of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart and showed the importance of educating women and the necessity of combating in France the encroachments of the Revolution.

Duke Paul Frederick de Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been expelled from the grand ducal chateau for having chosen, contrary to the orders of his brother, the reigning Grand Duke, to have his second child baptized a Catholic, although him-self a Lutheran. This he did in compli-ance with the wishes of his wife, the Princess Windischgraetz. He will become a Catholic, and will take up his residence a Catholic, and will take up his residence

In his sketch of the late Dr. Pusey, in the current Catholic World, and speaking of the Ritualistic movement with which his name is inseparably connected, Oswald Keatinge says: "It revolutionized Oswald Keatinge says: "It revolutionized the Church of England and society and It uprooted long-standing prej Itidid grand missionary work for the Catholic Church. It recruited the ranks of her priesthood with a phalanx of some of the most brilliant and gifted of men.

When the lately consecrated Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, came into that city, he was escorted by a committee composed of a large number of clery-men and military and civil dignitaries. Addresses of welcome were made by the governor of Tennessee, the Mayor of Nashville and others. The successor of the distinguished Archbishop Feehan finds finds himself among a generous, warmhearted people. DIVORCE-It has been estimated that

over 2,000 divorces are annually granted in the New England States. Here in New York we have had over our share. According to a statement made by an offi-cial of the County Clerk's office, it appears that there were 276 divorces granted last year by the Supreme Court of New York County. Ninety per cent. of those divorced were of American origin; Germans came next. There were a few French people and no Irish. There were but a few, and these German, professing the Catholic selicion. Catholic religion.

New Haven, Conn., July 12.—The Court of Hermann, Ancient Order of Foresters, were yesterday refused admission to St. Mary's Catholic Church while wearing their regalia and attending the funeral of a member. Father McGivney met them at the church door. The court refused to take off their badges and left the church. Three members, pall-bearers, took off the regalia and entered the church Father McGivney explained that the organization was not connected with nor recognized by the Church. From a Catholic point of view, the

Northwest of the Republic is full of interest. It is classic ground. Its cities—as way,

Chicago, St. Paul, Dubuque, Joliet, Duluth, and Fairibault—recall the names of Catholic pioneers. Father Marquette wintered on the site of Chicago over 200 years ago. Father Hennepin visited the site of Minneapolis over 200 years ago and discovered and named St. Anthony's Falls, the water of which now turns the largest flour mills in the world. To-day there are six Catholic churches in Minneapolis.

polis.

A Liverpool correspondent of the London Graphic says: "At Liverpool recently two Roman Catholic priests died from typhus fever, caught by their devoted labors among the poor. The sight at their funerals was a most touching one, the people thronging the streets through which the procession passed, and exhibiting the most profound sorrow. The Roman Catholic Church has, no doubt, more hold on its people on the banks of the Mersey than the Anglican, and will continue to have till the Established Church has a far larger number of clergy who would be able and willing to visit in the courts and alleys, which is certainly not the case now."

PASTORAL VISITATION.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, will on the 2nd of August, leave that city to begin his pastoral visit in that portion of the County of Ottawa known as the Gatineau Valley, one of the richest and most inviting districts in the whole Ottawa radian.

region.

The following is the itinerary of the

Bois-Franc......

Maniwaki 11, 12, 13

La Visitation de Wright. 13, 14, 15

St. Martin, Lowe. 15, 16, 16, Ste. Cecile, Masham Mills 16, 17, 18

St. Stephen, Chelsea. 18, 19, 20

St. Peter, Wakefield. 20, 21, Ste. Elizabeth, Cantley. 21, 22, OTTAWA. OTTAWA.
N. D. de la Salette, Port-

ST. JANUARIUS.

The Neapolitan journals announce that the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, patron of that city, took place this year as usual. We read in the Liberta Cattolica:—

"In the afternoon of Saturday, May 5th, the precious blood of St. Januarius was solid in the chapel where it is kept. It was carried in procession to the Church of Santa Chiara, and exposed in presence of the head of the holy patron. The usual prayers commenced. After an hour the blood liquefied in part, the other part, round in form, remained hard. The miracle took place at ten minutes after six in the afterward. in procession to the Church six in the afternoon, the blood remaining liquid until carried back in procession to the chapel of the Tresor. Sunday, May 6th, the blood returned to the state in which it had been the evening previous, that is concert will even the state of the state in which it had been the evening previous, that is, one part solid, one part liquid. In the day it liquefied entirely. Monday, the 7th, the blood was solid in the chapel of the Tresor, and became liquid after a prayer. Among the numerous strangers in the Church of Santa Chiara to observe the miracle of the blood of St. Januarius was Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers and Apostolic Administrator of Tunis."

Many unbelievers deny this miracle, Many unbelievers deny this miracle, but those who have observed it have been forced by the evidence of facts to recognize it. Alexander Dumas, who was present at the miracle, has declared that the liquefaction was not obtained by human means. "And now," said M. Dumas, "let us say that the liquefaction is due to a secret transmitted from generation to generation since the fourth environment. generation since the fourth century until generation since the fourth century until our days by the priests of the Tresor? Perhaps, but in this case we must admit that their discretion is more miraculous than the miracle itself. I prefer to believe the miracle, and, for me, I declare I be-lieve it." He added: "The philosophy of the gighteenth conturn and modern shows. heve it." He added: "The philosophy of the eighteenth century and modern chemistry have lost their trouble and their money. Voltaire and Lavoisier wished to touch it, and, like the serpent of the fable, they bit themselves."

Professor Fergola, of the University of Navles, made an applicate of the private.

Naples, made an apology of the miracle of the blood in a learned dissertation. In 1880 Professor Luca, a freethinker, who taught chemistry in the same university, caused the phenomenon of the liquefaccaused the phenomenon of the liquefac-tion to be observed and gave the examination to Professor Pietro Punzo, his disciple and colleague. Punzo made a re-port, in which he concluded that, in the present state of science, it is impos to resolve the mysterious problem.— Washington Catholic.

Washington Catholic.

"Nonsuch" is the name by which a new washing compound is known, manufactured by the Merchants Co., London, and for sale by all grocers. From personal observation we can recommend this as a genuine article. The price is a mere tritle, and, if directions are followed the result is simply this: It washes clothes with but a mere fraction of the labor employed in the old way,

The King's Evil.

John Boyle O'Reilly, in Boston Pilot. Taey brought them up from their huts in the

fens.
The woful sufferers gaunt and grim;
They flocked from the city's noisome dens
to the Monarch's throne, to be touched by

For his touch," they whisper, "is sovereign balm, The annointed King has a power to heal." the piteous prayers as the royal palm Is laid on their necks white they humbly knee!!

L'ind hope! But the cruel and cold deceit A rich reward to the palace brings; A snare for the untaught people's feet. And a courtier's lie for the good of Kings. But the years are sands, and they slip away I'll the baseless wall like a trick lies bare;

The royal touch has no baim to-day, And the Right Divine is the People's share

The word remains: but the Evil now is caused not cured by Imperial hands—The lightness soul and the narrow brow, The service millions in armed bands, The sweat-wrung gold from the peasant's toil Flung merrily out by the gambling lord, Who is reckless owner of serf and soil, And master of church and law and sword.

But the night has receded: the dawn like a Creeps slow round the world, till the feet of the throne Are lapped by the waves that shall seethe and ride Where the titles are swallowed and shields overblown

overblown.
Our Kings are the same as the Kings of old,
But a Man stands up where there crouched a clown; The Evil shall die when his hand grows bold And the touch of the People is laid on the

THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAPTER IX. Tim the Prophet, Larry, Tom Bohan, and some others were seated before a blazing turf-fire in Carrick-beg. Old jokes, old stories, and old songs, helped to amuse them and keep them together. For some time they were building castles in the air. They spoke of the high positions they would hold, and the grand houses they would own "after the war".

houses they would own, "after the war."
"Who wishes to buy Curraghmore?" said that strange composition calle ! Larry "Is it from you poor creature?" asked

"To be sure it is from me," said Larry;

"Not a sod of brown turf you ever owned Larry; and what is worse still, as long as your name is Larry you'll never

"That's all you know about it, Tom, avick. My sister Maggie, the very best girl in the world, and who lives with a rich family in New York, bought the rich family in New York, bought the whole desmense of Curraghmore, and the court into the bargain, from the Head Centre of the Fenians. I have the deeds an' all. She sent them to me from New York. May God bless the poor thing, now far away from us."

"How much did she give for the deeds of Curraghmore?" asked old Bohan.
"Tan gold dollyrs."

"Ten gold dollars."
"That's too dear, Larry, said Bohan, "I intend to have Curraghmore, or, at least, Coolnamuck, for myself, but you may be sure that I won't pay any dollars for it.
My idea is, that the man who fights best
ought to have the best place. I'll hang
the old Marquis if he does not agree to
make room for his superiors."

"Your fightin' days are over, Tom; be-

"Your fightin' days are over, Tom; besides, you'd better not put your eyes on Curraghmore. It is mine, as I told ye all present," said Larry, seriously.

"Don't you set your eyes on it either, do ye mind?" said the Prophet, in a deep solemn tone. "It is mine."

"And what place will I get for my trouble in fightin' and marchin'," inquired ald Pahan.

"Explain yourself at once, Meatchalk, for if you don't I'll make you. And know, moreover, if you intend to insult

old Bohan. "For all your trouble in fightin',"

Bohan, with a sigh.

"Tell me, Tim," said Larry, who believed much in Tim's gift of seeing the future, "what place will be mine for the remainder of my days?"

Emperor of Russia ir you hear that, sir?"

boy, yes, Sweettal begged to be excused lateness of the hour.

"Larry, my boy, it would be better for you not to hear it. You will cross the seas, and your days and nights will be miserably spent in hunting exiled Mada-gascar monkeys in the woods and screets of Australia. If this be not so, may the of Australia. If this be not so, may the wrath and the malediction of the Lord fall upon the English, do ye mind?"

When Larry heard this he seemed to have another attack of "the hydrophobs."

He jumped up and began to shout out,
I'm in 'em, I'm in 'em.''
He rushed out the door, down the road,

and across the bridge, shouting the whole

time. "Hold your tongue, Larry, boy," said

"Hold your tongue, Larry, boy," said some of his friends who met him in Bridge Lane, "don't betray yourself to the peelers."

Just then the young and oily detective chanced to hear the strange cry of Larry. He immediately approached him and said with a soft, bright smile, "beware, young man; you must not shout your secrets from the house-tops. There may be persons listening that may cause you trouble."

"I don't care a fig for the whole English army and navy now, I'm in 'em. You ought to be in 'em, and so ought every honest man in Ireland be in 'em."

"I see, young friend, there is no use talking here," said the clever young de-tective, "come and take a drink. You do not seem to be well or prudent to-night. Your voice indicates a severe cold. Come, let us leave the street."

With all my heart, sir. You are a kindly gentleman. It is not every stranger that would ask poor Larry to go and take a drink. May I have the boldness to ask your name, sir.

"Certainly, most certainly, you may. My name is Smooth Luke Sweettalk.
"What a purty name you bear, sir. Indeed, you deserve it. For who could carry a big title better than you."

ome on like a good young man, pleaded Sweettalk. "What a real purty name you have, sir, 'Tis like a song. I think after the name

A Smart Man

is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

night air," whispered shall air, at all, at all, at all, but I am so taken with your purty name. It has more music in it than a German band, or a whole wood full of thrushes. What a real sweet name it is, Mister Mooth Duke Fleetwalk—how purty. "Tis sweeter than a fiddle or a tin thing the property of the state of the green."

Under similar circumstances.

Government never seems to take the faith ful Irish maiden's sorrows into account when it fills the prison-cells with youthful and loving hearts.

Poor Larry was soon dragged away and lodged in the Bridewell on "the side of the green."

The next morning Larry was brought

"I am afraid you do not look to your own interest, young man. Come on, and as he was in take a drink," said the patient Smooth to cry out:

"All right, Smoothfluke, never say twice o Larry—come on, and take a drink.'
Larry and his new friend quickly en-

"What will you take :" asked Sweettalk, as they sat in a little private room.
"I am not very particular about my drinks," said Larry, "but I do hate water

ornings, said Larry, "but I do hate water by itself. If I got a little hard stuff, then, perhaps I could taste a drop of water."

"Whiskey and water for two," said the detective to a fine, rosy girl, who came to see what the gentlemen wanted.

"That's the prettiest girl around Carrick" said Larry as the maid disappears. rick," said Larry, as the maid disappeared; "she has more color on her cheeks than the Queen of England, or any of her daughters. Her eyes are as blue as the skies in summer. Her voice, O her voice,

I can compare it to nothing but your own sweet name." Here Larry seemed to grow very tender. In a moment the object of Larry's sincere admiration came back with whiskey

and water for two.

"Ellen," cried Larry, "you are the finest specimen of a girl in the country. Your cheeks are redder than roses and whiter than lillies. Your voice is like a linnet's, and your eyes are like two dew-bright violets. You're a real daisy, fair and

"Ellen Bawn, oh, Ellen Bawn, you darling, darling dear you.

Sit awhile beside me here, I'll die unless I'm near you;

'Tis for you I'd swim the Suir and breast the Shannon's waters
For, Ellen dear, you've not your peer in
Carrick's blooming daughters."

"Larry, you ought to be ashamed of yourself," said Ellen, blushing; "why do you talk that way before a strange gentle-

"Why, Ellen, dear, I say nothing but the truth. Didn't I tell you ten thousand times that you are the fairest and best little girl in the world."

"You are a great rogue, and ought to be ashamed of yourself, Larry," said Ellen as

ashamed of yourself, Larry, said Effences she passed out the door.
"I expect to have that girl in a carriage yet, Mr. Luke Smooth, I do, indeed. What a fine lady she'll make in her silks and satins, and rings and jewels. Curragh more never before had a lady to equal her. She is as wild as a hare, and as inno-cent as a little rabbit. O, Ellen Bawn's my darling, my heart's delight, and all that." Poor Smooth Luke found it difficult to

come to business. Larry wished to sing the praises of Ellen Bawn during the whole night. He assured the detective over and over again that the little maid who carried in the whiskey and water was the fairest and best of the daughters of

"Is she in 'em?" asked Sweettalk as a bright thought lit his mind.
"In what?" asked Larry with great

derstand me, young man."
"Explain yourself at once, Meatchalk, for if you don't I'll make you. And know, moreover, if you intend to insult me or my girl, I'll break every bone in "For all your trouble in fightin," said Tim, "you'll get a narrow cell in Clonme! Jail, do ye mind?" your body, even if your name is sweeter than ten German bands, or fifty woods full of thrushes. Do you hear that, sir? I wouldn't let the Grand Turk, nor the Emperor of Russia insult Ellen Bawn. Do you hear that, sir?"

Oh, yes, Sweettalk heard it all and begged to be excused on account of the

he ever heard.

Ellen Bawn came back on seeing the detective passing out into the street. "Larry," she said to her ardent lover, as she took her seat beside him, "you seem to forget me altogether these times. I suppose now that you have the deeds of Curraghmore, you are looking after some

fine lady.".
"Indeed, then, I'm not, Ellen dear. If I had the United Kingdom for myself, I'd make you my pretty little queen.
And, faith, a lovely queen you would
make, too. Not a lie in it. The world never saw such a queen as you'd be, with your blue eyes and pretty red cheeks.

"Now, Larry, you'll make me as proud as a peacook if you are always talking to me in that way. I know well enough that I am a poor, foolish girl, without beauty, or money, or anything else that

"Ellen, Ellen, you must not talk that way. You are the purtiest, and sweetest and best little girl in the whole world. If you but say that Larry is good enough for you, I'll be the happiest man in Carrick

"You know, Larry, dear, that since I was a little bit of a girl, I have always—Oh, Larry, I must go; here come some pealers." peelers

Ellen was much under the impression that the police were going to take a "warming up" for the night. She was very much mistaken. They came to arrest her lover. When she learned this she was al-

A Voice from the Press. I take the opportunity to bear testi mony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whiskey, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costive-ness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now. S. GILLILAND.

July 25, 1878. People's Advocate, Pitts-

of Brian Boru not much purtier name could be found."

"You must not expose yourself to the night air," whispered Sweettalk very kindly.

"I don't care for the night air, at all, at all, but I am so taken with your purty name. It has more music in it than a forward leads of the night are a whele wend feel of the night are a sortow as a princess of the regards the magnificent river as a great highway, penetrating in all directions the vast territory which he is bent upon evangelizing. As it spreads material fruitfulness and plenty over the when it fills the prison-cells with youthful the night are a sortow as a princess of the royal family of England would feel under similar circumstances. The British deep and bitter a sortow as a princess of the wast territory which he is bent upon evangelizing. As it spreads material fruitfulness and plenty over the when it fills the prison-cells with youthful the proposed to a sortow as a princess of the wast territory which he is bent upon evangelizing. As it spreads material fruitfulness and plenty over the when it fills the prison-cells with youthful the proposed to a sortow as a princess of the wast territory which he is bent upon evangelizing. As it spreads material fruitfulness and plenty over the wind the proposed to a sortow as a princess of the princess of the princess of the princess of the princes of the princess of the princes of the princess of t

before the mayor of the town. As soon as he was in the mayor's office he began I'm in'em! I'm in 'em!"

"Silence!" said the mayor; "what are "I'm in 'em. You ought to be in 'em.

Every honest man ought to be in 'em' "In what?" asked the mayor, sternly. "Ask Mister-Mister-that gentleman with the sweet name," said Larry, point-ing towards the clever Salooth Luke in a What is this fellow in, Mr. Sweettalk?"

inquired the mayor.
"Indeed, your Honor, I could not ascertain what he is," replied the young detec-"What are you in!" stormed the mayor.

"Your Worship, I suppose I must tell you --I'm in the fairies."
"You are mad," said the dignified mayor: "you are a fool; you are a knave. et out of my sight; you are drunk."
"I sincerely thank your Honor for all your nice compliments and your great kindness. I assure my friend of last night

that his name is sweeter than a fiddle. Larry hurried along the Main street, whistling "Home, Sweet Home." TO BE CONTINUED.

A FLOATING CATHEDRAL.

The Proposed Missionary Church on The Amazon River.

Some time ago we published a descriptive letter from the Mission of the Amazon River, and the difficulty of obtaining priests to administer to the spiritual necessities of the faithful in that province scattered far and wide over an immense range of country. We now give to our readers a description of a scheme devised by the Right Rev. Bishop of the province, by which he hopes to supply the deficiency of laborers. The Amazon, as our readers are aware, sweeps its ample waters majes-tically along for many thousands of miles, through some of the most gorgeous tropical forests and wooded plains in the ole world, and spread fecundity and leafy luxuriance wheresoever they flow on their way to the boundless sea. The valley of the Amazon is, perhaps, naturally the richest and most fertile known, sur-passing even those of the Nile, the Ganges and the Eu hrates. It is but little cultivated, however, and hardly any attempt has hitherto been made to place it in dition to yield its treasures in abun-nce. What it now yields it yields spontaneously, and without the pressure of skilled labor and scientific cultivation. Drugs, spices, dyes, oils, gums, resins, textile fibres, rare plants, precious woods and valuable barks, and many other things are found in abundance, and only await the hand of the merchant or trader vast stretch of country, in a single corner of which one might hide the whole States, inhabited by large numbers of rude ative tribes. They live for the most part

nomadic lives, wandering from one to another, yet always following the

of the river, bending and turning in their course with the mighty stream, and setting

the little huts or barracas, as the Arab

s tent, ready to set out again on the first

of the gums, guttapercha and other na-tural products which they sell to the trad-

to time to relieve them of their wares. UNCULTURED CHILDREN OF THE WOODS and valleys are very numerous, and are Larry readily excused him and told him on leaving that his name was the sweetest branches and lesser arms of the great river. They are docile, intelligent, sober, capable of great fatigue and s ing, of all kinds of privation, and if only well instructed and brought under the civilizing influence of the Church, would be made most useful members of society honest laborers and thrifty handworking tillers of the soil. But what we are mainly concerned with is their eternal salvation. How is Christianity to reach them? How are they to be approached what system is to be followed, what plan devised, to bring within their reach the glad tidings of the Gospel, the graces of the Sacraments, the benefits and privileges of the Incarnation? Such are the weig questions which the zealous Bishop Para and Amazonas, solicitous for all committed to his care, has been constantly asking himself. He has looked down with true paternal compassion upon the great multitude famishing for the true Bread of Life, and though longing to send active missioners of the Gospel to break it to them, he has never as yet been able

to carry out his desire as he would. HIS DIFFICULTIES ARE MANIFOLD. It will suffice to mention that in his entire diocese that are but eighty-five priests, and that of that small number a lozen or more are sick, or past work, or otherwise disabled. In the immense province of Amazonas, which after all forms but a portion of the charge, the number of laborers in Christ's vineyard is but fourand-twenty, including those serving in the capital. The result is that the utmost he could spare for the immense valley of the Amazon, which, with its four or five hundred tributaries and branches, stretches over some 180,000 square miles of country, would be ten or twelve. These few would be lost if scattered in isolated spots over so limitless a tract, and could do little at best to reform the state of the natives. Besides, no European could long support the dangerous miasmas and poisonous exhalations that often fill the dense forests and produce every variety of fatal fever and disease. What more practical plan can be devised? We have the answer in a little pamphlet written by the Right Rev. Prelate himself, entitled, "A Amazonia meio de desenvolver sua civili-" In a conference held at Manaos at the provincial assembly, the illustrious Bishop gave publicity to his new scheme.

distant parts the means of spiritual life and fecundity. He proposed to construct a large ship—a Navio Igreja—to be dedicated wholly and exclusively to missionary purposes. It will be built by the most skilled artificers of Europe, and superbly decorated and adorned, and so contrived as to meet the special purpose it is destined to serve, which will be that of a church

A GRAND FLOATING CATHEDRAL. As the choicest cedars of Lebanon were employed in the construction of the fam-cus temple of Solomon, so the rarest and most precious woods with which the Am-azonian valley abounds, fine in grain and varied in color, will wainscot the sacred interior. At one end will shine forth the altar, with its guilded reredos and glittering tabernacle, containing the Most Blessed Sacrament, and surrounded with the usual ornaments and tapers. This new floating cathedral—this "Basilica-naval"—will of course possess its pulpit and confessional, its organ and baptismal font, and all the ornaments of church furniture requisite, not merely for the decent, but even for the solemn and splendid exercise of Cath-olic rites. In the lower portion of the ship a suitable room or cabin will be prepared for the Ordinary of the diocese, and a sufficient number for the priests attached to the missionary ship, as well as the usual accommodation for the necessary sailors and naval officers. The whole structure will be dedicated, as soon as completed, to the Blessed Sacrament, and will be called Christopher (or Christ-bearer). Nothing will be spared to make this first floating basilica in all respects worthy of the sacred purposes to which it is dedicated. Indeed, the Bishop hopes to make it, by reason of its elegance and splendor, AN OBJECT OF JUST PRIDE AND GLORY TO

THE AMAZONAS, and of edification to the whole Christian world. Propelled by steam, and drawing but little water, it will carry the zealous missionaries along the great natural highway to the most distant parts of the country—as far as Bolivia and Peru, Ecuador, and Columbia and Venezuela, and even to the more distant European colonies of Guayana. The dulcet sound of the swellorgan accompanying the soft sonorous chant of the priests, will spread over the tranquil surface of the river, and give notice of the approach of Christ, "ambulants surface against "From time to time the lans super aquas." From time to time the good fathers will stop at convenient places, where the people will be collected to receive instruction and exhortation, where their children will be baptized, and where all who desire it will have an opportunity, now scarcely ever afforded, of going to confession and Holy Communion. Mass will be celebrated with much pomp and circumstance within the hallowed precinc of the auchored church, and all will invited to attend. After a time regular stations will probably be formed from one extremity of the gigantic river to the other. They will be visited at certain stated intervals, and the arrival of the Christopher will be as well recognized and as eagerly looked forward to as the mail ship from Europe

in the harbor of Para.

This, in a few short words, is the plan which the worthy Bishop has proposed to himself in order to further the interests of the faith in his almost limitless diocese, and to bring about an improvement in the condition of the scattered flock intrusted to his care, so that at least he "may save some of them." Funds he strongly needs. To help so great and excellent a work should be our ambition. By doing so we shall most assuredly be promoting the highest interests of Him who came upon anyth "to sawk and to save that make the earth "to seek and to save that which was lost." The Bishop informs us in a note that the idea of a floating church was suggested to him originally by Father Kenllm Vaughn, the promoter of the work of general expiation. Whoever is desirous of knowing more of this project, of the many weighty reasons which has induced his Lordship to regard it as best and most feasible in the present state, nature and condition of the country and of its inhabi-tants, must read his most interesting conference, already mentioned in the cour-

Miraculous Cure.

We translate the following from th Gazette de Joliette :- "Those who attended the last pilgrimage to Ste. Anno d Beaupre witnessed a miraculous cure For the past four years Madame Clermon has suffered from paralysis, accompanied with rheumatic pains in the legs which prevented her from attending to her household duties. In fact, she had to use crutches and could not move about without the assistance of another person. For wo years she had visited Ste. Anne d Beaupre, but her faith was not shaken, although she did not experience any great relief. This year, however, she accompanied the grand pilgrimage which took place on the 21st ult., and, after attending relief. communion, she felt greatly affected and shed many tears. After the benediction of the Sacred Relics she exclaimed: "I am cured, thanks to Ste. Anne. I did am cured, thanks to Ste. Anne. I did not merit so great a favour; thanks to Ste. Anne I shall proclaim her power, and the protection extended to me." For fifteen minutes she kept repeating that she was cured, and the cure and priests present had some difficulty in getting her to control her feelings, and many of the pilgrims were moved to tears. Hymns were sung in appreciation of the event. Directly afterwards Madage Clemont Directly afterwards Madame Clermon was able to walk without crutches, to the

great surprise of the other pilgrims, who immediately chanted a *Te Deum*."

The above is corroborated by eye witnesses, and Madame Clermont is a living proof of the miraculous cure effected in hor case. ner case.—Post.

Youthfal Indulgence

is a most startling cause of Nervous and General Debility, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Impaired Mem-ory, Despondency, and other attendants of wrecked Manhood. Sufferers should address, with three letter postage stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pointing out

TORNADOES

cientifically Accounted for, and some Remote Causes that produce Painful Results Explaine 1.

The following synopsis of a lecture de-livered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit: There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing great-

er attention than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientist as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be power-Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar same The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause held in regard to the arguments which he itself through which its rays come? The

effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on

o say :—
This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight

curred to me that analysis could help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion food. I was constantly tired and still could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living mystery. I constitute for pearly a year:

happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend noble characteristics, the Church, neveradvised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistence. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable, and for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that it unless the Dogma of Infallibility was abandoned, and the law of developtime. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have before known. This vigor than I have before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as the condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died and are it ought to be that of charity. It was thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's did, or to assail it with harsh and ignor-

and I believe I have discovered the key to most ill health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might avoided were the following the confidence of the confidenc I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. We have the content of the confidence of the control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the highest such as Catholic, we have no doubt but the address, with three letter postage stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure, World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. to control the kidneys and liver ; to render

remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enli, htenment of the profession and for the benefit of sufficient hyperite have it. ering humanity in all parts of the world.

UNUSUAL CANDOR.

Remarkable Sermon on the Catholic Church by a Westeyan Minister.

It is not often we are indebted to Methodists for fair and complimentary expressions of opinion on Catholic doctrines, and it therefore affords us pleasure to be able to produce the following sentiments, which we clip from one of our Australian exchanges, and which were delivered recently in the principal Wesleyan church of the Victoria colony, Australia.

The Rey, John Oberne, minister of the

The Rev. John Osborne, minister of the York street Wesleyan church, preached York street Wesleyan last night a sermon on "Archbishop Vaughan and Roman Catholicism as viewed from the standpoint of liberal Protestant-ism." The church was crowded. Same beautiful anthems in addition to the or dinary hymns were rendered by the

After announcing the significant text
"There are diversities of working, but the
same God." the preacher said that Archthe face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this basis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvellous effect of the suppose that the arguments which he had in regard to the arguments which he had sometimes employed, all must admit his versatility and rhetorical skill. Mr. Osborne said that he seized the occapion of the Archbishop's departure to express his views in regard to the arguments which ne had sometimes employed, all must admit his versatility and rhetorical skill. Mr. Osborne said that he seized the occapion of the Archbishop's departure to express his views in regard to the religious specific the occapion of the Archbishop's departure to express his views in regard to the religious specific the occapion of the Archbishop's departure to express his views in regard to the religious specific the occapion of the Archbishop's departure to express his views in regard to the arguments which had sometimes employed, all must admit his versatility and rhetorical skill. upon vegetation and life in general accomplished exponent. Roman Catholle less than upon the atmosphere, licism was at least 1500 years old. It had undergone many important changes durcause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible the same to-day as when it first came into ing the interval, but substantially it was existence.

PROTESTANT MISCONCEPTION. By a large section of Protestants it was called a false or a corrupt religion, a system of idolatry and lies. As a set off to tem of idolatry and lies that unintelligent criticism, there was the fact that thousands of educated and purestroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly ideas. The statement that it was in the when the cause is to be found in the diswhen the cause is to be found in the distant home, thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body.

The appetite departs and all energy is The appetite departs and all energy is gone, is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. There are added symptoms the controversy between the two forms of the Christian faith were many of them unimbraced nearly all the fundamentals of They continue and become more aggrava- portant. The Catholic theories of the They continue and become more aggrava-ted. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breath-ing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause; and after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the hody in which these effects amount. of confession ought to be useful, and if it could be proved that the practice had been or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun: but it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago, I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 during the past 1500 vears had been on

self. Nearly ten years ago, I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 during the past 1500 years had been on pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had had the chance it would have slenced never felt any pain before. Other doctors! ever felt any pain before. Other doctors Darwin, and would now silence Tyndall I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never ochad always been powerful, and it was still powerful. The secret of its power was its The secret of its power was its sympathy for the poor, its possession of many infallible doctrinal truths, its adap-tation of ritual to all classes and its effecof the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired and still I any other religion it appealed to the any other religion it appealed to the imagination, and both the cultured and the ignorant loved such appeals. The prosperity of Protestantism depended to tinued in this condition for nearly a year; tinued in this condition for nearly a year; a great extent upon its preachers, but never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death for which Leonfess Leongestly. monies, suffered no appreciable loss when

within two days I observed a slight change men, and unless these were discarded sooner or later the system would be a potent influence in the world. Meanwhile, for the sake of the good that Catho simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully.

n perfect condition. Were it possible to that dogma. Its province and meaning,

We stood upon the When the long The waves had ce And lapped our And o'er the bay Blew the red tr

JJUL 27,

Along the west the Still to a deepe Above our heads Look out from And the fair city Seemed melted

O sunset sky! O O friends to frie Those glories hav
And ye have left
I could not keep y
Nor fix that rad

FATHER BU

"The Genius as HIS GREAT A

[Lecture deliveration, on Sunday 1872, before the over assembled amounting to proceeds were fo for Destitute Ca There are two the character of people. These religion of the ernment. I nee

upon any nation Side by side the form or syst which they live fair, just, mile make a noble pe be the governme to-day—it will land a lover of under which he ment be a forei ernment of a fe an alienated pe be an unjust an it will make a r ary people. I mere travesty or make a falsehea

Now, when genius and the countrymen, I character of even the earth there s the bright sid is the sunshine is the side which the side in w people shine o better part of t there is also the are ashamed to contemplation rise to the chee land. And so in the character Irish people. A in all its beauty shade.
I have said t

and in the bea below there is is this distincti omes from He in its splendor the shadow co the clouds that the deep fore hanging mounthe shadow, h Heaven. So, character and i people there : There is the br the glorious s there is also th difference, that ful side of Iri derived from a God—from the whilst the bla from below-f

depravity, and GENIU And now, so the character of In speaking subject, I am character and formed by the to the history travel nearly to come to the obliged to go rick, Ireland Irish race, and name and the His Virgin m through that I tory, I find formed in the genius, first Patrick taugh

ose who rule

live. What is the Irish genius a is this: that, Catholic faith has clung to i olic to-day as her virgin hea ceive from hir baptism.
This, I say, the character of Ireland. we read recei reluctantly. I

form of gov

into the hear children; and one tear of WOMAN'S Another L bright side of and the genit of divine pur the Irish mai her cloister; the Irishman

seal of his blo he taught the

all the nation

faith willingl

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At Sunset.

We stood upon the ragged rocks, When the long day was nearly done; The waves had ceased their sullen shocks And lapped our feet with murmuring tone And o'er the bay in streaming locks Blew the red tresses of the sun.

htenment of nefit of suff-f the world. R.

he Catholic Minis ter. ted to Methntary expres-loctrines, and

Along the west the golden bars Still to a deeper glory grew; Above our heads the faint, few stars Look out from the unfathomed blu And the fair city's clamorous jars Seemed meited in that evening hue O friends to friends that closer.
Those glories have in darkness died,
And ye have left my longing breast,
I could not keep you by my side;
Nor fix that radiance in the west.
W. B. GLAZIER.

FATHER BURKE'S ORATORY.

"The Genius and Character of the Irish People.";

HIS GREAT ADDRESS IN BOSTON.

[Lecture delivered in the Coliseum, Boston, on Sunday afternoon, September 22, 1872, before the largest paying audience over assembled to listen to one man, amounting to over 40,000 people. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Home

for Destitute Catholic children.]

There are two elements that constitute There are two elements that constitute the character and the genius of every people. These two elements are: The religion of the people and their government. I need not tell you that of all the influences that can be brought to bear upon any nation the most powerful is the influence of their religion.

Side by side with their religion comes the farm or asstem of government under

Side by side with their religion comes the form or system of government under which they live. If that government be fair, just, mild and beneficent, it will make a noble people. If that government be the government of the people—governing themselves as glorious America does to-day—it will make every man in the land a lover of his government, a lover of the institutions

Now, when I come to speak of the genius and the character of my fellow, countrymen, I am reminded that in the character of every people on the face of the earth there is light and shade. There is the bright side and the dark side; there is the sunshine and the shadow. the side in which the virtues of the people shine out; the side which the better part of their nature governs. And there is also the bad side; the side that we from the wife that he married; and the

whilst the black side of our character, the dark and the gloomy shade, comes from below—from the misgovernment of ose who ruled-from the treachery, the depravity, and the wickedness of man.

GENUES OF THE PEOPLE.

And now, so much being said, let us approach the great subject of the genius and the character of the Irish people.

In speaking to you, my friends, on this subject, I am forcibly reminded that the character and genius of every people are formed by their history. In going back to the history of Ireland I am obliged to travel nearly two thousand years in order to come to the cradle of my race. I am obliged to go back to the day when Patrick, Ireland's apostle, preached to the Irish race, and in the Irish language, the name and the glory of Jesus Christ and of His Virgin mother. And coming down through that means and the ground of the property of t travel nearly two thousand years in order through that mournful and checkered his tory, I find that our people have been formed in their national character and first of all, by the faith which genius, first of all, by the faith which Patrick taught them, and secondly, by the form of government under which they

What is the first grand feature of the Irish genius and the Irish character? It is this: that, having once received the Catholic faith from St. Patrick, Ireland Cathone faith from St. Patrick, Freland has clung to it with a fidelity surpassing that of all other peoples. She is as Catholic to-day as in the day when she bowed her virgin head before St. Patrick to receive from him the regenerating waters of

This, I say, is the first beautiful light in the character and the genius of the people of Ireland. Every other nation of whom we read received that faith slowly and we read received that along solvy and reluctantly. Every other nation of whom we read demanded of their apostle the seal of his blood to ratify the truth which he taught them. Ireland alone, amongst all the nations of the earth, received that faith willingly; took it joyfully; put it into the hearts and into the blood of her children; and never caused her apostle one tear of sorrow nor one drop of his blood.

WOMAN'S BRIGHTEST ORNAMENT. Another light that shines upon the bright side of the history, the character, and the genius of my people, is the light of divine purity; the purity that makes the Irish maiden as chaste as the nun in the Irishman as faithful to his wife as the priest is to the altar which he serves; the purity that makes Mormonism and defile-

ment of every kind utter strangers to our race and to our people. I say, the Irish woman is the glory of Ireland; she is the woman is the glory of Ireland; she is the glory of her country. How beautiful is she in the integrity of virginal purity! She had been taught it by St. Patrick, who held up the Mother of God—the Virgin Mother—as the very type of Ireland's womanhood, and of Ireland's consecrated virgins, as illustrated in the lives and in virgins, as illustrated in the lives and in the characters of our Irish virgin saints. The Irishman knows that, whatever else The Frishman knows that, whatever else he may be false to—whatever other obligations he may violate and break—there is one bond, tied by the hand of God Himself, before the altar; sealed with the sacramental seal of matrimony; signed

with the sign of the cross, that no power upon earth, or in hell, or in heaven, can ever break; and that is the sacred bond that binds him to the wife of his bosom. What follows from this? I know that there are men here who do not believe in the Catholic religion, that do not believe the Catholic religion—that do not believe in the integrity of our Irish race—yet I ask these men to explain to me this simple fact: How is it, how comes it to pass, that whilst the Mormons are recruiting from every nation in Europe, and from every people in America, they have only had five Irish people from amongst them? and amongst them? and amongst these five, four arrived in New York last week. A reporter of a In New York last week. A reporter of a newspaper met them, and said to them: "In the name of God, are you become Mormons?" They said: "Yes, we are." "Why! don't you come from Ireland?" The answer he got was this: "Aweel, we cam' fra' the North of Ireland, ye ken; but we're a Scotch bodies." Men and women of Ireland, to the honor and glory of our race, there was only one Irishman among all the Mormons. What brought him cross them? among all the Mormons. What broughim across them? I don't know. would like to meet him and have half an would like to meet film and have half an hour's conversation with him. Maybe he was like the man who joined the "Shakers" in Kentucky. He put on the white hat and the dress and was a most sanctimonious fellow. He came to the priest with his hands folded and eyes turned up-wards, quoting texts of Scripture. When

Five years ago the English Parliament from the wife that he married; and the man that was separated from his wife there is also the bad side; the side that we are ashamed to look upon; the side, the contemplation of which makes a blush rise to the cheek of every lover of the land. And so there are lights and shades in the character and in the genius of our Irish people. As it is in nature, this world in all its beauty is made up of light and whele the land of the work of of the

> of our people as taught to us by the genius of history. The worst law that ever England made—the most infamous, the most unchristian—was the law that was enacted during the penal times, by which it was declared that if an Irish which it was declared that if an frish Catholic father sent his son or his daughter to an Irish Catholic school that man was guilty of felony and liable to transportation. Their soldiers and their policemen guilty of felony and liable to transporta-tion. Their soldiers and their policemen went through the whole country, and the schoolmaster had to fly like the priest. But in the midst of the danger, at the cost of liberty and of life, the Irish peo-ple, the parents of Ireland, the fathers and mothers of Ireland, still had their children educated; and England failed in hear diablical attempt to brutalize and deher diabolical attempt to brutalize and de-grade the Irish people by ignorance.

AMOR PATRIE. The next great light thrown upon our history and upon the genius of our national character is the love that Irishmen all the world over preserve for the land that bore them. The emigrant comes from Ireland at a mature age; he leaves his native soil after he has had time whether it be the full grown man, or whether it be the infant in arms, or whether it be the native-born American-Irishman—all unite in the one grand sentiment that bound together the bards, the sages, the saints and the soldiers of Ireland—namely, the love pure and Ireland—namely, the love, pure and strong, for that ancient land that bore

Such was the love for Ireland the great saint, the blessed Columbkille, felt, that he died exclaiming: "Oh, now I die in the hope of seeing my God, because I have shut my eyes to the place that I love most on earth—green, verdant, and sweet Ireland!" An Irish soldier fell dying on the plain of Landen. When the bullet had pierced his heart and its blood was gushing forth. Sarsfield, the noble Irish ing forth, Sarsfield, the noble Irish soldier, took a handful of his heart's blood, and lifting it up, cried; "O God! that this blood was shed for Ireland!"

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

In Haman in America, is Australia, and all the seried over the chericaled land of lated and the land of lated and the land of the land. It is a seried to the common of the land of the land of the land of the land. It is a seried to the land of the land. It is a seried to the land of the land o land a lover of his government, a lover of the institutions under which he lives. But if that government be a foreign government—the government of a foreign race—it will make an alienated people. If that government be an unjust and tyrannical government be an unjust and tyrannical government it will make a rebellious and a revolution—ary people. If that government be a mere travesty or caricature of law, it will make a falsehearted and a bad people. Now, when I come to speak of the genius and the character of my fellow—countrymen, I am reminded that in the good with his hands folded and eyes turned up—two wards, quoting texts of Scripture. When the priest saw him, not knowing who he was, he thought he was a Quaker. But the fellow turned up—two pig was inside, playing with the children. An Englishman was passing, and saw the pig in the man's house; and he said to him, "Now my good man, why do you allow that pig in your house? It does not list amount of the time of the pig was inside, playing with the children. An Englishman was passing, and saw the pig in the man's house; and he said to him, "Now my good man, why do you allow that pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig was inside, playing with the children. An Englishman was passing, and saw the pig in the man's house; and he said to him, "Now my good man, why do you allow that pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig was inside, playing with the children. An Englishman was passing, and saw the pig in the man's house; and he said to him, "Now my good man, why do you allow that pig in your house? It does not list amount of the pig in the man's house; and he said to him, "Now my good man, why

I may people. As it is in nature, this world in the least of the state of the pool of

a faith producing the deepest holiness : a a fatta producing the deepest notiness; a learning brought to its highest pitch; a bravery never disputed, constituting the highest nobility of a race and of a people. And the Catholic Irishman is light-hearted because he says: "I may be hungry to-day; I may be tired to-day; I may be cold to-day; but my God is preparing for me a kingdom where neither hunger shall pinch, nor labor weary, nor cold be-numb." Now, my friends, with this light and beauty in our national character, what are the shades or the shadows and defects of our people? You may ask me what they are. What are the shadows of what they are. What are the shadows of the Irish people? I think I know my people as well as any man alive.

I remember a time in my life when not one word of the English I now speak to you was on these lips, but only the sweet old rolling Celtic tongue that my father and my mother spoke before me. I have lived for years in Ireland. I have studied the character of my people, not with eyes blinded by the prejudice of an amateur critic, but with the skilled eyes of a Cathenough, years enough, to weep over her disperses, and perhaps to strike a blow in her ancient and time-honored cause. The child comes from Ireland in his mother's experience, for I have learned so to love arms. The son of the Irish father and the Irish mother is born in America, far away from the native soil of his parents. But let the press of England do it. I will let our enemies tell you and me what our national faults are. And what are they? The first thing of all that the English press accuses us of as Irishmen is that we are an improvident, reckless lot. They say: "Look at the German; he is not a year in America before he has a couple of houses and a couple of lots; but look at the Irishman; he settles down in a tenement house, and earns, perhaps, five dollars a week; he gives one dollar to the priest, three more go for whiskey, and one to the wife." They say we have no prudence; we don't know how to make nineteen pence out of eighteen soon enough. I grant it. We Irishmen are a spendthrift and reckless race. I ask you, men of Ireland, who made us so improvident? Who made us so imprudent and reckless? Ah! was it not the cruel, blood-stained Government of England, that robbed us of every penny of our possessions? What makes a man reckless and imprudent so

Irishman in America, in Australia, and home ? He tilled his field and drained it, hard fate of the moneyless emigrant all the world over to the cherished land of his birth, and makes him hope for high things and do daring and valiant deeds for

Irishman, "has not the house every accommodation that any reasonable pig would require?" Oh! the light heart of the Irish race! If on this platform there were now an Irish piper, or an Irish fiddler, and he struck up an Irish jig, do you imagine, priest and friar, as I am, that I would not feel the heels going under me! STRENGTH OF FAITH.

Whence comes the light foot, the bright eye, the brave heart! Ah! it comes from the religion that taught them that, no matter how hard the werld went with them, the hand of God was with them, and Jesus Christ and His Virgin Mother who loved them; no matter how drear the their lot in this world was, their religion opened before them a vista of a magnification opened before them a vista of a magnification opened before them a vista of a magnification opened before them a vista of a magnificant opened before them

Boston. A say it here publicly, I admire the legislation that puts it out of the power of a man to be a drunkard, because drunkenness is the worst degradation of man, and the worst crime we can commit against God. But if we find an Irishman here and there taking, as they say, a "thimbleful too much," who is to blame for it? Why did England rob him? Why did England persecute him? Why did England leave him without a foot of land to stand upon and call his own in the land that bore him? Why did England cut off every hope from him? Do that to most

men and you will find that they will turn for comfort in the bottle.

IF TRUE, WHO IS TO BLAME?
Finally they say, "Irishmen are a very revengeful and deceitful people." The critics of the English press say: "Oh, you critics of the English press say: "Oh, you cannot trust the word of an Irishman; he will tell you a lie when he says he is telling you the truth." I answer again, Who is to blame for the lying and deceit, if it exists in the Irish character? Is it a heavy crime for a heart-broken, persecuted people to tell a lie to the man who is made a master over them, from whom they ex pect no mercy? The man that will soon est try to cover his fault with a lie is the man that knows there is no allowance made for him or his faults. Therefore, I deny that we are a lying people; and even if it were true, I say that the seven

hundred years of English rule ought to have made us the most deceitful people on the face of the earth. on the face of the earth.

They say we are revengeful. If you travel in England you will hear in the railway carriage from the Englishman, that Ireland is a most awful country; the Irish are a most dreadful people; that if you go out there to take an evening walk, suddenly a man will come out of the bushes, present a blunderbuss point-blank at you and "blow you to blazes." There has been a great deal of crime in the way of "outrages," in Ireland. But, my friends, I lay down, firstly, this undisputed fact, that there are more murders committed in London in one month than there are in London in one month than there are in Ireland in three years. Secondly, again I say, if the people take "the wild justice of revenue," if they go out and take the law into their own hands, who is to blame, when that Government has allowed steads of our people, to hunt them from their dwellings like wild beasts, and leave them to perish on the roadside, or in the workhouse, or else to consign them to the 'crowbar brigade" to uproot the home

coming to a foreign shore.

The Irish landlord comes to the door of an Irish tenant and says to the man,

and prisserengthened,
are prayer and sacra
and prisserengthened,
are prayer and sacra
and and prayer and sacra
After having given to misfortune on
alluminating and expiating omnipotence,
God has granted it something more beautiful still. I hear the poet cry:
Then makest man, o Sorrow:
And I applaud. Ves, it is sorrow that
makes souls. In the same manner that
wou elicit sparks of fire by striking a stone
thus sorrow strikes souls, and light,
grandeur, heroism, devotedness, love gush
forth.

We were improvident at home, because
we had nothing to hope for, nothing to
live for. But oh! I behold the glorious
future, as America's imperial hand opens
for every citizen her liberties. No trace of
slavery is on this soil; no penal law to
condemn you to ignorance or to slavery;
no sceptre monarch to tell you, at the peril
of your life, to think as he does, or to die,
no Harry the Eighth to tell you, at the
catholics, he will destroy you; and that
u order to live, you will have to forego
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After having given to misfortune on
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God has granted it something more beautiful still. I hear the poet cry:
Then makest man, o Sorrow
After having given to misfortune on
lluminating and expiating onnipotence,
God has granted it som

liberty around him, a high scope for the intelligence with which God has so largely

intelligence with which took and endowed our people.

I lift up, as it were, the veil of the future, I look with an anxious, longing eye. What do I behold ? I may be in my grave, What do I behold ? It will come! What do I what do I behold a I may be sheeping beneath the shamrocks, yet it will come! All hail, Irish Columbia! All hail the great and mighty power I see advancing over the mighty power I see advancing over the continuous and the shamrocks, and our liberty. This is why Jesus Carist, coming on earth, found that only one thing could save us—sorrow; and Herotothead Himself with its mantle. mighty power I see advancing over the ocean's waves, in an unconquerable flotilla! Genius is there; bravery is there; power is there; the fair figure of Mary the Virgin is hanging at the mast-head They come! they come to save Ireland, our ancient Ireland; and she no longer shall be enslaved. A great and mighty race have risen to elevate her, and to place her upon a high throne among the na-tions of the earth.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by func-tional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co. writes: 'I have had severe attacks of Asth-ma for several years, I commenced taking Dr. 'Ihomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."

The Rock on which many a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of rigor which this disease involves, the malvigor which this disease involves, the mar-adies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of int-blank at you
There has been
e way of "outrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and
Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise over-Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise over comes bilious maladies, female ailments and those coupled with impurity of the blood. Sold by Harkness & Co., Dundas

ECHOES OF THE HEART. FROM THE FRENCH OF ABIL J. COURVOISIER

-BY THYRA.

touches his soul. He that passes in gorgeous equipage and decked in costly raiment may be but a coward and a worthless wretch, but that will only be proved when he is tried by sorrow. For this reason Socrates and Behsarius were greater when they breathed their last sigh than in the most glorious moments of their life. Nothing makes us greater than a great sorrow. Misfortune is always the portion of genius. Search history; you cannot point out an immortal name that it has

human hearts, and, with the hide skill, proves both the purity of hidden gems and the false Passion's foul metal. Hen glitter of wants to bring forward e, when God Passion's foul metal. Hen e, when God wants to bring ferward some great soul, saints have known. That is why all Catholic Churel sorrow, and why the through its sieve. God lets her be etricken to stricken to oring forth great virtue and

O Sorrow! my guide, my queen, thou wert formed for me by the justice and love wert formed for me by the justice and love of God. Thy chants and mournful dirges bring back to my heart memories of home. Thou hast sung over my cradle, weep not over my grave. Thou hast guided my first steps, take thou my hand, lead me to the end, and be always to my parched soul, thirsting for happiness and truth, the voice of God that calls—and never deceives.

It is true, may hap thou wilt say, gentle reader, sorrow makes us lift our eyes towards heaven, and, as in the day of danger when the storm is nigh, we cry:
O my God! Yes, but that God that is
everywhere, I do not see Him. I feel
His presence wherever I go, but I cannot
address Him. The child is scarcely born,
that already its mother speaks to it; it
cannot yet hear, and already she leans that arready its mother speaks to it; it cannot yet hear, and already she leans over its cradle. And God, who has created me—God, whose child I am, should never speak to me, neither in my with a well as wel should never speak to me, neither in my cradle nor in my youth, neither when I am sad nor when I say to all creatures:
Hush! you no longer satisfy me. Will never a word fall upon humanity that is His daughter! Give me a God that speaks; humanity rejects a God that is deaf and dumb to her sorrows. that is deaf and dumb to her sorrows. Give me a God that I can see! I should wish to love the metaphysical God of whom you speak—that hidden, invisible God—but I cannot; I am thus made that that which is pure spirit touches me not: it is too high. Give me a God that I can touch, In times past, when my ingrati-tudes caused a slight shadow to overcast St.

St.

Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. Unequalled for brilliancy. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists.

Nothing known to medical science can surpass the healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my heart, nothing to man, for all who bear a cross, nothing to man, for all humanity suffers.

pectacular cereciable loss when Church, neverlefects. f human nature. others that a of enlightened ere discarded of Infallibility aw of developrously appliedwould cease to ne world. Mean-good that Cathoe congregation loing a deal of estants towards harity. It was ent it, as many arsh and ignor it, and gain the mankind that

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THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprieto

TTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC & absert, I deem it my duty to announce to be subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what are seen, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am to defen that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in useful assessing efficiency and I therefore earnestly enough of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ JOHN WALSH,

Bishop of London.

office of the "Catholic Record." ETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

pureliterature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. of the Record among their congregations.
Yours faithfully.
Yours VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingkton.
LIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

PERSONAL.

Our readers will join us in our leartfelt expression of pleasure at the return to this city of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, greatly improved in health.

We are happy to learn that the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere has made steady improvement during the past few days.

BRADLAUGH'S EXCLUSION.

It is not often that we can express satisfaction with the conclusions arrived at by the British House of Commons. That body nevertheless sometimes arrives at just determinations for which it deserves credit. Amongst these we may fairly count its late exclusion of Bradlaugh by a decisive vote of 232 to 65. In our approval of this exclusion we differ, as we are well aware, from certain of the leaders of Irish public opinion for whom we entertain the highest esteem. We nevertheless, with all our esteem for these gentlemen, strictly and firmly adhere to our view of the case.

We have at all times and we do now support the view that under the British Constitution each and every constituency has the right of electing a representative whose views, land or solve the Irish question. however they may differ from the that Christian sentiment which is at the base of that Constitution. The Constitution of Britain acknowledges and recognizes a God. It goes further. It acknowledges a REDEEMER, and for this with all its faults we admire it. The British Constitution is not of Protestant origin. It dates from Edward the Confessor, who dates from the great and sainted ALFRED educated in Ireland. There he found the Parliamentary system, there he found TRIAL BY JURY. Alfred the Great, the Sovereign who loved his Saxon subjects, visited Rome and held communication with the Holy City. He was king in the true sense of that abused term. Anointed even as was David of old, he loved his people. He taught them as none other could that to God is all obedience due and that to the authorities established by God is on His account all obedience to be rendered. Therefore his people for generations afterwards spoke of the laws and customs of the good king Alfred. Good he was in all regards, good he was as king, good he was as subject, for happily under the system by him established every and so universally understood on His life was so holy, his example so fellow citizens of other origins than popular affection for the laws and customs of the good kings Alfred and Edward, revived once more and tion of the Irish difficulty. Our of Charles VI).

Charta. The Parliamentary system, as now understood, then took definite ing every revolution that has disturbed and convulsed the political here in America do ours. world. If it has so stood, overcoming every obstacle, it is due, we claim, to the Christian principles that underlie it. The Parliament of Britain has never ceased to be Christian, as have legislative bodies of briefer duration on the continent, and has therefore taken just ground in preventing an outspoken Atheist from taking a seat within its walls. There may, indeed, be worse men in Parliament than Bradlaugh, but none of them, if any there be, have taken the open position of hostility to religion assumed by him. He has been, it is true, elected for a certain constituency, but that one constituency has no right to obtrude its endorsation of his peculiar tenets on the rest of the nation. There is therefore no injustice in his exclusion. On the contrary, Parliament would fail in the discharge of one of its first and most essential obliga-

THE WEXFORD ELECTION.

to sit therein.

The Wexford election, following so very closely the great victory obtained by the Nationalists in Monaghan, is assuredly one of the most significant signs of the times in Irish politics. The Irish people have never before under such great diversity of circumstance exhibited so solid a determination to obtain Home Rule. Wexford, it is true, has been always, as it is now, one of the very foremost, if not the foremost, of Irish counties in nobly asserting the undeniable rights of the Irish nation to self-government. But no one expected even from Wexford town, with the restricted franchise prevailing in Ireland and the placing in the fields by the Liberals of so strong a candidate as the O'Conor Don, the overwhelming majority cast in favor of Mr. Redmond the Nationalist candidate for the borough. The noble old city of Wexford has added another to its many claims upon the gratitude of the Irish nation. The people of the North, through the yeomanry of Monaghan, had but a few days previously given emphatic expression to their demand for self-government. Their demand so firmly made has now been re-echoed by the brave Wexfordians. No doubt can now remain in any reasonable mind that nothing but the concession of Home Rule will satisfy the people of Ire-

It is well indeed that matters should have taken this decisive turn. people, are not in disaccord with So long as the enemies of Ireland could point to a divided Irish nation there could be no hope of forcing Britain into a concession of Home Rule. Not so now, however. Ulster has spoken through Monaghan and the South through Wexford. The whole nation has expressed itself in one sense, and that in a manner so open and so unmistakeable as to leave no room for doubt or misconception. Never before, in our estimation, has the Irish cause worn a brighter aspect. There is a heartiness and a determination amongst the people that neither coercion nor landlord tyranny has been able to hold in check. The position taken by the Irish race throughout the world in support of the just and reasonable demands of their fellowcountrymen at home has had its effect. In America men who were never before known to hold or express sympathy with Ireland in her struggles, now lose no occasion to make known their condemnation of her oppressors and their earnest admiration for her popular leaders and support of their claims. The Irish question was never before so well king is a subject. And after Alfred this continent, Nor did the Irish had died there came another good people ever in our opinion hold a sovereign, Edward the Confessor. higher place in the regard of their precious, that his name and his at this moment. We earnestly sanctity are even to this day revered. trust that this happy state of affairs After Edward came the Norman may long continue. The cordiality kings. Their despotism was of with which our fellow citizens of little avail against the deep-seated other origins now enter into our popular affection for the laws and views on the subject of Ireland's

placed on a firm basis by the Magna | countrymen at home, by such demonstrations of national life and vigor as the Wexford triumph, are shape and has since survived, resist- doing their duty nobly by themselves and their country. Let us

> FATHER NELIGAN AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

The use made of Father Neligan's name since his arrival in America leads us, in justice to himself, to reproduce an article from the Montreal Post on the subject of his reported statements in regard of Lord Lansdowne. We know, and have published in part, what the rev. gentleman did say in Ottawa to ourselves and two other clergymen. The Post supplements our statement by further details of his conversations in the Dominion Capital. For the correctness of our contemporary's rendition of the views then expressed by Father Neligan we can solemnly youch. And we do feel that notwithstanding the report of his interview with an official of the Department of Agriculture published everywhere and anywhere but in Ottawa, tions to the people did it permit him that he will himself freely admit the correctness of the statements made by our contemporary and ourselves in reference to these conversations. The Post says:

"Under the heading Explanation De-"Under the heading 'Explanation Desirable,' the London CATHOLIC RECORD of the 13th inst., referring to Father Nelligan's reported defence of the Marquis of Lansdowne as a landlord, says editor-

"The writer had the privilege of conver-sation with Father Nelligan in Ottawa on the 24th and 25th of June last, wherein the Marquis of Lansdowne was very fully discussed. In these conversations the rev gentleman not only did not condemn the exposures made of Lord Lansdowne by the Catholic press in Canada as unjust and untrue, but reprobated the conduct of that nobleman in certain respects in very strong language. The rev. gentleman in our presence read one of the articles of the RECORD on the subject of Lord Lansdowne's appointment, and substantially admitted the truth of the position therein taken by us. His opinions must surely be misrepresented by the Mail. We will, however, be very happy to open our columns to explanations on the subject.' In the conversations here referred to,

two other clergymen took part besides Father Nelligan and the editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Father Nelligan was closely interrogated, and although at first evidently disposed to shield the Marquis, had to admit that the objections to his appointment as Governor-General were well taken. When asked if the improved condition of the Lansdowne tenantry under the present Marquis, for which he was inclined to give him credit, was not entirely due to the Land Act which that nobleman had so strenuously opposed in Parliament, and to mark his disapprobaion of which he had withdrawn from the Cabinet, Father Nelligan confessed that it was, and added, in allusion to Lansdowne's resignation, it was a shabby thing to do. That the reverend gentleman did afterwards, in an interview with an official of the Department of Agriculture, pro-nounce the attacks upon the Marquis of Lansdowne 'unjust and untrue,' (vide the Mail, July 3rd) is hard to believe. Strange to say, although a presumably full report of this alleged interview was telegraphed to Montreal, Toronto, and elsewhere, not a word ap-peared about it in any of the Ottawa papers. Was this omission due to a fear lest those in Ottawa to whom Father Nelligan had, to use a common expression, "given the Marquis away," would rise on the spot to propound sundry questions which it might not be conent to answer? Explanations are certainly desirable.

The floor is now to Father Nelligan himself first, and then to the official in the Department of Agriculture with whom the alleged interview is said to have taken place. We will, we may repeat, cheerfully give place to any explanations either gentleman may offer on the subject. Meantime we must count on Father Nelligan as one of our authorities for our disapproval of Lord Lansdowne's appointment as Governor General of Can-

A LIBERAL DONATION.

The following letter explains itself

BISHOP'S PALACE, London, Ont., July 23rd, 1883. London, Ont., July 23rd, 1883.

E. Meredith, Esq., Mayor of London:

DEAR STR,—On my arrival home on

Friday last, after an absence of several
weeks, I learned fully the distressing details of the catastrophe that
has recently visited our city, bringing wreck and ruin on a large
number of our fellow-citizens. It is not
yet too late. I hope to express my deep yet too late, I hope, to express my deep sympathy with the sufferers, and to give my mite to help in the work of their relief. I enclose a cheque for fifty dollars (\$50) towards the relief fund, and beg to remain, dear Mr. Mayor, Yours respectfully,

+ JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

The daughter of Lord Denbigh, peer of England, has become a Sister of Charity at la Rue de Bac, Paris. Her father, the former Viscomte of Fielding, is the only

THE IRISH BISHOPS SPEAK. At the beginning of this month

the Irish bishops assembled in council at the College of Clonliffe, and passed a series of resolutions on the state of the country that deserve the widest publicity and the most earnest consideration at the hands of our fellow-countrymen. Though many of the bishops were unavoidably absent, the meeting, as our readers will perceive from the list of those present, was of the most truly representative character. Those present were the most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, lord archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland, who presided: Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, archbishop of Tuam; Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, bishop of Down and Connor; Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, bishop of Kilmore; Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, bishop of Meath; Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly. bishop of Clogher; Most Rev. Dr. Moran, bishop of Ossory; Most Rev. Dr. Warren, bishop of Ferns; Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, bishop of Ardagh, Most Rev. Dr. Logue, bishop of Raphoe: Most Rav. Dr. Duggan, bishop of Clonfert; Most Rev. Dr. Fitzger ald, Bishop of Ross; Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. Dr. M'Cormick, bishop of Achonry; Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, coadjutor bishop of Kildare.

The resolutions adopted by bishops were in number seven. The first vigorously impeaches the misgovernment that has produced misery and want in so large a portion of the island.

First-That, owing to the misgovernment of Ireland in the past, a chronic state of misery and want has been produced in several districts of the west, southwest, northwest and other parts of the country, where the people have been compelled to crowd on the poorest and least productive

The second and third recite facts that show in the clearest light the sad condition to which land has been reduced by a heartless system of land tenure and the cruel repression of an alien government.

Second-That in every county in which this state of congestion pre-vails there are large tracts of land once cultivated by the people, but from which they were driven in recent times, and which are now in grass, and in many cases deteriorating, while there are also in the same counties extensive tracts of other lands capable of improvement. These lands would maintain in comfort and happiness the surplus population of the congested districts.

Third-That with every recurring period of agricultural depression, the people of these districts are reduced to a condition bordering on starvation, and therefore must be an abiding source of solicitude and anxiety to every one having the welfare of

In the fourth the failure of the land act to prevent or remove destitution in the districts recited in the foregoing resolutions is very clearly affirmed.

Fourth-That the provisions of recent remedial legislation have not extended in any appreciable degree to this deserving but destitute class. The fifth resolution expressly declares that immigration is no

remedy for the existing evils afflicting large classes of the Irish tenantry. It is perhaps the most important resolution of the entire seven. It is couched in these pithy terms: Fifth-That state-aided emigra-

tion, as a means of curing this evil, is unwise and impolitic, and tends only to promote disaffection amongst the Irish race at home and abroad. The sixth resolution points out the

view of the matter.

Sixth-That the evil can be cured in a statesmanlike manner, and with the happiest results, by promoting the migration of the surplus population of the congested dis tricts to the lands already referred to, and which exists in adequate area in every county in which congestion prevails.

Seventh-That, believing as we do in the justice and expediency of this measure of social reform, believing also that its adoption would be a real message of peace to Ireland, we earnestly press it on the attention of her majesty's govern-

and practical. The bishops of Ire- as responsible in any sense as men land are well acquainted with the high in office who made the so called condition of all classes of their rebellion a necessity. Captain Scott unfortunate people, and are, as a body, does not while in Ottawa, where he hold over matter of great interest,

national sympathies and true patriotism than any other to pronounce judgment on the causes of Ireland's evils, their present condition and the remedies required under the circumstances for their removal. In this case they have done so with a force and clearness that do honor to a great representative assembly and are, therefore, entitled to the lasting gratitude of the nation whose highest interests they serve.

A NEW PROVINCIAL.

We are most happy to chronicle the statement that the Rev. James McGrath, M. I., pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, in Lowell, Mass. has been appointed Provincial of the Oblate Fathers of the United States. The appointment, which was made during Father McGrath's recent visit to the Eternal City, will soon be proclaimed. The Oblate Fathers have charge of two churches in Lowell, and besides have houses in other States of the Union those of New York and Texas being best known. "Father McGrath," says the Pilot, "has been in Lowell about fifteen years, starting with a small wooden chanel. Largely through his labors this has developed into a mammoth stone church. Connected with his church is Buck Hospital, to which an annex, costing \$10,000, is being added this summer, and a flourishing parochial school opened last year in a fine new edifice. He has been Superior of the Order in Lowell for some time, in which office he will be succeeded by a priest from Canada, whose name is reserved for a few days. Father McGrath is a native of Ireland, and served in Canada before going to Lowell. He has well earned his preferment. It will be gratifying news to his many friends that he will keep his residence in Lowell."

Father McGrath is well known in the Dominion Capital, having made his studies in the College of Ottawa, where he was ordained and afterwards served as pastor of St. Patrick's in that city. He is possessed of a fervid and powerful oratory that gives him immediate control over his hearers and certain access to their hearts. We tender Father McGrath our heartfelt congratulations on his promotion, which will redound not only to the good of the society itself, but to the solid advancement

A HYPOCRITE UNMASKED.

Last Spring, after the rejection of the Orange Bill, Mr. Thos. Scott, M. P. for Winnipeg, speaking in the Orange Hall, Ottawa, delivered himself of certain very offensive observations in regard of Catholics in genlation in particular. When the worthy captain, whose sense of shame is not of the most refined character. saw his words in print, he denied he had used them. But his denial contrary, be accepted.

gathering of Orangemen at Stonewall, Man., and is thus reported:

He saw around him many of those who ad come to this country at the time of the Rebellion, to maintain the connection of the Province with the crown, and was glad their mission had been a success and that Protestant principles were now fully assured. They were assembled to perpe-tuate an event in the history of their forefathers that had given them Civil and Religious liberty, and to return thanks for the victories achieved by King William III, and other heroes of the Irish revolution of 1698. It was true they were few in number as compared with other parts of the world, nevertheless their hearts would beat in unison with their brethren in every part of the world who met to do honor to the day. While Protestantism was destined to become the ruling power in the Northwest, yet Roman Catholics would be accorded all the rights they deserved in this new country, provided they left their dynamite ideas behind

And further on:

The sixth resolution points out the remedy which the bishops recommend, and the seventh calls the attention of the government to their ancy, and civil and religious liberty was enjoyed on every hand, with a prosperous and contented people. He concluded by thanking them for the honor done him in being allowed to address them, and hoped it would not be the last time.

In other words, Captain Scott would impress his hearers with the fallacious view that to Protestantism, or rather Orangeism, is due the acquisition of the North West by Canada. The French Catholic half breeds never sought to rule and never did actually rule the Protestants of Manitoba. For the troubles of 1869-70, the Catholic half breeds were not more responsible than their These resolutions are plain, sound Protestant fellow countrymen, nor better qualified by education, has so many axes to grind, wish to including book reviews, &c.

be considered as holding views such as have been ascribed to him by the newspapers. But that he holds these views his Stonewall speech very clearly proves. He now stands unmasked as a hater of these very people, the French half breeds, to whose votes he owed his first election to the House of Commons. But they can defy his hatred, for Thos. Scott is a man whose blame is the best of all praise.

In connection with the Stonewall demonstration we may remind Mr. Rufus Stephenson, ex-M. P., that he is paid by the Dominion for other purposes than assisting at Orange celebrations and giving the encouragement of presence and speech to a body whose entire record is one of turbulence, disorder and disloyalty.

THE IRISE SUMMER ASSIZES.

Mr. Thomas Sherlock, special correspondent of Redpath's Weekly, writing from Dublin, says that the chief burden of the judges at the summer assizes is "we've got no work to do." There is, as usual, an almost total absence of crime from Ireland. Coercion has proved a failure as an incentive to crime, and there is a momentary lull in the work of evictions, so that the ignorant are no longer driven to desperate deeds and the traducers of the Irish race happily forced into cowering silence. Even in the most exciting days of the land agitation, as frequently shown in these columns, there was no general criminality amongst any class, however humble, of the Irish people, Isolated cases of disorder were made the ground work of general and sweeping charges against the whole Irish race, and when misrepresentation failed of its purpose, crimes were manufactured by the hirelings of a morbid administration and a black-hearted ministry to cover our people with disgrace. All, however, to no avail, for the world had come to study the Irish question without prejudice, and upon investigation pronounced a verdict in accordance with fact, and reason and justice.

The Irish judges, were justice freely or fairly administered in Ireland, could never, even in the smallest degree, be overtaxed in the trial of criminal cases. Were coercion done away with, many of these eral and the French Canadian popu- judges, who are anyway no credit to the bench, might be cashiered.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.

We are pleased to learn that choice could not, in the face of fact to the has been made of Mr. Patrick Kelly for the Jailorship of Middlesex. Mr. On the 12th inst. he addressed a Kelly's fitness for the place is admitted on all sides. The Advertiser announces it in the following laudatory terms:

Sheriff Glass Saturday afternoon appointed Mr. Patrick Kelly to fill the position left vacant by the death of the late Jailor Fysh. The official confirmation of the Sheriff's act by the Government will formally conclude the appointment, which will meet with general approval.

Mr. Kelly, was recommended by a unani-Mr. Kelly was recommended by a unani-mous vote of the County Council. He has filled with marked efficiency and entire satisfaction the responsible position of turnkey in the jail for some twenty years past. He has at all times been ound a most upright and reliable official.

The Free Press is not less outspoken in its approval of Mr. Kelly's

appointment. At the session of the Middlesex County ouncil Saturday morning a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending the appointment of Mr. Patrick Kelly to the appointment of Mr. Fatrick Kelly to the position of keeper of the County Gaol, made vacant by the decease of the late Henry Fysh. In view of this united action Sheriff Glass has decided to appoint Mr. Kelly to the position, and he was promptly notified on Saturday afternoon. This appointment is the most suitable that could possibly have been made, and will be hailed with satisfaction by the general public without distinction of political feelings. Mr. Kelly has been connected with the gaol for a long time, has always proved a faithful, honest and diligent official, and is perfectly qualified in every respect to assume the responsible position for which he has been chosen. He is deservedly popular with the public, and from his thorough knowledge of the workings of the institution will no doubt fulfil his duties in the most satisfactory

We desire to express on behalf of our readers the satisfaction they feel in regard of the course pursued by Mr. Sheriff Glass in appointing Mr. Kelly, and that of the Provincial government in ratifying that appointment.

We are unavoidably compelled to

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The relations between France and Britain are just now the very reverse of pleasant. In fact the unpleasantness has in one form or another continued since the virtual conquest of Egypt last year by Britain. The pusillanimity of the republican government of France then prevented the French nation from an actual assertion of its just rights in Egypt and practically gave over that country to Britain. New causes of trouble have since arisen and it is not probable that the difficulties between the two nations can be very easily adjusted, so long as so much real cause for unfriendliness exists. From a despatch dated the 22nd inst. we learn that the N. Y. Sun's London troubles between the French and English

Public feeling in France among all

classes, says the writer, has become ex-

tremely bitter towards England, and the

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

relations between the two countries are becoming decidedly unpleasant and uncomfortable. The causes have been cumulative, including England's general hostility to each step taken by France in her foreign policy, the English attitudel in relation to French pretensions in Africa, Madagascar and Tonquin, the Pakenham incident at Tamatave, and the DeLesseps embroglio. The two countries separated widely when the Egyptian war opened, and circumstances have since multiplied to widen the breach. The canal difficulty, the latest difference that has arisen, grows more and more complicated, and as an element of political difficulty in England. promises to be the immediate occasion of the downfall of the present Government. It is said, apparently with some authority, that Mr. Gladstone will exhaust every means to induce DeLesseps to make satisfactory concessions, and failing to do so, as he certainly will fail, he will submit the agreement to the House and go to the country. As the discussion progresses it becomes more and more apparent that the circumstances of the case afford Mr. Gladstone an opportunity to retire with dignity, and it is well known that as there is no longer any hope of his being able to bequeath a triumphant Ministry to his successor, he will gladly embrace the occasion of an honourable retreat. He can say that he retires before a party check inspired by a spirit of rapacity and spoliation, that he was unwilling by fraudulent technicalities or force to deprive M. DeLesseps of his justly vested rights, and that he is willing to leave to others, if the country desires it, the responsibility of a policy at once dishonest and fatal. A capitulation which would shift every political burden of the day to the shoulders of the Tories, and practically saddle upon them the duty of making the annexation of Egypt formal as well as actual, would be as good an exit as Mr. Gladstone could hope for. At present he is a very weary statesman, and with the House of Commons unmanageable and distracted, domestic legislation affords no hope of rehabilitation to his Government, and no national misfortune threatens the country from abroad to call forth his energies and reinstate him in the fullness of his power.

There is much truth in the views expressed by the correspondent of the Sun. | time that the French government showed But England has after all herself only to the world that in her relations with Afriblame for the trouble. She has given France just cause of offence in the Tonquin and Madagascar affairs, and now threatens in the case of the Suez canal to add injustice to insult by robbing a French citizen, M. D. Lesseps, of his rights. Britain has evidently gone too far in interference with the just rights of the French nation. France cannot without discredit and disgrace recede from her position. Britain has thus far dealt only in mutterings and threats and must recede.

Since the above writing Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn his Suez Canal scheme. His government is now evidently powerless to control pub-

THE OPERATORS' STRIKE.

General attention has been drawn to the strike of the telegraphic operators which began on the 19th of July. The operators had long suffered the most grinding injustice from the heartless monopolists and took just ground in asserting their rights on the 19th inst. The demands of the operators are couched in the following terms, addressed to the various telegraphic executives :

The undersigned, Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers of the United States and Canada, acting in accordance with instructions from that body, respectfully petition your favorable consideration of the following memorial embodying the desires of all classes employed

of 15 per cent, on all salaries now paid be

LINEMEN'S INTERESTS. Section 1.—That eight hours shall con-stitute a regular day's work, and that compensation at the rate of two day's pay shall be allowed for all Sunday work; that shall be allowed for all Sunday work, that the lowest salary paid regular linemen shall be \$65 per month, and for helpers \$50; that the duties of linemen will be confined solely to their legitimate work. WHEATSTONE INTERESTS.

Section 1-That the salaries of firstclass Wheatstone operators, be increased to \$75 per month, and second-class operators to \$60 per month, and that they re-ceive, in addition, fifteen per cent. increase,

as for Morse operators.
Section 2.—That the working hours of
Wheatstone operators shall be the same as Morse operators.

The demands thus formulated are entirely within the bounds of justice and cable letter discusses the causes of the even moderation. The telegraphic oper. ators work hard and long and faithfully. The cost of living for them as for all other respectable operatives, is very high and without adequate remuneration, they cannot live as they should. As a class they are indeed amongst the most respectable in the land; kind, attentive and trustworthy, they everywhere merit public esteem.

They are now contending with a body of men whose god is the almighty dollar, and whose purpose is, if the public allow them, to wring from the operators' labor the money that to the operators justly belong. Our sympathy is entirely with the operators. They are in the right. But we trust they will, and we feel confident they will, abstain from any violence or illegality which might place them in the power of their oppressors.

FRANCE AND ANNAM

From Paris we learn that on the 21st inst., Challemel Lecour, replying in the Senate to a question, said France has not declared war against Annam. There was no thought of establishing a blockade in Annamese waters, but France would certainly do so if any other power should supply Annam with arms and ammunition. The Tuduc had not, added the Minister, declared war against France; on the contrary, he had avowed respect for the existing treaties between France and Annam, and he believed it to be untrue that the Tuduc had asked the assistance of China. France had told the Tudue that she intended to have her settlement in bands of Chinese and Annamites from committing outrages on French subjects. Although, he continued, there was not open war, yet all the acts and language of the Tuduc, and likewise of China and her ambassadors, had been such that they must consider themselves at war with Annam. If they are unable to restore order in Tonquin without attacking Annam they will not hesitate to ask the necessary powers of Parliament, but matters have not yet arrived at that point. The Government determined to avenge insult to French arms and outrages committed on the bodies of French soldiers.

We are pleased to see the French government assume an attitude of such firmness. If France really purposes to insist on her rights in the east, she must make her power felt, regardless of British jealousy and British hostile criticism. It is can or Asiatic peoples, she is not under the tutelage of Britain or any other state. The interference of Britain in matters of purely French concern is to our mind

simply intolerable. In connection with Annam we may mention that, according to some recent statements made in Paris, the religious propa ganda in Annam has been singularly successful. For ecclesiastical purposes the country is, we learn, under two vicarsapostolic-one having charge of the north. ern, the other of the southern division. In the former there are 34 French missionaries, 83 native priests, 362 catechists, and 155,000 converts. There are also in this division 475 churches, lic opinion and must soon go under. three seminaries, with 342 students, and 504 schools or orphanages, with 6,010 children. In the southern section there are 73,483 converts, under 20 French and 55 native priests, and 161 catechists. These are provided with 271 churches, two seminaries, with 153 students, and five orphanages, containing 526 children. These numbers represent a great success, especially when the frightful persecutions of twenty years ago are taken into ac-

The erection of a monument to Garibaldi on the Janiculum gives occasion to a remarkable article in the Unita Cattolica of Turin, which concludes with these eloquent words: "Be it so, then! Men of the new civilization, who hold sway at of the new ciyilization, who hold sway at Rome to-day, build your palaces of finance, your palaces of justice, your palaces of parliament. Erect monuments to the brothers Cairoli, to Victor Emanuel, to Garibaldi. The successor of St. Peter will not destroy these monuments when he returns to his city—and that day is not far off,—but he will sanctify them. On your palaces that cross will rise triumphrous palaces that cross will rise than ever had before been committed even in that unhappy country. But all this was not enough to satisfy the puritans; and Laud, the Primate of the Established Church, having done a great many things to exalt that church in point of power and dignity, the purer Protestants called for "another Reformation" and what they called "a thorough godly Reformation". bodying the desires of all classes employed in the service of the W. U. Telegraph Co:
Section 1.—Believing that man's physical and mental welfare requires that at least one day in seven should be accorded him for rest and recreation, we request the total abolition of Sunday work, as compulsory labor, unless compensated as extra service.

Garibaldi. The successor of St. Peter will not destroy these monuments when he returns to his city—and that day is not far off,—but he will sanctify them. On your palaces that cross will rise triumphantly which you have overturned at the Capitol. The Name of Jesus, that sacred Name, which, almost as soon strategies are refreshed.

FAITH.

XIII. We may here pause in our narrative to consider the sad fate of the self-exiled chiefs of the North. Whatever hope they might at the time of their departure have entertained of securing foreign assistance was soon removed. In July, 1608, Roderich O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, died in Rome, in August, Maguire, lord of Enniskillen, died in Genoa, on his way to Spain, while in the September following Caffar O'Donnell, brother of Tyrconnell, also went over to the majority. O'Neill lived for eight years longer, a pensioner on papal bounty, and died in the leternal city. In 1613, to the surprise of all, a Parliament was summoned to meet in Dublin. For twenty-seven years no Parliament had been held in Ireland, and men were puzzled to know for what purpose elections were now ordered. To prevent the return of a Catholic majority to the new Parliament, forty new boroughs, with an entirely Protestant electorate, were created. The government influence was everywhere in towns and counties exercised against Catholic candidates-vet out of two hundred and thirty-two members elected to the Commons, the government could not claim a majority of more than twenty-five. The House of Lords consisted of fifty members, of whom half were Protestant bishops, so that the government could count upon a safe majority in that body. It was the purpose of the government to have the Houses meet in the Castle under the protection of the deputy's men at arms, but the Catholic minority protested so vigorously against this proposition that it had to be abandoned. The first trial of strength between the parties took place in the election of a speaker. The Protestant candidate was Sir John Davis, while the choice of the Catholics fell upon Sir John Everard. Both parties claimed the election and the session broke up in confusion. Deputies were sent by both sides to London to lay their complaints at the foot of the throne. The Catholic envoys were received with a storm of abuse from the king, and committed to prison. They were, however, soon released, and a compromise effected at the suggestion of Everard. Sessions were held in 1614, 1615 and 1616, in which, besides liberal subsidies being granted to Tonquin respected, and she would prevent | the king, acts were passed acknowledging the title of James to the Irish crown, repealing former statutes as to distinctions of race, repealing the act of 3rd and 4th of Mary against bringing Scots into Ireland and acts of attainder against O'Neill, O'Donnell and O'Doherty. There was besides passed an act of amnesty and oblivion, which proved of some service to the Catholics, whose representatives were likewise successful in preventing the passage of a penal law of a sweeping character. In 1616 Chichester retired, after the long term of eleven years, from the deputyship, to be succeeded by Lord Grandison, under whose administration was issued a "Commission for the discovery of defective titles," whereby 66,000 acres in Wicklow and 385,000 acres in Leitrim, Longford, the Meaths and King's

> oath in 1624, the year in which Pope Gregory XV. granted a dispensation for the marriage, to suspend the execution of the penal laws, to secure their repeal in Parliament, and permit Catholic worship in private houses. The marriage did not, however, take place, and Charles, some time after his father's decease, espoused Henrietta Maria of France, Charles succeeded to the crown in 1627. Lord Falkland, who had replaced Grandison in 1622. was then at the head of Irish affairs and

remained so till 1629.

"Charles I.," says Cobbett, "who came to the throne on the death of his father, in 1625, with no more sense and with a stronger tincture of haughtiness and stronger tincture of haughtiness and tyranny than his father, seemed to wish to go back, in church matters, towards the Catholic rites and ceremonies, while his parliaments and people were every day becoming more and more puritanical. Divers were the grounds of quarrels between them, but the great ground was that of religion. The Catholics were suffering all the while, and especially those in Ireland, who were plundered and murdered by whole districts, and especially under Wentworth, who committed more injustice than ever had before been committed even in that unhappy country.

"The new monarch," says McGee, "inherited from his father three kingdoms extra service.
Section 2.—That eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and seven hours a night's work.
Section 3.—Both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work.
Section 4.—That a universal increase that sacred Name, which, almost as soon as you had set foot in Rome, you effaced from the Roman College, will be sculptured again. And your monuments will but serve to furnish a new demonstration of the invincible power of the Pope, and of the divinity of that Christ who triumphs, who reigns, who commands."

I that sacred Name, which, almost as soon as you had set foot in Rome, you effaced from the Roman College, will be sculptured again. And your monuments will but serve to furnish a new demonstration of the invincible power of the Pope, and of the divinity of that Christ who triumphs, who reigns, who commands."

Section 4.—That a universal increase

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE the restoration of episcopacy, and the declaration of the subservient parliament of Scotland, that no general assembly should be called without the king's sanction, had laid the sure foundation of a religious insurrection in the North, while the events which we have described filled the minds of all orders of men in Ireland with agitation and alarm. The marriage of Charles with Henrietta Maria gave a ray of assurance to the co-religionists of the young queen, for they had not then discovered that it was ever the habit of the Stuarts "to sacrifice their friends to the fear of their enemies." While he was yet celebrating his nuptials at Whitehall, surrounded by Catholic guests, the House of Commons presented Charles with a "pious petition" praying him to put in force the laws against recusants : a prayer to which he was compelled by motives of policy to answer in the affirmative. The magistrates of England received orders accordingly and when the king of France remonstrated against this flagrant breach of one of the articles of the marriage treaty, (the same included in the terms of the Spanish match), Charles answered that he had never looked on the promised toleration as anything but an artifice to secure the papal dispensation. But the king's compliance failed to satisfy the Puritan party in the House of Commons, and that same year began their contest with the Crown which ended only on the scaffold before Whitehall in 1648. The leading defect of Charles was, like his father's, insincerity, whereby he sacrificed the true friends of his house and of the monarchy to the exigencies of the moment and the insatiable fanaticism of his enemies. These enemies, fierce and implacable, had, within a few years, grown from a small and obscure sect to be the leading element in the Protestantism of the nation and the most redoubtable foes that either the monarchy or Catholicity had yet encountered. The origin of English puritanism dates from the early years of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The sect was founded by English Protestants who, self-exiled during the reign of Mary had, after having on the continent imbibed the principles of Calvanism, returned to their mother country About the year 1570 they became numerous and powerful, and continued to grow in numbers and influence all through the reign of James I. They were called Puritans because they claimed to deliver their religion from all anti-biblical additions, from every popish superstition and to revive primitive evangelical purity. They denied the spiritual supremacy of the Crown, holding that the supreme direction of ecclesiastical affairs belonged to the synods. They refused to acknowledge apostolic succession in the bishops of the state church, on the ground that such an acknowledgment would imply that the Church of Rome had preserved apostolical organization, whereas they believed the Pope to be anti-Christ and the whole Roman church false and superstitious. They also denied that the bishops were superior to the other clergy; and condemned all rites and ceremonies authorized by the liturgy of the state church as the invention of anti-Christ. They even went so far as to condemn music, vocal and Queen's counties were found to be and instrumental, and the use of bells, and a puritanical spirit. The successes of the English and Scotch Puritans, therefore, gave rise to nothing like general dissatisfaction among Irish Protestants of any class. For ten years after the accession of Charles there was no Parliament summoned in Ireland. The affairs of the nation were in the interval administered by the Lord Deputy and a council, assisted by three special courts, all armed with extraordinary and even unconstitutional powers. They were the court of Castle Chamber, the ecclesiastical High Commissioners Court, and the Courts of Wards and

> During the present year occurs the cen-tenary of the first Catholic Church in Blackburn, England—the first, at least, Blackburn, England's seccession from the Church three hundred years ago. In 1820, the Catholics of Blackburn and vicinity numbered but 1,200; to-day the Catholics in Blackburn alone are nearly 10,000 strong.

while one of the most truly diabolical.

second, in like manner, matters ecclesias-

Says the Cleveland Penny Press: "The growth of the Catholic Church in the city of Cleveland has been something bordering on the miraculous. From the nucleus of five families in 1835 there have arisen 21 churches and 20 parochial schools, with an attendance in January, 1882, of 8992 scholars. It is estimated that the children attending at present number nearly 10,000. There are over 9000 Cath-olic families in the city, and the present Catholic population of Cleveland is

FROM PONTIAC.

From the county of Pontiac we learn that recently in an obscure sheet published there, a most unfounded attack was made on the Catholic Board of Examiners for that co anty. The author of this attack was evidently inspired by an uncontrollable spirit of bigotry. The facts of the case are these: Until a year or two ago there was but one Board of Examiners in the county of Pontiac, and though nominally a mixed Board, was to all intents and purposes as Protestant as if it con-tained no Catholic representatives. These latter made vain endeavors to keep th Board within the law, but finding it at last impossible to do so, decided on asking the Provincial Government to establish a Board of Catholic Examiners for the County. The Government complying with this request appointed, we believe, the Rev. Father Brunet, of Portage du Fort, Rev. Father Ouellet, of Calumet Island, and James McGill Roney, Advocate, Portage du Fort, with Drs. Rouleau and Gaboury of Bryson to form the Board Mr. Rouy having died, but Board. Mr. Roney has since died, but Board. Mr. Roney has since died, but the other gentlemen continue, under the able guidance of Father Brunet as chair-man, to do their duty faithfully by the public. They understand the nature of the trust confided to them and discharge the trust confided to them and discharge their duties as those who know them fully understand them to be able to do. The writer in the Advance, without courage himself to make the attack on his responsibility, cited the name of Mr. Gay, Inspector of Catholic schools in the Ottawa district, as his authority. Mr. Gay in his report to the government condemned Boards of Examiners throughout the Province as too lax in granting diplomas to candidates for examination as mas to candidates for examination as teachers, but made no special mention of or reference to the Catholic Board of Ponor reference to the Catholic board tiac. In fact he could not in reason do so. And now we are glad to learn himself repudiates the construction put on his words by the narrow writer in the Advance. In connection with this matter our attention has been called to a letter our attention has been called to a letter didressed to the Equity, a new Pontiac that letter place in our standard to the competent farmers and worthy citizens.

"The majority of the boys who go out "they want" said Father Drum-" said Father Drum-" said Father Drum-"

To the Editors of the Equity:
Gentlemen,—In the issue of the Advance, dated the 29th ult., I find in the course of one of those incoherent and inconclusive productions in all regards so well worthy the columns of that attenuated remnant of journalistic failure, the fol-

lowing choice morceau:—
"We call the attention of the Catholic Boards of Examiners for the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac to the following paragraph in Mr. Gay's report, and on graph in Mr. Gay's report, and one that bears out the general impression that pre-vails throughout the district, namely, that a candidate for teacher's diploma can pass much easier before the Catholic Board than he or she can before the Protestant candidate, but it is not by any means a kindness to the children who have to be in-structed by these poorly educated teachers, neither is it a kindness to the parents who have to be taxed to pay for these teachers' salaries. Mr. Gay says:—'That the Board of Examiners are too lax in granting diplomas is known to all, and all complain of it; it is an abuse that should be put a stop to at once.' And again he says: 'On this point—want of progress among the pupils
—I regret to say, that our schools leave much to be desired, owing to the incapacity of our school mistresses, with a few

exceptions. Permit me, gentlemen, to state for the information of James Thomas Pattison that there is no such body in existence as a Catholic Board of Examiners for the county of Ottawa, and that there is nothing in Mr. Gay's report that does not apply with equal force to other as well as Catholic Boards. Mr. Pattison was evidently eager for an attack on the Catholic Board of Examiners for the county of justice, be associated with that which he claims and which he has so bedraggled that none else could own it. Without any njustice to the Protestant Board of thi county, I can state with knowledge of what I say, that the Catholic Board of Ex-aminers for Pontiac is in no wise inferior to it either as far as concerns the qualifications and attainments of its members or their conscientious regard for the duties of their office. Let Mr. Pattison point out one case of laxity on the part of the Cath-olic Board of Pontiac and I shall be ready to admit that he has ground for his attack. He not only specifies no instance of laxity on the part of the Catholic Examiners, but is unable to do so, and knows that he is so unable. I think it quite pertinent Liveries. Of these courts the first took | to my subject to remark that, whatever the qualifications of the teachers sent out by the Catholic Board of Pontiac, none of them absolute cognizance of all state affairs, the will ever become guilty of the atrocious outrages on syntax and propriety that make the Advance the very shame of Canadian journalism. Mr. Pattison seems tical, and to the third was given charge of all minor heirs of Catholic proprietors make the Advance the very shame of Canadian journalism. Mr. Pattison seems solicitous for the Catholics of Pontiac. "Thank thee, Jew," say the Catholics of this county. They will have none of James Thomas Pattison's gratuitous intervention in matters solely concerning themselves. They look to other guides, they have trusted leaders, men of honor and consistency above little tricks, sly ways and mean devices. Mr. Pattison's feeble attempt at assault on the Catholic Board of Pontiac terminates with the following throughout the kingdom. Of all the inventions of heresy the Court of Wards and Liveries was one of the most successful-Pontiac terminates with the following appeal to sectarian prejudice

The readiest way to remedy this evil is for the school commissioners in the differ-ent municipalities when engaging teachers to give the preference to all teachers who hold diplomas from the Protestant Boards. This plan adopted for a short time would work well in two ways: it would spur up the lazy ones who seek for teachers' diplo-

were, however, mistaken. It is now, soiled and tattered though it be, seized on by Mr. James Thomas Pattison. The standard becomes the man, the bearer is worthy his burden. Rugged and broken will be the regiment its unfurling will recruit. But it will be of a piece with the cause it

espouses and the chief it follows.

One Who Knows.

Portage du Fort, July 2, 1883.

In reply to this letter the editor of the Advance made a very lame attempt at self justification, again showing his bad faith by claiming Mr. Gay as an authority for his unfounded charge of laxity made against the Catholic Board of Pontiac. The gentlemen composing that Board are against the Catholic Board of Pontiac,
The gentlemen composing that Board are
too well known and widely esteemed to
require special defence at our hands, but
we will, in so far as we can, permit no
one, not even Mr. Pattison, of the Pontiac Advance, to vilify them or any respectable body of Catholic gentlemen seeking faithfully and honestly, under many diffi-culties, to promote the cause of education.

FATHER DRUMGOOLE'S FARM.

The Noble Charity just Started on Staten Island.

Facing the Highlands of Navesick, on the sloping southern shore of Staten Island, and in full view of the steamers that pass through the Narrows on their way to foreign ports, lies a large tract of land known as the Mount Loretto Farm. The property was purchased by Rev. Father John C. Drumgoole early in 1882 for the use of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, whose handsome buildings in Lafayette place in this city are generally visited by strangers. The property is designed as a place where homeless boys can find a pleasant abode and be

"The majority of the boys who go out
West, at present," said Father Drumgoole to a Star reporter yesterday, "have
no experience, no money and little idea
of what is expected of them. Consequent ly, they grow dissatisfied and avail them-selves of the first opportunity to steal away from a life they care nothing about. My boys shall have loving instruction and tender care. I intend to make them practical farmers-not in word, but in

The farm comprises over 400 acres, and is said to be one of the best on the island. It has a mile of water front, and nearly ifty acres under water contains many valuable beds of oysters and clams, which a good revenue may confidently be expected

expected.
Seven hundred yards beyond, upon high rolling ground, are situated the new buildings of Mount Loretto. They are eight in number, constructed of brick in an imposing style of architecture. The main edifice, with its wings, covers eight acres of ground. Attached are laundry, boilerhouse, bakery and store-house, with slate roof and fireproof filling, a perfect net roof and fireproof filling, a perfect net work of rods protecting them from lightening. The playrooms, lavatories, dining-rooms and kitchens are upon the ground floor, all of them large and commodious. In the rear extention is a beautiful chapel lighted by thirty stained glass win-dows, in the Gothic style of architecture. In the front of the building is a massive tower, surmounted by a gilded cross, from which a widespread view of harbour and

which a widespread view of narbour and country may be obtained.

Two buildings, one on either side of the main edifice, are 135 feet long by forty feet in width. The ground floors are fitted up as gymnasiums and bathrooms. Up one flight of stairs are spacious and well-ventilated classrooms, and on the floor and Queen's counties were found to be vested in the crown.

The Catholics were still nine-tenths of the population and continued, notwithstanding the constancy of their persecutors, to enjoy a certain share of political power, which was made specially manifest during the negociations of James for the marriage of his son, Prince Charles, to the Infanta of Spain. To bring about that alliance James actually bound himself by oath in 1624, the year in which Pope of the plantation of the plantation of the successes of the county of pontiac, but took a singularly inopportune moment to vent his spleen. He goes out of his way, though he departs not from one of his cherished practises, misrepresentation, to attempt a blow at that efficient and respectable body. With the swall and malevolent spirit and which has made the career of James Thomas Pattison so constants two boilers, and on the floor worth his spleen. He goes out of his way, though he departs not from one of his cherished practises, misrepresentation, to attempt a blow at that efficient and respectable body. With the cowardice characteristic with the small and malevolent spirit and which has made the career of James Thomas Pattison so constants two boilers, and on the floor of his way, though he departs not from one of his cherished practises, misrepresentation, to attempt a blow at that eligible to entation of Ulster under of James Thomas Pattison so constants the spicuous a failure, he shelters himself be him dMr. Gay to traduce a body of gentlemen whose names can never, without in justice, he associated with that which he claims and which has so bedraggled the departs not from one of his way, though he departs not from one of his way, though he departs not from one of his way, though he departs not from one of his way, though he departs not from one of his way, though he departs not from one of his way. house and store room. At the side is an artesian well and three cisterns, with a total capacity for 147,000 gallons. The stables, barns, granaries and other outhouses are to be situated some distance to the right of these last buildings.

the right of these last buildings.
"I formally took possession yesterday," said Father Drumgoole last night, as he rested in this city from his fatiguing labors on Staten Island; "and I hope to have everything sufficiently advanced to take down 400 boys about the second week in July. I have a trained Irish farmer there, Mr. Murphy, who thoroughly understands conducting large farms. We shall raise corn, wheat, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. A large quantity of grain is now growing, and under the blessing that has attended the work, it is most promising. A fine dairy will give us a large quantity of milk, butter and cheese, and from the ducks, geese, turkeys, and chicken there will be about of argar We are thirty. will be plenty of eggs. We own thirty-five milch cows and a number of good horses. Nothing could be more encourage ing than the blessings that have attended all our labors. I trust to be made the humble instrument of making good and practical citizens of many motherless boys adrift and penniless in this city."— N. Y. Star, July 2d.

The Abbe Vaudray, whose return to the Catholic Church has given so much con-solation to Continental Catholics, is await-ing the reception of the documents sent by the Holy Office restoring him to his priestly functions. The Holy See acts with grave prudence in such cases; and for the present the Abbe Vaudray re-ceives Holy Communion as a layman. His leisure is occupied in the preparation this leisure is occupied in the preparation of memoirs of the Loyson schism, which will shortly be published, and which will contain many hitherto unknown revelations of the attempts made by the ex-Carmelite to obtain funds from innocent the lazy ones who seek for teachers' diploma's to qualify themselves more efficiently, and would stir the Catholic Board of Examiners to look more closely into the educational qualifications of all candidates presenting themselves for examination."

We had thought that the standard of religious discord in this county had been folded, furled and laid by forever. We THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

\$88.00

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Catherine.

Saint Catherine.

THE DANGERS OF "THE WORLD.—St. Catherine of Sweden, daughter of the world-renowned St. Bridget, was trained to virtue from her very childhood by this most pious mother. She resolved from her early years to belong to God alone, and was successful in inspiring the husband whom her father insisted on giving her, with the like love of continence where. with the like love of continence where-with her own heart was captivated. Her stay in the city of Rome, whither she had repaired after her marriage to join her mother, who was visiting the tombs of the apostles, well-nigh proved detrimental to her. The dissipation of that great town, in conjunction with a style of living and manners so different from those of Sweden. manners so different from those of Sweden, inspired her with a love of the world and a distaste for the things of Heaven; she would certainly have relinquished her practices of piety, had not her mother, availing herself of her privilege as a parent, recurred to rigorous measures in order to call her to herself. Her virtue even had been exposed to dangers which served

There are no wonders that Faith cannot There are no wonders that Faith cannot accomplish. Our Lord has promised to the faithful that he who hath faith can remove mountains. Amongst a host of examples, the following confirms these comforting words. A pious solitary, named Benedict, had constructed a hermitage in the Campagna of Rome, at about twelve leagues from that town there to mitage in the Campagna of Rome, at about twelve leagues from that town, there to devote himself solely to prayer and the labour of his hands. Having been discovered towards 543 by an emissary of Totila, chief of the Goths, who was a follower of Arianism and the master of Italy, he was urged to embrace Arianism. The holy hermit repelled with horror such a proposition. The Goths, in order to be revenged, set fire to his hermitage; the flames made great havoe around, but the hermitage itself remained intact. More hermitage itself remained intact. More enraged than ever, they cast the hermit into a flaming furnace; on opening the door of the furnace on the ensuing day, the holy Confessor was found safe and sound, to their utter wonderment. History does not record the exact period when his death occurred.

MORAL REFLECTION .- "Faith," says St. Paul, "conquereth kingdoms, quencheth the violence of fire, recovereth strength from weakness, becometh valiant in war, raiseth the dead to life." Let us be instant in craving it from God.—(Heb. xi.

Saint Pygmanian. To HOLD CRIME IN ABOMINATION.—The

priest Pygmanian had been the preceptor of Julian the Apostate. When his perfidious disciple, on ascending the throne, abandoned the Christian religion and became its preceptor. came its persecutor, Pygmanian did not shrink from publicly professing Christianity, practising works of mercy in the open day, and being especially zealous in burying the martyrs. Julian, who fancied himself braved by his old master, exiled ing the martyrs.

"Dar' am no ladies present, the himself braved by his old master, exiled him to Persia; and to prove him as He had proved the holy Tobias, God permitted that he should lose the use of his sight. Having returned to Rome, after three years of exile, the apostate exclaimed, on years of exile, the apostate exclaimed, on the proved that I see a large returned to Rome, after three does not be a large returned to Rome, after three grants of exile, the apostate exclaimed, on the proved the holy Tobias, God permitted that he should lose the use of his sight. Having returned to Rome, after three grants are returned to Rome, after three Having returned to Rome, after three years of exile, the apostate exclaimed, on meeting him, "I thank the gods that I see you once more at Rome!" "And I," answered the holy confessor of the faith, "thank my God for being blind, so as not to behold such a monster." The emperor, all enraged, had him thrown into the Tiber. But the divine light, which has so frequently made known the bodies of the martyrs, shone around his body. It was taken up by a pious widow named Can-dida, and interred with Christian rites.

MORAL REFLECTION .- He who at the presence of iniquity does not feel an up-rising of the heart, should renounce the title of Christian: "For in much wisdom there prevaileth indignation."—(Eccles. i.

There is hardly an adult person living but is sometimes troubled with kidney difficulty, which is the most prolific and dangerous cause of all disease. There is no sort of need to have any form of kidney or urinary trouble if Hop Bitters is taken accasionally. "ROUGH ON RATS," Clears out rats,

chipmunks.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist,
Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop
& Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best
of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood."
It never fails to root out all diseases from
the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint etc., purifies the blood, and will

Sir Isaac Walpole said he desired to
state, before passing the bean-box, that he
state, before passing the bean-box, the state before passing the bean-box, the state before passing the bean-box the stat

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, writes: "Having used Northrop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and derived great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made known.

gry; he had tried poetry an' been obliged to go barefoot; he had tried philosophy and had been ejected for non-payment of rent. He had, therefore, come to the conclusion that ten shillings a day and steady work, with a little quinine to tone that the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in rising Dr. Fowler's man could ask for.—Lime Kiln Club.

Not a particle of calomel or any other deletrious substance enters into the commerce of the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in rising Dr. Fowler's man could ask for.—Lime Kiln Club.

Not a particle of calomel or any other deletrious substance enters into the commerce of the poet, but Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea and other Summer Complaints.

The "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is not burdened with the usual costs which swell the price of most articles to the consumer; merits were made known.

If you would escape the ravages of that Morbus, keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for use. In that and all other forms of Bowel Complaint, it is infallible.

A lady writes: "I have used Ayer's A lady writes: "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for many years, and could not keep house without it. For the relief of the pains consequent upon female weaknesses and irregularities, I consider it without an equal,"

of the laver, Stomach, Dowels, Kluneys, Skin or Blood, try Burdock Boud Bitters, fore, from being overstocked. The article is a staple one, for which there is as constant a demand as for wheat or flour, and the merchant can, therefore, sell it at a minimum rate of profit.

HER MAJESTY'S INFORMERS.

The special Irish correspondent of Redpath's Weekly writes:

"The papers here are publishing lists of sums said to have been given to informers and others concerned in the Invincible trials. These lists are widely incorrect. For instance, Detective Superintendent Mallon is set down as having got £1,000, four of his assistants £100 each, Michael Kavanagh, the carman, informer, £500—and so cn. I have it on the best authority that what Mallon and his assistants got for their special services in working up that what Mallon and his assistants got for their special services in working up the case against the Invincibles is just nothing; which Michael Kavanagh, when he went aboard the vessel that conveyed him to foreign parts unknown, had exactly £27 10s. in his pocket. His passage money had, of course, been paid, and his outfit provided out of the lalance of the £50 allotted to him. The Gladstone government is wonderfully economical in its dealings with the Irish, nor can it overcome its parsimony even in tenderness to come its parsimony even in tenderness to informers whom it uses and then casts aside. From the cost of Kavanagh's pas-

to call her to herself. Her virtue even had been exposed to dangers, which served as a still more timely warning. From that moment she regained her habitual piety, accompanied her mother to the Holy Land, never more left her, and did not fail in her duty up to the time of her death, which happened in 1382. She sometimes remained whole days and nights absorbed in prayer or in an ecstasy of divine love, without being conscious of what was passing around her.

Moral Reflection.—Whoever has to dwell in the world, stands in need of great prudence; the Holy Scripture itself assures us that—"The knowledge of the holy is prudence."—(Prov. ix. 10.)

Saint Benedict the Solitary.

Faith is more Mighty than Fire.—
There are no wonders that Faith cannot accomplish. Our Lord has promised to his country's good. The happy pair are well mated, for the lady in the case, having had her suspicions aroused by words let fall by Smith in all a lover's trusting confidence, gave private information to the police which set them on the track of her present husband, and which indeed would probably have led to his sudden death at the hands of the hangman Mar-wood if he had not saved his neck by

promptly turning informer.

"The wife of another informer, Peter Carey, brother of the celebrated James of that ilk, is, I am credibly told, an inmate of the North Dublin Union Workhouse, and afflicted with serious mental derange-ment. The poor creature's mind dwells only on one thought, and at intervals she is heard repeating to herself, 'I'll go and inform-I'll go and inform!'

ORATORY.

How an Enthusiastic Disciple was Sat Down Upon by the President.

Down Upon by the President.

The lecturer who, it was hoped, would show up at this meeting having failed again, Judge Chewso arose and suggested that it would be a good idea to give the members of the club a chance to make a few remarks. There were many orators in the club, many pertinent subjects, and such a programme as he had suggested would tend to increase confidence, save fuel, cure bad breath and rescue oratory from the swamp into which the state Legislature had consigned it.

islature had consigned it.
"Werry well," said the president as the judge sat down; "we will now listen to some oratory from Brudder Chewso on de pertinent subjick of divorce."

The judge arose, removed his coat, pushed up his sleeves, cleared his throat with a sound like a tin pan rolling along Christ. Having drawn out the par thus far, we leave it to be considered. "Ladies an' gem'len, I—"
"Dar' am no ladies present," interrup-

space of forty-five minits one day las' week '' asked the president.
"Nuffin, sah."
"Den let 'em alone."

"Ben let 'em alone."

"Werry well, sah. I'll begin once mo', sah. Friends, neburs and conspirators, what am divorce? A band of pilgrims leaves England on de Mayflower. Dey sail, an' sail, an' sail, an' finally de crew becomes alarmed an' threaten to throw Columbus overboard if he doan' turn back. It was."

"ers of our soul. This is the best way of coming home to roost.—Baltimore Mirror.

W. A. Edgars, of Bankville, was cured of Liver and Kidney Complaints after his life was despaired of. He had remained from ten to fifteen days without any action of the bowels—Burdock Blood Bitters and be write that he had a man and he write that he was a man and he was a man back. It was-' "Judge, sot down!" called the presi-

dent.
"What fur?"

"What fur?"

"Bekase your style of oratory am crackin' all de plaster on de walls an' puttin'
de seasun back at leas' ten days! Ize willin' to gin you a chance, an' I hope you'll
some day be heard ob in de halls ob Congress, but just at this present date you kin
airn ten dollars beatin' ca'pets whar you
kin airn ten cents tryin' to ride de wild
steed ob oratory. You am a mighty good
man when it comes to helpin' move a coal

the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Livis Cyr. of Grant Isle, Aroostook Cc.,

deleterious substance enters into the com-position of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary they prove of special service their orders come to them instead of being to those who have used calomel and other sought by them. The merchant does not mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effect. In such case Ayer's

Pills are invaluable.

Good Night.

Good night! we answer back and smile, And kiss the drooping eyes, But in our trembling hearts the while The wistfal queries rise:

COMING HOME TO ROOST.

Ancient wisdom tells us that curses are like chickens; and a peculiarity shared by both compared subjects completes the pro-verb and furnishes a heading for our discourse. For years and years, decade after decade, we Catholics have had to bear the maledictions of the Puritan Pharisees. Those choice specimens of mankind, as they considered themselves, stood in the high places of the synagogue, and, as they cast their eyes. high places of the synagogue, and, as they cast their eyes upon the poor publicans (Catholics) outside, took joy in repeating the proud prayer: "We thank Thee, O Lord, that we are not such as these." Such as these, indeed!—these priest-led, groveling, immoral, scandalous Papists! nay, these children of the vile enchantress, these men of blood, these lust-loving dust-licking Romanists, these sons of Belial! Out upon them. They have the seal of Out upon them. They have the seal of Satan and the stamp of damnation upon them. All of our Praise-God Barebones, and Rev. Amen Halledujahs, and Luther Knockpopes have olfactory nerves of such power and delicacy that they can detect, on the very persons of these Romish corrupters, the smell of fire and the taint

corrupters, the smell of fire and the taint of the charnel-house.

It was in this spirit that they concocted books and cooked statistics, showing that the mystic Babylon was decaying, disintegrating, going to pieces from mere rottenness; that Catholic countries were ten times as immoral as Protestant, besides being backward, uncivilized, nay, barbarous and savage; that monks were lazy, that priests were wicked and tyrannical, that convents were dens of infamy. Then that convents were dens of infamy. Then, again, after this light artillery had played again, after this light artillery had played havoc in our ranks, as they supposed, they ground out long controversies and sleep-compelling disquisitions on the prophetical parts of Scripture—a heavy artillery indeed, whose ammunition was expended on the airy imaginings of anti-Christs, Men of Sin, Scarlet Women, etc. And all for this, that, by the violation of every natural tie, and the trampling under their hoofs of every true sentiment, and the hooding of their eyes to every ray of light, they might perpetuate the reign of that Protestantism in which they found their profit.

But, O wondrous Providence, the tools of their ascendancy have become the instruments of their punishment. Truth is

cusations and prophecies it spit upon others realized in itself. It is decaying and disintegrating; it is immoral, if we may trust statistics of divorce and profligacy, which Protestant ministers have not been backward in furnishing and commenting upon, since the conscience of the country has been roused; godly Connecticut and pious Massachusetts offer now to ticut and pious Massachusetts offer now to public curiosity dens of such revolting public curiosity dens of such revolting infamy as were never dreamed of by your Maria Monks in their maddest visions. And then, to cap the climax, they give us Theodore Parkers and Henry Ward Beechers, who explain away the Christian religion entirely, and are insomuch anti-Christs as they deny the divinity of Christ. Having drawn out the parallel thus far, we leave it to be considered.

because they have been hard upon us. Now, in this moment of defeat for them, when infidelity seems to threaten the ex-"Brudder Chewso, what has 3000 y'ars ago got to do wid de twenty-four applications for divorce filed in Chicago in the rotten, and bound to go down, we are in the rotten, and bound to go down, we are ay las' ready to extend them a saving hand, to give them a place in the universal vessel and withal, to welcome them as the brothers of our soul. This is the best way of

> ters cured him, and he writes that he is a better man than he has been for twenty years past.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes:
"For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Do not delay, if suffering from any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicine.

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared cut by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

the price of most articles to the consumer; the firm employs no traveller whatever, their orders come to them instead of being require to keep a large stock on hand, swelling its prices with interest, for the Pills are invaluable.

Reader, if you suffer from any disorder of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin or Blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters, Nature's specific medicine for acting on those organs for the outlet of Directions of the second statement of the second stat

Good night-the little lips touch ours, The little arms enfold us; And oh! that thus through coming years They might forever hold us.

Who, in the weary years to come, When we are hid from sight, Will clasp these little hands and kiss These little lips "Good Night?"

859.00 der's Art. IT The Music A SPECIAL

If you will remit me \$59 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for \$83. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warrantee for Six Years. hand and seal Day of July,

The Bad and Worthless The Bad and Worthless are never imitated or Counterfeiter. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the ery indeed, whose ammunition was expended on the airy imaginings of anti-Christs, Men of Sin, Scarlet Women, etc. And all for this, that, by the violation of every natural tie, and the trampling under their hoofs of every true sentiment, and the hooding of their eyes to every ray of light, they might perpetuate the reign of that Protestantism in which they found their profit.

But, O wondrous Providence, the tools of their ascendancy have become the instruments of their punishment. Truth is beginning to triumph at last; the world is beginning to open its eyes to the lies with which it sought to deluge it, and to find in this Puritanism itself the evil accusations and prophecies it spit upon others realized in itself. It is decaying

green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing elle. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Beatty's Wonderful Career—A New Organ Factory to be Erected. The largest shipment of organs and pianofortes for any one month was accomplished by Mayor Beatty during the month of June.

Nearly two thousand were made and shipped to all parts of the world. So great is the demand for Beatty's organs and planofortes that Mr. Beatty is compelled to erect another factory, which including the old building, will occupy, when completed, nearly eight acres of space, in which over three thousand instruments can be made every twenty-six working days. Read his advertisement.



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.
There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles, for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concections said to be just as good. good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

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DRESES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 30 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four 1bs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will bodoligated. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & OCA, Barlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronzo Paint. Artists' Black.
For gliding Fanoy Baskots, Frances, Lamp
Chandeliers, and for all kinds of crammental wor
Equal to any of the high priced kinds and on
10cts, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid fre toots, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Buritagton, Va

Address or call on | DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey DR. HOLMAN'S PAD CURES MALARIA DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES, ver and Stomach Troubles. It is also a sure PROTECTION against Y, Nea-Sickness, Typhoid, Billions and Intermittent Promise and w t your Pad by return mail. Regular Pad 82.00. Special Pad 83.00, post and duty (feld. HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO., P. O. Box 2112, 93 William St., N. Y. LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

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SUMMER	A SOUR

MAILS AS UNDER.

reat Western Railway Going East-Main Line.				-			
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-							
ern States	5 00	1 00		8 00	1.30	6.30	
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)		1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	6 30	
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-						-	
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		6 80	
For Toronto	5, 7 30	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6.30	
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W R. Going West-Main Line.	0 46 10	. 00	10 00	0.00	1 0000 1	3000	
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe,	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London.	0.00			0 00		- 10	
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Newbury	5 00	1 15					
arnia Branch, G. W. R.	9 00	1 10			*	2 45	19
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-				A BUW			
	0.00			0.00	0.45		
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	6 30	1 15		8 00	2 45		
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Strathroy	6 30	1 15		8&9 30	2 45		
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Glanworth	7 30				2 45		
Wilton Grove		1 15		9 00			
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.	The state of the state of						
Bruce and Orwell	7 30				2 45		
Aylmer	500&730	1 15			130&245	630	4
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-	T. William				2 45		
town and Amherstburg	7 30	1 15			2 45		
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright				10000			
to St. Thomas, &c		1 15			2 45		
St Thomas	7 90	1 15		0.00	0.45	0.00	

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ween Harrisburg and Fergus.
L. H. West of Stratford.
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BEONZE MEDALS AWARDED.
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Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness
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The very extensive patronage bestowed on
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Manufactured only by the proprietor,
W. D. MCLAREN,
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JULY 27

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Eygienic Phys M'DONAI Dentists doorseast of R DR. WOO Queen's A Post Office. J. J. BLA

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THU THE 2ND

For the City you will is tion

Oronhyatekha,
N. F. Yeo,
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Edy Bros.,
James Cowan,
W. P. R. Street,
James Cowan,
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M. R. Clissold,

In compli

requisition, Thursday, th 1883, as a (quest the c accordingly.

London, 19th J BRT

of every discrip Machine Brushe a first-class an Brushes. All b

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. J. J. BLAKE Pres., ALEX, WILSON, Rec. Sec.

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WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN-TIST. OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Morris'. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Solon Woolverton, L. D. S., late of Grimsby.

DR. W. J. McGuigan, Graduate, of Meglil University, Member of the Colege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. LECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
329 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for
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Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpits pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.



Absolutely Pure.

To His Worship

MAYOR OF LONDON.

We, the undersigned, respectfully pray that

THURSDAY,

THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST

Next, may be set apart as a

For the City of London, and that you will issue your proclamation for the same.

oronhyatekha,
N. F. Yeo,
Fitzgerald, Scandrett
& Co.
A. Morphy,
John Mills,
W. W. Fitzgerald,
Southam & Brierley,
W. M. Robinson,
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John Tracey,
E. A. Crossman,
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Edy Bros.,
James Cowan,
W. P. R. Street,
M. M. E. Clissold,
In compliance with the above

In compliance with the above requisition, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 2nd day of August, 1883, as a Civic Holiday, and request the citizens to observe it accordingly.

E. MEREDITH,

London, 19th July, 1883. MAYOR.

THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY.

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REID'S CRYSTAL HALL!

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d all complaints of a Rheumatic nature,

RHEUMATINE is not a sovereign remedy if "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NE RALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, a compolants of Rheumatic nature. IT IS A SURE CURE

RHEUMATINE acts directly on the Kid-eys, it is therefore an invaluable Medicine or those suffering from KIDNEY COM-ULAINTS.

The Rheumatine Manufacturing Co'y, Copy of a Letter received from Dr. R. Maitland Coffin, F. R. C. P., Etc.

Maitland Coffin, F. R. C. P., Etc.
T. H. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
Having taken Sutherland's "Rheumatine" myself, can be ar testimony that it will prove a great boom to persons who suffer from rheumatism.
R. MAITLAND COFFIN, F.R.C.P., &C. Barton Court. London Eng., S. W.,
May 17th., 1832.
Sold By All Druggists.— Wholesale Agents; Toronto, Northrop & Lyman; Hamilton, J. Winer & Co.; London, James Kennedy & Co.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. "Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.

2d. To prevent too rapid change of 3d. As a dressing. It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists,



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

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G6 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Haller & Co., Portland, Me.

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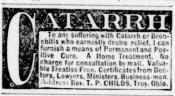
L ABATT'S Prize Ale, Stout & Porter. Recommended by the Medical

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GRAVE RAILINGS AND IRON FENCING, MANTLE PIECES & FURNITURE TOPS. Estimates given for Building Work, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Shop: Opp. Exhibition Ground, Richmond St.



A HOME DRUGGIST

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM, "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so see Public. E. F. HARRIS.' River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by Aven's Almanac for 1883.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



PRIDE OF THE VALLEY. Medicine that acts at the same time on the Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys. These Great Organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow, with terrible suffering.

diseases are sure to follow, with terrible suffering. Biliovaness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Complaints, Rheumatic L'ains and Aches, are developed because the Blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. PRIDE of THE VALLEY Medicine will do it. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES, 8:5 Richmond St. Can be had of all druggists in Ontario. Sample packages 25 cents. Five for \$1.00. Can be had wholesale at Lyman Bros. & Co., T. Milburn & Co., and Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. Also Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton. INSURE WITH THE

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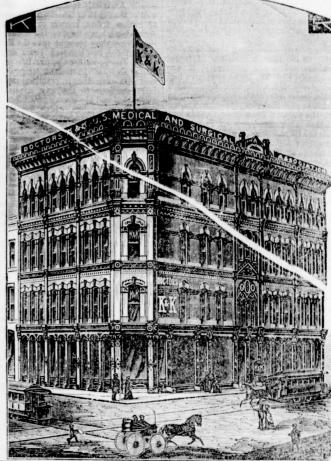
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"The Remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers, "Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Distance of the Proprietors of Hop Batters have shown great shrewdness "And ability".

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eir value, that they will never use any thing else."

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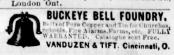
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ver to fill, ers for any ny business ve attended money by AN. GENCY, Y. worth \$5 free Portland, Me.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, July 17, 1883.—The Nationalists of Wexford have triumphantly defeated the disgraceful alliance between "Cawtholic" Whigs and Orange Tories. Mr. William Redmond has been elected by an overwhelming majority; The O'Conor Don positively nowhere.

Mr. Parnell goes to Ireland to-morrow to prepare for the definite organization of the National League, which, owing to the extreme pressure of Parliamentary business, and partially to the co-operation of the Coercion laws, has been somewhat neglected. The spirit of the people is excellent; they are certain to respond to reasonable impulsion from the leaders of the National movement.

The present relations between France and England are rather alarming. The English mercantile class, puffed up by the victory at Tel-el-Kebir, think they can steal De Lessep's Suez Canal with impunity. The coarse taunts of the English press have excited the deepest indignation in France. A slight accident might kindle a war which would have the most serious results for England. The British Government conscious of the Annor is serious results for England. The British Government, conscious of the danger, is making the most careful preparations at

home and abroad.

Unless the English people cool down
the fate of the Gladstone Government
will be in the hands of the Parnellites. Within a month Gladstone will probably be defeated on the New Suez Canal question, unless saved by the Irish vote, which

tion, unless saved by the Irish vote, which is not at all likely.

The polling for a member of Parliament in Wexford borough to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Healy's resignation took place on Tuesday. There was considerable animosity shown towards the liberal candidate, The O'Conor Don, and he was hoosted at as he drove through liberal candidate, The O'Conor Don, and he was hooted at as he drove through the streets. Mr. Sexton, member of Par-liament for Sligo, who was present in the interest of Mr. William Redmond, the Parnellite candidate, implored the people to preserve order; but notwithstanding his interference the windows of The his interference the windows of The O'Conor Don's committee rooms were smashed. Many policemen arrived in town during the afternoon to assist 'n maintaining order. The election resulted in a victory for Mr. Redmond, who secured 307 yotes against '.26 for The O'Conner Don. There give only 488 electrons on the register, so nearly everyone tors on the register, so nearly everyone entitled to vote did so. Possibly the lira-Tories alone abstained from voting. After the result of the polling had been After the result of the polling had been declared The O'Cohor Don drove along the main street under escort. The party was pelted by a mob and the police charged the crowd with bayonets. Several section of the police charged the crowd with bayonets. eral persons were wounded, one being pierced through the lungs. Thirty policemen were injured, twelve seriously. Some of the policemen were isolated, knocked down and trampled upon. Mesers, Healy and Sexton finally under-Mesers, Healy and Sexton many under-took to restore order and the police were withdrawn. In a speech on Wednesday morning Mr. Healy said that the police had behaved savagely.

The parades of Orangemen in Ulster on

the twelfth were unusually large, and with one exception peaceable. At Stone-bridge an affray occurred in which several Orangemen were wounded. Four arrests Orangemen were wounded. Four arrests were made in connection with the affair. Rioting broke out at Newry the next night. The police were powerless. Mobs ran from street to street, assaulting all persons supposed to be Orangemen.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday M. Challemel-Lacour, Minister of Foreign

Affairs, replying to questions, said he believed there had been at least an exaggeration in the accounts of the occurrences in Madagascar. He was certain that if Admiral Pierre had adopted any measures they had been necessary, and that Admiral Pierre had complied with orders to avoid offending England. News of the occur- addresses and hearty congratulations were rences was lacking, he explained, because the Admiral was unable to detach a vessel by which to send despatches. He declared that unexplained events could not impair the present good relations between France and England. The utterances in the Britand England. The utterances in the British Parliament on this subject had been
moderate and courteous. M. ChallemelLacour added that if a grave error had
been committed or passion manifested the
French Government would not hesitate to The Minister's remarks were received with cheers. A despatch from Trincomalee, Ceylon, dated the 15th inst., says Her Majesty's correttes Euryalas and Tourmaline have left there for Mauritius.

The steamer Grecian, which sailed from Glasgow on Thursday, will take on board at Poynes, Ireland, 175 emigrants from the Ennis Union. They are destined for Dennis Field, who was foreman of the

jury which convicted Francis Hynes, and who was afterwards stabbed, is in constant receipt of letters threatening him with injury, and his wife and daughters are often insulted on the street. An attempt was made recently to enter his house, but the assailants fled when Mr. Field fired upon

A Blasphemous Tongue Smitten.

"Poor Mario! I regret that there is no world beyond. We will not see him any more, serenely youthful, as in the days of his beauty. My heart is more than ever with the dead." These are the words written by Professor Glosue Carducci, the chief Italian poet of the present day and chief Italian poet of the present day—and a veritable hymnologist of Satan—on the death of his Republican friend, Alberto a veritable hymnologist of Satan—on the death of his Republican friend, Alberto Mario. One of the most bitter opponents of the Papacy in the columns of the Leya of the Papacy in the columns of the Leya Alberto Mario, who died of cancer in the tongue on the 2nd of June, aged 59, at Sendinara, in Lombardy. It was Mario who first gave the title "Signor Pecci" to his Holiness Leo XIII. To him Pius IX. was the "clownish, parricidal" Pontifi. Mario. One of the most bitter opponents of the Papacy in the columns of the Lega Democrazia, which he founded, was Alberto Mario, who died of cancer in the tongue on the 2nd of June, aged 59, at Sendinara, in Lombardy. It was Mario who first gave the title "Signor Pecci" to his Holiness Lee XIII. To him Pius IX. was the "clownish, parricidal" Pontiff, whose remains, on the night of removal from the Vatican to San Lorenzo, on the 13th July, 1881 ought to have been throndon on the 2nd of June, he would doubtless have been found by Mr. Gladstone's side at Stafford House when the English Premier stood up and expressed his unbounded admiration for Garibaldi; for on the death of thehero, Mario went to Caprera "to kiss his general for the last time." In hatred for the person of Pius IX., Mario, in his Lega della Democrazia, equalled, if not

surpassed Mr. Gladstone in the pages of the Quarterly Review. Mario's ideal was "Rome without the Pope." But he was doomed to die without seeing it realized; and his best friend says of him that he has gone into nothingness.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Amherstburg, July 20th, 1883. R. Brown, Sec. Grand Council of Canada:

Canada:

Dear Sir and Brother—With joyful heart and lawful pride, and a renewed and extended confidence in the future brilliant prospects of this growing, charitable and benevolent association, I sit down to write and send you a brief account of what I saw, heard, and enjoyed, at the great reunion of C. M. B. A. members, met together to celebrate the openbers, met together to celebrate the open-ing of the elegant new hall of the Windsor Branch on Thursday evening, July 19th

inst.

Desirous of stimulating their members to attend the Branch meetings in larger to attend the Branch meetings in larger numbers and more frequently, it was thought that by having an attractive hall exclusively for their own use, that it would create a favorable impression upon members, and that when it became known that the pioneer Branch of Canada had felt that after five years of flourishing existence its members could afford to tax themselves for this purpose, it would be the means of largely increasing its num-bers, a result which is looked forward to with a certain degree of positiveness. The new hall is an accomplished fact.

The hall committee, whose names I regret not being able to give, have done their work nobly, with good judgment and ex-quisite taste. The decorations are choice and rich; the different shades selected blending most harmoniously. The chan-delier and gas fitting are both superb and delicate; the four chairs for the Branch officers are Works of great artistic merit, made from the natural woods of the country, highly finished. The seats and back-centres are of rich green silk velvet, the high backs surmounted with carvings, each chair bearing in such work the empty. blem appertaining to the office of the occupant thereof, whilst placed around the room are a double row of neat chairs each having upon its back in gilt letters, "C. M. B. A. No. 1." The size of the room is about 18x45 feet. 5 rows of chairs on each side did not suffice to provide seating capacity for the 230 or 240 members which filled this room to compactness on this occasion. The generous and unstinted invioccasion. The generous at the winds of Branch had brought together one of the largest gatherings of C. M. B. A. members that ever met in Canada. It was a grand sight to witness such a body listening with wrapt attention to the numerous addresses, and to know they of different nationalities, but of one faith, united in purpose, and ready to stand together as one man for the Catholic cause and the C. M. B. A. Detroit furnished the banner representation from its various Branches, not

less than 150 members being there, from Chatham, 3, from Amherstburg, 8 or 10, from Maidstone, 3 or 5, from St. Thomas and London, letters of regret at not being able to be present.
When all who could find seats were seated the spiritual adviser of the Branch, Rev. Dean Wagner, blessed the hall, the audi-

ence reverently standing during the per-formance of this brief ceremony.

The usual Branch routine followed, but conducted with all possible brevity consistent with decorum, and having reached the order of "Good of the Association," addresses, and hearty congratulations were made in about the following order. The Secretary, J. M. Meloche, Esq., read a brief history of the Branch, containing many interesting details concerning its organization and position in society up to organization and position in sq., as repre-date. Thomas A. Rourke, Esq., as representing the supreme council, Wm. Hook
Esq., President of the grand council of
Michigan, D. B. Odette, Esq., first vicePresident of the grand council of Canada;
H. W. Deare for Branch No 3, Amherst-H. W. Deare for Branch No 3, Amherstburg, having been called upon in the absence of D. F. Reaume, its President, J. H. Harkins, President of Branch No. 1, Detroit, for that Branch; Bro. Kalser, President of Branch No 3, Detroit. The President of Branch No 5, Detroit, being absence of the property of the president of Branch No. 5, Detroit, being absence of the president of Branch No. 5, Detroit, being absence of the president of Branch No. 5, Detroit, being absence of the president of Branch No. 5, Detroit, being absence of the president of the

ident of Branch No 5, Detroit, being absent a member whose name was not ascertained happily responded. Mayor Cleary, of Windsor, responded for Branch No 1, Windsor, Bros. Valentine and Rousseau of Mo 10, Detroit, for that Branch. Bro. Rousseau holds the position of Register of Deeds, for Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan, and is one of the leading representative French Canadians of Detroit. J. E. Connolly of the Windsor Branch Hall Committee, re-Canadians of Detroit. J. E. Comolly of the Windsor Branch Hall Committee, re-sponded for that Committee, T. J. Kane for the Maidstone Branch No. 20, John A. Hickey, Marshal of the supreme coun-cil, for Branch No. 7, Detroit, and Brother Heffernan for Chatham Branch No. 8. Among the members of German nation-lity from Detroit, there were so many of ality from Detroit, there were so many o the leading Catholics of that race, that it would take too much space to name them all, but while the French Canadians have the County Register, the Germans have the County Treasurer, Barney Young-blood, Esq., a member of Branch No. 10, both of whom were at this celebration

which the Windsor Branch may well be proud.

I dare not introduce more upon your space for this time. Although I could easily wate as much again about the pleasant memories created by this celebration.

Yours fraternally,
H. W. DEARE.

JOURNALISTIC AFTERTHOUGHT.

From the columns of the Cincinnatic Catholic Telegraph we clip the following tribute to the followers of ignatius Loyola:

"Even Protestant writers, rising above the influence of early pri judices, have long been disposed to award the well-deserved meed of praise to the zealous Catholic missionaries who spent so many years and so much labor in their endeavors to civilize, as well as Christianize, the savages of South America, and who succeeded so well in that field of labor. The collection of Indian tribes, known as the Moxos, occupying a large tract on the confines of Peru, were thus brought into the Fold of the Faithful, two hundred years ago, by a great Jesuit, Father Cyprian Bareze; and many eminent Protestant writers have vied with each other in extolling the wonderful successes, in the way of teaching civilization and the lessons of Christianity about the same time, which followed or crowned the labors of the Jesuit Father in Paraguay.

"Not long since, in the person of a French savant," M. Sace, a Calvinist minister who spent much time in various parts of South America, and who writes with "the advantage of time and opportulity for a deliberate judgment, the latest tribute of this kind was paid. The extract which we shall quote has been translated by the Warden and other show overed to the kind was paid. The extract which we shall quote has been translated by the Marken and the other charged and the close of the poli and other was a standard and the close of the poli and the close of the po

with the advantage of time and opportu-hity for a deliberate judgment, the latest tribute of this kind was paid. The extract which we shall quote has been translated by the Indo-European from Les Mondes, in which it was published by the famous Abbe Moigno. The writer says: 'During my long peregrination from one end of America to the other, the immense services rendered there by the Jesuits were made in some manner palpably visible to me. To them alone the civilization of that immense continent is due; and what re-mains of their works attests both the light of their genius and the perseverance of their efforts to civilize those wonderful countries, which their barbarous Spanish conquerors sought only to profit by. At present, of all their admirable work nothpresent, or all their admirable work nothing is left but ruins and fond remembrances which the poor Indians cherish and bless. They still weep at the thought of their lost "Robes Noires," whilst the same remembrances are branded with ostracism by the present governments, who reject remembrances are branded with ostracism by the present governments, who reject any bridle that may be used to rein in the course of brutal passions. There we have the true cause of the social disease which blights the very existence of all the Hispano-American Republics, and which ceases, only for a while, when a new dictator arises. There, also, we have the true cause of the prosperity of Canada and Brazil, where strong executive power sets Brazil, where strong executive power sets due limits to the selfish struggle of unbridled private ambitions. It is my conviction that nothing short of the recall of the Jesuits can raise again the Republics of South America. They are fallen so low, merely because they have become a prey to constant revolutions, brought on by to constant revolutions, brought on by ambitious men who place the government of their country in jeopardy by the vilest devices. The Order of the Jesuits alone, with its military organization, represents the interest of all, and can bring back order to those unhappy countries. They alone can save the Indian tribes which are threatened with complete extinction, although laborers are the only thing required to work out the incredible wealth of that soil, which contains all imaginable trea-

sures either at the surface or in its bosom. FROM HAMILTON.

Yesterday the Sanctuary Boys of St. Patrick's Parish held their third annual

E. Mullens and M. O'Brien.
Consolation race—lst, Wm. McCarthy; 2nd,
E. Donovan.
Father Craven had charge of the games,
and did everything possible to make the day
happy for the boys. Fathers Keough and
Gibbons spent several hours on the grounds,
and enjoyed the games very much. Messrs.
A. M. O'Brien, James Duffy and Joseph
Delorme, who are home from college for
their vacation, enjoyed the day with the
Sanctuary boys. Mr. A. O'Brien gave his assistance in the games, and acted as umpire
tor the game of baseball. Alderman Donovan made it convenient to be present also,
and rendered great assistance.

CATROLIC PICNIC IN GODERICH.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ARTHUR. The Annual Picnic.

The Annual Picnic.

Yesterday the grand annual picnic in aid of the funds for the redemption of the debt on the above church took place in Cavanagh's Grove, a short distance outside of Arthur.

From the inauspicious state of the weather the night before, serious misgivings were entertained as to the probable chance of getting a fine day yesterday. It must be admitted that from the terrible thunder storm, lightning and torrents of rain which fell till a late hour during Tuesday night, drenching roads, fields and gardens, such a chance seemed remote indeed. At early dawn, however, the sky looked clear, showing far away in the northern heavens, the Scotchman's never falling sign of a fine day, viz: the time-honored patch of "blue sky." The sun soon shone out in all his fiery spiendour and before 9 a.m., had dried up the floods of the night before. As usual the wise-acres and weather prophets were numerous and took close observations from every quarier of the compass; some shook their heads in ominous silence; but others more hopeful laughed, cracked jokes and predicted spiendid weather. Nor have the latter been disappointed; we have heard it remarked that or former occasions St. John picule was often every successful so far as regards us than compensated for previous argent sun compensated for previous argent sun compensated for previous argent han compensated for previous and townstrips, until about 10 o'closed has proceeded to the picule grounds, which by this time had got into beautiful order.

had congregated in the village, whilst others and already proceeded to the pientle grounds, which by this time had got into beautiful order.

Several well-known local gentlemen were on the grounds and took a leading part in the proceedings, contributing greatly to the success of the entertainment. Among those present were kev. Mr. Beit, Grace Church, Arthur; Rev. Father Doherty, P.P., Arthur; Rev. Father O'Reilly, P.P., Macton; the Rev. B. J. Ctonnell, P.P., Mount Forest; Dr. Orton, M.P.; Jas. McMullen, M.P.; John Anderson, Esq.; Nicholas Murphy, Esq., Barrister, and Dr. Kennedy (the two last named gentlemen arrived by 11.20 train from Toronto), J. H. Hanns, banker, M.C. O'Donnell, John Harcourt, Dr. Devlin, Dr. Chisholm, and Dr. Allan; C. S. Smith, banker, R. Rudd, Dp-Reeve Pool, and all leading men of the village.

The Arthur Band was in attendance, and by the excellent music which they played during the day, added much to the effect of the proceedings.

The tables, tents and stands were elegantly laid out and attended to by competent waiters who evidently understood their business. From the beginning to the finish the games were well contested, a great number who keenly relished such trials of skill, taking part in the sport. But the most exciting event of the day, was the election for a beautiful necklet and locket which was contested by two very popular young ladies, namely Miss Ellen Healy, Luther; and Miss Mary Anne Ferriter, Kerry Settlement. The election opened at 3 p.m. and continued with great activity and spirit for an hour-and-a

Vesterday the Sanctuary Boys of St. Patrick's Parish held their third annual picnic at Dundurn Park. A most enjoyable day was spent by the boys and their friends. After lunch, which was partaken of in the usual picnic style, the games began. A good programme of games had been arranged, the prizes for which were drawing sladicocopes, the control of the control of the prizes for which were drawing sladicocopes. Chinese bill and ornamental articles.

At 2 o'cold and ornamental articles.

At 3 o'cold and articles.

At 2 o'cold and ornamental articles.

At 2 o'cold and ornamental articles.

At 3 o'cold and articles.

At 3 o'de articles.

At 3 o'de articles.

At 4 o'de art

Arthur, ist; inos. Evans, Arthur township, 2nd.

In the evening there was a grand concert in the Town Hall. The house was one of the lar, est, we believe, ever seen in Arthur, whilst the music, vocal and instrumental, was of first-class order and speaks volumes for the local talent of Arthur. The overture played by Miss M. McCaul, who, considering her youth showed a critical appreciation of the leading parts, and went through the piece (which was a solo) in a style that proved she possesses the natural talent to become an accomplished musician in course of time and that oare, talent and attention were displayed by her tutor. "My Pretty Flowers" by Master Tommy Cowley, was given with good effect; whilst Mr. Goetz and the "Warrlor Bold" with his usual grace and vigour, which called forth applause. "The Valley of Chamouni" by Miss Busclein was well received, and procured for her a hearty encore, while "La Manola" rendered by Mrs. J. J. Landy, brought down the house in a similar manner.

Miss Sarah Cosgrove's rendering of "Do not turn me from your doer," was really excellent. Her sweet and well cultivated voice procured for her the spontaneous applause of the entire house.

A song (by request) from Dr. Kennedy; of Toronto, brought down the house in rapturous encores.

ous encores.

Mrs. Allan, whose services, it is needless to remark, are given on all occasions with cheerful arbanity, played some very difficult eccompaniments with great skill and teste. The "Lonely Barp" by Miss McKenna, and "We'd better Bide a Wee" by Miss McKinney, also eletied the approval of the audience. Part II. — "All among the Bar-

ley" (chorus) was admirably rendered, and the "Cuckoo Song" by Mrs. Landy, again called forth an encore. "There's a Dear Spot in Ireland" by Miss M. McKenna. This was a gem in itself which together with the number and style of her accompaniments during the evening, demonstrated her artistic taste and skill. A Comic Song by Mr. Goetz, and "The Dear Old Emerald Banner" by Maurice McCaul, brought the concert to a close about hair past Il p.m.

Owing to the extreme modesty of Miss Buschlen, and an oversight on the part of others, the "Beautiful Dreamer" in the second part, to the great disappointment of all present, was not rendered. This is all the more to be regretted, as Miss Buschlen's services have been on all such occasions, rendered with the greatest ability and cheerfulness.

At the close of the programme, Payd ley" (chorus) was admirably rendered, and the "Cuckoo Song" by Mrs. Landy, again

vices have been on all such occasions, rendered with the greatest ability and cheerfulness. It the close of the programme, Revd. At the close of the programme, Revd. Father Doherty, in well-chosen brief remarks, tendered his sincere thanks to the addience, and through them to those who attended the plenic and were instrumental in its success, as well for their very liberal patronage as for the care and attention to details by the various Committees having the matter in charge.

Mr. N. Murphy and Dr. Kennedy being called upon for a few remarks, favored the assemblinge with short but eloquent and appropriate addresses.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and his reply, brought the proceedings of a pleasant day and successful picnic to a close. The proceeds are expected to equal, if not exceed, those of last year's pienic, at which they amounted to eight hundred dollars.

It is most gratifying to state, that considering the large crowds, the games and excitement, the whole affair passed off with perfect order, and proved a grand success; a result due to the judicious management of the pienic Committee.

Reautifully said. The grave is not deen.

Beautifully said: The grave is not deep. It is the luminous foot-print of the angel who is seeking us. When the unknown hand speeds the last arrow at the head of a man, he bows his head, and the arrow

only strikes from his wounds the crown In this city, on the 17th July, Michael John, son of P. F. and Mary Boyle, aged three months and five days.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Visit to Londou."—Specialists
From the International Throat & Lung
Institute, 173 Church St., Toronto, will be at
the Tecumseh House the first Thursday and
two following days of every month, next
visit being August 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The
Surgeons will have a supply of Spirometers,
the invention of M. Souvielle, of Paris, exaide surgeon of the French Army, for the
cure of catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitts,
Asthma and Consumption. Consultation
and trial of the Spirometer free. Don't fail
to see the surgeons while here, as they
make a speciality of diseases of the Head,
Throat and Lungs, and are curing thousands
of cases every year that have been given up
to die by doctors in general practice. Crowds
are visiting them in every town and city.
For particulars write to 173 Church Street,
Toronto, or 13 Phillip Square, Montreal.
WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS." 15c
Ask for it. Complete, permanent cures
Corns, warts, bunions.
For the best photos made in the city go
to Edy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call
and examine our stock of frames and
paspartouts, the latest styles and finest
assortment in the city. Children's pictures
a specialty.
Pride of the Valley again to the frant.

a specialty.

Pride of the Valley again to the front. ale by all druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-

moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.

Your Teeth with pearls will surely vie, If "TEABERRY" you only try; Once used, you ne'er will be without it, Just try one bottle, if you doubt it.



CONFIDENCE.

ZOPESA is a certain preventive of malarial troubles, as it keeps the Liver active. It makes Billous fever impossible. On the same grounds it makes indigostion impossible and the blood pure.

It is want of judgment to allow prejudice to prevent one from trying this remedy. The writer has seen many such, who, being represented. Try a 10-cent sample.



TENDERS

will be received at the above office up to the 30th July, 1835, for supply, from 1st Angust, 1885, for one year, of the following kinds of COAL, stating price for each, viz.:—
SCREATON (Grate or Egg.).
STRAITVILLE (Steam Lump).
STRAITVILLE (Steam Nut).

To be delivered at Pump House, Springbank and at the office of Water Commissioners as required.

A certified cheque for one hundred dollars company each tender.

D. H. PARBY,

Secretary pro tem

KRAB E PIANOFORTES. Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

William RNARM & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

MONEY TO LOAN. LARGE AMOUNT IN SUMS TO SUIT.

AT VERY LOWEST RATES. Insure in National Fire Insurance Co'y of cland, Established 1822. Capital \$5,000,000. WADDELL, Agent, Federal Bank Building ondon, Odf.

CLEARING SALE

READY - MADE CLOTHING! AT COST.

Good Tweed Pants, \$1.75, \$1.90, \$2.00. Good Tweed Coats,

\$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00. Melton Suits, Blue Serge Suits, - \$7.00.

PETHICK & MCDONALD, 393 RICHMOND ST.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY orably known to the public since Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm other bells; also Chimes and Peals, Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE BALANCE OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS. PARASOLS,

SUMMER SKIRTS, ETC. AT COST.

J. J. GIBBONS, DUNDAS ST.

NONSUCH! NONSUCH!

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH: NONSUCH!

The only absolutely perfect and harmless Washing Compound now in the market.

NONSUCH:

Is what every hotel laundry requires.

NONSUCH!

Is what every public laundry should use.

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH! Is guaranteed not to injure any fabric. NONSUCH!

Will wash in one hour what usually takes one day by the old way. NONSUCH! Will not tear or wear out the clothes. No labor or fatigue caused by using it.

NONSUCH! Once tried commands the approval of all and gives satisfaction in every case.

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH! NONSUCH!

Is manufactured only by THE MERCHANTS COMPANY, Detroit, Mich., and London, Ont.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Winnipeg, Man," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August next, inclusively, for the erection of

POST OFFICE. AT

Winnipeg, Man.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Public Works Office, Winnipeg, on and after SATURDAY, the 14th July next.

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

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

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

By order.

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,

NATIONAL FIRE ASSURANCE CO'Y,

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa 4th, July, 1883. 249-2w

CAPITAL, \$5,000,000,00

Home Office: - 3 College Green, Dublin.

R. WADDELL, AGENT, LONDON, ONT.,
Federal Bank Building.
Pederal Bank Building.
Pederal

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE 5.

ELEGANTLY SUGAR-GOATED.

These Pills are a complete substitute for mercury or other injurious substances, common to this class of preparations. They are prepared with the most rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most select and highlyconcentrated extracts, so compounded as to reach the endless diseases which originate in derangements of the digestive organs, the bowels of the endless diseases which originate in derangements of the digestive organs, the bowels of the digestive organs, the bowels of entirely refined vegetable extracts, they can be taken at all seasons without restriction as to to refine digestive organs, they can be taken at all seasons without restriction as to consider the control of the control of

JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford.

VOL 5

is the time t Suits from 1 the most Fa

Our assortment cannot be bear compare favoral in the city. Also the lates furnishings.

136 D

In Sister M. De Sal. Convent, G One long deep has fled, Our saintly che with the de The heart so kin ceased to b And her spirit s ment seat, "Well done, the hears the w 'rhou'st labore vineyard o Thy sorrows no is done, Thy tollsome tas

"Come now my mansions in the back bene presence to form y little on thou did's Ohi with whate'er thou thou did's Ohi with whate her Jesus' He was the object only chole In life's bright her heart And now He'llt joy in Hea

For him she susher life she her life she hands no dear souls That heart so opleaded of That the erring Heaven's Those eyes now sinners of As in the silene watch she Those lips now words of k And all have b Life above Were not the crowned to be ar sister, but festal day Did not the earthly JG But tell in fail melody of the golden hours on Calvar And the varied life shall the key-note

CA The Hebrev Irish are one Israel." If the Patrick with It is said th the marriage renegade hath

The telegra that the only great consolidation of its em protests again proprietors motto being now appears t of checks and world. While the

and the yello ous though itself on the the Eastern S ally attacks tion is not up that this brain whose intelles seizes upon the would not con auction. The this dire com tution, not e The Archbi steps to org friars"—min from ordinar

will go on eva country, firin the backslide in England n long time it Janus—a two Ritualistic as ity, the other towards Pres this combina not prove qu as was expect parties, this fuel to the fl The Episcop turmoil owi fight between

What a re ments recent tralian Divis Meeting wil Army Glory George, Zuh like Heaven

"The Strug cakes, Bread etc." Adn Shilling. In