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Catholic Recotd.

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

VOL 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1883.

NO. 243

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.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe.

LONGON UNIVERSE.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE, we are glad to believe, is in a perfect state of convalescence. She has come out in print again, with another attack on Mr. Parnell, his with another attack on Mr. Parnen, ms party, and the League generally. We are glad to hear, however, that the hon. mem-ber for the city of Cork still survives, with no immediate prospect of a speedy dissolution.

dissolution.

The Comte de Chambord, in an autograph letter to M. Veuillot's brother, speaks of the deceased's fifty years' conflict for God and his Church, and his valiant advocacy of the traditional Monarchy, and dwells on the "social crimes" now being enacted in France—triumphant atheism snatching the child's soul from his father, and excluding from the hospital death-bed the only real consoler and friend. The Count cannot forget Veuillot's support of his own policy, especially mend. The Count cannot forget Veuil-lot's support of his own policy, especially in 1873, when the intrigues of a policy, less mindful of the real aspirations of France than of the success of party schemes, forced him to dispel ambiguities by bursting the bonds destined to reduce him to the powerlessness of a disarmed Sovereign.

Sovereign.

British soldiering in the upper ranks is certainly a very money-making profession. Only in the upper ranks! A private gets a shilling a day, and when called upon to fight is expected to do so at the same rate of pay. A general like Lord Wolseley may have his £2,000 or £3,000 a year doing nothing, and when he is called upon to do a stroke of business, and accomplishes that stroke of business, he is thanked by Parliament, created a peer, thanked by Parliament, created a peer, and gets an enormous special gift in money. For storming Tel-el-Kebir, Lord Wolseley, in addition to the honors conformed ways him to be a supervised to the storm of the stor Wolseley, in addition to the honors conferred upon him, is to receive £30,000, and Lord Alcester is to be presented with another huge sum of money for his brief service in Egypt. Medals of little or no intrinsic value are the rewards dolled out to the rank and file who escaped with their lives. The contrast is not encouraging to the rank and file.

ing to the rank and file. Nor in Ireland—not by a newspaper suspected of a love of Ireland, "can such a simile as this, be indulged in with impunity: "Egypt has been treated like Ireland, and the result will be the same. The application of force by the Coercion Act and at Tel-el-Kebir was necessary and saltynay, just as the meable of the same. saltuary, just as the mockery of justice at Kilmainham and at Cairo was ruinous. To complete the parallel, we have still the equivalents for the Crimes Act and the dynamite explosions to expect." Were such language to be uttered by the editor of an Irish newspaper, Parliament would soon hear of it, and the writer would find himself placed beyond the usual sphere of his operations. Would it be credited? The extract given above is taken from one of the editorial comments of a London evening paper. Wonders will never cease! saltuary, just as the mockery of justice at

Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech in favor of admitting atheists into Parliament was a clever blunder—clever because it continued tained a large amount of eloquent talk that looked like logic to those who did not deeply feel the sublime truths of Chrisbut a blunder as it blotted out tianity, but a blunder as it blotted out much of the record of a life spent in babbling of religious feelings and of respect for that God whom this so-called statesman would now ignore. We do not put the issue on any earthly point, such as Bradlaugh's voting for coercion. That matter, bad as it is, belongs to this world. matter, bad as it is, belongs to this world. We refer to eternity, for we feel that the member who votes for "Gladstone, Bradlaugh, and atheism" (a grand "cry" for an election) will deserve to be driven in disgrace out of Parliament into retirement. The case of the thoroughly believing O'Connell had no resemblance whatever

Buffalo Union

THE Baptist Weekly solemnly observes that "if Pope Leo dosen't mind, some New York Irishmen will turn Protestants." When those "some New York Irishmen" heard that, they laughed and said "we'll be damned if we do!"

That distinguished journalist, the late Louis Veuillot, was a sincere friend of Ireland. Many a time and oft did he Ireland. Many a time and oft did he eloquently champion her cause in the columns of the Univers; and grateful Ireland, now that this great French journalist has forever laid down his brilliant pen, thus voices her gratitude through one of her most illustrious prelates: "Your brother," says Archbishop Croke, addressing Eugene Veuillot, "was one of the few continental journalists, who thoroughly understood the religious, political and understood the religious, political and agrarian condition of our unhappy coun-try, and consequently, he strove to advocate the just aspirations of our people, in the midst of their trials and poverty. in the midst of their trials and poverty. And grateful Ireland, whilst depositing, in spirit, a memorial crown on the tomb of the regretted deceased, will not forget to send up to heaven her fervent prayers for the repose of his soul." He adds: "In England, men and things are not always

journals the prestige of putting in contrast the 'tradesman' and the 'noble.' In Ireland—the Tablet's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding—we prefer the manly virtues, and the noble candor of the worker to all the refinement of the aristocrat, when this exquisite culture is not employed in behalf of the good cause. In your brother's death, my dear Mr. Veuillot, we deplore, with you, the loss of a good Christian, a heroic athlete of the true faith, an illustrious writer, the first journalist of our country. The 'master' is no more, but his disciples, the Univers and the French press, will continue to give us their approval and support, for in defending our rights, they fight for a people whom nothing can ever turn from the way of truth, for a people whose faith no evil influence can darken, or chill its love for God, the Holy See and Motherland. Be pleased to accept for yourself, your excellent family, and your admirable staff, the expression of Catholic Ireland's condolence, with my own."

Boston Republic.

Hangman O'Brien has discharged his packed jury, and as the members of it convicted every man he wanted hanged it was only natural that he should thank them for the manner in which they did the things that were required of them. By their servile compliance and disregard of justice, the jurors have made themselves as guilty and as despicable as Carey and O'Brien.

Mr. Achille, Derion, president of the Boston Republic

O'Brien.

Mr. Achille Dorion, president of the Liberal Club of Montreal, made a speech at the annual dinner of that society in which he strongly advocated a declaration of Canadian independence. The time will soon come when our northern neighbors will shake off the galling yoke of England, that debases any people who consent to wear it. And once Canada is free from English control, it will not be long before she will be found asking admission into the Union.

We thank the Transmission

We thank the Transcript for the following rebuke it administered last week to the Advertiser for the latter's shameful attack on Joe Brady's mother and confessor, to which we made allusion in our preceding issue: "The Advertiser is severe on the mother of the Irish assassin, Brady, executed on Monday, and on the Irish priest who confessed him, for not bringing him to assail the cause for which he gave his life. However foolishly and wickedly a man dies, his mother or his priest would be let alone, except by the spirit of the Inquisition or of the Puritan persecutors of 200 years ago."

of 200 years ago." The legalized butcheries in Dublin are beginning to sicken Englishmen. Working-men's meetings throughout England are demanding a cessation of the executions that are going on in Ireland, and their requests to this effect have been seconded by such men as Mr. Cowen of Newcastle, Mr. Burt, Mr. Broadhurst and other labor leaders. Harcourt, however, who revels in gore, refused to present the other labor leaders. Harcourt, however, who revels in gore, refused to present the memorials of the working-men to the queen, who, if she had received them, would, doubtless, have refused to interfere. The time is quickly coming, though, when the people, and not the soulless aristo-crats, will make the laws and enforce them

N. O. Morning Star.

N. O. Morning Star.

THERE is no Catholic custom more touching and beautiful than the one which dedicates each successive month in the year to some particular devotion—January, the Holy Infancy; February, Blessed Trinity; March, St. Joseph; June, the Sacred Heart of Jesus; July, Precious Blood; August, Sacred Heart of Mary; September, Holy Cross; October, Holy Angels; November, Souls in Purgatory; December, Immaculate Conception. Pre-Angels; November, Souls in Purgatory; December, Immaculate Conception. Preeminent among all these is the "Month of Mary," because whomsoever loves Our Divine Redeemer, will understand His willingness and gladness to see His Mother honored—the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley! Can any one with a greatly of the Valley! Can any one with a spark of love for our Blessed Mother pass the many lovely gardens of our city and not feel their hearts throb with joy! One's thoughts unconsciously shape themselves into ejaculations in her honor, at sight of the Snowy Lilies which keep their petals closed until the time comes when they may be placed near her statues, true emblems of her beauty and purity. blems of her beauty and purity.

Catholic Review.

MR. GLADSTONE is destined to be the next victim of Irish disaffection, and all his Cabinet will share his fate. We do not mean to say that he will be hacked to not mean to say that he will be nacked to death or blown up by dynamite, or shot from behind or from before a hedge. But his Government has gone to pieces, wrecked on the stormy Irish coast, and he himself created the storm that has hopelasely shettered his craft of State. Here lessly shattered his craft of State. Here lessly shattered his craft of State. Here will come in the empty taunt of characteristic Irish gratitude for favors conferred. People who take this ground had better count the list of favors conferred by Mr. Gladstone on Ireland. It will be found, on a careful count, that he is a man of magnificent promises in this regard, but of very poor performance; and such remedial Irish measures as are attached to his name can be no more justly credited to him than Irish measures as are attached to his name can be no more justly credited to him than the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act can be attributed to the Duke of Wellington. In pursuance of the old and treacherous whig policy, Mr. Gladstone has invariably made use of Ireland as a lever by which to lift his party into power. Once in power, the lever was thrown aside as old junk until some further use was found for it. was found for it.

"WHERE are the caricaturists?" asked one of our most distinguished writers the other day. "What a suggestive picture it presents—John Bull on his knees to the judged after the same standard as in Ire-judged after the same standard as in Ire-land. The Univers leaves to English Pope, begging him to assist in governing

the Irish people and making them amenable to English law!" A suggestive picture truly—the arch-apostate of the nations crying out to the Holy See for help and succor in the crisis and the danger she has diligently created for herself. There is much foolish talk abroad just now, in Irish and and elsewhere, concerning an alleged letter of the Holy Father to the Irish bishops regarding Irish affairs. A vast amount of ink of a fiery color is being shed to no special purpose. Fools hasten to accuse the Pope of all manner of things, without actually being informed of one word of what the Pope has said. Nothing is more certain than that the despatches from Rome to the English press, and through that press to this country, with and through that press to the case. It is a proposed to be a little of the Divine Presence upon the altar that is the central object of worship, not the figure of the priest in the pulpit. His office is to draw attention to that Presence, not to exalt himself: to fix the affairs object of worship, not the figure of the priest in the pulpit. His office is to draw attention to that Presence, not to exalt himself: to fix the affairs object of worship, not the figure of the priest in the pulpit. His office is to draw attention to that Presence, not to exalt himself: to fix the adhert in by word and precept upon the great God, whose humble instrument he is, and not to win admiration and applause for himself: to fix the affairs object of worship, not the figure of the priest in the pulpit. His office is to draw attention to that Presence, not to exalt himself: to fix the affairs object of worship, not the figure of the priest in the pulpit. His office is to draw attention to that Presence upon the altar that is the central object of worship, not the figure of worship, not the figu and through that pless to this control of the reference to Papal opinion on Irish affairs, have thus far been one tissue of barefaced lies. Not only that, but the same lies have been repeated, despite contradiction time and again, as recently in the case of our own venerable Cardinal.

Philadelphia Standard

ing spectacle they made of their consist-ency in taking counsel and permitting themselves to be advised by a Protestant minister with regard to the proper course of action for them to pursue respecting a document alleged to have been issued by the Holy Roman Pontiff. Had they deliberately planned either to bring their religion or the newly-formed League into disrepute in the judgment of calmly-think-ing, reflecting persons, they could not have pursued a course better calculated to ac-complish the purpose. complish the purpose.

The world moves, and liberality grows apace in Massacheste. At the thirty space in Massacheste. At the thirty space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester, and the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester, and the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester, and the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester, and the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester, and the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester, and the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester, and the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester, and the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester is the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in Massachester is the space in Massachester in Massachester. At the thirty space in the space in Massachester is the space in Massachester in Massachester. At the thirty space in the space in Massachester is the space in Massachester. At the thirty space in the span

A PEBBLE has been known to turn the current of a stream, but trifles lighter at times divert the channel of religious thought, and thus are souls borne this way and that to salvation or perdition. The latest quibble to disturb the tion. The latest quibble to disturb the harmony of a congregation of a Reformed church in Jersey City, is the introduction of Rossini's Stabat Mater. Two weeks ago the choir director unwisely permitted the bymn to be sung in English, and the congregation which had found nothing objectionable in the Italian version which had been frequently sung detected sentiments. been frequently sung, detected sentiment in the vernacular which stirred their hearts' blood. The invocation to the hearts' blood. The invocation to the Blessed Virgin beginning Eia Mater, fons amoris savored too much of Catholicity for some of them to stomach. Charges were brought against the pastor of attempting to introduce "Romish forms and prayers" into the service. The pastor, in turn, publicly rebuked the choir, and the latter, resenting what was considered the latter, resenting what was considered an insult, threatened to resign. The pastor refuses to be comforted, and has intimated his intention to leave the church unless the present profession to intimated his intention to leave the church unless the persons preferring the charge withdraw their statements; these are implacable and decline to do so. As a result, several of the congregation have taken steps to establish a new church. And all this because the choir stole a Catholic bypont to sing in a Protestant church. hymn to sing in a Protestant church. Truly 'tis the little things on earth which aunoy us and afflict us with much tribulation of spirit.

Catholic Columbian.

"Consecutive polygamy" is what the Rev. Dr. Dix styles New England divorce-ism. If the Dr. never wrote another word, the coining of this happy phrase would be sufficient to immortalize him. It

It always causes the crimson flush to mantle the cheek of the Irish Catholic when he reads the Irish names of criminals whose doings are chronicled in the daily papers. But he blushes more because they have proved recreant to their faith. They did not heed the warnings of their consciences, and of their pastors, and God's justice overtook them. Such

traing the pulpit. His office is to draw attention to that Presence, not to exalt himself: to fix the affections of his hearers by word and precept upon the great God, whose humble instrument he is, and not to win admiration and applause for himself by brilliant discourses and rhetorical pyrotechnics. In the Protestant Church the contrary is the case. Man—the preacher—is everything. All eyes are turned towards him. Hungry ears drink in his words and measure his capacity to please not by the truths he expounds but by the agreeableness of his address and his scholarly attainments. Some are pleased; some are not. Those that are, remain; those that are not seek another ch—man. It is the man ever and always. God is never thought of. Here is the difference: let him who runs, read.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, a prominent minister of New Yorkers.

Philadelphia Standard.

In view of the moderation displayed by Mr. Parnell in his utterances respecting the alleged letter of the sovereign Pontiff to the Irish Bishops, and the sensible and sound remarks of Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish-American League on this side of the Atlantic, to a reporter of one of the daily papers, the very impulsive gentlemen who talked so flippantly in this city about defying Catholic ecclesiastical authority and "boycotting the Pope" must feel rather "cheap." The Catholics, too, in that assembly (made up almost entirely of Catholics), if they reflect, will see what a beautiful and edifying spectacle they made of their consistency in taking counsel and permitting the population of the standards made and provided for such contingencies. The principle charge in the bill of indictment is that of holding erroneous views of the Sacred Scriptures. It seems that the Rev. Dr. in his public sermons last winter, advanced very unorthodox and heretical opinions in regard to the inspiration and certain guide in faith and morals. The press is looking forward with no little forms of the process in looking forward with no little forms. principle charge in the bill of indictment is that of holding erroneous views of the Sacred Scriptures. It seems that the Rev. Dr. in his public sermons last winter, advanced very unorthodox and heretical opinions in regard to the inspiration and consequent authority of the Bible as a certain guide in faith and morals. The press is looking forward with no little curiosity to the outcome of the trial. But why should there be a trial at all? It seems to us that the charge is absurd and the investigation a mere mockery. To give a man freedom of opinion and then punish him for using it, is certainly an outrage. The canons, nay, the very foundation dogma of his Church, grant him the right of private interpretation. He has only exercised this right, and now he is to be excommunicated for doing so. Therefore it is that we do not see by what right or authority the trial has been determined upon. Will the decision of the jury be infallible?

replies a representative of God who some human representative of God who can give you the specific advice and counsel you need." Send your readers to a Catholic priest at once. He is a representative of God. He has been trained to advise and copresely the trained to advise and copresely the trained to advise and console the troubled and the repentant. Take a Catholic Catechism and learn what Luther deprived you of.
The surest way back to God is through the confessional, wherein the priest, through the authority of Our Lord, absolves the penitent, and sends him away rejoicing

in the mercy of God. We find this paragraph in the Liverpool Death sentences use Mr. Gladstone's description—continue to be passed and carried out by Irish landlords upon their unfortunate tenantry. A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the number of evictions throughout Ireland during the quarter of the present year offeated for for the land. throughout Ireland during the quarter of the present year affected 793 families, com-posed of 3,850 persons; 151 families (711 persons) were evicted in Ulster; 210 fami-lies (872 persons) in Leinster; 182 families (951 persons) in Connaught; and 250 families (1,325 persons) in Munster. Of the total number twenty-nine families (133 persons) were re-admitted as tenants, and 324 families (1,555 persons) as caretakers." Just below it is this: "On Tuesday the eighth annual meeting of the Society for eighth annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection was held in London; the Earl of Shaftes-bury presiding." The vivisection of ani mals is of more importance to the ruling classes of England than "death sentences" to Irish human beings.

FIRST COMMUNION. - An impressive cere-First Communion.—An impressive ceremony took place at the chapel of the College of Ottawa Sunday morning, the 27th ult., when some fifteen of the younger students made their first communion. Their parents were all present to witness the ceremony. Father Nolin delivered instructive and appropriate addresses to the young communicants in both French and English.

The heart of way is Vi

The heart of man is like unto a garden; neglect to cultivate it, and it will produce nothing but noxious weeds.

THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

The month of June will soon be with

We find the following edifying article in the last issue of the N. O. Morning

The month of June will soon be with us; a month especially consecrated to the Sacred and Adorable Heart of Our Blessed Redeemer. The devotion to His Heart is one particularly pleasing to Our Dear Lord, as we may judge from the wonderful liberality of the promises He has made, through Blessed Margaret Mary, in order to induce all to practice it. These promises have come to be widely known, but, as yet, unfortunately, the majority of our Catholics have not given an earnest or practical attention to them. When, for instance, it is remembered that Our Divine stance, it is remembered that Our Divine instance, it is remembered that Our Divine Redeemer has declared that He would bless every dwelling in which an image of His Heart is exposed and honored, and that such images or pictures can be secured to the stilling expose it is a matter of that such images or pictures can be secured at a trifling expense, it is a matter of astonishment that there should be a Catholic household in the land with walls ungraced by such a representation of the Sacred Heart. So, when we recall the promise that all who make, in Its honor, a Novena of nine Communions, one on each first Friday of nine consecutive months—a promise which is tantamount to the guarantee of eternal salvation—it is a wonder that the days indicated do not find our churches crowded with pious is a wonder that the days indicated do not find our churches crowded with pious communicants. Indeed, these are but some of many things which justify us in considering that there are numbers among us, even of believing Catholics, who regard salvation, practically, as a matter of secondary importance—a thing that is good enough, if only it can be secured without putting themselves to any inconvenience.

without putting themselves to any inconvenience.

We republish, below, these gracious promises of Our Lord, and may do so once more between now and the end of June, and we again call particular attention to them, hoping that our readers will not neglect to profit by them.

To parents, especially, we make an appeal that they should avail themselves of the present docility and pious dispositions of their children, of whatever age, in order to lead them, while now they may, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and induce them to accomplish the Novena of Communions. Thus may they hope with greater confidence for an old age that will be sweetened by the companionship of religious sons and daughters, instead of being prisoned by the indifference or misconduct of a reprobate progeny. And so their dying moments will bring the blessed consciousness of duty done, and the consolation of leaving behind an off-spring whose merit will be to the departing parent as a crown of glory in the heavenly kingdom.

5. I will bestow abundant blessings on

all their undertakings.
6. Sinners shall find My Heart an ocean

of Mercy.
7. Tepid souls shall become fervent.
8. Fervent souls shall advance rapidly

9. I will bless every dwelling in which an image of My Heart shall be exposed

10. I will give priests a peculiar facility a converting the most hardened souls.

11. The persons who spread this devoon shall have their names written in My Heart, never to be effaced.

MUNIFICENT PROMISE, LIKEWISE MADE THROUGH BLESSED MARGARET MARY.

"I promise thee, in the excess of the mercy of My Heart, that Its all-powerful love will grant to those who receive Holy Communion on the first Friday of every month, for nine consecutive month grace of final perseverance, and that they shall not die under My displeasure, nor without receiving the sacraments, and My Heart will be their secure refuge at that

SACRED HEART CONVENT.

The beautiful chapel of the Sacred The beautiful chapel of the Sacred Heart Academy in this city was on Friday morning last the scene of one of those impressive ceremonials that endear that sacred place to the inmates and friends of the institution. At six o'clock Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Tiernan, and the renewal of their vows made by the ladies of the Sacred Heart present.

At eight o'clock took place the solemn profession of Miss Mary Fitzgerald. On this occasion Mass was celebrated by Rt.

this occasion Mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, who also delivered a touching and impressive discourse on the excellence of the religious life as well as its serious obligations.

We were favored with a call this week from our esteemed friend Mr. White, separate school Inspector. We were pleased to hear from him that our schools throughout the Province, continue to show signs of marked improvement.

IN THE BATTLE.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, of New York, the secretary to the Society for the Suppression of Vice, has destroyed during the past eleven years twenty-five tons of immoral publications. So he has stated publicly during the recent meeting of the State Social Science Association of Indiana. Twenty-five tons constitute a great many publications calculated to demoralize the young; for it is among the young these are circulated. Mr. Comstock showed proof of that, for he alleged that these secoundrels who traffic in this abomination even go so far as to obtain catalogues of pupils in boarding schools for the purpose of furthering their terrible trade in bestiality. Thank God that the children in convent schools, in schools conducted by the holy Sisterhools, of Cathelicine.

or of furthering their terrible trade in bestiality. Thank God that the children in
convent schools, in schools conducted by
the holy Sisterhoods of Catholicity cannot
be touched by such defilement. That is
at least one glory of Catholic education.
And the same splendid immunity prevails
among the schools conducted by the revered Brothers of the Faith.

But the fact remains on the other side
that for every ton detected and destroyed
in Mr. Anthony Comstock's manner, there
remain ten tons of immoral literature and
immoral pictures undetected, and not a
few of them must there be which stream
into the hands of Catholic youth. It is
inevitable! There are Catholic girls in
this country of mixed religions with Protestant friends and acquaintances. There
are Catholic young men whose acquaintance is even wider than that of the gentler
scan The immoral publications reach
these oftener than we know. We
must meet bare, broad, stern facts, no
matter how painful, no matter how torturing the meaning to our hearts. We
must meet the facts that evil and sin build
high iff the paths around us, to make
mountains of vice between the soul of must meet the facts that evil and sin build high iff the paths around us, to make mountains of vice between the soul of mankind and the Almighty and irresistible God the Creator of the Universe. We must meet them when they stare us in the face to render null and void the teach-ing of the Redeemer of the world, and place the feet of the young in the path to hell.

The fathers and mothers of this world do not know this. Their sons and daughters are not going to display before them these publications which drag them down deep in the lava of sin. These fathers and mothers never measure the value of Catholic publications to Catholic morality. The name of a Catholic publication grates on their ears. If they buy a Catholic book or read a Catholic newspaper, they think it a sacrifice. Of course there are grand and numerous exceptions. There are Catholic fathers and Catholic mothers who further and appreciate Catholic literature. They know that there are most brilliant writers for the Catholic press, men and women, who, if they preferred lucre to God, could outmaster in their own line those who take the other ground, and who, if they do not openly pander to human passions, hide their service to their fires under a very thin veil, and lead young humanity The fathers and mothers of this world

heart of the land, and which contaminates all within reach of its pollution. Glory in all within reach of its pollution. Glory in the Catholic press as the guard on the watch-tower of the Church Militant. Cherish it, aid it, succor it by your cheers and greeting. Its labors are given in a great battle—the battle against infidelity, the battle against. the battle against lust, the battle against wrong, the battle for God.—Baltimore

What Drunkenness Does.

In days past I have seen drunkenness and the effects thereof. I have seen the dead bodies of women murdered by drunken husbands; I have seen the best men in America go down to disgraceful graves; and I have seen fortunes wrecked, prospects blighted, and I have perused a great many pages of statistics. There are crimes on the calendar not resulting from rum, but were rum eliminated, the catalogue on the calendar not resulting from rum, but were rum eliminated, the catalogue would be so reduced as to make it hardly worth the compiling. Directly or indirectly, rum is chargeable with a good 90 per cent of the woes that afflict our country.—Petroleum V. Nasby.

Louis Veuillot's Death-At the close of an illness which for three years has kept him away from the battle-field where he had been so long a gigantic figure—was that of a Christian soldier who had fought and fallen in the good fight. His con-fessor was by his side, giving him his "Jesuit's crucifix to kiss," and the old athlete was surrounded by religious, all servants of the Church in whose service he servants of the Church in whose service he had hit and been hit hard; by his brother and sister and his daughters and servants, and by the Seurs de Bon Secours, who ministered to him devotedly through his long and trying illness. He looked like a worn-out warrior fallen asleep, as he lay dead, with his rosary in his fingers that clasped the crucifix.—London Tablet. So shape your life and actions the service of the service So shape your life and actions as to merit your own approbation, and you will have no occasion to fear the censure of

I Accept Christianity on its own evidence, and I am yet to learn how physical or any other science conflicts with it. Prof. Asa Gray.

Blessed are the hearts that bend, for they shall never break.—St. Francis de Sales.

O! heavenly Muse! your inspiration send, Kind sympathy and glowing feryor lend, To paint the virtues of the true, the brave, To sing a requiem o'er distant grave! The priceless treasure of a father fond— The golden promise and the one bright bond Of many dear ones has departed now,— See! Death's cold seal is on the noble brow.

Ah! deep the grieving of a sister fair, Secluded in her calm retreat of prayer— The Vesper hymn falls sadily on her car, The night-tird's song to her conveys cheer!

cheer!
But borne upon the Ocean's surging foam,
Her sighs of sorrow unto true friends roar
Her name, in beauteous prayers, each day
Ascends, as fragrance on a sunbeam's ray

A father in his dreary, lonely grief Bewalls the limit of a life so brief, And weeps to ponder that so brave a son Was called away. But Heaven has won The soul immortal and the kind heart free—His bliss measur'd for eternity!

O! father is siter; in Celestial Sphere You'll greet the absent, the belov'd, the dear!!!

The vanished pleasure of his presence here Bedims our eyes with sadiy failing trar, The bright, bright smiles, like to dawn o May, Autumn's glory, so they died away! O! sigh, ye witlows, o'er his silent tomb, And Erin's turf yield forth your glad per-

For ev'ry manly grace round him entwin'd, With virtue, honor and truth combined! Bloom ye flowers, that wear the sweetest

grace, ur beauties shed around his resting place; tue, shine, ye stars, with tender, loving light, O! chant your soothing lays, ye winds of night,
And softly o'er him rest, ye moonbeams pale,
On your silvery rays bear our sad wail.
To Mercy's Throne beyond the sapphire skies
Ardent prayers for his repose arise!
Canada.
Androsia.

TALBOT. THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAPTER II.

O'Connell lost no time in preparing himself to attend the meeting. His faith-ful little pony, which had been stabled at Carriekbeg, soon raised a cloud of dust near the gate that led down to Coolnamuck House. The moon was full, clear and high; its cheery light fell pleasantly on river, field and hill. The stillness of the scene and the beauty of the sky had a the scene and the beauty of the sky had a good effect upon Richard's spirits; as he turned up a by-road leading into the wood he began to indulge in sweet fan-cies; the future blazed before his mental eye. As he slowly passed a huge oak, an extremely tall individual sprang forth

and seized his pony by the mane.
"Are you our friend or foe?" asked a rather good-natured voice. "Your friend, I hope, Larry," said chard, as he recognized the voice and

form of his interrogator.
"Oh, Mister O'Connell, forgive my boldness; I didn't know it was you," and the poor fellow removed his hands from

the pony's mane.
"All right, Larry, you acted nobly; but what would you do if I happened to be an Begor, Mister Richard, I'd run like

deer.
"What, would you be afraid?" asked O'Connell, in a tone of feigned surprise.
"Oh, no, Mister O'Connell, oh, no,"

question.
"But why would you run, then?"
"To tell the boys to run, sir, to be

"Good night, Larry, be faithful to your "Good night, Mr. Richard ; may the

good angels protect you. Sure, 'tis proud the boys will be to see you amongst The tall sentinel stole again behind the

tree, and muttered some fervent prayers for his young master.

Richard proceeded slowly on his route;
when he had reached the entrance to the

wood he dismounted and fastened his pony's bridle to the branch of a tree. Once more a feeling of uneasiness crep

over him. He knew not why. "Mother of God," he exclaimed, as he plunged into the woods. Though the night was clear, as we have already said, still, owing to the tangled brushes along his path, and the thick foliage of the trees, it was with great difficulty that Richard made his way to the place assigned for the meeting. After about a quarter of an hour's struggle he heard the low hum of human voices; a hundred paces mor placed him in the midst of the boys. Hi presence was welcomed by all. After the presence was welcomed by all. After the first salutations had been exchanged, the muffled stranger, who had given him the note on the bridge, took him by the armand led him aside from the crowd. They both took a seat on the trunk of a fallen tree, and entered into earnest conversation.

The place where the boys were assembled had been well chosen for a secret meeting. It was a considerable distance from the public road, and altogether surrounded by trees and dense undergrowth. In case of danger it afforded great facilities for makdanger it afforded great facilities for making an escape. The ground was covered with moss, tall rank grass, and a few stumps of trees. Notwithstanding the dim shade of the pine and fir, the place was rendered perfectly bright by means of a huge bonfire that blazed and cracked in the middle of the circle. A goodly number of the boys stood near the fire whispering and nodding in a most mysterious manner.

mysterious manner.
"So you have brought good news from the North Riding," said O'Con ell in a low tone, as he moved nearer his com-

"Capital news," said the stranger. "Gallant Tipperary has lost none of its spirit.
The cruelty of the landlords, who are clearing their demesnes of the peasantry, has produced its wonted effect. The people openly declare that they would rather die fighting for their hearths than perish mis erably on the wayside; they avow that revolution is preferable to starvation or

They are right," cried O'Connell. "Yes, they are right," continued the stranger. "It is a glorious thing to fall in open battle for one's liberties, but it is a mean, a horrible thing, to sit on the road-

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side day after day, and wrestle with hun-ger and want. Ah, it is a sad thing to pine away for want of food—to perish for want of a few potatoes, or a few grains of

"And yet such things exist at present," said the stranger. "At this moment hundreds of families are being cast upon the road to perish from hunger. Woodcock

The present violent state of affairs cannot last in Ireland. Oppression is ever the father of revolt. There is a limit to human patience. The patience of Irishmen has been too much tried; the heroic endurhas been too much tried; the nerois endur-ance of the saints cannot be expected from a whole nation. The day for the practice of Christian forbearance is gone, the hour for vengeance has come. Engthe hour for vengeance has come. Eng-land may blame herself if she sees our hands red with the best blood of her sons."

The speaker's voice trembled as he spoke.

O'Connell looked vacantly towards the fire.
"Eleven hundred families have received notice to quit," said O'Connell, after a few minutes of silence and burning thought. "What is the state of Templemore?" he

"Mr. O'Connell," said the stranger in a low whisper, "I'll give you a secret; Templemore—wild Templemore—is ours. The evening before I left it, I disguised my self as a peddler of penknives, and entered the barracks, which has about eight hundred the barracks, which has about eight hundred men at present. One of the officers, who is a Head Centre among the soldiers, gave me a free pass to the different quarters I wished to visit. To my great satisfaction I found the Circle in a most flourishing condition. 'Toss up the ball! Give us the signal,' they said to me, 'and the barrack is yours.' As I walked into the mess-room I heard about fifty of them mess-room I heard about fifty of them singing the following stanzas from the wellknown song of Davis-'The Vow of Tip-

"'Too long we've fought for Britain's cause, And of our blood were never chary; They paid us back with tyrant laws, And thinned the homes of Tipperary,

But never more we'll win such thanks, "That's enough, that's enough," said Richard, interrupting the stranger just before he pronounced the sacred name of

God. "I do not like wholesale swearing."
"Do you really believe in the final triumph of our cause, Mr. O'Connell," asked the stranger in a doubtful tone.
"I do," answered O'Connell with "Do you believe in the justice of our

"I believe our cause is just and holy."
"Why, then, do you object to wholesale swearing among the soldiers?"

"I object to any class of men, in such a place as a mess-room, calling lightly upon the name of God. An oath is a solemn thing, and not to be sung over a pot of ale. I object to English soldiers, on the ground that they have no permission to perjure themselves. We must remem-ber that they have taken an oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Besides, if they prove false to their first oath, how can we trust their fidelity to their second

"I suppose, Mr. O'Connell, you cannot see anything wrong in retail swearing, on the part of one who has taken no oath of allegiance to our country's foes. To speak plainly, I hope you have no objection to take an oath to mean implicit

Richard was startled by the proposal.

His lips quivered, and his whole frame shook. He gazed fixedly on the half-con-

"I see you are ready," said the latter coolly, as he took a small, disfigured Bible

the stranger in surprise.

"No, sir, no," again cried Richard, almost loud enough for those near the fire to hear him. "May I ask your objections?"
"My hatred of evil," said the young

man proudly.

"But there is nothing wrong in the proposed oath.

"I must differ from you on this point. To take such an oath as you propose would be wrong in itself. You wish me to swear implicit obedience to superiors who are altogether unknown to me, and whose intentions, perhaps, are evil. This is wrong in itself."

wrong in itself."
"Have you any other objections?"
asked the stranger with a sneer.
"Yes, my love of liberty and independence. Ithink too highly of my freedom of action to surrender it wholly to the whim of unknown and irresponsible men; I may also add, that I prize my peace of conscience too dearly to play with it. conscience too dearly to play with it.
While I seek to throw off the tyranny of England, I do not wish to become the slave of Irishmen. Slavery of every kind is hateful to me."

"No other objection?"
"Yes, the Church forbids such oaths under pain of excommunication. I have no desire to be lopped off as a rotten branch. I tremble at the thought of living without the sacraments, and, after death, of being flung like a dog into unhallowed

"O'Connell," hissed the stranger, as he arose and walked towards the fire, "you are still a boy, a child. You have not the remotest qualification of a revolutionist. The Head Centre will hear of all

O'Connell remained seated; he did not eem to hear these cruel taunts.
All eyes turned towards the stranger,

he advanced towards the middle of the circle. Every tongue grew still; the crackling of the green wood alone was heard. As if to produce an effect, he

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slowly unfolded his cloak, and dropped it behind him on the ground; then, casting rant of a few potatoes, or a few grains of orn."

"And yet, such things have been seen a Ireland," muttered O'Connell sorrow-illy.

"And yet and water of the potatoes of th

"Captain Slasher himself," muttered lo

voices.

When silence was again restored,
Slasher placed his right hand inside his
belt, threw forward his chest, and spoke as

dreds of families are being cast upon the road to perish from hunger. Woodcock Carden, at the foot of Devil's Bit, has given notice to eleven hundred families to quit the homes of their infaney."
"Can this be true?"
"It is unfortunately too true. But be assured Mr. O'Connell, Carden will never see the fulfilment of his wicked desires.
The present violent state of affairs cannot the present violent state of affairs cannot involve the flinty heart of England to do us institute. But for us,—give us war, fierce justice. But for us,—give us war, fierce and bloody war. With swords and pikes in our hands we shall demand liberty as a right. We burn to try the temper of our steel. England may well tremble; Ireland has risen to her feet, and cries for ven-geance. We'll no longer flock to the emigeance. We'll no longer flock to the em-grant ship; we'll no longer lie down and perish by the road-side; we'll no longer kiss the red scourge of our Saxon lords. tear the red rag of England in shreds we'll trample on the Crown and Throne we'll hurl the British lion into our Irish Let no one prate about peace and moderation. Let no one lift his voice against a war that will be blessed by the God of battles.

"'Pity, no, no, you dare not. Priest— Not you, our father, dare Preach to us now that godless creed— The murderer's blood to spare.'"

"We are in earnest, we mean fight. Here, beneath an Irish sky, on Irish soil we'll kneel and swear before high heaven—"

Here the orator knelt on the ground and drew his hand from his belt.
"Kneel," he said in a commanding

The audience blindly obeyed. A chill passed over many there as they gazed upon the Captain's hard, determined face. The light of the bonfire gave an unpleasant glow to his dark eyes. Few had time to reflect upon what they were about to do. Of those few some resolved not to pronounce the words of their leader, some

resolved to pronounce them, but without any intention of binding themselves while others firmly resolved "to be sworn The Captain drew a pistol from his belt

and held it tightly in his hand.

"Point your right hands towards heaven," he said. All hands were lifted.
"Almighty and Eternal God," he be

gan. "Almighty and Eternal God," murmured the crowd.
"We solemnly swear." "We solemnly-

"Hold, hold, deluded people. You have no right to take that oath," cried O'Connell, starting to his feet.
"O'Connell, stand back, or I swear-

"Arise, arise, deluded men," shouted O'Connell, as he rushed to the spot where The charm of the orator was gone. The crowd sprang to their feet, and felt

The Captain was too cool and prudent not to see that his chance had passed away. He knew also that it would be dangerous to hurta hair of O'Connell's head, so he replaced the pistol in his belt,

and said very calmly:
"Perhaps we were going too far. Mr.
O'Connell is right."

"He's right. He's right. God bless him,

sure 'tis he who saved us from a wicked crime," shouted the crowd.
"You are all ready to fight for Ireland, are you not, boys?" said the Captain con fidently.
"We're ready—we're ready."

"You are ready to die for Ireland, poo old Ireland, are you not?" We are-we are."

"We are—we are."

"No, sir, no," cried Richard as he drew away from his designing companion.

"What! you are not ready," stammered the strength in the strengt

'Slievenamon!" shouted the Car as if anxious to divert the minds of all from the late unpleasant scene.
"Aye, aye, Captain," said a small fat man, stepping out from the throng. "Duffhill!"

"Duffhil!"

"Aye, aye, Captain," answered a deep voice hidden away in the crowd.

"Remember, boys, that the pikes should be together by the rising of the moon."

"Aye, aye, Captain."

The two disappeared almost instantly in the woods. While they were away a wit present ventured to whisper to his neighbor that he did not like much those allubor that he did not like much those allu-sions about the rising of the moon in connection with their meeting. "It is to be sincerely hoped," he said, "that the gentle queen of night has no influence over us.

"On such occasions as this," said his poetic neighbor, "I always think of the peautiful words of the ballad: "'Arrah, meet me by moonlight alone, And I'll give you a lick of a fiail, Or a rap of a lump of a stone, That will soften your head, I go bail."

By this time the two returned, bearing about a dozen rusty old pikes.
"With these," whispered the wit to his neighbor, "we intend to deal England a mortal blow."

"Hold your tongue, man, and don't be always fooling," said an old fellow who overheard the whisper.

"Attention!" cried the Captain, with a voice that would do honor to a French

marshal. A dead silence followed. As it is not our intention to show forth the blunders of those raw recruits, we will leave them under the instruction of their able drill-master. For their honor, be it said, that their patience and docility were great. Both O'Connell and the Captain expressed their entire satisfaction with the progress made by all.

TO BE CONTINUED. "Fair Girl Graduates,"

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

"Had sour stomach and miserable appetite for months, and grew thin every day. I used Burdock Blood Bitters with the most marvelous results; feel splendid."

MRS. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REIGN OF TERROR. Christian Prisoners in Alexandria.

The Catholic Missions—a periodical the first number of which appeared in March—gives an account, by Father Dianous, S. J., of a tragic episode in the Days of Terror at Alexandria. We extract some passages from his vivid and highly interesting narrative. The Father and his companions were arrested on a false accusation of signalling to the English fleet:—

"An object of jeering to all the natives, we were driven through the streets by the soldiers. The cannons went on thundering, and the balls doing their work of destruction. On our way of sorrows we saw every now and then shells close to the wall in which they had made enormous rents. What was our let to be? What might be going on in our house, in which we had left only women and children with the Arabian workmen who had betrayed us? These thoughts filled us with anguish and mbittered our chalice of sorrow.

WHERE THE PRISONERS WERE KEPT.
"In twenty or thirty minutes we reached the Zapthie. We there met about fifteen Europeans, covered with blood as we were, and all taken up on the same grounds as ourselves. We had to go through another examination, after which we were interest. ourselves. We had to go through another examination, after which we were imprisoned in very truth in the Prefecture of Police. Did they mean to make us serve as hostages to the English, and would our fate be that of the victims of the Paris Commune? It was impossible for us to know, and the fierce looks of our watchers did not certainly inspire us with much confidence. Vainly we asked for water to bathe our wounds; we were obliged to let the blood dry as it was. Our faces were further disfigured by sweat and dirt. From time to time new victims were brought in, all of them wounded and disfigured as we were. They had all been taken up in their houses on the same ridiculous their houses on the same ridiculous pre-text as ourselves, viz., that they had made signs to the English. In the evening we numbered twenty-seven, and on the fol-lowing day we were forty-nine through fresh arrivals.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON.

"The Zapthie is a building near the haror enclosed by four streets. In front of bor enclosed by four streets. In front of the chief entrance there is a hall, on the left wide stairs leading to the upper stories. Quite outside there is a gate in a square court yard from which eight doors open on to as many prisons. This dungeon was full of the refuge of the town, thieves and nurderers, who had been taken up during murderers, who had been taken up during the preceding anarchical time. Probably many of them had taken part in the murderous deeds of the 11th of June. As the cell system is something quite unknown in Egypt, these highwaymen and throatcutters were huddled together. The thunder of the cannon and the sight of the carts laden with wounded together. carts laden with wounded men and fearfully disfigured corpses, which passed be-fore their barred windows, worked them ore their barred windows, worked them up to the most intense pitch of excitement. They raised a shout of anger so fearful that it made us fear the worst. To keep them in order the soldiers every now and then took the wildest of the number and administered forty stripes on the soles of the feet. Many of them bore this without maying a number with this without moving a muscle, whilst others, who were not so stolid, set up a howl. Luckily the authorities had suffici ent sense of propriety not to lock up the Europeans with these rogues, they were put at first in a dirty little passage on the first floor, where they were crowded together like herrings.

HOW THE PRISONERS WERE DISPOSED AND "On our arrival we marched through this corridor; we were put into a room which served the Prefect of Police and his men when they were on duty; it had two tables and a divan. After the examination respect for our calling prevented the guards from driving us out of this room, and we hastened to have the privilege extended to our follows afferors. At nicht and we hastened to have the privilege ex-tended to our fellow-sufferers. At night-fall an old bear of a soldier brought a single bit of black Arabian bread for each prisoner; that was our only meal for that and the following day. As for the bed, everyone managed as best they could; we had not as much as the bundle of straw, without which, as we used to read in story books, it is impossible to imagine a prison. we made our bed on the cold stone floor, for what are a divan, two tables, and a for what are a divan, two tables, and a few chairs for twenty-seven persons? A soldier with drawn bayonet stood on watch; as often as there was a change of men, we were counted one by one. A dim lamp shed an uncertain half light in the corridor, it made everything look dark and weird; horrid imaginings and heavy dreams filled our light and oft-disturbed slumbers. I had succeeded in keeping a watch from the theiving rogues, and my watch from the theiving rogues, and my companious kept on asking me the time; they were all longing for the first streaks of the red morning light. We indeed were quite ignorant of what the morrow might bring us, but hope, which is not easily quenched in mortal heart, made us wish for it, for the light itself brings a certain confidence with it which is encouraging, and which makes us more hopeful at facing danger.

"Day came at last; bright sunshine filled the room. We tried our best to put our cramped limbs in working order after the fatigues of the night. But our tone had grown much more depressed than on the previous evening. In the stillness of the night we had all realized our dangerthe night we had all realized our danger-ous position. Little was said, and every one was looking grave. Still there was nothing new; the thunder of the cannon stopped, and that was a good sign for us. As the English have left off firing, the peace must be concluded, we said one to another; in the contrary event we should have everything to fear. Then we discovered that a steam-engine was being heated, and we were told that it was going to the Khedive's palace, Dras-el tin, which was on fire. As a matter of fact we saw a crowd of people and soldiers hurrying in that direction. Then at about ten o'clock in the morning there were ten cannon reports one after another. We looked

feets came to take down the names of the new comers. He answered our questions with angry exclamations. 'Is this the way to make war?' he cried; 'when a fire we have to thank the prayers of our Fathers for the inward peace which never left us, and which was so necessary for us in order to keep up the fortitude of our fellow-prisoners. It was a most special and precious grace, for which we can never sufficiently thank God.'

"Towards mid-day there was great excitement in the prison. Cartridges were given to the guards and they prepared their weapons. 'You will be taken away at once,' said a soldier harshly to us, 'but wait for a moment; don't budge an inch till I come back and tell you.' A minute later we heard a great cry from the prison underneath; it was the thieves and murderres who had been set free and were now hurrying away to the town after now hurrying away to the town after plunder. For an instant I feared that they would turn them on to us. Then I tried to think what had been in the minds of our guards; they wanted to let us out at the same time as the criminals; that is, they wanted the rabble to fall upon the mount we set up feet in the us the moment we set our feet in street, and to massacre us, thus clearing themselves of the responsibility of our murder. The thought of the Paris hostages came into my mind like a flash of light-ning. 'Quick,' I called out at once,' don't let us lose a moment. Let every one that can, put their shoulder to the wheel. We must barricade ourselves!'

BARRICADING FOR DEFENCE.

"No sooner said than done. In the twinkling of an eye, the divan, table and chairs were jammed up against the door, and we all stood up to guard our impro-vised fortification. 'Let us persevere till the Frail the English come and we are saved,' I said. The report, indeed, that the English had landed had confounded our sol-diers. Unfortunately, it was a false one. If the English had landed that evening the town would have been saved from burning and plundering. I had to listen to much abuse of the English for this delay of several days.

PREPARING TO MEET THE TERRIBLE OR "We had scarcely been a quarter of an

hour barricaded before the soldiers came back, to find the doors firmly wedged from within. They hammered against the door, but we uttered not a word. 'Open!' they cried. 'Hold firm,' we said softly to each other. After prolonged thumps and blows the door was on the point of going to pieces. 'We will do you no harm,' exclaimed the soldiers. What could we do? claimed the soldiers. What could we do? We were obliged to open to them. We had scarcely done so than there came a shot into our densely packed mass: the ball struck an unfortunate Pole in the back; he sank down bathed in blood. back; he sank down bathed in blood. The panic was now at its height; one of our fellow-prisoners lost his senses, sprang out of the window and was killed on the spot. We afterwards saw his corpse in the middle of the street. The soldiers drove us out and took us down the long steps leading to the ante hell. The wisdle steps leading to the ante hall. The whole number of more than forty prisoners were crowded together on the steps. were crowded together on the steps.
Armed soldiers went before us and guards
in our rear, who let us hear the clink of
their drawn sweets. their drawn swords over our heads; they pressed us onwards, and we could hardly keep up with them. They had perhaps, meant to drive us into the street, but something seems to have prevented this plan. When we reached the bottom, the guards called out, 'Where are we to take them?' 'To the inner court,' answered tne leaders. 'From the windows of the first floor two men can easily shoot them down if need be.' WISHING TO DIE AS CHRISTIANS

"As we heard this, Father Mechin and I ave each other absolution. Then I exclaimed in a loud tone, 'If we are to die, we wish to die as Christians; make an act of contrition, and we will give you holy absolution.' All the prisoners fell on their knees, and received with recollection the pardon which we spoke aloud over them in the face of the followers of the false Prophet."

How To Detect Classical Music.

I can give you a simple rule by which the most ignorant may know whether any given piece of music should or should not admired. If you know at once what t is all about ; if it seems to be saying, 1, 2, 3, hop, hop, hop, or 1, 2, 3, bang, bang, bang, you may conclude at once that you are listening to something of a very low order, which it is your duty to despise. order, which it is your duty to despise. But when you hear something that sounds as if an assorted lot of notes had been put into a barrel and were being persistently stirred up, like a kind of harmonious strict up, like a kind of narmonious gruel, you may know it's a fugue, and safely assume an expression of profound interest. If the notes appear to have been dropped by accident, and are being fished up at irregular intervals in a sort of placid or drowned condition, it is likely to be a nocturne; and nocturnes, you know, are quite too utterly lovely for anything. If the notes seem to come in car-loads, each load of a different kind from the last, and if the train seems to be an unreasonably long time in passing a given point, it will turn out most likely to be a symphony; and symphonies are just the grandest things that ever were. If the notes appear to be dumped out in masses, and shovelled vigorously into heaps, and then blown widely into the air by explosions of dynamite, that's rhapsody; and rhapsodies are among the latest things in

WHERE ARE THE CONVERTS.

The "Irish Church Missions" are still in existence. The ostensible object of this association is to spread the light of the Gospel among the benighted Papists way to make war? he cried; 'when a fire breaks out and a compact mass of people have gathered together to put it out, they shoot them down. We have more dead to-day than yesterday.' And, in fact, we saw bloody carts full of corpses rolling by our windows, and we heard an angry mob shouting for vengeance. Each thought his own thoughts the while, and they were certainly not very pleasant ones. We felt that our fate would soon be decided. 'God may dispose of us as He wills; we have Belfast and its vicinity—to require to have their souls looked after. It is only the children of those who, in the past, when Britain was peopled by barbarians painted with wood, acquired the reputa-tion for their Island of being one sanctorum et doctorum ("of the saints and learned" who stand in need of the ministrations of the modern evangelists. There is this distinction between the white-chokered worthies who go to the banks of the Congo and those who descend upon Connemara—that the former are generally provided with the rum-bottle, and sometimes beat the slave-girls they have converted, while the slave-girls they have converted, while the latter are more usually armed with the soup-ladle, and are sometimes drum-med out of the quiet parishes they infest by the offended free matrons thereof. Both, however, belong to the same generic order, and are as like each other as the order, and are as like each other as the order, and are as like each other as the crocodile is to the alligator, or the attorney to the solicitor. And both keep as keen an eye on the exchequer as "General" Booth himself.

Well, this "Irish Church Missions" bur-

lesque company has been holding its thirty-fourth annual pow-wow in St. James' Hall with that solemn-as-an-owl old lawyer, Earl Cairns, in the chair. The lawyer, Earl Cairns, in the chair. The speeches of the minor members of the company are considered of too little importance by the London papers to be given in full; but there is enough in the sole reported discourse, that of the "heavy man," to supply material for reflection. His Lordship said that, by the Providence of God, the society had done a great deal of work in Ireland, but that still there was a greater work to be done. To the latter statement we cordially assent to was a greater we cordially assent; to the former we offer direct challenge. What work has this shallow corporation of ecclesiastical free-lances done, except to spend the money contributed by fools and fanatics in England? Where are the "converts" it has made, and where is the proof of the sincerity of their so-styled conversion? Do not the mean and hypocritical Mick M'Quaids, who take off their hats to their "raverinces" with one hand and hold out an itching palm in the and hold out an itening paint in the other, put their tongues in their cheeks as the tub-thumbers turn their backs? defy the Earl Cairns to produce one sample of an honest man character, who has changed his religion through disinterested motives, among his ragged battalion of oatmeal apostates. If such there be, he is a rare enough specimen to be catalogued with the mummies in the British Museum, or sent for exhibition side by side with Krao in the Westminster ade by side with Krao in the Westminster Aquarium. We tell his Lordship that the moment the Irish Catholic, like his Spanish brother, ceases to be a Catholic he lapses into latitudinarism—until the deathbed approaches. When he loses his faith, he loses all reverence for sacred matters. As for the notion of his abandoning the Church of his fathers to embrace the wretched schism adopted by the dominant race—except he should make dominant race—except he should make the pretence of doing it for the sake of filthy lucre—it is the most outrageous

folly.

But Earl Cairns cleverly confines himself to generalities, which, seeing that he is a law lord, and should know that vague is a law-lord, and should know that vague assertion carries no weight, is not to his credit. He asserts that these "Irish Church Missions" are making gigantic strides, and silently sapping the foundations of Catholicity in Dublin and many parts of the provinces. And his authority for this, forsooth, is a priest! We deny it, and, as he ought to be aware, on the man who makes an affirmation, not on him who makes an affirmation, not on him who makes an affirmation, not on him who questions it, rest the onus probandi. ask him for his proofs.

ask him for his proofs.

The most amusing portion of his Lordship's speech is its peroration. England, he unctuously declares, had done many things for the Irish people. And, then, first among her benefactions, he artlessly mentions, she had conquered them! This is fact. This law-lord actually has the coolines to speak of the imposition of sealons. coolness to speak of the imposition of a foreign yoke upon Ireland as if it were an How ungrateful of Irishmen not to recognize it in that light. The ruthless invaders, who came upon the land with torch and sword—the Norman adventurers and and sword—the Norman adventurers and Saxon churls—the heroes of the massacre of Drogheda and the treaty-breakers of Limerick, were really, if one could only see through the spectacles of Earl Cairns, meek as the modern band of pilgrims who

We are the Salvation sisters, We've come to do you good.

England, having conquered Ireland, added to her kindness by giving to that petted little isle her English laws and English habits. English laws, inaph! We know what they are in Ireland. As for English habits, thank God, that of telling lies under the mask of religion on a public platform is not one of them, my Lord! But. adds the noble Earl. in sorrowful But, adds the noble Earl, in sorrowful But, adds the noble Earl, in sorrowful tones, "England has neglected to give Ireland the Gospel of Christ." This is unjust, my Lord, not to say ungenerous. How could England bestow what she did not possess? And, besides, the bestowal would be no gift to the dear land which had been sanctified by the presence of Patrick, Bridget and Columbkille, and hosts of exemplary men and holy women.-London Universe.

'BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete, cures all annoying Kidney-Diseases. \$1. What Every Person Should know.

The grand outlets of disease from the system are the Skin, the Bowels and the Kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters is the most safe, pleasant and effectual purifier and health-restoring tonic in the world. Trial bottles 10 cents.

non reports one after another. We looked at each other, and many a face grew pale. 'It's all over,' cried some; 'we shall not leave this prison alive.'

STARED IN THE FACE BY THE PROSPECT OF STARED IN THE FACE BY THE PROSPECT OF Courage and cheer others when the heart itself is still. The example is never lost. Do not overburden a faithful and will about and one of them had his skull halfmashed. The secretary of the police pre-

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JUNI

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uld know. ase from the wels and the Bitters is the ctual purifier P. O., writes:

commands a d it exceed-ases of rheuand disloca-yself to calm h dislocation was entirely

Within a shad wed temple dim,

The Dearest.

Nearer Thy Heart, oh! Jesus, Lord! Nearer Thy Heart, to be; What were the grief or gloom of life, If only near to Thee!"

There floated, through the shadows still; A Voice so wondrous sweet, My yearning spiri; more than knew, It knelt at Jesus' Feet.

"My child!" no sorrow deep and grand, Has crowned thy sunny years; Not hard thy trials and thy griefs; And few and brief, thy tears. Poor f seble one! how coulds't thou walk The thorny way apart, Whereon they tread, the souls sublime, The nearest to My Heart?

I opened not this Heart to thee; On Thabor's gloried height; But in the gloom and woe that marked, My Passion's bitter Night.

They were not first to know its Love, Who stood on Thabor's side; But they who knelt on Go'gotha, Beneath Me, Crucified.

And they who climb life's Calvary, That path so dread, so drear; Will surely find my opened Heart, Will surely be most near.

And not, with flowery garlands bright, I guard this well kept rest; But with the thorpy wreath of yore, Its every vein is pressed.

And so the dearest hearts to Mine, Are these and these alone, Whom love has brought so sweetly near, The thorns have pierced their own. Not always will thy life be bright; And when the waiting years, Shall lead thee up the darkened way The path of thorns and tears;

Remember, child, each tear of thine;
Each grief I give to thee;
Each pang that wounds thy heart, will bring
Thee nearer still to Me."
Mobile, Ala.
JESSAMINE.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

We are enabled this week to commence the publication of a series of reacable sketches of many well-known and interesting places down by the sea. To those of our patrons who have visited, as well as those who have not visited these maritime Provinces, these sketches will, we doubt not, prove pleasant reading, suggestive on the one hand of happy memories, and on the other replete with valuable information. We begin with Antigonish. If you want to find able hedded men, take the H. want to find able-bodied men, take the H. & C. B. Railway and go to Antigonish. Steamers can at St. Feter's Canal, and then proceed up the famed Bras D'Or. Who can describe the beauties of this & C. B. Railway and go to Antigonish. Here you will find the descendants of Highlanders who look able for all comers. Six feet and odd inches tall are they, and

stout in proportion.

Antigonish is called the prettiest village in Eastern Nova Scotia. Its neat, tidy dwellings stand amid beautiful shade trees on low ground, while the hills rise in graceful cones near at hand. Among these hills are sweet and pleasant valleys and the brooks are as clear as crystal.

The village is the capital of the county, and is also the seat of the Bishop of Arichat.

St. Ninian's Cathedral is a fine edifice, with the county and is also the seat of the Bishop of Arichat. built of stone and erected at a large expense. It is said to seat about 1,200 persons. St. Francois Xavier College is situated near it, and has a large attendance. toward the clouds. Nothing is common, The community is largely composed of Scotch Catholics, and as many of the older people speak Gaelic only, sermons are preached in that as well as the English language. The harbor is eight miles from the village and has a good, though rather shallow, beach. The village has several

Though the word "Antigonish" means Big Fish River, yet the fishing in this vicinity does not amount to much. The shooting, also, is poor, but good scenery is plenty. The "Lord's Day Gale" and other plenty. The "Lord's Day Gale" and other storms have done a large amount of injury to the forests, but enough beauty remains to satisfy the sight-seer. By all odds, the most attractive spot is at Lochaber Lake, on the road to Sherbrooke, six miles from the rollong. This lake is chost as well with hotels and private boarding houses. The largest are the Mackenzie and Intercolonial.

North Sydney is a lively husiness place, on the road to Sherbrooke, six miles from the village. This lake is about six miles long and the road runs along its bank for the entire distance, amid foliage of the most attractive character. The water is very deep, and remarkably clear and pure, while the banks rise abruptly from it and have a very beautiful effect. It was of this lake that the late Eon. Joseph Howe said

"Far down the ancient trees reflected lie, Stem, branch and leaf, like fairy tracery, Wave 'round the homes of some enchanting race. The guardian mymphs of this delightful place."

The Sherbrooke road is a good way by which to reach some of the fishing and hunting grounds of Guyskoro. By going about 20 miles St. Mary's Eiver is reached, at the Forks. Here there is good fishing, all along the river, and good accommoda-tion may be had at Stewart's hotel, Melrose. From here to the Still-water Salmon Pools is seven miles, and some fine salmon may be caught. Accommodation is fur-nished by John Archibald. Sherbrooke a few miles lower down, is a very pretty place, and here one may catch not only fine sea trout, but salmon ranging from fifteen to forty pounds in weight. The fly best suited to this river is one with light yellow body and dark yellow wings. In the other salmon rivers the "Admiral" is

one may stop at Tracadic, where there is a fine harbor and a splendid view of St. George's Bay and the Gulf. There is fair fishing in the vicinity. Here there is a Trappist Monastery, the brothers of which have mills in operation and are also ex-pert farmers. Nearly all the land in the county is fertile, and fruit can be raised with good success. There is also an Indian Reservation at Tracadie, and plenty of the aborigines are found along the

The railway runs down to the Strait of Canseau amid picturesque mountains, with fine views of the Bay to the north, as far as Cape St. George. The road is a as Iar as Cape St. George. The road is a very easy one, well equipped and makes good time. On reaching Pirates' Harbor, a brakesman puzzles the traveller by shouting, "Strait of Canseau! All who are going to take the boat stay aboard this car!" This does not mean that the car and the boat cross over in company, but that the train will run up to Port Mul-

The Strait of Canseau, the great highway between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Atlantic coast, is some fourteen miles in length and about a mile in width. It is of itself a picture worth coming far to see, on account of its natural beauty; but when on a summer's day hundreds of sail are passing the work of the sail of t hundreds of sail are passing through, the scene is one to delight an artist's soul. On the Nova Scotia side the land is high and affords a glorious view, both of the Strait and of the western section of Cape Breton. The prospect both up and down the strait is pleasing in the extreme.

At Pirates' Harbor a comfortable hotel is loot by Markey Harbor a comfortable hotel.

is kept by Mrs. Maguire. There is excel-lent bathing in the vicinity and some bold lent bathing in the vicinity and some bold and impressive scenery. Some fair trout fishing may be found near at hand. Morrison's Lake, which lies under the shadow of Mount Porcupine, is two miles from the wharf, and is reached by an easy road. Big Tracadie Lake is three and a half miles distant; and Chisholm's Lake lies between the one last mentioned and the highway. The road is a good one and through a settled country. To the southward of the wharf are the Goese Harbor Lakes, a chain which extends from three miles beyond Pirates' Harbor te the southmiles beyond Pirates' Harbor to the southern coast of Guysboro.

The limits of this work will allow but The limits of this work will allow but a passing glance at this valuable portion of Nova Scotia—a place which retains so much of its natural and primeval beauty, and which evokes the warmest praises from all who journey over its face or traverse its noble waters.

Taking the H. & C. B. Railway steamer Mulcrave the trip agrees the static.

Mulgrave, the trip across the strait is soon made. On the way a headland to the northward, on the Nova Scotia side, will attract some attention. It is Cape Porcupine, and from its summit the telegraph wires once crossed to Plaister Cove, high over the waters. The strongest of wires were used, but breaks would occur at times and then all cable business between England and America, by the way of Newfoundland, had to wait until the break was repaired. Submarine cables are now used and give less trouble. Ar-riving at Port Hawkesbury the traveller

strange ocean lake, this imprisoned sea which divides an island in twain? For about fifty miles its waters are sheltered from the ocean of which it forms a part, and in this length it expands into bays, inlets, and romantic havens, with island peninsulas and broken lines of coast—a. combining to form a scene of rare beauty,

surpassing the power of pen to describe.

At every turn new features claim our wonder and admiration. Here a cluster of fairy isles, here some meandering stream, and here some narrow strait leading into a broad and peaceful bay. High above tower the mountain with the above tower the mountains, with their ancient forests, while at times bold cliffs crowned with verdure, rise majestically toward the clouds. Nothing is common, nothing tame; all is fitted to fill the mind

the island is estimated at a thousand mil-lion tons. This does not include seams under four feet in thickness, nor the vast body of coal which lies under the bed of the ocean between Cape Breton and New-foundland. Sydney has a splendid harbor,

mention of many of the places of interest in Cape Breton, there is one which merits of the Province sail two hundred more Were stranded in that tempest fell. more than a passing notice. It is Louis burg, once one of the strongest fortified cities of the world, but now a grasscompleting its defences. It was called the trict flows the Stewiacke river,

parallel-a marvel among the most marvellous deeds which man has dared to do.

coast, and French veterans held Cape Breton, the key of the Gulf of St. Lawmore and the knell of its glory was rung. The conquest of Canada achieved, the edict went forth that Louisburg should be destroyed. The work of demolition was commenced. The solid buildings, formed of stone brought from France, were torn to pieces; the walls were pulled down, and of stone brought from France, were torn to pieces; the walls were pulled down, and the batteries rendered useless for all time It took two years to complete the work of

dwellers along the coast; and the hand of time was left to finish the work of oblitera-tion. Time has been more merciful than man; it has covered the gloomy ruins with a mantle of green and has healed the gaping wounds which once rendered ghastly the land which Nature made so

ghasty the land which Nature made so fair. The surges of the Atlantic sound mournfully upon the shore—the requiem of Louisburg, the city made desolate. Another Louisburg exists to day, across the harbor from the site of the former city. It has a population of about 1000 and is reached by the Sydney & Louisburg Railway, a narrow gauge line, 31 miles in length. The fare from Sydney is only 75 cents and tourists should make the trip. Some fine scenery is found on the road at Catalone Lake and Mire. The Louisburg Land Co.'s Hotel affords good accommodation; and apart from its historic interest the place is worthy of a visit. The site of old Louisburg may be visited and the lines of some of the fortifi-cations traced, and one who has a history which gives a good account of the sieges may be interested and instructed in following out the plans of the attacking parties. Then there is a magnificent harbor which opens on the broad ocean.

and one may enjoy all the pleasures of life by the sea-shore. The views are admirable, and altogether a large amount admirable, and altogether a large amount of pleasure may be had.

Lake Ainslie and the Margarie Riyer are great fishing resorts on the Island, having both salmon and trout. They are reached by going to Port Hastings and travelling from twenty to thirty-five miles, by road. River Dennis, another good locality, is reached by taking one of the Bras D'Or steamers to Whycocomogh. Other good fishing may be had in the various streams of the Island.

The counties of Inverness and Victoria

The counties of Inverness and Victoria occupy the northern part of Cape Breton, and are to a great extent wild and un-settled. Taking the steamer to Baddeck country where moose and caribou are plenty, and where he may either camp out among the mountains in the depth of the forest or make his head-quarters among the well-to-do farmers in the occa-

the extreme northerly points of the island and from the former to Newfoundland is a little over sixty miles. The ocean cable is landed at Aspy Bay.

From Cape St. Lawrence it is only fifty miles to the Magdalen Islands. These waters have seen tarrible destruction of

waters have seen terrible destruction of life and property. One of the most notable was the Lord's Day Gale, of 23d August, 1873, which carried mourning to the house of so warn falsement's features. August, 1873, which carried mourning to the homes of so many fishermen's families in Massachusetts and the Provinces. Traces of this terrible gale are to be found all along the shores on this part of the Guif. The graphic description by E. C. Stedman is only too faithful:

Cape Breton and Edward Isle between,
In strait and gulf the schooners lay;
The sea was all at peace, I ween,
I he night before that August day;
Was never a Gloucester skipper there,
But thought erelong, with a right good fare,
To sail for home from St. Lawrence Bay.

The East Wind gathered all unknown,—
A thick sea-cloud his course before,
He left by right the frozen zone
And smote the clifts of Labrador,
He lashed the coast on either hand,
And betwixt the Cape and Newfoundland
Into the Bay his armies pour.

He caught our helpless cruisers there
As a gray wolf harries the huddling fold;
A sleet—a darkness—filled the air,
A shuddering wave before it rolfied:
That Lord's Day morn it was a breeze,
At noon, a blast that shook the seas,—
At night—a wind of death took hold! From Saint Paul's light to Edward Isle

There were twenty and more of Breton sail, Fast anchored on one mooring ground:

When the thick of the canges are round:
All sank at once in the gaping sea,—
Somewhere on the shoals their corses be,
The foundered hulks, and the seamen decounded.

TRURO TO HALIFAK.

An abrupt transition from the wild and

otties of the world, but now a grassgrown ruin where not one stone is left
upon another. Once it was a city with
walls of stone which made a creatit of two
and a half miles, were thirty-six feet high,
and of the thickness of forty feet at the
base. For twenty-five years the French
had labored upon it, and had expended
upwards of thirty millions of livres in
completing its defences. It was called the Dunkirk of America. Garrisoned by the veterans of France, and with powerful flows for forty miles, or so, until it bristled with the most potent pride of Ellis. The Shubenacadie is a large and war. To day it is difficult to trace its site among the turf which mark the ruins, Seldom has demolition been more compact that the substitution of the substitution o fifteen to forty pounds in weight. The fly best suited to this river is one with light yellow body and dark yellow wings. In the other salmon rivers the "Admiral" is a favorite, as well as another with turkey wing, gray body and golden pheasant tail. Guysboro Lakes have fine trout in them. The mountains of this county, too, are the haunts of moose and caribou. It is an excellent country for sport.

Following the railway from Antigonish one may stop at Tracadie, where there is a fine harbor and a splendid view of St. George's Bay and the Gulf. There is fair fishing in the vicinity. Here there is a Trappist Monastery, the brothers of which they had no conception, and they are the reil way has Trappist Monastery, the brothers of which they had no may stop at Tracadie, where there is a fire harbor and a splendid view of St. George's Bay and the Gulf. There is fair fishing in the vicinity. Here there is a Trappist Monastery, the brothers of which taken the place of a canal for all time to

Restored to France by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, Louisburg was again the stronghold of France on the Atlantic beyond the latter as Windsor Junction is approached. Grand Lake has fine gray-ling fishing in June, July, September but the rivers, with a few exceptions, are short and rapid streams which become very low during the summer season.

The country from Shubenacadie, east to

Windsor Junction, 14 miles from Hali-fax, bas admirable facilities for the pastur-

Valley by the W. & A. Railway. Passing by the Junction, the next station is Bed-ford, nine miles from Halifax, and here is ford, nine miles from Halitax, and here is seen the upper end of that beautiful sheet of water—Bedford Basin. Along its shores the train passes and as the city becomes nearer the beauty of the scene increases. At length the city is reached and the traveller alights in that finest of the inter-colonial structures, the North Street Depot. Depot.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE TRUTH IS ONE. Every Sect Cannot Possess it.

We have already published some of Father Lockhart's lectures on the Church, delivered some time ago in St. Etheldreda's, London. We now give another, which is by no means the least interesting of the

BUT ONE TRUE FORM OF CHRISTIANITY.

My last lecture laid the foundation of the
whole Catholic argument in laying down the self-evident proposition that truth is one and cannot be two. Anyone can see this in physical truths—facts which we can this in physical truths—facts which we can test by eyesight and touch;—for instance, a table cannot be round and square at the same time; so, as to moral facts, a thing must be true or false, it cannot be both one and the other. Now those who believe in Religion, and in the Christian Religion as a Revelation from God, must necessarily admit that the original Revelation was a definite communication of lation was a definite communication of Truth from God, and therefore that there can be but one True Religion—One True form of Christianity. They know that Christianity in its One True Form, is that Revelation as it was brought down from Heaven by God. It is a ladder let down Heaven by God. It is a ladder let down from Heaven by God—the one way opened by him in whose hands are the issues of life and death and of eternity. It must then be of infinite importance to us to be a few hours' journey will take one into a country where moose and caribou are preserved in its original brightness and integrity to the end. It cannot be improved by man's ingenuity, and hence not "the newest thing" in religion, but the among the well-to-do farmers in the occasional settlements.

Cape North and Cape St. Lawrence are

among the well-to-do farmers in the occasional settlements.

Veritable Old Religion is not only the best, but the only truth, our strength in life and hope in death, the only way by which we can reach Heaven, and find in God that infinite everlasting Truth and Good for which we were created.

EVERY SECT CANNOT HAVE THE TRUTH.
However it could have come about that Christians are contented with so many forms of Christianity, with contradiction amongst Christians on almost every point of belief, is a thing not accountable on any logical grounds, for reason teaches us that truth is one not many, and so, also Revealed truth is one, not many, and so, also Revealed truths cannot be many but one. The fact is, however, certain that Christians are divided; but they can only acquiesce in their divisions with contentment and complacency because they see no way out of their endless divisions. Nor indeed is there any way by which the original Revealtion could have been presented in the lation could have been preserved in its integrity, unless God who gave the Revelation should have supernaturally intervened, by giving to men same infallible means by which the natural tendency of the human mind and will to error division might be counteracted. Catholics alone are united in faith, because they believe in an Infallible Church, which is as they hold most firmly, preserved in truth, by God, who by His "Holy Spirit of Truth," gave the original Revelation, and has promised to abide with His Church to the end. It is the consciousness that to the end. It is the consciousness that the only logical issue out of their divisions is to accept the principle of an Infallible Church, that makes Protestants content in the self-contradictory proposition that Revealed Truth, though it can have but one true form, yet issues in what they call the many different forms of Christi-

anity.

THE TRUE QUESTION TO BE SETTLED. right one," and we shall stand together on logical ground. The question then as between Christians will narrow itself to the simple issue, "Which is the Old Religion?" "What was Primitive Christianity?" or, to begin at home, "What was the Old Religion of England in Primitive times?" THE CLAIMS OF TRUTH AS APPLIED TO ENG-LAND.

But again we may narrow the question ill more. All admit that there is one Church in these islands which is historically in possession as the Old Religion, and which is known as the Catholic Church, or, her ancient descent and undoubted line-age amidst the churches of the modern eation. All the rest had their beginnin line of Bishops in this island had then been possession of their Sees for near a ousand years. The Church of England Bishops claim a legitimate descent, from the Roman Catholic Bishops of the pre-Reformation Church, and they must justify their schism or separation from the old stock, or else they prove no more than one who should claim an inheritance or title of nobility from an ancient family, but without being able to prove legitimacy by birth. T. AUGUSTINE AND THE TRUE CHURCH

Anyhow it must be admitted that the Church Catholic, in union with the Pope is the Church which converted our Anglo-Saxon forefathers to the Faith of Christ, when St. Augustine landed in Kent, sen by Pope Gregory the Great about the year A. D. 600, and was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury by the authority of the Pope who sent him, and established by the same authority the Sees of York, London and others of the English Catholic Hier archy. It was by the successors of these rence. The brief trace was soon broken, and then came the armies of England, and Wolfe sought and won his first laurels in the new world. Louisburg fell once the sought and world are world. Louisburg fell once the sought and world are believed to be doing well. All the lakes of Halifax county afford good fishing, the schism of England, under Henry VIII., in the sixteenth century.
THE PROTESTANT PERIOD OF POPISH IDOLA-

All this will be admitted by every well read person. But some will perhaps say, "Spare you self the trouble of all this. We do not deny that the Church of Rome and the Church of St. Augustine are sub-

stantially identical."

clares that "all men and women in Engclares that "ail men and women in England had been for eight hundred years (before the time of the Reformation of Religion as it is called), drowned in damnable Popish idolatry," it is clear, therefore, that according to this view, the pre Reformation Church of England was Popish or Roman Catholic.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND PRIMITIVE

CHRISTIANITY.

CHRISTIANITY.

It would also be said by the High Anglicans, who will perhaps add that "though the Church established by St. Augustine was the Old Religion of England, this is very far from saying that it is identical with Primitive Christianity, for there was a Church in England before St. Augustine, which was Catholic without being Roman, and the existing Church of England having cleared away the errors of Poweries. and the existing Church of England having cleared away the errors of Romanism,
stands as the representative Caristianity
of the British." They will probably go
on to say that they would hardly expect
any educated man to stand up before the
world and say that he honestly believed
and was ready to prove the identity of
the Roman Catholic Church and Primitive
Christianity.

Christianity.
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S EXCLUSIVE RIGHT

AS A TEACHER.
Such, strange as it may appear to Cathocs, is the attitude of the educated Protestant mind when least prejudiced against the Catholic Religion. Protestants of this class do not know that this identity of Roman Catholicity and Primitive Christi-anity is a first principle with us, and has always been so, centuries before Protes tantism was heard of. It is the only basi on which the Catholic Church rests her exclusive right to teach all nations, and has always rested it. Disprove the justice of this claim and you have reduced the Catholic Church to the level of one of the sects. So ancient and world-wide a claim can only seem to Protestants new and strange and a rash venture because they do not know our first principles, still less the reasonings by which we arrive at less the reasonings by which we arrive at them. But clearly it cannot be rash and foel-hardy in us to put forward claims, to which the intellect of the vast majority of Christians for nearly two centuries has given in its adhesion. If you ask the cause of all the conversions to the Catho-lic Church of great men of high moral and intellectual endowments, who from the days of St. Augustine to those of Cardinal Newman, have brought to the service of the Church the mental powers which have been trained in the camp of her enemies, one and all will return the same answer, that these conversions involve the amplest admission on the part of these converts Church has in their judgment made out her claim to identity with Primitive Christianity. The proof of this I reserve for my next Lecture.

WHAT ROYALTY COSTS.

HOW THE TAXES ARE EXPENDED FOR THE SUPPORT OF VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD.

[From the Freeman's Journal.]

Judging by its editorial comments on the little bills for the royal residences the other evening, we fear it must be confessed that the Echo does not properly "appreci-ate the pathetic elements of the queen's position." To say nothing of the charge position." To say nothing of the charge of £45,000 for the repairs of the royal yacht which the queen only uses once a year, the incidentals for some of the terrestrial abodes of the members of the coyal family have come forward in the estimates, and the Echo does not seem to Randolph Churchill does.

Thirty-six thousand and fifty-three

pounds have been granted for fifteen "residences of royalty" in England, of which the queen, while constraining herself to live in England, occupies only one. That one is Windsor Castle, and for it a sum of anity.

THE TRUE QUESTION TO BE SETTLED.
Let me ask our non-Catholic friends for a moment to put aside the possible consequences of admitting that there ought not be many different forms of Christianity.
Let me ask them to accept the broad principle that "the Old Religion must be the light one" and we shall stand teach the charge of £2953 for the diapidations.

of Marlborough House. Besides the Prince of Wales' allowance of £50,000, which with the peculiar habits of the queen is generally considered to be much below the proper figure—the queen's other sons have allowances of some £25,000 a year from the taxation of the people, and out of this, it is contended, their royal highnesses might be expected to be able to pay for their gas, fuel, water and kitchen gardens.

The queen is confessedly the richest overeign in the world—she has the biggest and surest actual income, and the fewas we are most willing the Church should est out-goings—and out of her long purse it is contended that she might sometimes Catholic. This Church stands alone in give her own children a little help when give her own children a little help when they get "hard up," as the best regulated household may do sometimes. Her maesty, however, is not disposed for expendi ure by land or by sea, for herself or fo her family, and, "motherly" woman as she is by nature, she lets her people pay those little domestic charges for her. The kitchen garden at Windsor last year cost £5107, and the paving of the queen's cow house set down at £150. In all seriousness, is there any reason why the highly pension members of the English royal far should not be able to pay for their own vegetables, coal, water rate and gas? We shall be having their laundry bills next, and then their poulterers—and what next?

. 400 . "With Grateful Feelings.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neek; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been beef feet for eight weather. wonders in restoring to health my write who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings. Yours truly,

T. H. Lone, Galveston, Texas.

FOR No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood.

Any color 10 cents.

Any color 10 cents.

A Minister's Evidence.

That all prevalent malady of civilized life is Dyspepsia. Rev. W. E. Gifford, of Bothwell, was cured of dyspepsia and liver complaint that rendered his life almost a burden. The cure was completed by three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. that the train will run to the farm will run to the farm will run. Before grave, the deep water terminus. Before grave, the deep water terminus and the procuring of ballast the standard terminus and

GERMAN CATHOLICS IN AMERICA?

HURCHES, SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES UNDER GERMAN SUPERVISION-A GRAND SHOW-ING FOR THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

Non-Catholics are generally so absorbed in watching what they call "the encroach-ments of Rome" in this country, through the influx of Irish immigration, that they lose sight altogether of the fact that there lose sight altogether of the fact that there is another national element which is spreading the true faith in a marvellous manner throughout every section of the United States. By acquiescence to the will of God the Irish people have been scattered over the face of the globe in order to plant the Cross of Christ in its remotest regions. In like manner the persecution waged by Bismarck against the Church in Germany has had the effect of exiling to this country thousands of German priests and with them came many other thousands of their faithful people. other thousands of their faithful people.
Priests and people thus thrown together on a foreign shore at once combined in concentrating their strength and sought the blessing of God upon their union by erecting churches, schools and charitable institutions which to-day are among the most flourishing in the Catholic Church in

most flourishing in the Catholic Church in America.
Without entering into too minute details, one striking fact is established that the priests and monks who have left Germany, whether driven into exile or of their own free will emigrated to the United States, reach the large number of 1,377. Such an access of sacerdotal strength is an immense boon and blessing to the Church in America, and promises in time to develop still more rapidly the growth of the Catholic Church in this great and growing republic.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES soverned by thirteen Archbishops and fifty-nine bishops, nineteen of whom are Germans. The priests number 6,546, of which 2,015, including those recently exiled, are Germans. If we compare the number of priests with that of the population, we shall find that there is about one priest to every 1,000. The students of theology, a hopeful promise for the future, number 1,434. The churches in the United States are 7,421 in number, of which 1,126 are German. The number of German parishes is 1,750. There are thirty-one seminaries for priests, and 120 colleges for higher education for men, of which 81 are German; and for girls 589, of which 513 are German. No words are needed,

THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES,
But it may be noted how strong and
useful in the matter of higher education
is the German element. The parish
schools number 2,431, with 448,653 pupils. Works and institutions of charity, as we might expect, are not neglected in this new vi seyard of the Lord. There are 185 hospitals, 110 of which are German; orphanages 276, 193 being German. Charitable institutions number seventy Charitable institutions number seventy-four, chiefly of German foundation and management. The strength and activity of the Catholic press of America, and its high ability, are too well known to need further mention. We may add, however, that there are no fewer than twenty-eight German Catholic newspapers, many of whose writers were forced to leave Germany to find liberty of speech in a land of freedom for all, whether Catholics or Protestants. These figures, which may be Protestants. These figures, which may be relied upon, for they are chiefly drawn from the reports of the bishops themselves or their secretaries, show a growth of almost tropical luxuriance in all the necessary. sary elements and

LORIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF CATHOLIC LIFE, They show more. They show the Catholic church, which is of all ages and countries, can take root and flourish in the New World, in one day, as easily as it did in the Old World in the beginning.

We do not think it necessary to add

anything to these eloquent figures unless, perhaps, to show their promise for the future, contrasting them with some statistics which we happen to possess of the state of the Catholic church in America in the year 1845. In that year Rt Rev. Dr. Purcell wrote a letter to the Society of the Propagation of the Faith. from which we extract the following facts. In the year 1845 there were in the United States

ONLY TWENTY ONE DIOCESES, 675 churches, and 595 chapels; 572 priests engaged in parish work, and 137 teaching in seminaries; twenty-two ecclesiastical training institutions; 220 students studying in the seminaries; twenty-eight schools for higher education; ninety-four charita-ble institutions, and a Catholic population of 1,300,000 souls. That period was the hope and hopeful seed-time of the Church in America. We are now Witnessing in gratitude, not with a boastful spirit-for we know but too well how many Catho-lics, especially among the young, emigrating to America have been lost to the Church—but with humble confidence, the ripening time in the large fields sown with good seed, awaiting the coming in great numbers of the gatherers in of God's harvest numbers of the gatherers in of God's harvest into the granaries of the Lord. The glory and splendors of the harvest-time have yet to come. Men must not only wait in hope and faith for the coming of the good time, but in America, as in every other part of the Lord's vineyard, labor as well as pray, if we may so speak, help God in his own work.—Catholic Colum-

HAYSVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bot-tles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use. C. B. MERCER, M. D. 'MOTHER SWAN'S Worm Syrup" for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipa-tion, tasteless, 25c

A Remarkable Fact.

It is a remarkable fact that W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, who was so far gone with liver and kidney complaint that his life was despaired of, was cured with four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. At one time he lay a fortnight without an operation of the bowels.

A whisker dye must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

Ete Enthelle Meterb ed every Friday morning at 486 Rich-REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY LETTER 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.
I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will
countenance your mission for the diffusion
of the Record among their congregations.

countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations.

Yours faith fully.

Yours faith fully.

HAMES VINCENT CLEARY,

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1883.

ORANGE FANATICISM LET LOOSE.

If any proof were wanting to establish the wisdom of the Canadian Commons in refusing the Orangemen of the Dominion a charter of incorporation, we have a very strong one in the action of these men since that refusal. Immediately before the final vote in the Commons the Orangemen were all mildness and meekness, but those who knew them said how badly the mask fitted and judged them by their past atrocities and generally unpatriotic conduct. In an address presented by the Orangemen of the Ottawa district to Mr. John White, M. P., on the 11th ult., they

The glorious principles of the Revolu-tion of 1688 are too thoroughly imbued in the hearts of Orangemen for them ever to sanction the attempt to deprive any body careful not to encroach upon the rights of others we will not suffer any tampering with our own, and we will teach our intolerant maligners that our sainted ances-tors did not shed their hearts' blood in vain at the battle of the Boyne. To us the memory of the heroes who defended the walls of Derry and who smote the minions of Rome at Aughrim, shall be as an exemplar and we will emulate their deeds, not in shedding blood, but by the arts of peace in deposition. arts of peace, in demanding our rights and taking such a stand on political questions as will enable us to obtain the tions as will enable us to obtain these rights irrespective of party. While our sympathies have hitherto been largely with one political party, we shall hereafter be more independent towards both of the great political parties and give our support only in favor of those who are willing to emancipate us from the thraldom of Rome.

Is this, we ask Mr. White, proof of the benevolence he claimed in Parliament for the Orangemen? But here is another specimen from the address :

From the proceedings in Parliament on the Orange Incorporation we have learned a bitter, but salutary lesson, and one that will bear fruit in due season. While we will bear fruit in due season. While we disclaim an intolerant spirit, we declare that henceforth the Roman Catholics must be prepared to reap as they have sown, and that if we are such disturbers of the peace, as they declare us to be, we will for the future abstain from voting for them and so deprive them of the power to mortify us by refusing to grant to us the same rights that we have always cheerfully accorded to them.

Mr. White replied, as might have been expected. He showed his true feelings as a champion of Orange ascendency. Speaking of societies and their secrecy, he said no church or society under the sun was so secret as the R. C. Church. One of its members could take a life, rob, destroy or commit any crime and then go to his to Quebec Province to claim that a loyal and religious society like this was illegal.

Of that great and good little man, Mr. J. J. Hawkins, Mr. White spoke in terms of affectionate sadness. He drew their attention to the fact that cepting friend Hawkins, who is now, Langevin, and said he favored the Monarchy belongs to a lower and of critical importance, during which church of Rome more than the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada. He appealed to the young men present to be loyal to the flag of Britain. Referring to friend Curran, of Montreal, he said it was all that he could do to keep himself on the floor of the Commons from using harsh language in reply to the unbecoming, ungenerous, unmanly utterances of Mr. Curran. He said that if the battle of the Boyne is to be fought over again, in Montreal, he believed it would be, as lately expressed by the Rev. Dr. Wilde in Toronto, with the same results-right against wrong.

Mr. White was followed by another worthy, the far famed Capt. Thos. Scott, of Winnipeg. He is thus reported :

"Mr. Scott, M. P., then addressed the brethren, and made mention of the for-mation of the first Orange lodge in Mani-toba, it being organized in an old schooner toba, it being organized in an old schooner by the officers and men of the 1st Ontario Rifles. He believed within the space of ten years, through the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race, that the French lan-guage would become extinct in Mani-toba."

This is benevolence with a vengeance. Mr. Scott felt so much ashamed of his utterances when he saw them in print that he rushed into a letter of denial. But the journal that reported him very justly adhered to the correctness of its re-

Desirous of rivalling their brethren in the East a body of Orangemen in the county of Essex met at Leamington and resolved amongst other things:

That we desire to arouse no religious animosity in the Dominion, but we cananimosity in the Dominion, but we cannot keep silence when our opponents falsify history against us and we think that
they should be the last people on earth to
attempt to condemn us by referring to the
past religious persecutions and massacres
that have stained its pages so deeply. We
do not blame the Roman Catholics of today for the evil deeds of their forefathers
done in times when human rights were day for the evil deeds of their forefathers done in times when human rights were but dimly discerned by all parties, but we do hold those of them responsible who manifest the illiberal, bigoted, and persecuting spirit that triumphed in the vote upon our bill in the Dominion Parliament. Under the pretence that we aim at Protestant ascendancy (and that Protestant is a bogus one who does not) at Protestant ascendancy (and that Pro-testant is a bogus one who does not) they ascertain and maintain their own ascendency. We only claim that we are willing to concede to all equal rights, and we are resolved to have them.

That we deeply sympathize with our brethren in Quebec, trodden down brethren in Quebec, trodden down, as we find, under the ban of Quebec laws made find, under the ban of Quebec laws made by so-called Conservatives, but who are more truthfully intolerant religious bigots, with whom we can have no politi-cal sympathy or co-operation whatever, and we hereby pledge ourselves to labor by word and votes to secure to our Quebec brethren their legal rights as British free-men.

This is indeed as near benevolence as Orangemea can come. But they had better convince themselves of one fact that, as they failed by deceit so they will fail by menace, to obtain a charter of incorporation from the Parliament of Canada.

Since the above was written the Orangemen of Biddulph and elsewhere have been passing resolutions of similar tenor, all breathing a spirit of fanatical ignorance and narrowness that has not, we are happy to perceive, evoked any feeling of sympathy from the masses of our Protestant fellow-citizens.

PEACE AT LAST.

they (the Orangemen) had received the social virtues than an idle prosperity ever was, and her latter days embassy he was recalled to Rome. ities. To this decree of the council may be more industrious, more Twice Mgr. Meglia acted as ab legate of state is appended a lengthy comhe said, slurred at in consequence. orderly, and more hopeful, than her of Pope Pius IX., who appointed munication exposing at length to Every Orangeman and Protestant first. But the firmest believer in him Archbishop of Damascus, and the Federal Council the reasons should respect Mr. Hawkins. And republican institutions may find conferred on him the nunciature to which influence the first mentioned again, says Bro. White, "There are room for a doubt whether such coun. Mexico. Returning from that body in its singular course.

a democratic republic."

We need not say that in some of are, however, in the main correct.

THE IRISH PROBLEM

The American, speaking of the new national Irish League, says that it is fortunate for it that everything that has happened since the convention has contributed to advance it in public tavor. First of all, the dynamite faction disapproves of its proceedings and is heartily abusive of its results and conclusions. Then Mr. Sullivan, its President, openly denounces the means advocated by that party.

Again, Cardinal McCloskey gives Mr. Sullivan a formal audience and assures him of his sympathy with the principles and objects of the League. Our contemporary effectually disposes of one anti-Irish story spread abroad concerning Cardinal of French Catholic journalists those

"Of course, the English news nongers, who always know what is passing in the inmost recesses of the Pope's breast, have discovered that this act has given great offence at the Vatican, and that Cardinal Jacobini has written to New York to call Cardinal McCloskey to account for it. The Papacy is not so foolish as this. It knows the limits of its authority too well to interfere with the expression of political opinions from the citizens of free States, whether they are dignitaries of the Church or only its private members. And it is prudent enough to have some very good reason for interference before setting itself against the political opinions and plans entertained by millions of the most devout Catholics the world has to show. Nothing that a Protestant Government has to give or refuse could furnish an inducement to this course.

We cannot, however, see by what course of reasoning the American arrives at the following:

"But the League would do well to make its friendly relations with the Roman Catholic hierarchy less prominent than it has done. The Irish cause needs the support of others than Roman Catholics; and the display of priests made at the Philadelphia convention was not calculated to conciliate Irish Protestants. The comments of The Presbyterian on the convention, grossly unfair as they were, illustrate the kind of prejudice thus excited in quarters where conciliation would be more advis-

Are then the Irish people to be governed in their course of action by regard for prejudices that have

THE LATE CARDINAL MEGLIA.

The venerable and saintly Cardinal Meglia, who rendered his beautiful soul some few weeks ago to his It is gratifying to know that at Heavenly Father, was a prelate, says last a treaty of peace between Chili Le Journal de Rome, favored by the and Peru has been signed and con- esteem of all. His death has caused firmed. By the terms of the treaty profound regret in the many counthe disputed provinces are ceded to tries that have known this worthy Chili for ten years, and their posses- prelate, who everywhere and all the sion after that time is to be deter- time served the Church with modmined by a vote of their own people, esty and wisdom, firmness and pru-This is perfectly just and fair, and dence, while he also edified all who saves the principle of nationality by came within his reach by a sweet eva has ceased to exist; 2, that Mgr. leaving the future of the ceded and tender piety. Born in 1810, Mermillod be prohibited from assumprovinces in their own hands. The Francisco Meglia made his course ing the title or exercising the charge American public took very deep in- of studies in the Roman university of bishop of Lousanne and Geneva; 3, terest in the struggle between Peru | where he was graduated doctor of | that the Federal Council be invited and Chili, and one of their ablest canon and civil law, as also of theol- to ascertain whether, in face of this priestand confessit without fear of the journalists thus speaks of the future ogy and philosophy. He began his decision of the council of state, Mgr. diplomatic career under the auspices | Mermillod persists in his determina-"The future of Peru is a matter of of Mgr. Garibaldi, Nuncio to the tion to exercise episcopal functions public concern. This unhappy king of the Two Sicilies. When within the territory of Geneva, 4, country is to ber in a new era now, Mgr. Garibaldi was called to Paris that the Federal Council be required without the wealth drawn from silver Mgr. Meglia followed him and re- in the case of Mgr. Mermillod's so mines and guano beds to corrupt her sided there as auditor to Mgr. Sac- persisting, to take firm and energetic governors and demoralize her people. coni. He was charge d'affaires for means to prevent such an infringe-Poverty may be more propitious to a brief period before the arrival of ment on the rights of citizens and of given up all hope of earthly advancevery few Hawkinses." Few! indeed! tries as Peru possess the public vir- country, he was accredited first to For a long time, says the Univers, There is but one, and, thank heaven, tue and public spirit needed for the Munich and then to Paris, where he the council of state of Geneva has

transition stage in political develop- the republic, passing from the hands ment, from which the Spanish of the conservatives into those of the American republics have not em- radicals, began to assume a position erged. Chili might seem to disprove of hostility towards the church. In this; but Chili is an aristocratic not 1879 Mgr. Meglia received from the Holy Father the reward of his long and devoted services to the Church. these views we do not concur. They In Rome, to which he returned in his old age, after having spent there the days of a studious boyhood, his eminent piety and exhaustless charity won him all hearts. Catholic France had loved and prized Mgr. Meglia during his embassy in Paris and felt towards him the liveliest gratitude for the services he had rendered, without ostentation, it is true, but not without distinction. The Univers lately recalled the touching unanimity of the Catholic journalists of Paris, who on the occasion of the death of Pius IX., forgetting all differences of opinion, assembled in the presence of the Apostolic Nuncio to express their entiments of concord and union in egard of the Sacred College. One of the happiest results of Mgr. Meglia's nunciature was that he succeeded in removing from the breasts feelings of dissension and embitterment that had divided them since the council. There is no Papal embassy which more than that of Paris requires the exercise of true diplomatic prudence, reserve and tact. The French character is quick and sensitive, prone to excess as well in zeal as in discouragement, apt to push logical consequences to their extreme limit, enthusiastic and prompt in resistance, besides being like that of most other peoples disposed in times of excitement to want of respect for authority. Even devoted Catholics have at times shown in their public course certain of these national failings, which, though after all exercises of noble and brilliant qualities, render the position of the Papal Nuncio one of great delicacy if not of difficulty. French Catholics have constantly venerated in the Apostolic Nuncio the supreme authority of the Pope, whom he represents. They look not on him as a mere envoy or ordinary member of the diplomatic corps. They regard

> the envoy of the spiritual and religious power of the Papacy. Mgr. Meglia, assiduous in attendance on all religious solemnities, gave all admirable examples of pietywhich won for him the universal esteem due to exalted piety. The respect and veneration which he commanded success. It is true that he had in France to deal with republicans who power in that country there is high reputation for sanctity. His hardly any doubt that he would likewise have now even their regard.

MGR. MERMILLOD.

The nomination of this illustrious prelate to the ancient see of Lausanne and Geneva, has excited the profoundest hostility to religion in general and to Mgr. Mermillod personally in the breasts of the Swiss infidels and radical chiefs. The council of state has decreed, 1, that the bishopric of Lausanne and Gen-

people of that district. That body Brothers' schools, and who deterpromised them liberty of conscience and bound itself to meet the expenses of Catholic worship. Needless here to recall the laughable hypocrisy which refused to consider any other Catholies but a few apostates and infidels, and gave this unhappy few ownership over Catholic temples and the usage of Catholic moneys designed for Catholic worship.

For ten years the council of state of Geneva has made every effort to frighten and to seduce the Catholics under its charge. Vainly has it given protection and assistance to the old Catholic apostate priests and the old Catholic bishop at Berue. TrueCatholics live only under the jurisdiction of the Pope and cannot recognize any other. Here is the great difficulty of the council. It cannot control the consciences of the people and, therefore, simply seeks to harrass and annoy those who refuse submission to its odious decrees. The council speaks of the rights of the state, but these rights are essentially based on the acknowledgment of the rights of freedom of conscience. The council of state of Geneva is bound by the most solemn and precise engagements to act fairly by the Catholic people in the matter of freedom of worship. It refuses to do so and will, no doubt, persist in its refusal till a better order of things be set up by the firm intervention of the Federal Council

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THEIR FOUNDER.

The Illustrated Catholic American of a late date contains an interesting article in reference to the beatification and canonization of the Venerable La Salle, founder of the Christian Brothers recently decided on in Rome. John Baptiste De la Salle was born

in Rheims in 1651. In 1672 he received deacon's orders at the hands of Ladislas Jounart, Archbishop and Duke of Cambria, and was ordained priest by the Archbishop of Tellier in the Cathedral of Rheims in 1678. Alive to the evils of ignorance, De la Salle, in 1680, gave up his social position, resigned his canonry, dishim in his episcopal character and tributed his patrimony among the poor, and consecrated his life to the education of youth. He gathered around him a number of young men for the work in hand. In 1685 he opened a normal school, the Duke de Mazarin furnishing the means, for the education of teachers, not members of the society, who were were the secret of his diplomatic intended for schools in the country districts. In a few years De la Salle established primary schools, boardact wholly devoid of reverence for the ing schools, normal schools, schools episcopal character, but had he to of technology and reformatory lege, and by no people more heartily Gregory XVI., in 1840, his virtues of the peace and protectors of revoldeclared valid.

In 1875 a statue was erected in of the confidence and disdain of the honor of La Salle in the city of enemies of France should be found Rouen. The honor done this illus- to replace him. trious man was, as justly observes the Catholic American, done the

Brothers. from all parts of France, great officers of State, generals of the army, priests without number, bishops, with the cardinal prelate of Rouen at their head, flocking eagerly to the historic city, and vying with each other in doing honor to the good and pious old priest, De la Salle, whose sole object in life was the education of the poor. This gorgeous throng of the great of the earth was increased by numerous deputations ment in order to carry out the instructions of their founder, and to obey the advice of Christ to the rich young man; who had yielded every ambition, every pleasure of the world, so as the better to serve Him and His poor. These men were came from this continent, who had and a justification for the misdeeds

mined to attend the ceremonies of the day in order to prove the depth of their affectionate gratitude to their former teachers."

"TheFrench nation," continues our contemporary, "showed the world the high regard in which she holds these teachers of the poor. France is proud of the Christian Brothers, and the world at large is so much indebted to them that it shares in the pride of the French people, and extends admiration and gratitude to the city of Rouen for erecting a monument in his honor." With how much reason does not the writer in the Illustrated Catholic American declare it difficult to record the benefits Catholic education owes the Christian Brothers.

As we see these humble men going about our cities, nearly always accompanied by little children, and always welcome amongst them, we cannot forbear recalling the words of Christ, who bade little children to come unto Him, and think how truly happy and peaceful, though humble in the eyes of the world, must be the life of the child-beloved and childloving Christian Brother.

The following is valuable testimony that we commend to the earnest attention of our readers.

"In the United States the effect of the Brothers' work is everywhere apparent. Each year their schools and colleges turn out crowds of young men who are earnest Catholics and honest citizens-young men of whom any country might be proud."

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Italian ministers have of late laid particular stress on their affirmation of the existence under one form or another of an alliance between Germany and Austria on the one hand, and Italy on the other. This triple alliance, which has nothing in its composition of a holy alliance, must necessarily exercise an incalculable influence on the future of Europe. Such a momentous fact cannot and ought not to be passed over in silence by the Catholic press. The German powers by this alliance associate themselves with revolutionary Italy and bind themselves, if a leading German paper is to be believed, to protect, maintain and perpetuate in France the republican form of government in its worst, because most anarchical, form. If that same journal is to be credited, not only do the contracting powers bind themselves to prevent in France any change of government but even the acceptance by that country of the preponderating influence of any one man in the shape of a dictatorship.

deal even with the radicals now in schools. He died in 1719 with a go so far as to proclaim the praises of the noted Thibaudin, claiming to work goes on, not only in his own see in him, at the head of the army, no basis but an unreasoning fanati Mgr. Meglia will long be mourned throughout the civilized world. He mode of thinking, the powers which was declared venerable by Pope have constituted themselves keepers were declared heroic in 1879, and ution might, if they saw fit, at any now the process by which the genu- moment, consider the dismissal of ineness of the miracles is attested is this minister as a veritable casus belli, unless some one equally worthy

It is not on France alone that the eye of pity should be cast. She has whole community of Christian indeed descended into the very lowest depths of national degradation. "It was certainly a triumphant But as she has sunk so low, we may day for the order of Christian Broth- hope that she will enter into herself ers, that which saw deputations and by one of those glorious resuscitations not infrequent in her history, rise in her might to cast off the degrading yoke of radical impiety.

It is for all Europe that good men must now indeed feel pity. The great powers that were free to enter on a policy of regeneration, have renounced their opportunity to embrace such a course, and without a semblance of excuse or palliation adopted a course of disintegration and ruin.

Austria and Germany are now indeed allied with Italy. However much we may narrow down the extent and purposes of the alliance, it nevertheless remains a living and potent factor in European politics, and the Italian press has reason on its side when it sees in this alliance a guarantee for the maintenance of no more. Mr. White spoke of Mr. maintenance of such institutions, resided from 1873 to 1879, a period failed to do its duty by the Catholic received education in the Christian and spoliations of 1860 and 1870. the actual state of things in Italy,

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is, officially at protected by t good men mus This alliance protection of Anarchy or v word of the all Russia is ex ance. Submis dently require

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Italy from the material standpoint is yet but a second rate power. Notwithstanding the braggadocio of its ministers it is neither very rich nor very powerful. But taken from the moral standpoint, Italy represents ideas of a truly formidable charac-

The Italy of to-day is typical of the right of usurpation substituted for the right of legitimate sovereignty, the right of force substituted for the right of individuals. Italy in Rome personifies justice, majesty, sanctity itself, oppressed by brutal violence and blackest perfidy. The Italy of to-day is revolution crowned, exalted, glorified.

Alliance with Italy augurs no Alliance with Italy augurs no happy result. From the day on which the shells of Orsini frightened the third Bonaparte into an impious and inglorious course, the empire inaugurated under such promising auspices fell from precipice to precipice even unto Sedan. Radical decomposition had entered into the yitals of the empire and the constitution of 1852 ignobly perished. An alliance with Italy is an alliance with revolution, and revolution never spares its allies. By this manner of alliance Austria and Germany, two powerful empayers hind they on the same time, observing the divine maxim to seek first the kingdom of God that it is wicked to further any cause no matter how just, by illegal means. "It is therefore the duty of all the clergy, and especially of the bishops, to curb the excited feelings of the multitude, and to take every opportunity with timely substituted to any of the clergy to depart from these rules themselves, or to take part in or in any way promote, movements inconsistent. alliance Austria and Germany, two powerful empires, bind themselves to maintain in Italy the rule of usurpation and sacrilege. Austria well pation and sacrilege. Austria well said apostolic mandates absolutely condemn such collections as are raised in order terized by friendliness to Italy, and can justly appreciate the social and moral worth of the pro-Italian agitators that disturb its tranquillity. Revolutionary Italy will in the concert of the German powers play the same part acted by the Irredentist party in Trent and Trieste.

Revolutionary supremacy in Italy is, officially at least, recognized and protected by the alliance which all good men must deplore.

This alliance has also assumed the protection of anarchy in France. Anarchy or war is now the watch word of the allied powers.

Russia is excluded from the alli. ance. Submission to nihilism is evidently required as the essential qualification to its admission into the concert of the powers. So long as Russia struggles against disorder, so long as she seeks to preserve her power and authority, so long in fact as she resists the revolutionary tendencies of the age, so long will she be condemned to distrust and isolation. There can be no doubt that alliances such as that concluded between Italy and the German powers must produce within these monarchies a reaction menacing to their very existence. How times have changed since 1815? The great work of that year was an alliance of the monarchies against the aggressive. ness of radicalism. Then Austria and Prussia held the House of Bourbon in suspicion as being lukewarm in its conservatism. But times have, we repeat, changed since the Holy Alliance secured for Europe forty years of peace at home and abroad. The work of 1815, salutary for all peoples concerned, for Italy as for France and Russia, for Austria and for Germany; the work destroyed by the ambition of the House of Savoy, aided by Napoleonic complicity, should have been in their own interest taken up again by the powers of Europe. But they prefer an alliance of disorder and ruin. All we can in the presence of actual events say is that unless a salutary reaction sets in against the contaminating influences of such an alliance the monarchical system of Europe is doomed to destruction.

SACRED MUSIC.

St. Peter's Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday evening, on the occasion of the first monthly sacred service on behalf of the new Cathedral building fund. The service commenced with a powerful rendering of the "Kyrie" and "Gloria" from "Haydn's Mass, in C No 2." A brief but feeling address was made by Rev. Father Tiernan, in which he thanked all the strangers for their presence, impressing the fact that the new cathedral was, above all, a house of God, and as such asked every person's mite. Despite the oppressive heat, the whole congregation waited until the conclusion of the service. and the music created a profound impres and the music created a profound impression. The basses were considerably strengthened by the presence of Mr. J. F. Egan, of Hamilton, who sang the "Ecce Deus" perfectly. Our local baritone, Mr. J. T. Dalton, in addition to his well-known abilities as a vocalist, displayed an unknown ability as a skilful conductor. We wish the Rev. Father success in his future sacred evenings towards the funds of the sacred edifice which is to adorn our city. sacred edifice which is to adorn our city. It is expected these pleasant affairs will take place monthly hereafter. readers : THE PAPAL CIRCULAR.

We have at length what said to be the exact words of the Papal circular to the Irish bishops on the subject of the Parnell Testimonial Fund. We commend the document to the earnest perusal of our readers. It is couched in the following terms:

"Whatever may be the case as regards Mr. Parnell himself and his objects, it is, at all events, proved that many of his followers have on many occasions adapted a line of conduct in open contradiction to the rules laid down by the Supreme Pontiff in his letter to the Cardinal Archbishop tiff in his letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dubih, and contained in the instructions sent to the Irish bishops by this Sacred Congregation, and unanimously accepted by them at their recent meeting in Dublin. It is true that, according to those instructions, it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for their grievances and to strive for their rights; but always at the same time observing the divine

way promote, movements inconsistent with prudence and with the duty of calming men's minds. It is certainly not for-bidden to collect for the relief of distress in Ireland; but at the same time the aforedemn such concettons as are raised in order to inflame popular passions and to be used as the means for leading men into rebel-lion against the laws. Above all things they, the clergy, must hold themselves aloof from such subscriptions when it is plain that hatred and dissensions are aroused by them, that distinguished peraroused by them, that distinguished per-sons are loaded with insults, that never in any way are censures pronounced against the crimes and murders with which wicked men stain themselves; and especi-ally when it is asserted that the measure of true patriotism is in proportion to the amount of money given or refused—so as to bring the people under the pressure of

"In these circumstances, it must be evident to your Lordship that the collection called the 'Parnell Testimonial Fund' cannot be approved by this Sacred Congregation; and consequently it cannot be tolerated that any ecclesiastic, much less a bishop, should take any part whatever in recommending or promoting it. Mean-while we pray God long to preserve your

This document, as will be perceived at a glance, is framed with utmost care and caution, and is addressed solely to the bishops and clergy. The circular, by declaring that it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for their grievances and to strive for their rights within just limits, clearly proves that it was conceived in no spirit of hostility to the Irish struggle for national autonomy. It condemns not the national movement in any of its legitimate phases, but simply indicates a line of conduct to the clergy which, in their present divided state of opinion as to the merits and demerits of Mr. Parnell, is, no one can deny, by far the safest, and certainly the most prudent that could be followed by them.

In fact, upon careful consideration of recent events, some of them of a very painful character in Irish political and ecclesiastical history, we must say that the line of conduct indicated for the clergy in the Papal circular is the only safe one for them to pursue. Let them heal their divisions, let them banish discord and dissensions from their ranks before enlisting themselves under one or other of the political standards raised in Ireland. A clergy exposing its divisions to the people inflicts on the cause of national freedom more real evil than ever a policy of clerical abstention from politics could bring about. Among so large and so intelligent a body of clergy as the priesthood of Ireland there will always be differences of opinion on the best mode of promoting Ireland's national aspirations, but the difference now prevailing amongst them on the present movement for the vindication of Irish rights is so very deep and wide-spread that nothing but the utmost prudence on the part of all of them, no matter what their views, can save the clerical order in Ireland from an irreparable loss of influence over the people. While expressing these views we still adhere to the opinion we have already expressed that the duty of the Irish nationalist party is to place its case fully before the Holy Father with the purpose of removing any misrepresentation of which it complains. This done, no man, however ardent his Irish patriotic sentiments, can complain of any action that may be taken by the Holy See in regard of Irish affairs. The Supreme Pontiff is the father of all the faithful. Amongst the faithful none are dearer to him than the Irish, his most devoted children. No man then can pretend that any representation or protestation of theirs, or of any portion of them, will not receive at his hands the most careful consideration, and that acting upon his knowledge of their condition and circumstances, he will not advise them to that which is best. That staunch patriotic journal, the North Western Chronicle, has assumed a position

on this question so sound and so correct

that we gladly place its views before our

"The Pope's letter is addressed only to the Irish clergy, for their own guidance as Bishops and priests. It contains no allusion to the Irish people, except to say that 'it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for their grievances and to strive for their rights, while at the same time seek-ing God's justice, and remembering the wickedness of illegal means in furthering even a just cause. We have here words even a just cause.' We have here words most emphatic, recognizing the existence of serious grievances in Ireland, telling the Irish people that their cause is a just one, and bidding them to strive manfully for their rights. Will Irishmen censure the Pope because he does not approve wicked and illegal means, Phœnix Park murders and dynamite explosions! If

murders and dynamite explosions! If they permit him to refrain from giving his approval to such modes of warfare, they will allow that he could not have they will allow that he could not have spoken more forcibly in favor of Ireland than he has done. than he has done.

"Of course, the Pope desired that Bishops and priests would refrain to a greater extent than some have hitherto done from the public and often angry discussion of political affairs in Ireland. Is it not his right to do so? Is not the Pope the head of the ecclesiastical regimen of the Church the world over, and is he not the judge of what befits or not the sacred ministry? If the Irish bishops find reason to complain, it is their business to send their respectful

it is their business to send their respectful protest to their chieftain; the Irish laymen are in no manner concerned. Politics in any country are not the proper fields for the exercise of ecclesiastical zeal. To priests, the sanctuary; to laymen the forum. When the Irish layman refuses to stand alone in the forum, and persists in dragging thither with him the priest, he confesses his own impotence, his own nullity. It has been long a misfortune with the Irish people that, not satisfied with being left to themselves to conduct their religious. with being left to themselves to conduct their political affairs, they assume control over the clergy, whom they would com-pel to be their political henchmen.

The Chronicle then proceeds, with the

same soundness of view, to say: "We have to bear in mind that whatever our own convictions are regarding the present affairs of Ireland all Catholics in Ireland are not of one accord on these questions. The Chronicle has been and the Land league; it has never lost faith in the wisdom and the sterling patriotism of Charles Stewart Parnell. But at the same time the Chronicle knows that many Irish Catholics in Ireland have other ideas and on this account, whatever Irish laymen may say or do under its unstinted ap-proval in favor of the agitation, it is obliged in all candor to confess that it sees no propriety in a priest occupying the time of the sermon on Sunday, as some priests are reported to have done, in de-nouncing the opponents of the league, not a few of whom had come to the church to hear mass and to listen to the Gospel of Christ. Important and valued as the Irish Land league is, religion is above it within God's temple and in the performance of the ministerial duties of priests and Bishops."

Our contemporary thus tersely concludes its reflections on this important

"To Casar the things that are Casar's; to God the things that are God's. We are willing that Irishmen fight out the inter-ests of Ireland; but we are also willing that the Church be left to take care of the interests of souls. Irish politicians, Irish orators and Irish journalists will do well to entrust the Church to the keeping of the successor of Peter. If they manage Ireland, as well as he manages the Church, all will be satisfactory to themselves and to those who hope and pray that Ireland's orievances he soon redward the relationship. grievances be soon redressed, the rights of Irishmen guaranteed to them, and Eng-lish oppression in Ireland be soon brought to an end forever and ever."

These opinions of our contemporary have a clear North Western ring that commend them to favor. Ireland duty is to keep itself right with Rome. That duty fulfilled, neither British brute force at home, nor British cunning nor misrepresentation abroad, can prevent the old land attaining that freedom to which it is unquestionably entitled and for which its sons will never cease battling.

MONTREAL NOTES.

FETE DIEU All night Saturday, May 26th, there was a heavy downpour of rain. The streets were consequently so muddy that the solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament which wealth

ment, which usually leaves Notre Dame Church at 9.30 a. m. on the Sunday after the feast of Corpus Christi, had to be

after the feast of Corpus Christi, had to be postponed until 4 p. m.

THE PROCESSION

was headed by a squad of City Police, followed by the Crucifix and a number of Acolytes. The different French Canadian societies and congregations came next and were followed by the Priests of St. Sulpice who immediately preceded the canopy. His Lordship Bishop Lorrain of Pontiac bore the Ostensorium and was assisted by Rev. Fathers Sentenne and Beaudet. The 65th Battalion formed a quard of honor to the Blessed Sacrament. guard of honor to the Blessed Sacrament. In rear of the canopy came the judges, members of the bar and prominent citizens immediately followed by the Catholic young men's society and the other Irish

About thirty societies besides the congregations of the different churches took gregations of the different charlenes soon part in the procession and it is estimated that fully 15,000 persons were in line. The whole line of march was profusely

THE ARCHES, which numbered fully twenty were magnificent. At the corner of Lagauchetiel and St. Urban streets was a quadruple arch having in its centre an altar before

which two boys swung censers.

At the corner of Laganchetiel and Visitation streets a beautiful Repository was erected. Here on arrival of the Canopy there was a solenn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After benediction of the beautiful representation of the beautiful representation of the procession moved down. Visitation at the procession moved down Visitation st. along St. Mary's st. to the church of Notre Dame where a final benediction was held and the procession broke up.

THE MOTTOES on the various arches were nearly all in Latin and were very appropriate. Some

of them were: Ecce Panis Angelorum, O Salutaris Hostia, Jesus en Passant, Benis tes Enfants, Ecce Agnus Dei, etc. One can scarcely realize the grandeur and solemnity of the occasion unless he

has actually assisted at the ceremony. JER. C. COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

A meeting of the Committee of seven appointed by the Alumni of the College of Ottawa, on the 25th ult., to arrange preliminaries for the first annual meeting of the former students of the College on the 19th of June next, and draft a constitution and by-laws for the good government of the alumni association then proposed of the alumni association then proposed to be organized, was held in the college on Monday, the 28th ult. Rev. Father Whelan was called to the chair and Messrs. J. L. Olivier and F. R. Latchford appointed

on the motion of Rev. Father Coffey, seconded by Mr. J. A. Pinard, it was res-olved that the following circular be addressed to all the alumni of the College addressed to all the alumni of the College of Ottawa, and that in view of the short-ness of the time to elapse before the day fixed for the proposed annual meeting and the difficulty of otherwise reaching many of them, and acquainting them with the steps already taken and the object had in view by the meeting of the alumni on the 25th of May inst., the Catholic press be requested to give it publication.

the 25th of May inst., the Catholic press be requested to give it publication.

Ottawa, May 28, 1883.

The undersigned have the heartfelt pleasure, to convey you information that at a large alumni of the college of Ottawa, held in this city on the 25th inst., J. J. Curran Esq., Q. C., M. P., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that the formation of au alumni association in connection with that institution is desirable and that steps should be immediately taken to give with that insutution is desirable and that steps should be immediately taken to give effect to this desire.

In furtherance of this resolution there

In furtherance of this resolution there was struck a committee of seven, consisting of His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa, Dr. P. St. Jean, the Rev. Father Whelan, P. P. St. Patrick's, Ottawa, the Rev. Father Coffey, of the Catholic Record, London, G. J. O'Doherty, Esq., Barrister, Ottawa, and Messrs. J. A. Pinard, J. L. Olivier and F. R. Latchford, with instructions to arrange the preliminaries for a general meeting of R. Latchford, with instructions to arrange the preliminaries for a general meeting of the Alumni of the College of Ottawa, to be held in the College Hall on the 19th of June next at four o'clock p. m. and to adopt a constitution and by-laws for the good government of the proposed Alumni association which shall be submitted for the consideration of that meeting. the consideration of that meeting.

The Committee therefore urgently and

respectfully request your attendance at the meeting on the day and at the hour named. Your cordial co-operation is also invited in the promotion of the views invited in the promotion of the views and in the realization of the earnest hopes and unanimous desires of the meeting held on the 25th inst. to place on a solid foundation an association that will re-dound to the honor of our Alma Mater by enlarging its influence, furthering the cause of Catholic education, promoting the interests of good citizenship, diffusing a spirit of fellowship and fraternity amongst the Alumni themselves that can-not fail in all respects to be of lasting benefit to the members of the association, and finally proving a veritable monument to the zeal and gratitude of the students of the College of Ottawa.

You are requested to inform us at your earliest convenience, but not later than the 8th of June next, as to your opinion on the project of forming the association with any expectation. on the project of forming the association with any suggestions you may think fit to offer in regard thereof. On receipt of your reply there will be forwarded you the heads of the proposed constitution as designed by the committee, with a programme of the proceedings to take place at the meeting to be held on the 19th of the control of the proceedings.

J. L. OLIVIER, F. R. LATCHFORD, Joint Secretaries Needless to remark that the Secretaries will be happy to hear from any of the former students of the college who may not see the above circular till after the 8th of June, and who may nevertheless desire to attend the annual meeting or be enrolled as members of the proposed alumni association.

In accordance with the request of the committee we heartily publish its circular and ask of our friends of the Catholic press, both in Canada and the United States, to do likewise. The alumni of the College of Ottawa are scattered through every Province of the Canadian Dominion, and every tests of the Canadian Dominion, and every state of the American Union, many of them holding positions of the highest trust and gravest responsibility, all of them honored citizens of whatever commonwealth in which their lot is cast. Their organization therefore into an active and efficient association working or the high interests proposed, is a matter of congratulation to every friend of Cath-olic education, and must prove of the greatest benefit to that noble cause.

FROM PERTH.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary will visit Perth for the purpose of giving confirma-tion at the close of the present month. By the proceeds of a Bazaar held in January last, the ever zealous and indefatigable pastor of Perth, the Rev. John S. O'Connor, was enabled to wipe off a church debt of 14 years' standing and complete the magnificent new spire of his church 172 feet in height, and certainly one of Perth's chief architectural orns Father O'Connor is an active member of

the Perth Board of Education and is besides entitled to a seat on the Board of County Examiners of Lanark. The separate school is in a flourishing

ondition, thanks to the efficient management and scholarly attainments of the teachers, Mr. Michael James and Miss Maggie Dowdall.

Maggie Dowdall.

There is evidently a bright future in store for Perth. The location there of the C. P. railway shops, has already brought about a material increase in its population and added greatly to the business activity of the transfer. pleasactivity of the town. But the com-pletion of the Tay Canal and of the Ontario and Quebec Railway now in course of rapid construction will, it is with good reason believed, make Perth, which has always been justly noted as one of the prettiest towns in Canada, one of its most active commercial centres.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

An Imposing Celebration of the Fete

Sunday, the 27th, was Procession Sunday, being in reality the celebration of the festival of Corpus Christi, which is properly the first Thursday after Whit Sunday, and which was instituted in honour of the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar. Not being a festival of obligation it was not solemnized on the Thursday, and to suit the convenience of many who participate in the proceedings, its observation by a procession is generally deferred as this year till the Sunday following. The heavy rain of Saturday night rendered it highly probable that no outside observation of the day would take place, as the streets were deep with mud yesterday morning. However, as the day was bright and drying it was determined to postpone the procession from the morning till the afternoon. he procession from the morning till the afternoon.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS
were made for the event during the day, were made for the event during the day, and the preparations in the streets through which the procession was to pass were put in place with singular rapidity. The school of the Christian Brothers on Sussex school of the Christian Brothers on Sussex street was gay with flags, and the greater portion of St. Andrew street was also handsomely decorated. King street did not afford much chance for a display of bunting, but it was well lined with evergreens. Murray street was also well decorated. There were but two depositories on the route, one in front of the residence of Mr. Regis Roy on St. Andrew street, and the other in front of the Church of the Congregation des Hommes on Murray Congregation des Hommes on Murray street. The latter was particularly hand-somely got up, and the services there were of the most impressive character.

was celebrated in the Basilica at 9 o'clock in the morning by Bishop Duhamel, Vicar-General Routhier, Fathers Bouillon and Campeau and others assisting. No sermon was delivered on the occasion. Mr. Dionne presided at the organ, and the usual Basilica choir was present under the leadership of Mr. Stanislaus Drapeau. The pusic used was the ordinary Gre-The music used was the ordinary Gregorian chant. The announcement was made by Father Bouillon that

would take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon after Vespers. By that time all the streets about the Basilica were thronged with spectators, and troupe after troupe of the societies to take part in it marched out on the ground. The marshals had no easy task to reduce the chaotic mass to an orderly line of march, but under the energetic direction of Father Bouillon succeeded in doing so. The procession was probably the largest which has been seen in Ottawa of its kind for a good while past as fully four thousand persons have been present in it. Among

SPECIAL FEATURES of the day was the presence of the child-ren, boys and girls of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and the St. Joseph's Orphanage, whose tidy, comfortable ap-pearance attracted general notice. The large gathering of the members of the soci-ety of the "Immaculate Conception" in their black dresses, white vests and blue their black dresses, white vests and blue scarfs was another noticeable event. The members of the St. Joseph's Union and the Society of St. Peter made, a good turn

THE STE, ANNE'S BAND took part in the proceedings, and along the line of march played several excellent selections in good style. The corps looked well, played well, and marched

THE COLLEGE CADETS, now consisting of two companies, presented a good appearance. They were under the command of Captain McGovern, and No. 2 company appeared in public for the first time in their new uniforms, neat and servicable. The two companies numbered eighty all told, and after the service returned to the college, preceded by the Ste. Anne's band. In the procession they acted as guard of honor to

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.
which was carried by His Lordship Bisho Duhamel under a rich canopy, supported by six bearers and accompanied by a large body of his clergy in their richest robes of office. We have already given the order and route of the procession.—Ottawa Citizen, May 24th.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

SODALISTS' RECEPTION.

On Sunday afternoon nine young ladies were received as members of the sodality of the Blessed Virgin. They were Misses Beckie Humphrey, Minnie Kew, Mary Ann Shannahan, Jennie Cahill, Bessie Donovan, Jessie Dalton, Maggie Kew, Emma Cahill and Maggie Donovan. The impressive reception ceremony was Emma Cahill and Maggie Donovan. The impressive reception ceremony was witnessed by quite a number of the congregation, who manifested great interest, as the confraternity has a member of nearly every family in its roll. After the singing of the Veni Creator by all the members the candidates went forward to the railing: the secretary acked the railing. the railing; the secretary asked them if they wished to cherish a special devotion to the Blessed Virgin and their patron saint; if they were resolved to observe the rules and regulations; if they would always endeavor to promote the glory of God and devotion to His blessed Mother, to each of which they answered that they most earnestly wished it. The spiritual Director, Rev. J. F. Lennon, then addressed them in reference to their duties as sodalists, and each candidate recited the formula of admission, and received the medal and ribbon of the sodality. Rev. P. Lennon afterwards addressed them at some length. He said the public act of consecration they had just performed would not be disregarded by a God who clothed the lily, who fed the sparrow, and without whose knowledge even a hair could not fell from our beath. could not fall from our heads. A great purpose of the sodality and kindred was to counteract the evil influences of those who were united to hinder the work of God. Where men and women are banded together for the purpose of circulating books defaming the church, the members of the sodality should be ready to uphold it by word and example. Their first duty was to practise and promote the love of God, and there was no better means of doing this than by showing their devotion to His Holy Mother, who was given the sermon for the benefit of the poor under the charge of the society in Guelph.

to us on Mount Calvary to be a mother to us all. And she should be taken as a model by sodalists, for in her love for her divine Son she found consolation in all her great sorrows and strength to pass through the most bitter trials. So would we if we but fully appreciated his favors: we would come often to be in his company, and in his love find strength and happiness. At the conclusion of Father Lennon's instruction the Te Deum was said by the sodality, followed by their office, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the impressive ceremony. The others of the of the Blessed Sacrament closed the impressive ceremony. The officers of the sodality are: Rev. J. F. Lennon, director; Miss Jane McDermott, prefect; Misses Minnie Harrington and Kate Lannon assistants; Miss Maggie Harrington, secretary; Miss Mary Savage, treasurer. The members do not limit themselves entirely to spiritual work, for it was through their efforts the beautiful new carpet for the sanctuary was procured, which has been so much admired since the opening of the church.

The Expositor of May 25th said: "Mrs. R. A. Purcell, late of Stratford, has been in the city for the past few weeks visiting friends previous to starting for Lincoln, Nebraska, where her husband has lately accepted a position in the land office of the B. & M. Railway. Since coming here her youngest child, a boy of four or five months, was taken sick, and died on Tuesday last. Much sympathy is felt for the young couple."

Mr. John Doherty, formerly of Dundas, died on Thursday of last week, after more than fufilling the three score and ten allotted to man. He has lived with his son here for several years, but has of late been in very feeble health. He was taken to Dundas for burial.

to Dundas fer burnal.
On Sunday, Mr. Michael Cahill, of
Stratford, brought a child to Brantford to
be buried.
NAYR.

FROM CHATHAM.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT. Last Friday evening, St. Joseph's school authorities gave a grand musical and literary entertainment in the new exhibition hall of the school. Mr. O'Neil, the chairman of the Separate School Board occupied the chair. The spacious hall recently fitted up is well adapted for school entertainments and it could not have been more auspiciously opened than by the choice programme, literary and musical, which delighted the large audience assembled there on Friday evening. The Catholics of Chatham may well feel proud of possessing so handsome a school exhibition hall, while the talents and energy displayed by the head-master, Mr. O'Hagan, by whose able hands the programme was largely planned and sustained, are worthy by whose able hands the programme was largely planned and sustained, are worthy of high praise. Mr. O'Hagan came to Chatham highly recommended as a teacher, and since his advent amongst us has proved himself far superior to the reputation and highest hopes entertained of him by his many friends.

The registric

him by his many friends.

The recitations and choruses of the children were of a quality that would have reflected credit on the pupils of any school in the Province. And yet how could it be otherwise. To teach mathematics successfully you must be a good mathematician. To teach classics successfully you must be a good classical scholar. Does it not hold equally that to teach reading. you must be a good classical scholar. Does it not hold equally that to teach reading and recitation well you must be a good reader? So carefully has Mr. O'Hagan trained the pupils in the art of reading correctly that not a word of recitation from even the youngest and most child-like voice was lost to the audience. And here let us particularly emphasize the order that marked the evening's proceedings. The conduct, deportment, and manner of the pupil's were highly commendable. The conduct, deportment, and manner of the puril's were highly commendable. The programme consisted of three choruses by some sixty girls, ranging from the ages of seven to sixteen, whose voices sweetly blending delighted the audience, especi-ally in the Polish maidens' song, which ally in the Polish maidens' song, which was rapturously encored. Among the recitations, Longfellow's "Old clock on the Stairs," a concert recitation, was given by twelve of the senior with excellent effect; the "song of the Forge," a concert and solo recitation, was produced also admirably by eight boys, and eight little girls appeared in a beautiful recitation entitled "choosing". The latter was the gem of the evening. The talents of Mr. O'Hagan, B. A., the popular head-master sparkled throughout the whole programme. He same in the popular head-master sparkled through-out the whole programme. He sang in fine voice "A Wafrior Bold" and won a triumph in his recitation of Longfel-low's beautiful poem "Sandalphon" and in response to a hearty encore gave in fine form "The Launch of the Ship" We re-gret that we cannot for want of space re-port at length Mr. O'Hagan's very able address on "Self-Culture," a theme which at his hands was treated in a scholarly and eloquent manner. Rev. Father Innoand eloquent manner. Rev. Father Innocent, O. S. F., presided at the organ during the evening's entertainment excellent effect.—Planet.

WEDDING BELLS,

The Canadian Capital was the scene of a happy event on the 2nd inst, in the marriage of Mr. Alexander McTavish Watt, of Montreal, and Miss Kate Emily Watt, of Montreal, and Miss Kate Emily Ryan, one of Ottawa's fairest Catholic daughters. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Father Whelan, P. P. St. Patrick's, in the presence of many of the friends of both bride and bridegroom, amongst whom were Dr. Kelly, Brantford, Dr. Hill, Ottawa, Hon. John O'Connor Q. C., Mr. Frank Newby and Major Mudge, Montreal, Jas. Goodwin, T. P. Foran, besides many lady friends. After a sumptous dejenner at the residence of the Foran, besides many had friends. After a sumptious dejenser at the residence of the bride's father, the happy couple left for New York. We extend them our best wishes and heartiest congratulations.

St. VINCENT DE PAUL CELEBRATION.— Thursday, the 24th of May, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Guelph, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the society. Grand High Mass was sung at eight o'clock in the morning by sung at eight o'clock in the morning by the chaplain of the society, the Rev. Father Lorry, S. J. The Rev. Plante, S. J., acting as deacon and Mr. Aylward at subdeacon. Our Lady's choir furnished the music, which was of a superior class. After the gospel the Rev. Father Fleck preached an eloquent and earnest severe preached an eloquent and earnest sermon which made a deep impression upon all present. A collection was taken up after the sermon for the benefit of the poor un2,000

Saint Albin. Christian Humility.—Chosen souls only and hearts of generous temper know how to be truly humble, and to the humble alone does God accord great graces, and by their agency only does He accomplish great things. This twofold truth is brought into clear evidence by the whole life of St. Albin, bishop of Angers. Born of one of the noblest families of Brittany, he retired, while still young, into the monastery of Tirtillant, in the neighbourhood of Angers, reputing himself, while there, as the lowliest of his brethren, and the last of all. The religious elected him as their abbot, despite all opposition on his part. Twenty-five years after, he was in like, manner elected against his will, since he looked upon himself as unworthy of the honour, to the bishopric of Angers, by the unanimous acclaim of the people and clergy. His charity, modesty, humility, zeal, and firmness, ever tempered by an unvarying mildness, won all hearts in his favour. Hence he became the model of his clergy, and effected a great reform in the manner of life led by his diocesens. CHRISTIAN HUMILITY.-Chosen souls his clergy, and effected a great reform in the manner of life led by his diocesans.

and he died a holy death in the year 549. MORAL REFLECTION.-With whatever virtues endowed, the man who considers himself attentively, will discover a sufficient depth of misery to afford cause for deep humility; but Jesus Christ says, "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted."— (Luke xiv. 11.)

God favoured him with the gift of miracles,

Saint Simplicius.

God's HELPING HAND .- Prudence and GOD'S HELPING HAND.—Prudence and firmness, instead of being simply earthly attributes, become lofty virtues when, fostered under the influence of prayer and confidence in God, they are applied to divine purposes. The pope St. Simplicius, after having been during the pontificate of St. Leo and St. Hilary, the ornament of the Church, by reason of his pietr and leaving heaven its defended. his piety and learning, became its defender when, in succession to them, he ascended when, in succession to them, he ascended the papal chair, in 467. Christendom was exposed at that period to violence of every class and kind; the emperor Anthemius upheld the Macedonian heretics in the West; Odoacer, the master of Rome and of Italy, protected the Arians. Acacius, the patriarch of Constantinople sought to the patriarch of Constantinople, sought to usurp supremacy over the see of Alexan-dria. Peter "the Fuller" and Peter "the Stutterer" likewise usurped, the former the see of Antioch, and the latter that of Alexandria. Zeno, the emperor of the East, favoured schism, and the heretics had everywhere gained the upper hand.

Communion, when he turned partially communion, when he turned partially communion, when he turned partially communion. had everywhere gained the upper hand. Simplicius despaired neither of the power of God nor of the triumph of justice; he propitiated God by his prayers, and helped forward the reign of justice by his own prudence and firmness. After twelve years of a laborious Pontificate, he left he Church at perfect peace, and died in

MORAL REFLECTION .- "He that trustth in God, shall fare never the worse," aith the Wise Man in the Book of Ecclesasticus. - (Eccles. xxxii. 28.)

Saint Cunegunda.

RENUNCIATION OF DIGNITIES.—The life of St. Cunegunda, wife of the emperor Henry II., furnishes an excellent example both of the good employment of worldly advantages and detachment therefrom. She had at her full disposal both riches and power; the riches she economized for he sake of the poor, and availed herself of her power to protect the feeble and the ppressed. She was instrumental in founding many bishoprics, churches, and monasteries. The unfortunate never appealed in vain to her pitying tenderness. At length, on the death of her husband, eing desirous herself to lead that life of he humble and the proor which she held in humility, obedience, and constant labour. She died a saintly death in the year 1040.

MORAL REFLECTION.—Detachment of the mind, at least, is needful to those who cannot venture on an effectual renunciation. "So likewise every one of you," saith Jesus Christ, "that doth not renounce all that he possesseth, cannot be my disciple."—(Luke xiv. 33.)

Penalty for Swearing

In the office of the Pilot Commissioners in New York is a strong iron box, conin New York is a strong iron box, constructed on the plan of a toy savings bank. It is known among the pilots as the "swear box," and every person swearing in the room has to pay ten cents for each oath, or three for a quarter, the money going into the box. One pilot is known to have paid over \$1,000. It was not unusual to collect \$100 a week for the first few months after it was not unbut of late. few months after it was put up, but of late years the contribution has fallen off heavveats the contribution has latter of nearly ily. The rule is rigidly enforced, and no one ever objects to paying the penalty, even if the oath was purely accidental. Old Commodore Vanderbilt was once a heavy contributor, and so were other large ship and boat owners.

The sure effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Myrtle Navy" tobacco except giving from time to time a simple statement of the facts connected with it in the public press. The large and rapidly increasing demand for it has been the result of the experience of smokers which these statements suggested. Their advice to business men is to advertise largely if they have the right article to back up the adver-

One of Many.
Mr. R. W. Carmichael, Chemist and
Druggist of Belleville, writes as follows:—
"your Burdock Blood Bitters have a steady sale, are patronized by the best families here and surrounding country, and all attest to its virtues with unqualified satis-

A Priest and the Small-Pox.

During the past week there was a second During the past week there was a second death from smal-pox in the family of Mrs. Luscorn at Germantown, 11th District, of this county, in the present instance it being her son. The disease was contracted by Mrs. Luscorn's daughter in Baltimore, and, from all that can be learned, she took the disease from fright. Some weeks since it appears the was it. Baltimore and all appears the was it. Baltimore and all all appears the was it.

disease from fright. Some weeks since it appears she was in Baltimore, and called at a stall in Fell's Point Market, and shook hands with the lady who owned the stall, who remarked to Miss Luscorn that her whole family was down with the small pox. This very much frightened Miss Luscorn, and she went away, and finally went to her home in Germantown. In a few days she complained of feeling bad, and upon a physician being called, it was found she was suffering from smallpox, from which she subsequently died. Last week her brother died from the same disease, no doubt contracted from his sisdisease, no doubt contracted from his sis-ter. Mrs. Luscorn was thus left alone

with no one to assist her in her terrible affliction. Father Miller of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, near Germantown, learning the circumstances, went to the house, baving first procured a coffin. Unaided he then placed the body in the coffin. The stairway was too narrow and crooked to get the coffin down stairs that way, so he placed long boards against the window and placed long boards against the window and slid the coffin to the ground by the aid of a rope. He then harnessed Mrs. Luscorn's mule to the wagon, placed the coffin in it, drove to the church graveyard and buried the body all alone. It is proper to say two or three persons offered to assist Father Miller, but he thought it prudent to decline the proffered aid, and then the disease could not be communicated.

disease could not be communicated Father Miller subsequently returned to he house, removed the bedding and such articles as were necessary and burnt them.
On Wednesday he appeared before the
County Commissioners and made a statement of the case, when the Board passed an order in favor of Mrs. Luscorn for 825, as compensation for the destruction of her goods. All honor is due Father Miller for goods. All honor is due Father Miller for the fearless manner in which he acted,-

Ritualism in Sheffield.

[Cork Examiner, May 2nd.] The Rev. G. C. Ommaney, Vicar of St Matthew's, Sheffield, has made his reply to the Archbishop's monition, and offi-ciated yesterday morning at early communion, when he modified his practices to some extent. He still, however, adround so that what he did could be seen on one side of the church. He abandoned the use of wine mixed with water, and used ordinary wheater bread, bendand used ordinary wheater bread, bend-ing low over the elements, but not pros-trating himself. The ceremonial cele-bration of the cup and water was discon-tinued, but Mr. Ommaney washed and rinsed the vessels after communion, and drank the water. Mr. Wynn, people' warden, was present with his sidemen. He regards Mr. Ommany's concessions as an evasion of the Archbishop's moni-tion, and has written to his Grace to that

ERRINGTON.

Mr. Errington, through whose influence Archbishop Croke is said to have been censured, is an English Catholic who has estates in Ireland. He was educated at Stoneyhurst, the English Jesuit college. at length, on the death of her husband, eing desirous herself to lead that life of he humble and the poor which she held in om much honour, she convoked a general sembly of the prelates, presented herself in the rich ornaments and insignia of the ment, and the land Courts have reduced the received the veil of a religious, and with the continuously for fifteen years in perfect humility, obedience, and constant labour. She died a saintly death in the year 1040.

At length, on the death of her husband, eing desirous herself to lead that life of he humble and the poor which she held in on the land Courts have reduced his rents. When not in Rome he resides in London, and mixes in fashionable society. He parts his hair in the middle, and with the first of the Cross her wealth, insignia, and ornaments, received the veil of a religious, and withdrew to a convent, where she lived continuously for fifteen years in perfect humility, obedience, and constant labour. She died a saintly death in the year 1040. city, and owes his prominence, it is said, to the friendship of the Duke of Norfolk, Mgr. Capel, and Cardinal McCabe. He is not a lord, as the dispatches will have it.

> Macaulay, who was never just to Ireland, Macaulay, who was never just to Ireland, could see the misery of the dependent kingdom when he pictured the once possible dependency of England, in these words:—"Had the Plantagenets, as at one time seemed likely, succeeded in uniting all France under their government, it is probable that England never would have had an independent existence. Her princes her local her weekless weekless. princes, her lords, her prelates, would have been men differing in race and language from artisans and the tillers of the earth. The revenues of her proprietors would have been spent in festivals and diversions on the bank of the Seine. The noble lan-guage of Milton and Burke would have remained a rustic dialect, without a litera-ture, a fixed grammar, or a fixed lithegraphy, and would have been contemptu-ously abandoned to the use of boors. No man of English extraction would have risen to eminence except by becoming in speech and manners a Frenchman."

Pleasant to Taste.

Children and persons with weak consti-tutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but The sure effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are thorough and permanent. If there is a lurking taint of scrotula about you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it, and expel it from your system. No means have been taken by the manufacturers to push the sale of their age in his family; another person informs age in his family; another person informs us that he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions, and all Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

A big brown bear at the Black Hills found and ate a bushel of salt with great gusto. An hour later he was seen at the bank of a creek assiduously drinking, and occasionally raising his head to look upstream and see if the supply of water was ikely to hold out.

A Voice from the United States.

I have suffered for the last 20 years with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and tried many remedies, but with little suc-cess until I used Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief was quick and permanent.

A. Louth, Alpena, Michigan, U. S.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITES.

Who They Are, Where They Live, and to What Extent She Blesses Them. The Wonderful Record of the Past

A partial list of the prizes above One Thous and Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending April 1883, together with the names and ad dresses given to the Company by the holders omitting those who have requested it. Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

2,500

DRAWING OF JUNE 13, 1882. Beall & Ricketts, through Kentucky National Bank, Louisville Ky. Mrs. J. Fronty, 392 Bourbon st., New Orleans, La. Chas. W. Morrison, Ellsworth, Me. Joe C. Chambodut, Galveston, Tex. H. D. Rayne, Baronne and Canal sts., New Orleans, La. Mrs. L. Horn, 157 St. Ann. st., New Orleans, La.

DRAWING OF JULY 11, 1882, DRAWING OF JULY II, 1882,
Wm. W. Irwin, L. & N. B. R., 2d and
Main sts. Louisville Ky. 15,000
Ed. E. Richardson, Reidsville, N. C. 15,000
Phil. Witzleben, with R. Y. Dun & Co.,
Detroit, Mich 15,000
W. M. Martin, Bango, Mich 15,000
C. Pittman, Mount Vernon, Ky.,
through Farmers' National Bank,
Stanford, Ky. 4,000
P. S. Dicharry, Ascension Parish, La.,
through Bernard Lemann, Donaldsonville, La. 2,400
H. B. Maynard, 220 Third st., New Oricans, La. 2,000

ieans, La. F. A. Magi, 162 Ursulines st. New Or-leans, La. L. Dupeire, 314 Dauphine st., New Orleans J. G. Spear, 18 and 18 Boylston Market, Boston, Mass, no. H. Scott, W. & G. R. R. Co., Wash-ington, D. C. 1,200

DRAWING OF AUGUST 8, 1882.

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1882. R. R. Deacon, collected through Bates County National Bank, Butler, Mo 15,000 D. P. Blair, President East Miss. Mat-rimonial Association, Columbus, P. N. Johnson, Houston, 124 Peter O. Johnson, 111 Seneca st., Leavenworth, Kan Michael A. Finnegan, 1 Elder place, Boston, Mass 5,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 10, 1882. John C. Reuss, Ascension Parish La. 15,000
Gwynn Harris609 F. st., S. W., Washington, D. C. 15,000
W. L. Lewis, Co-operative Ice Co,
Washington, D. C. 5,000
G. C. Huntington, New York City 1,200
F. Sancan, Publisher Eentinel, Thibodaux, La. 1,200

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 14 1882. Josephine Miller 319 E. a Street, New York City. C. Mowatt, Schooner "Lucy May," Newburyport, Mass. Hermann Tossberg, N. Y. city...... Chas, Noe, 60 New Church street New
 York
 city
 5,000

 A. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
 4,000

 Emil Weidig, 1142
 Magazine st. New Orleans, La.
 2,000

 For account of Agent Southern Express Co., Lynchburg, Va.
 2,000

francisco, Cal.

Jnderwood Fisher, collected through lst National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich.

DRAWING OF JANUARY 9, 1883.

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 13 1883. DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 13 1882
Chas. Rigney Jr Maysville Ala, collected through W. R. Rilson & Co. Huntsville Ala
Crittenden T. Collings Second National Bank Louisville Ky.
Paid National Metropolitian Bank
Washington D. C.
George Kohler Zaleski Ohio collected through 1st National Bank Cincinnsti Ohio.
Samuel Cook 1598 Tenth st. N. W. Washington D. C.

DRAWING OF MARCH 13 1883. leans.
Paid International Bank Chicago Ills
B. A. Hatkaway Chicago Ills.
Jacob F. Dickson Newburyport Mass
George Whitman Kennerville La.
Prof John C. Spills 12 Hopkins st., Cincinnatti Ohio.
G. H. Persons Mount Lookout Ohio.
W. B. Cord Amelia Ohio.
J. Francisco Washington D. C.
W. H. St. Clair Washington D. C.

DRAWING OF APRIL 13 1883. Michael Connolly Troy N. Y.......... H. M. Kiessling I88 Dearborn st. Chi

15,000 15,000 2,400 2,000 to Ills.

ole Tricot Vermillonville La....
Day Malta Bend Saline Co. Mo.
Elsenberg Jr. Phila. Pa...
Harper St. George's Colleton W. H. Hampton Tracy city Franklin

For full particulars of the Grand Semi-nnual Drawing of the 12th inst. see scheme in nother column of this paper to-day.

The Women of Quebec.

moderated.

The young women, as you brush close by them on narrow sidewalks, look up frankly, without either boldness or shy-ness, and pass on with a direct and modest

Manner.
You see on the cathedral steps some ladies of the old French type, with high-bred features and a dark complexion rich with color. Their walk, though dignified, is graceful and free from haughtiness; and their manners suggest characters at once strong, sympathetic and dignified. But the most beautiful objects in Quebec are the most beautiful objects in Quebec are certainly the children—rosy, bright and

At a dinner party in London there were

Then a happy thought suggested itself

your husband has gone."
The look to which the lady answered this lively sally will haunt that unhappy youth till his death.

possession that can only be acquired in the training school of experience. He who thinks that he has attained it in its perfection, has not yet learned its alphabet.

own. We never experience the least difficulty in falling in love with ourselves.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all clse

If you are estive or dyspeptic, or are suf-fering from any other of the numerous dis-cases of the stomach or bowels. it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters

plaints. plaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness,

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miscrable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short, they cure all Diseases of the

them suffer?

The Honest Barber Makes a Clean Shave—Next!!!

Henry M. Kiessling, a barber, of No 188 Dearborn st., Chicago, bought a fifth ticket for one dollar in the April 10th drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and wiped off the capital number of 62.87, and received \$15.000 by the American Express shortly after as a reward for his foolhardiness in braving fortune. He is 31 years old; born in Weisdorf, Germany; has a wife and five children, and tells every one they had better send \$10 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans La., before June 12th (Tuesday), when \$22,950 will be distributed in like manner, in sums from \$150,000 down, in the Grand Semi-Annual (the 157th) Drawing. Next!

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO School, Church and Office

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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.
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L. C. LEONARD

Retire from Business! STOCK OF GOODS AT COST.

Dinner Sets! ---AND---

Ac Store for sale or rent about 15th March **Baltimore Church Bells**

14 celebrated for Superiority over others 9 only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and tary Mountings, warranted satisfactory 28 Circulars, &c., address Baltimore Bell J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md

MATHESON'S PLANES,
BEVEL EDGE CHISELS,
DISTON'S & FILINTS HAND and
CROSS-CUT SAWS,
ROPES, CORDAGES,
SCALES, etc., etc., at
REID'S HARDWARE,

116 Dundas St., (North Side), LONDON.

The French Canadian people have the rare taste or luck to keep their surroundings in harmony with their character. I imagine the city would be dull, or even distasfeful, if its drowsy and romantic spirit were replaced by a coarser life.

The women of Quebec are attractive by their appearance of good health. You

The women of Quebec are attractive by their appearance of good health. You meet them at almost any hour, returning from Mass or confession, dressed always in dark colors, and walking with a slow gait that might be taken for a sign of meditation. Their manners are unobtrusive; their voices are low and pleasantly moderated.

An Unfortunate Blunder.

At a dinner party, in London there were two sisters present, one a widow who had just emerged from her weeds, the other not long married whose husband had lately gone out to India for a short term.

A young barrister present was duped to take the young widow in to dinner. Unfortunately he was under the impression that his partner was the married lady whose husband had just arrived in India.

The conversation between them com-The conversation between them com-menced by the lady remarking how ex-tremely hot it was.

"Yes, it is very hot," replied the bar-

to him, and he added with a cheerful smile:
But not so hot as the place to which

Wisdom is not an infused gift, but a

The reason why we cannot see the beauties in another's character is because our eyes are too intently fixed upon our

Remember This.

are a sovereign remedy in all such com-

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,

SUPERIOR.

48.1y

RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education enabraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and fuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

41.5y

Al-ly

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDwich, Ont.—The Studies embrace the
Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms
(including all ordinary expenses), Canada
money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. LONDON MARBLE WORKS.

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King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGG

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Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere also

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SCOTCH & IRISH GRANITE,
MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES,
GRAVE RAILINGS
AND IRON FENCING,

MANTLE PIECES & FURNITURE TOPS.

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Taracts, every thing ne
business men, churches, sech
Strong, rapid, and a boy can
it and even hundreds of dollar
io, oo sold. Outrits, includin
Type, &c., from \$5, to \$1.0.
Send a cent stamp for a p ag
taud Frice List and two
Press, or washers princed

TO ORDER

Blue Serge Suits, - \$12 50

Scotch Tweed Suits, \$15 00 Scotch Tweed Suits, \$16 00

Scotch Tweed Suits, \$18 00

PETHICK & McDONALD, 393 RICHMOND ST.

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KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

DYES.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON, TO

E3-FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. "63 DRESSES, 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, Searlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Scal Brown, Olive

Cardinal Red, Any Blue, Scal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cetta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four ibs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be deligated. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sentpost-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.

For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work

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Best Dyes Ever Made.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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 discorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposiors, imitations and concections said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE

Dept. of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 21st April, 1883.

Scan now grasp a fortune. Out-

REMOVAL

Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency, has removed to the large and specially fitted up offices at No. 42 Barclay Street. The increasing demands of business required his change.

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With extended faculties and experience this Agency is better prepared than ever to fill, promptly and satisfactorily, all orders for any kind of goods, and to look after any business of personal matters entrusted to it. Whatever you wish to buy or have attended to you can save time, trouble and money by addressing

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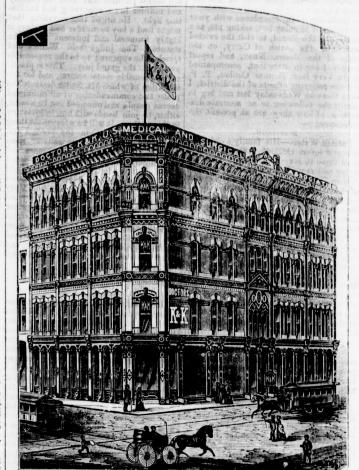
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Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all and it. favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

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E ANDREWS, in the Lowell Corporation, his removal heum in its ally covered his body and by AYER's to in Ayer's ell, Mass. ttles for \$5.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, May 31, 1883.—The past week has been marked by great political dullness, the House of Commons being entirely occupied with Supply which is in hopeless arrear. The universal feeling is that Gladstone's Cabinet is thoroughly disheartened by the failure of its Irish policy and the steady hatred and persistent hostility of the Irish party. Gladstone's caucus followers intend to re-organize the party, but the session must now

be a failure.

The most important Irish event is the seizure of the Kerry Sentinel. The type was removed to Dublin and the paper thus suppressed, and the proprietor's whole business ruined. The excuse of Govern-ment is their pretended suspicion that an ment is their pretended suspicion that an imbecile placard inviting a public meeting, at a time and place named, of a branch of the Invincibles, was printed in the office of the paper. Dates show this to be an afterthought. The warrant was dated April 9, the placard was posted on the walls of Tralee May 20, and the seizure took place May 21. The Pall Mell took place May 21. The Pall Mall Gazette says that no more oppressive act was ever committed under Napoleon the Third. Earl Spencer is at last overdoing

it even for English taste.

Archbishop Croke, replying to an address of welcome presented to him at the Wicklow railway station, said it was the Pope's great love for the Irish people that caused him to be so solicitous for their welfare. He was confident that when the Pope understood the situation better the efforts of the priesthood and of himself for the Irish would be crowned with suc-Time would prove the correctness cess. Time would prove the content of his representations to the Pope. Meanwhile he urged the people to submit to while he urged the people to submit to the Vatican. Speaking at Thurles Dr. Croke said the Pope spoke to him con-cerning the menacing state of Europe, and said he feared that even in Ireland, which had been a great consolation thim, a spirit of lawlessness had seize upon a large section of the people. The Archbishop said he assured him that there was no lawlessness in his diocese, and that no notable crime had been committe there. He said all the Pope blamed th Irish people for was crimes which both he (the Archbishop) and his flock had always done their utmost to denounce. On part-ing the Pope gave Archbishop Croke his blessing, and assured him of his good After the Archbishop had concluded his speech crowds of people, with bands paraded through the streets of the

The Board of Guardians of the Cashel Poor Law Union has passed a resolution expressing their deep affection for Arch-

The London Daily News' correspondent at Rome says the Pope is satisfied with the result of his Circular to the Irish bishops, and that he expected it would be received with more opposition than has been shown to it.

Another encyclical letter will shortly be issued by the Pope to the faithful in all parts of the world denouncing necret societies. It will also enjoin priests to refuse sacraments to all persons connected with seditious movements.

The government of the red earl ha issued a proclamation by which the par-ishes of Cussons, Killentierna Castle island, Ballincuslane and Dysart, in the County of Kerry, and the parish of Clonoe, barony of Dungannon, in the County Tyrone, are to be charged for the maintenance of extra police under the Crimes Act. By this proclamation the people of the dis-tricts of Kerry named above are to pay £489 5s. 9d., and the Tyrone people £54 13s. 4d. All these extra charges are in direct opposition to the views of the liberal magistrates in the several neighborhoods, and are simply gross robberies of the peo-ple's money under the cover of laws the nactment of which they cannot prevent

Farrell, one of the informers in the the Phoenix Park murders, has received £1,000 from the government, and Michael Kavanagh, 'the carman, another informer, £250. They have both quitted the country. James Carey, the informer, and his brother Peter, will receive small sums for their service

On last Tuesday evening a meeting was neld at 23 Prince Street, New York City, for the purpose of devising the best means of raising subscriptions for the defence of of raising subscriptions for the defence of several men in the County Galway, who are detained by the English Government in one of their bastiles, charged, on the information of paid spies, with serious crimes. Several Galway men were present, as were also a number of other Irishmen interested in the welfare of the old country. country. Mr. Logan was appointed chairman, and in a few brief remarks explained the object of the meeting. He said a committee had been formed in Galway for the purpose of raising subscrip-tions for the defence of those men, but it had been interfered with by the police the committee threatened with imprisonment and the defence fund stopped. An appeal was then made to the Irish people in America not to allow these men to risk a trial under the infamous Crimes Act without providing a proper defence and it was in response to this appeal they had come together. Mr. J. J. Ryan was appointed treasurer and Mr. Dougherty A resolution was possed cellsecretary. A resolution was passed calling a general meeting of all Irishmen to take place on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, at 23 Prince street, for the purpose of making final arrangements for the prompt subscription of a defence fund. The meeting then adjourned.

WEDDING ECHOES,

It is with pleasure we chronicle the marriage of Mr. Michael Kelly, of Downie, to Miss Mary A. Kennedy, third daughter of the late Hugh Kennedy, Esq., of the same place. The nuptial ceremony, which took place on the 28th of May was calchysted by the Ray Esther. May, was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Neil, in presence of a large gathering of the friends and neighbors of the happy young couple, to whom we tender our heartiest congratulations.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co. We are happy to notice that Mr. P. F. Boyle has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the above Company. The directorate has acted wisely in selecting a gentleman so well fitted for the respon-sible position. HOW DYNAMITERS ARE MADE.

RECENT HEARTRENDING EVICTIONS IN IRE-

LAND.

Boston Pilot.

We publish below a document of saddening interest: The Guardians of Tubbercurry Union, in the County Sligo, Ireland, recently passed a resolution, in accordance with which a member of the Board (Mr. Degino, visited, estaints). Board (Mr. Devine) visited certain ten-ants evicted off the estate of the Messrs. Knox, in the parish of Curry. Mr. Devine was accompanied by the parish priest, Father Conlon, and the relieving officer. What they saw Mr. Devine reports to the Board, and that report is the document here appended:—

here appended:

Tubbercurry, May 5.—The following details of evictions have been officially forwarded to the guardians of Tubbercurry Union: Gentlemen :- In accordance with your

Gentlemen:—In accordance with your resolution of Monday last, asking me, as a member of the Board, to visit the evicted tenants in the parish of Curry, on the estate of the Messrs. Knox, and report thereon, I beg to state that, accompanied by the Very Rev. Thomas Conlon, P. P. and the relieving officers of the district, I went there on Wednesday last and beg to submit the following as an accurate description of how they are at present circulture. cription of how they are at present cir-

Patrick Waters—His family consists of wife and seven children, varying in ages from three to seventeen years. They are trying to live as best they can in an open shed unfit for housing cattle, and are not possessed of any means whatsoever.

Patrick Brett has three children who get

shelter during night from their grand-mother, who dwells in a miserable hut scarcely large enough for one occupant.
Pat Cafferty—His family, consisting of wife and ten children, dwelt for three nights after eviction in a shed rudely con-structed of some sticks and straw, after

which he removed to the house of Michael which he removed to the house of Michael May, which he was about leaving on Wednesday for Cully, Mrs. May having that morning noticed him to leave, giving as her reason for doing so that she was afraid of the bailiff and could not afford him odgings any longer. BUNNACRANAGH.

John Brett has a wife and seven child-ren, the eldest child being only fourteen years of age. They live in a wretched hut scarcely fit to accommodate three individ-uals, and seem to have no means.

James Durcan (Charles) is at present in England. His wife and children (three in number), the eldest of whom is only six years of age, are living with the children's grandmother, an aged woman whom I found sick and confined to bed. John Cardle has a wife and five children

all of whom I found grouped round a small fire in a sand-pit, quite unprotected.
William Durcan has a wife and seven children, five of whom are females, all living beside a ditch, where they have erected a temporary structure as shelter. James Durcan (John) has a wife and four children. Found the children round fire beside a ditch. Durcan stated that his wife was unwell, and at present staying in a barn in the neighborhood. James Durcan (Edward) is in England.

Has wife and six children, who are living in a wretched cabin unfit for huma habitation Michael Durcan has seven in family;

was evicted from land but not from lwelling.

John Gannon has wife and two children

John Gannon has wite and two children; found them in a temporary shed erected beside a ditch.

Bryan Gannon has seven children; evicted from land but not from dwelling.

Michael Frain is at present in England; has wife and four children, who live in a but erected by a child only nine years old.

James McDermott, not evicted from 100use; held in company with Frain the land from which they were evicted.

Thomas Kennedy has wife and six chil-

dren, varying in ages from two to thirteen years; they were collected around a fire beside a ditch without any shelter whatever.

Peter McEntyre has wife and one child, whom I found at a fire beside a ditch, the wife appearing weak and sick.

Ellen McEntyre, widow, has three children, the eldest only seven years of age; they are living with a relative.

Phillip Durcan and three sisters, or-phans, are living in a miserable shed. Bridget Durcan, widow, has two chil-

dren, and at present occupies a neighbor's Patrick Brennan has wife and seven constructed shed beside a shed.

I think it necessary to add that the people, both young and old, in all these people, both young and old, in all these cases presented a most miserable appearance, and seemed (particularly the children) to be in great want of necessary clothing, and I give it as my opinion that if those poor people are obliged to remain much longer in their present sad state diseases may arise, from which very serious consequences may issue. I am general processing the same is the same in the ous consequences may issue. I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS H. DEVINE.

An important witness to the miracles of Lourdes has passed away. We refer to Dr. Dozous, who died on the 15th ult., at the age of eighty-five. Brought up in the midst of religious indifference, careless and somewhat skeptical by nature, Dr. Dozous was most of his life a practical infidel, knowing nothing about religion. When the events at the Grotto of Lourdes were first talked of he was, of course, incredulous; but curiosity and his natural love of truth led him to visit the famous Grotto. He examined Bernadette closely, An important witness to the miracles of

lic, ever after saying his prayers, assisting at Mass, and approaching the Sacrament with edifying regularity. R. I. P.

A Practical and Sensible Reforme

"The Rev. Melville Smith, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Newburyport, Mass.," says the Washington Critic, is a practical reformer. Last Monday a traveling theatrical troupe opened in that town in a blood and thunder play called 'Jesse James the Bandit King.' On Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Smith caused the arrest of the principal members of the company on a charge of corrupting the morals of the young by making vice attractive. Mr. Smith, before entering the ministry practiced law for fifteen years in New York, and in the trial, which has lasted all the week, he has prosecuted the case. He and in the trial, which has lasted all the week, he has prosecuted the case. He charged the accused with posting on the bill boards pictures that held up robbery and murder in an approving and fascinating light. He urged that anything that might lead a boy to murder and robbery is highly immoral and indecent under the statute. The judge held Wallick and Quick, who appeared to be the responsible parties, to the grand jury. This is practical and sensible moral reform, and for the initiation of which Mr. Smith deserves the praise and commendation of all moral and praise and commendation of all moral and decent people, and one need not be a saint, either, to join hands with him in his efforts in this matter. It will be a fortunate thing for this country, both in the present and the future, when such demoralizing specthe future, when such demoralizing spectacles are seen on the stage no more and their highly colored lithographs and wood cuts do not confront us from every bill board and stare at us from every saloon window. And when, too, the flash story papers, alleged to be for the amusement and instruction of boys and girls, together with the vulgar dime novel, disappear from the stands and show windows of our news and book stores, then may fathers and mothers rejoice and hold in respect and honor the names of those who began and carried out these reforms. carried out these reforms.

Good Manners.

Good manners imply more than mere teremony, mere attention to established forms. The habitual observances of cerain conventional rules and usages do tain conventional rules and usages does not make a lady or gentleman. Some degree of formality is necessary in conducting our relations and intercourse one with another, but there must be with it some heart, som genuine love for our kind; otherwise we can neither be the instruments or recipients of enjoyments in the midst of the social circle. To impart or receive pleasure in society there must be at least "the flow of soul," if not the "feast of reason." We may admire this or that person for special accomplish-ments of manner, style and conversation; but if these are seen and felt to be merely artificial, not at all involving the affec-tions, we can never love the same. No gifts of mind, nor elegance of person, nor propriety of personal hearing, can com-pensate for the want of heart in company. It is only the heart that can touch impress the heart. A warm, confiding soul is the element of all enjoyment and pleasure in the social world; and where this is there can be no stiffness, no studied formalism of manner or language.

Bearing Crosses.

The Crusaders of old, we are told, used to bear a painted cross upon their shoul-ders; it is to be feared that many among us take up crosses which sit just as lightly; things of ornament, pass-ports to respect-ability, a cheap exchange for a struggle we never made, and a crown we never strove for. But let us not deceive ourselves. None ever yet entered into the kingdom of heaven without tribulations; not, perhaps, the tribulation of fire, cross, or rebuke, or blasphemy, but the tribulation of a bowed spirit, and of hard conflicts with the powers of darkness; and, tion of a bowed spirit, and of hard conflicts with the powers of darkness; and, therefore, if our religion be of such a pliable and elastic form as to have cost us neither pain to acquire, nor self-denial to neither pain to acquire, nor self-denial to preserve, nor effort to advance, nor strug-gle to maintain holy and undefiled, we nay be assured our place among the ranks of the rising dead will be with that pro-digious multitude who were pure in their own eyes, and yet were not washed from their filthiness.

A Remedy for Dyspepsia

A correspondent writes to the Chicago imes: "I have been a constant reader Times: "I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for the past two years, and wish to present for publication for the benefit of mankind a simple remindred the benefit of mankind as simple remindred the benefit of the be edy for that dreadful disease, dyspepsia. For years I suffered terribly from this complaint, and tried all manner of patent medicines, which did me no good. Some years ago I was a resident of the city of New Orleans. There I became acquainted with a distinguished French lady, who couraged me to use white mustard seed taking one teaspoonful before each meal, three times a day. I kept up this practice for a month or six weeks, at the end of which I almost felt like another being, as I was sound and hearty, and have never been troubled since. A number of my acquaintances have also been relieved. se are my reasons for submitting the ve in your paper. "CREOLE." above in your paper.

A Throny Crown.

"How can I wear a crown of gold?" said Godefroi De Bouillon on his coronation as King of Jerusalem, "When the King of Kings Himself wore but a crown of thorns." Since they were first uttered the pious crusader's words have often been realized in another and a darker sense, could explain her eestasies. He made a special study of this state of eestasy, trying various experiments on the child. The learned doctor was soon convinced of the reality and supernatural character of the phenomenon, and became an ardent defender of the miraculous nature of the reality and supernatural character of the phenomenon, and became an ardent defender of the miraculous nature of the reality and real with the bload of fratricidal war. the phenomenon, and became an ardent defender of the miraculous nature of the apparitions and cures effected at the Grotto. Twelve years afterwards he published a work in answer to numerous questions addressed to him on the subject, entitled "La Grotto de Lourdes, sa Fontaine, ses Guerisons." At the Grotto Dr. Dozous himself became a practical Cathobrother is often visited and comforted with kind words in her loneliness; the

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

C. M. B. A. Columa.

Dear Readers,—Brothers,—Whenever you have an opportunity to talk with your friends or neighbors who are not yet members of the C. M. B. A., you can make a good point, by reminding them that a membership in the C. M. B. A. means \$2000 for the wife and family at any time whenever the head of the family is taken away. That this sum is assured no matter how short a time one has been a member. That it is a better investment for a man of small means than to purchase a house and lot worth \$2000, with a mortgage given to secure payment, for in such a case sudden death or misfortune may become so emberrassing as to cause the loss of such properly together with all that had been paid upon it. It is better than putting away a dollar or two each week in a Savings Bank; although one could accumulate by this means a considerable sum, still one has no certain assurance that a long life will be accorded to him in which to accomplish this. So that no more safe scheme for the future can be devised, or recommended for the man of small means, than to become a member of the C. M. B. A. It is sure! It is sate! It is available when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Catholic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Schollic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Schollic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Schollic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Catholic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Catholic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Catholic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Catholic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Catholic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Catholic. It is a svaliable when most needed. It has superior advantages for the Catholic of the worth of superior of the is to lead men everywhere to honesty of intent, purpose and action and thereby conrect the ten thousand eyils that exist in and afflict society. Then let our great fraternizing society go on in its mission of educating and ennobling humanity, and when the grand era of the millenium shall come, while our holy Mother the Church will be honored for what she has done to bring it about C. M. R. A. Church will be honored for what she has done to bring it about, C. M. B. A. fellowship will, please God, come in for her share, and in the light of eternity the records of Heaven will show what she has done. The principles and teachings of the C. M. B. A. are admirably calculated to improve and elevate the character of its members, and enlighten their minds. Still another great aim in view is, "to enlarge the sphere of their affections" to the end that there shall be a true fraternal feeling among the brotherhood, and even extended to their families. But while all this is done in the manner indicated, there is still something wanted to more fully this is done in the manner indicated, there is still something wanted to more fully accomplish the good work. We want in the membership of the C. M. B. A., agreement or concord, a complete blending of thoughts and feelings, a union that will bring about the enlearments of a blessed fellowship. We want such a state of heart, and life and fraternal action in our learner, rooms while transacting business. strength and support of all institutions, and especially is this true of fraternal associations like ours. To every Branch of the C. M. B. A. we would say, let brotherly love continue, let us be on close and intimate terms with one another, and accord with each other in everything that tends to advance the interest of the control of t

Officers of Branch No. 2, Wallaceburg, Ont:
Spiritual Director—Rev. J. Ryan.
President—Myles McCarron.
Ist Vice "—John Murphy.
2nd "—Francis Breabean,
Rec. Secretary—Thos. F. Hurley.
Financial do.—Francis McRae.
Treasurer—P. McCarron.
Marshal—M. Martin.
Guard—D. McEvoy.
Trustees—Rev. J. Ryan; Las. McCarron.
Trustees—Rev. J. Ryan; Las. McCarron.

Trustees-Rev. J. Ryan; Jas. McCarron M. J. Hurley; J. McCarron and M. Martin. This Branch holds its meetings on every Thursday evening. accepted and practiced universally among our Catholic people, nine tenths of the temptations under which the unwary fall, would cease to exist, and the now in-Thursday evening.

On the 1st inst. Deputy D. J. O'Connor organized a C. M. B. A. Branch at Seaforth. This is Branch No. 23, starts with sixten members. Mr. O'Connor was well pleased with the appearance of the men, and thinks, before long, Branch 23 will have a large before long. Branch and thinks before long, Branch 23 will have a large of the men, and thinks before long. Branch 23 will have a large of the men and thinks before long. Branch 23 will have a large of the men and thinks before long. Branch 23 will have a large of the men and t happiness, would be visible, and, out in an open field fight with truth and be con-

membership. The following is its list of Officers:

— Spiritual Director—Rev. Father O'Shea, President—Peter Klinkhammer. Ist Vice — Lawrence Ellison.

2nd "—Lawrence Ellison.
2nd "—James J. Mulcahey, Rec. Secretary—John McQuade.
Assistant do.—Joseph Weber.
Fin. Secretary—Joseph Kale.
Treasurer—Jacob B. Weber.
Marshal—Edward Coogan.
Guard—Ferdinand Burgard.
Trustees—Thos. Purceli, P. Klinkhammer; J. Kale; E. Coogan and L. Ellison.

S. R. Brown, Grand Recorder C. M. B. A.
DEAR SIR AND BRO.—What a beautiful and effective system of association is the C. closed in a circle of gold. We naturally inquire, what does it mean. To the first interrogatory, we answer—it means that the wearer is a member of the C. M. B. A., it means that he is not ashamed to display his relationship with the associa-tion. The wearing is an outward, or tion. The wearing is an outward, or visible sign that he appreciates his associations with the brethren. And why and effective system of association is the C. M. B. A. when we see its noble principle should he not appreciate them. Is there any reason why he should conceal his connections with a good Catholic society. His fraternal associates are kind, social, benevolent, and trust-worthy. They are respectable, industrious and influential. The C. M. B. A. is in good repute, it has a respectable standing and it is well known as being promotive of great good. The representative characters of the C. M. B. A. badge pin, are significant and worthy of our admiration. They are expressive of brotherly love, unity and strength. Being so beneficial why should we not wear the emblems? We believe the wearing is right. The progress of our associations. illustrated in the constant and effective exertions of those who have taken upon them its vows. We reached upon this new and better era is breaking upon this portion of the Catholic world when man hall no more wrap himself up in his them its vows. We feel the dawning of shall no more wrap himself up in his own selfish good and look with indiffer-ence upon the sufferings and necessities of others, but when Truth shall find a dwell-ing in every breast and love bind all hearts ing in every oreset and root sharply and rapidly is its influence increasing, prejudice is fast vanishing before the lofty principles which it inculcates; and men are ciples which it inculcates; and men are binding to their hearts its sweet lessons of love and reciting them in eloquent tones in the home of poverty, in the ear of the widow and orphan, by the couch of suffering, and in the chambers of death. In the workings of the Beneficiary department of the C. M. B. A., officers and members are mutually interested, what is for the good of the few, is for the benefit of the whole; all are or should be interested. ing is right. The progress of our associa-tion in Canada, this past three months is marked. It is a welcome sign of revival and not only in Canada, but throughout the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan is the interest increasing, which is to swell our ranks.

In fear lest you should regard this communication too lengthy, I am about to quit, but before doing so I beg leave to offer a suggestion, in the way of promotive like his production. ing a lively interest (for the good and welfare of the association) amongst the members of our Canadian Branches. Let each Branch contribute some inter at our decease the sorrowing and bereaved our official organ the RECORD. I am sure that our highly and much respected brother, Mr. Thos. Coffey, who is editor of that admirable and widely spread journal, will publish the witing. amount. Becoming a member of such an association as ours, is a duty we owe to association as ours, is a duty we owe to our wives and children. The husband, as will publish the writings and sentiments will publish the writings and sentiments of C. M. B. A. members, especially when such publications are for the advancement of the association. And now, with the largest hope for our good association, I the Saxon term signifies, is the band or bond of the household. His wife and small children are dependent upon him for support, their happiness and comfort largest hope for our good association, remain, Yours fraternally, Paris Branch, No. 17.

cious investment, an investment by which ones are greatly assisted. They receive in time of need a liberal and beneficial depend greatly upon his exertions, his prudent forethought, and judicious man-ner in which he invests his funds. By his carelessness and imprudence, they may be always poor, miserably poor, or by his wisdom and safe investments they may be in comfortable circumstances whilst living. His wife and little ones look up to him, depend on him; he is their stay and only support. When death comes (and it may come very unexpectedly), the support is re-moved. How beneficial, in such an emerg-ency to have a fund on which to lean, an inency to have a fund on which to lean, an investment to receive. It is peculiarly acceptable, it is significantly appropriate and timely. We call upon every practical Catholic of Canada to help to swell the ranks of the C. M. B. A., and we also call upon every member of the association to assist in advancing the good cause. As the wives and daughters of C. M. B. A. members are all interested in our association (indirectly). interested in our association (indirectly) we call upon them to use their influence to gain good members for our Branches, to see that the assessments of their hus ands and sons are punctually, and regularly paid, and increase the influence o this excellent, this inestimable, this praise-worthy association. It is often asked by those who are unacquainted with the workings of the C. M. B. A., what is the fraternity aiming to accomplish? We see that the membership is often in friendly intercourse with each other: they evidently help each other along in business: often by buying and selling of each other, and encouraging custom for each other; and if any of the membership are sick, they are careful inquirers and frequent visitors, and if night-watching is required with the sick, they are there to perform the service, and minister with a soft hand to the afflicted one, and if death

comes the membership are out in full force to bear the mortal remains away to

the sepulture. The widow of a deceased

Egyptian mummy could yell "hello!" through the telephone.
"Will you name de pusson who has a dude?" asked the President. called you a dude?" asked the President.
"I—I'd rather not, sah. I doan' want to expose any pertickler member."
"Gem'len," said Brother Gardner, as he
looked around him, "de nex' time dat any
member of dis club calls Brudder Penstock a dude sunthin' will be heard to drap. What next, Secretary?"

The librarian reported that he had

purchased a copy of "Paradise Lost" out of his own funds, and expected the club to reimburse him. Trustee Pullback inquired what "Paradise Lost" had to do with Paradise Hall, and the motion to reimburse was laid on the table.

The Keeper of the Sacred Relics repor

ted the receipt of a chain used in Egypt 600 years ago to confine slaves, and likewise a lamp supposed to be 3,000 years

oll.

Pickles Smith said he had understood

orphan children are clothed and educated, provisions are made for them as to an occupation for life, with almost as much care as the deceased father had he lived And yet the question comes up from the outside world. "What is the aim of the Fraternity." The aim of the C. M. B. A. is to lead men everywhere to honesty of intent. purpose and action and thereby comthat Profesor Rollinghouse Clayton, of Opelikaa, Ala., had offered to deliver a lecture on the relation of philosophy to poverty before the club for the sum of \$7, and he would like to inquire if the offer had been accepted. If not, why not?

"Brudder Smith," replied the President, "\$7 fur a lectur' looks mighty cheap, but I has decided not to expend de money dat way. One of de relashuns of philosophy to poverty am dat a pusson who fools away his money can't have it to buy meat and 'taters."—Detroit Free Press.

Count on the man who will unhesitatingly tell you of your faults. In adversity he will cling to you when all others will desert you.

MARRIED.

WATT-RYAN.—At Ottawa. on the 2nd inst.. by the Rev. Father Whelan, P. P. St. Patrick's, Alexander McTavish Watt. of Montreal, son of the late James Stewart Watt, of the Honorable the Hudsons' Bay Company, and Miss Kate Emily Ryan, youngest daughter of Roderick Ryan, Esq., Lumber Merchant, Ottawa.

In this city, on the 31st ult., the wife of John Dalton, Esq., of a son. In Dorchester, on the 18th of May, Mrs. Mary Baker, aged 52 years.

RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, and a frest lessness, Morbid Anxiett, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dyspeptic. These mental indicas show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific heart, and life and fraternal action in our Branch rooms while transacting business Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and using our grand ceremonial as will and Blood Purifier is used with unvarylead every one observing it, as well as ing success. It also remedies Biliousness, giving and receiving it, to feel and say, behold how pleasant it is for brethren to Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundwell together in unity. Harmony is the strength and support of all institutions,

LOCAL NOTICES.

Visit to London.

SPECIALISTS from the International Throat and Lung Institute. 173 Church st., Toronto, will be at the Tecumseh House, London, the first Thursday of every month, next visit being, June 7th, 8th and 9th. We maye 2 seelalty of treatment of Catarrh, next visit being, June 7th, 8th and 9th. We maye 2 seelalty of treatment of Catarrh, next visit being, June 7th, 8th and 9th. We maye 2 seelalty of treatment of Catarrh, next visit being, June 7th, 8th and 9th. We maye 2 seelalty of the Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Ashma, Consumption, and all diseases of the head, two diseased parts. Consultation free.

Sarnia, May 5th, 1883.

Dr. M. Souvielle, of Sarnia, May 5th, 1883.

Dr. M. Souvielle, E. Co.

Dear Sirs,—I write once more to you asking you to be so kind as to send me more medicine. I am getting well, very, very well. I have not been so well for three years as I am now. The dropiscal swelling is all leaving my body, but I am still taking the medicine for it. If more people would apply to you for your treatment there would not be so many die with lung disease.

From your patient,

Fannie Dunsmore, Sarnia, Ontenational News, and list of questions. Address, International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church Street, Toronio, 18 Phillips Sequare, Montreal, or 31 Latayette ave., Detroit.

Pride of the Valley again to the front.

tends to advance the interests of the branch, and of the association in general. If the principles of the C. M. B. A. were

visible enemies to mankind and to human

quered. Frequently, when traveling or in company we see upon the vests of in-

dividuals, the badge pin of the C. M. B. A.

The beautiful emblems, the Heart, the Anchor and the Cross are displayed, en-

should he not appreciate them. Is there

esting notes for the C. M. B. A. column of

THE DUDE BEFORE THE LIME-KILN

CLUB.

The Rev. Penstock secured the floor to

announce that several members of the club

had referred to him as a dude—a saddle-colored dude. He had at first intended

concluded to bring the matter before the meeting, and ask if one of the oldest mem-

bers of the Lime-Kiln Club could be insulted in this manner. Was he a dude?

Was there the least foundation for such

was there the least foundation for such a fling at his character? For the last three months he had been wearing a vest and a pair of pantaloons made of an army blanket. Would a dude do that? He was

barefooted in his boots for the want of

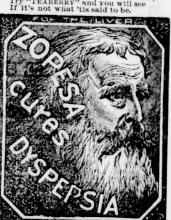
socks. He wore paper collars, and two of them lasted him a whole week. He had

a stiff knee, was stoop-shouldered, and he could no more strike an attitude than an

Pride of the Valley again to the front. J. T. Burdick, of Hyggain to the front.

Eighn Co., says, after suffering with dyspepsia for five years he tried the PRIDE of THE VALLEY, and found a positive cure in three months. Many of my neighbors have met with the same result, and all that have used it join in saying it is the best Blood Purifier in the world. Positively removes all surplus bile, when all other medicines fail. For sale by all druggists.

"TEABERRY" is very fine— Makes your Teeth as white as mine; Try "TEABERRY" and you will see If it's not what 'tis said to be.



In a few Words.

We do not claim that ZOPESA will cure everything, but as a LIVER REGULATOR, and when the stomach and organs need invigorating to healthy action in case of weak digestion it will cure. For habitual costiveness, which affects the whole system and the head, to a degree that units one for work, ZOPESA acts certainly, quickly and pleasantly. Those trying it the first time are surprised how quickly it relieves the whole system; a single dose relieves.

DR. JENNER'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE ELEGANTLY SUGAR-COATED. These Pills are a complete substitute of

SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE WELL STREET AND ACT OF THE bowels, fiver and stoinach. Being composed of entirely refined vegetable extracts, they can be taken at all seasons without restriction as to diet or clothing. They are the result of many years of practical experience, and operate effectively, cleansing out the disordered humors, and thoroughly purifying and enriching the blood.

Single Box 25 cents, or 5 Boxes for \$1.00

AS Ask your Druggist or Storekeeper for DR. JENNER'S PILLS, and take no other that may be represented to be 'just as good.'

They are them a trial; they are fully warranted.

Prepared only at the Chemical Laboratories of

JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE

DOMINION FOR CHURCH ORNAMENTS!

Of French Manufact R. BEULLAC 229 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

TEACHER WANTED.

A PPLICATIONS will be received by the Trustees of the R. C. Separate School Board of Merritton, Ont., for a R. C. male school teacher holding a second class certificate of qualification. Duties to commence on August 1st, 1883.

Merritton, May 21st, 1883.

4 Enry Horry, Sec. Merritton, May 21st, 1883.

Tone. Touch. Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street.

VOL

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compare fav Also the lafurnishings. 136

MANY less execution of

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God will forg

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hunt them be away to Amer cries the gent back, come b loving Sir Wi America, take dite !" shouts Jezabel Stepfound out, an consumedly! old creature; s us! Oh, who bear of Siberia IF Catholics to convince the religion, the position evide and zealots wo to establish th

alone can prov ungrounded he power of t croachments of never revile h not merit so m fore, because that she is fear tain that, with barriers to her have attained not something tution. Truth HENRY WARI mon on last Journalism," i passed very ser sent conduct of

acterized it as

of carrying on "source of info that ought not of hell." This of hell." This
Will the redoul ity now rise a sensational pres to the thing h position on the His experience speak with gre-both of these in previous anno Tabernacle wit never held bef draw a crowd 1 self. The Rev to himself and PRESBYTERIA bodies. They prerogative of matters pertain

but even exten civil. The Refe case in point. wealthy merch sundry business partner, which tion to a comm Church, of whic in good standing