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ACUTE AND, FOR THE MOST PART, CORRECT OBSERVATIONS:

"That the Catholic dogma is more congenial with democratic institutions than the Protestant dogma, is a fact too clear to be disputed; and if this consideration were of any vital moment, we might leave the case here on the threshold. The principle that lies at the foundation of democratic institutions is man's capability for self-government. This principle implies the essential rectitude of human nature, in all its spheres of faculty. It implies that man is possessed of reason and of free-will; that he knows what is wise, just, orderly, beneficial,

sacked the convents and the churches; when those great estates, which of right belonged to the poorer classes, had been taken from them; when the parsonages had been first well pillaged, and the of human nature, in all its spheres of faculty. Ltimplies that man is possessed of reason and of free-will; that he knows what is wise, just, orderly, beneficial, that he is at liberty to elect it, and that he has power to enact it. It implies that his natural ideas of what is right, equitable and obligatory are correct, or may be made so by suitable study, care and attention. All this the Catholic theology asserts; all this the Protestant theology denies. The Catholic dogma maintains that human nature preserved its essential goodness after the fall of Adam, became totally deprayed. The Catholic dogma contends that human nature, in consequence of the fall of Adam, became totally deprayed. The Catholic dogma accommodates itself to human reason, assuming its capacity to receive truths presented to it; the Protestant dogma almost vilifies reason in its jealousy for faith, and allows it no power of judgment in matters of moral truth. The Catholic dogma acknowledges man's moral freedom; the Protestant doctrine afirms predestination. The Catholic ought, therefore, to be a democrat; the Protestant ought to be a democrat; the Protestant ought to be a democrat; the Protestant ought to be a monarchist. Neither can logically be anything else.

"This logical necessity is confirmed by other peculiarities of the two systems. The Protestant Church makes a radical distinction between different orders of mankind, by classifying them as regenerate and unregenerate, elect and nonelect, children of God and children of opinion that they would be anything else.

"This logical necessity is confirmed by other peculiarities of the two systems. The Protestant Church makes a radical distinction between different orders of mankind, by classifying them as regenerate and unregenerate, elect and nonelect, children of God and children of opinion that they would be anything else.

quences of the 'Reformation,' that is to say, pauperism established by las,"

The teachings and principles,
IN RELATION TO POVERTY AND WEALTH RESPECTIVELY,
brought into play by the "Reformation," have been in operation in the world for the last three hundred years, and have borne bitter fruit, and leave the question of pauperism one of the most difficult problems of political economy. Protestantism has stripped poverty of the sacredness given it by Carist and recognized by his Church, and exalted wealth in human estimation. It has, in fact, constituted temporal prosperity as the test of Gospel truth. Through the mouths of its theologians and apologists it has again and again pointed to the alleged prosperity and wealth of Protestant nations as an irrefutable proof of the heavenly origin and truth, as well as the elevating influences, of Protestant teachings, and it has pointed the finger of contemptuous scorn at the alleged unprogressiveness and comparative poverty of Catholic States as the most undeniable proof of the corrupting and degrading influences of the Catholic faith.

The Gospel of Protestantism is not that of Him who said: "Rlaggard are the

degrading influences of the Catholic faith.

The Gospel of Protestantism is not that of Him who said: "Blessed are the poor," and who denounced woes against the rich. It has covered poverty with contempt; it has belauded wealth; it has thereby served to intensify into fierce activity the desire for riches and love of gain inherent in the human breast, and consequently it has directly tended to beget that intense selfishness, that rage for money, which characterize modern society, and which have created those wealthy monopolies that under the wheels of the juggernaut of commerce are grinding and crushing the poor and toiling masses, and are more or less responsible for the heart-burnings and fierce discontent of the lower orders with society as at present constituted, fierce discontent of the lower orders with society as at present constituted, and which find their expression and embodiment in Socialism, Communism and kindred associations that threaten to rend asunder the body politic, and tear it into shreds.

The principles of the "Reformation" had two opposite tendencies in relation

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL LIBERTY, that is, towards absolutism on the one hand, and revolution on the other. In Protestant countries the state subjected

countries that are cussed by the presence of communism: they are its only victims, but the volcano from which it has burst forth in a wastfrom which it has burst forth in a wasting burning flood is the Protestant principle of private judgment. We gladly admit that Protestants have no sympathy with the wickedness of Communism, but that is because they are better than their principle.

that is because they are better than their principle.

It may be objected that the most equitable laws and the best regulated liberty obtain in England and America — Protestant nations. The answer is that these nations inherit their just laws and their broad and ennobling liberties from their Catholic forefathers, and that the great charter of their rights and liberties was won for the English speaking races by the Catholic bishops and Catholic barons assembled on the field of Runnymede. Besides, the natural and political barons assembled on the field of Runnymede. Besides, the natural and political liberty. We find, therefore, that Protestantism has been by turns the friend and flatterer of despotic rulers, and the ally and associate of rebellious mobs. Janus-like, it has had two faces, one of which smiled approvingly on absolutism and the other on revolution and civil war. It has, therefore, been in principle neither the support of just government nor the friend of civil and rational liberty. It has powerfully contributed to destroy the just equilibrium established by the Church between

THE RECIPROCAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF RULERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS, and must, therefore, be rightly held re
considering the most destructive results to the best interests of the family and society as well as to the definition is certainly true of it in its relation to the marriage question, for it has emancipated the flesh; and the edinition is certainly true of it in the emancipated the flesh; and the definition is certainly true of it in its relation to the marriage question, for it has emancipated the flesh and its lusts from the holy and salutary restraints put upon them by the doctrine of the anity and indication to the marriage question, for it has emancipated the flesh and its lusts from the holy and salutary restraints put upon them by the doctrine of the anity and indication to the marriage question, for it has emancipated the flesh and its lusts from the holy and salutary restraints put upon them by the doctrine of the

sponsible for the present unsettled state of civil society, where kings rule, not by the grace of God, but by the power of "big battalioner," and subjects gradiging the exhoration, which comes with such as they cannot help themselves, and are had been written. Should cannot be the cannot help themselves, and are had been written. Another permicious and destructive evil which is eating at the very vitale of modern society, and which the Holy Father, in his Encyclical Letter, as carriedly condemns and deplores, is the detrine and practice of Givoree. The representation of the carried and action in this metric in the recent of the saviour of the destructive forces brought into life on the saviour of the families organized under the authority of a common chief for the protection of life, liberty, and property, and the pursuit of happiness; and the Church is in a certain sense but the organization of a certain number of Christian families under the guidance and authority of a common father for the protection and development of their spiritual life. Hence, what the root is dead to the Chamily is to the state of the common father for the protection of the Church is in a certain sense but the organization of a certain number of Christian families under the guidance and authority of a common father for the protection and development of their spiritual life. Hence, what the root is different to the character and purity of its waters, or as he who guidance is to the Prince of the state of the state of the character and purity of its waters, or as he who guidance and purity of its waters, or as he who guidance and purity of its waters, or as he who guidance and purity of its waters, or as he who guidance and purity of the water that the character and purity of the water that the conditions and the saviour of society. Margin power to but the organization of a certain on the character and purity of the water of the sanctifies of marriage and it indicates of marriage and it indicates of marriage and it indicates of marriage a

STERN REFUSAL TO ALLOW HIM TO DISCARD HIS LEGITIMATE WIFE.

and during her lifetime to take to himself another. It was on this account, and on this account alone, that Henry VIII. became the head of the "Reformation" in England. Thus it may truly be said that the doctrine and practice of divorce have been the parents of the Protestant revolt. Protestantism has been wittily defined as the emancipation of the flesh; and the definition is certainly true of it in its relation to the marriage question, for it has emancipated the flesh and its lusts from the holy and salutary restraints put upon them by the doctrine of the unity and indissolubility of marriage. Accordingly, it is found that the practice of divorce is, under certain conditions, sanctioned by the civil laws of every Protestant state with the most destructive results to the best interests of the family and society as well as to

There was intense excitement in the Imperial Commons, London, when Mr. John Morley, the leader of the Radicals, gave formal notice that he would oppose the renewal of the Irish Crimes Act, and when the cheers of the Parnelites and the Tories, under Lord Randolph Churchill, indicated the strength of the anti-Ministerial coalition.

A Berlin despatch says it is stated that the tendency of the conference between Roseberry, Bismarck, Malet, Schouvaloff, and Von Hatzfeldt is toward a peaceful result. A statement comes from a Russian source that Russia has abandoned her claim to Zulfkar and Maruchak, but negotiations will likely be prolonged in order that a complete and final treaty may be concluded.

The London Times says it is impossible to deny that the prevalent feeling of anxiety and uncertainty is still growing. From the scanty information given by the ministers it is evident that we are no nearer to a satisfactory settlement than we were at the beginning of the month. There are no signs of an advance in the negotiations, but, on the contrary, there are ominous evidences of a standstill.

evidences of a standstill.

From all parts of England are coming bitter protests against the action of the House of Commons in ratifying the vote of the Lords, which disfranchised any elector receiving medical relief. This clause can hardly be described as anything but iniquitous. Its result is that when the agricultural laborer, getting 15 shillings a week, suddenly finds that illness has broken out in his family and calls in the parish doctor, he loses his vote for that year. It is simply out of the question for such men to pay medical service above the sum of maximum agricultural wages.

The report that Gladstone has decided

maximum agricultural wages.

The report that Gladstone has decided to retire from public life is made more credible than this often-revived rumor would otherwise be by circumstances and by the conduct of the Prime Minister's friends. The Liberal leaders have already chosen a candidate for the Midlothian district. This would indicate either that they know that Gladstone has determined to retire before the fall election or that they are arranging to have him stand for some other constituency. The latter is most improbable.

THE LATE MRS. O'CONNOR.—Yesterday THE LATE MRS. O'CONNOR.—Yesterday morning at eight o'clock a solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Margaret O'Connor, sister of the Rev. Father Twomey, pastor of Camden. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. Father D. Twomey, of this city, who is also a brother of the deceased. The Rev. Fathers Twohey and Kelly officiated as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, the Rev. Father McGrath acting as Master of Ceremonies. Mrs. O'Connor was a native Ceremonies. Mrs. O'Connor was a native of Macroon, Co. Cork, Ireland, where she died on the 19th ult. The Rev. Fathers Twomey have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement.

— Kingston Freeman, May 20th.

The Catholics of Liverpool can give their brethren in America a point in paying for a needed seminary. Bishop O'Reilly, of that diocese, in a recent pastoral, announces that the Lancashire Catholics have paid \$290,000 for their new seminary at Wigan.—Catholic Review.

aid is eafe in the midst of all danger, oke of our welcome to heaven ascends, s of Glencoe must be wide to the stranger art of the chief must be warm to his fri-rield his sword to the king he must bono to Highland obser the wayfarer must ku under the wayfarer must ku and the ever a stain isid upon her, r shall spring from the Vale of Glencoe.

Ronald, fice," cried the maiden in sorrow, orbie sat long on our rooffree last night; that will raise upon Conda to-morrow lok upon death with its first rising light. reams I have heard the waits of the dying, p to the hills from the village below, woe to the house of crafty Glenlyon, God shall avenge for the grief of Giencoe."

Then soft stole an arm round the waist of the maiden "Are not our stout classmen all trusty and true? Fear not my Mone, 'its your mind is o'erladen, With dreams that can never bring danger to you. I love not the redecate, but who shall touch Ronald Shall the beart that loves truly in battle be slow? Has not every cabin a trusty Macdonald? Has the white flag of fear e'er waved in Glencoe?"

ason, h garnished as with the name of a king; p, ye echoes, there is murder in season, nistory write down this horrible thing; there were brave hearts to honor's call be never yet qualled in the field to a foe; ning the mists from the mountain sides

Oh! Albion, proud though thy banners are waving,
And great though thy name 'mid the nations may le
fame glideth thy flag for its honor in braving,
But God shall remember that red spot on thee.
We own to thy worth, and we own to thy splendour
We know the 'a's a halo around thee in glow,
But we sak it of hearts that ought to be tender,
When price would inflate thee, remember Glence -Wm. Lyle, Rochester, N. Y., in Scottish America

## ONE HOUR AND A HALF

Mr. Galloway had all his life been on bad terms with his servants—though there was nothing surprising in that, for he was on bad terms with nearly everyone with whom he came in contact. He was a diminutive bachelor of fifty-seven—fidgety, suspicious, cross-grained, and sharp tongued. The few rela-tives he possessed he had quarelled with. He had scarcely any intimate friends, and he lived very much to himself on a second floor in one of the quietest streets in Mayfair. His valet was consequently a very important factor in his existence, and it put Mr. Galloway out very considerably when his man Burrows was one day, without any notice, laid up with a bad attack of rheumatism, which q lickly developed all the symptoms of rheumatic fever. Burrows was an intelligent man, of long-suffering disposition, by virtue of which he had for two years put up with the advice, the threats, the curses which Mr. Galloway freely lavished upon his atten-dants. The only consolation the old gentle-man had for his misfortune in losing Burrows' service was the reflection that he had foresee in good time what was the matter with the man, and sent him about his business before it was too late for him to be moved.

Not knowing what else to do in the emergency, Mr., Galloway sent for Mrs. Tibbitt, his landlady, and asked her advice in tones so different from his usual testy and offensive manner that she at once compre-hended the depth of his distress. Mrs. Tibbitt, hended the depth of his distress. Mrs. Tibbitt, who was the wife of the cook at the Erechtheum close by, explained, with an apology of Dover's deceased aunt. But what were gaged only a few hours ago, he wished to for taking such a liberty, that she had alre talked over Mr. Galloway's difficulty with her husband. Mr. Tibbitt, it appeared, thought he knew an eligible party in a young man whose acquaintance he had made at the neighbouring hostelry of the Two Chairmen, a house much frequented by gentlemen's gentlemen. As Mrs. Tibbitt spoke highly of the young fellow's manners and appearance, all London that afternoon. It was not till Mr. Galloway thought he could not do better

He gave the name of Dovers-James Doyers, and was a respectable looking and somewhat taciturn man of about thirty. He said he had just come from Paris, where he had been, and still was, in the service of the Comte de Farci; but in consequence of the death of an aunt, out of whose estate he was entitled to a considerable legacy, he had ob-tained permission to come to London and "What do you look after the settlement of her affairs: Pending this business, he would be happy to place himself at Mr. Galloway's disposal. If he did so, however, it must be without the knowledge of the Comte de Farci, who would naturally object to his servant taking an engagement elsewhere. If Mr. Galloway required any other reference, perhaps he

you are, provided you know your work. If matter, the more convinced he became that you're a thief—I don't say you are, but you he was on the track of a discovery of the ut-

tervals, for anything I care. When can you

Mr. Dovers said he could come at once; and

ith that he was engaged. He commenced his duties on the following norning, and quickly proved himself a very competent servant. He did his work punctually and methodically, and he quickly mastered Mr. Galloway's whims and eccentricities—so much so, that the old man was sometimes quite at a loss for an opportunity of venting his ill-humour, and had to make up for this by using the most violent and up for this by using the most violent and abusive language on the very elightest provocation. Dovers, however; bore the treatment he received very patiently—so far, at least, as his master knew. In truth, he was so civil, so silent, and so irreproachable in his conduct, that the old gentleman very soon began to dislike him for that very reason: It was Mr. Galloway's misanthropic belief that all mankind was equally depraved at heart, and that those who are commonly held blameless are merely the lucky few who have not been found out. Inspired by this comfortable confortable confortable conare merely the lucky few who have not been found out. Inspired by this comfortable conjuction, he resolved that he would find out Mr. Dovers. He had already written to Lord Anerley, but beyond the fact that that nobleman had engaged Dovers while travelling in Ireland he had learned nothing of importance as to the man's antecedents. He determined, however, that he would keep a discreet but close watch upon his servant's movements; and, for the next week, he occupied himself with a series of amateur-detective operations, of which it is impossible to say whether they were more amusing or contemptible. As the result of these observations he discovered that Dovers spent a good deal of his time in that he had more than once been either there or in the neighbourhood when he had professed to be engaged on business in the distant seclusion of Kentish Town; and, lastly, distant seclusion of Kentish Town; and, lastly, that he was very frequently in the company of a tall, suspicious-looking individual in a felt hat and travelling coat, who had further, on at least one occasion, called at Mrs. Tibbitt's, and visited Dovers in his room upstairs. All this, perhaps, did not amount to much; but it served to keep up Mr. Galloway's spirits, and to encourage him in the belief that he was on the road to further discoveries. It was the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th

It was the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th of January. Mr. Galloway, after announcing his intention of lunching at his club, and giving Dovers leave of absence for a couple of hours, altered his mind—as he had once the state of later and interned his mind—as he had once or twice done of late—and returned about one o'clock: He found that his servant was not yet in. Mrs. Tibbitt brought him up some lunch, and when he had finished, he sat down and waited expectantly. More than an hour passed before he heard anyone enter the house, and when, at last, some one opened the street door with a latch-key, it sounded to Mr. Galloway as if more than one person were coming upstairs. He waited till the footsteps had passed his door, and then, peep-ing cautiously out, beheld—not Dovers at all, but a female-rather a tall woman, as far as he could judge from his momentary glimpse of her, wearing a brown Newmarket coat and a man's billycock hat. What was Mr. Galloway's astonishment to see this lady dis-appear straightway into Dover's room, which was half-way up the stairs, and immediately

opposite his own door.

The old gentleman sat down again, chuckling to himself, and rubbing his hands at this delightful discovery, which surpassed the best he had expected. He was still further delighted when, some five minutes later, Dovers himself suddenly entered the room without knocking, evidently unaware, as he explained, that his master was in. This settled the matter decisively. Dovers had clearly come in with the young woman, and was even now entertaining her in his room. True, Mr. Galloway could not swear it was a young woman. It might, of course, have been Dover's greadmenther. On it might he earn other grandmother. Or it might be any other member of the family interested in the estate the probabilities? Mr. Galloway flattered himself he could answer that question as well

as most people.

He had been so busy thinking over the iniquities of his servant and his own acuteness that he heard nothing of the newsmen he went out to his club that he learned the than see him, and that same evening Mr. Tibbitt's acquaintance was brought for inspection.

particulars of the explosions at the Tower and at Westminster. He happened to dine that night at the same table as Major Gamble, an old cachelor acquaintance of congenial tastes and disposition. The dynamite outrages naturally formed the principal subject of their conversation. They did not, however, prevent Mr. Galloway from further entertaining his friend with a full account of the doings of James Dovers and the events

> "What do you think about it?" asked Mr Galloway at the conclusion of his story.
>
> "Think! Why, I should say you have got a Fenian on the premises," said the Major.

"There, now—you've just hit upon my idea," said Mr. Galloway. "The man knows a queer lot of people, and occupies himself very mysteriously. I'm pretty sure he's Irish, and he comes direct from Paris, which "I know Lord Anerley," said Mr. Galloway, "so never mind the Comta de Farci.
Besides it doesn't matter much to me who you are, provided you know your work. It you're a thief—I don't are three years

Is the headquarters of the dynamite faction,"
"If I were you, Galloway," said his friend, "I should keep a very close watch on the fellow. It's clear he and his friends are a bad lot."

The more Mr. Galloway.

may be—why, so much the worse for you. I most public importance. It was a little am used to looking after myself." m used to looking after myself." alarming, nevertheless, and more than once Mr. Dovers bowed, and went on to ask he questioned whether it would not be better Mr. Dovers bowed, and went on to ask would Mr. Galloway have any objection to his absenting himself for an hour or two occasionally for the purpose of seeing his lawyer, who, unfortunately, lived in the remote locality of Kentish Town.

"Provided you do what there is to be done," said Mr. Galloway, "and are here when I said Mr. Galloway, "and are here when I want you, you may go to Jericho in the in—

He questioned whether it would not be better to put the whole affair into the hands of the police. He had no wish, however, to make himself ridiculous, and remembering that, thanks to his own sagacity, he had given Dovers no reason to think himself suspected, he determined that he would satisfy himself a little further before taking active steps.

He went home, therefore, and sat down

quietly with a cigar and the Saturday Review.
Dovers duly waited upon him, and having inquired whether he wanted anything further, withdrew. Mr. Galloway knew his man's habits pretty well. He would go downstairs now, take his supper, and then probably go out to smoke a pipe and obtain a little social recreation at the Two Chairmen. Listening patiently, Mr. Galloway heard him carry out this programme until he let himself out by the street-door. Without a moment's delay, the old gentleman lighted a candle, and in another minute was in Dovers' bedroom.

At first sight there was not much to gratify

in another minute was in Dovers' bedroom.

At first sight there was not much to gratify his curiosity. The two travelling-boxes were locked, but the drawers were all open, and Mr. Galloway examined each of them carefully without finding anything suspicious. He came next to the cupboard, and here he was rewarded by a discovery—nothing less than a fashionable billycock hat, as like the one he had seen on the head of Dovers' visitor in the afternoon as one billycock hat could well be to another: Mr. Galloway had brought it to the light to examine it more could well be to another: Mr. Galloway had brought it to the light to examine it more closely, when he heard a sound which disconcerted him considerably. Some one was coming upstairs. Surely Dovers could not be back already? Mr. Galloway hurried to the door and listened. The intruder, whoever it was, was, however, by then halfway up. If Mr. Galloway attempted to regain his room he would run into the man's arms. Thoroughly frightened for once in his life, the old oughly frightened for once in his life, the old gentleman hastily blew out his candle and groped his way into the cupboard. He had barely pulled the door to after him when two men entered the room. "The governor's door was open as we came

past," said one of them, in a voice unknown to Mr. Galloway. "Where's he gone to?" "Goodness knows," said the other—who the listener at once recognized as Dovers. "Spying after me, as usual, I dare say. He'll poke his old nose into something he won't like before long. Hello! What's this? The old fox has been explorin' here and forgot to take away his candlestick."

"Maybe he's here now," said the other man. "If he is, we'll teach him a lesson. Show a light under the bed a minute. No; not there. Perhaps he's in here. Wait half a minute. Let's have a dose of medicine ready for him. Hold up the candle, Jim— "Goodness knows," said the other-who

ready for him. Hold up the candle, Jim—so. Now, then—what's here?"

The cupboard door was thrown wide open.

A big powerful man stood face to face with Mr. Galloway, and held what looked uncom-fortably like the muzzle of a revolver within a yard of his forehead.

"Stand still!" said the man-the same whom Mr. Galloway had already seen in Dovers' company-"and don't open your mouth, or you are a dead man the next in

The words were spoken in a tone which at once persuaded Mr. Galloway of the earnestness of the speaker. He shrank back into the cupboard, silent and trembling visibly. "What shall we do with the scoundrel? asked Dovers' friend.

"Shut the door a moment," said Dovers, "and turn the key."

"You had better not make a row," said the stranger, as he acted on this suggestion. "You'll find a bullet comin' through the door if you do. And it won't be any use shoutng. We are alone in the house

This was true enough, as Mr. Galloway remembered when the door was shut and h was again left to meditate in the dark. At luncheon time that day Mrs. Tibbitt had told him that she was going to the play the same night with her husband. But for them the house was empty. The ground-floor was a stationer's shop, which was always closed early in the evening. The Hon. Guy Lackland, who had the first floor, was away in Leicestershire. What chance of escape was there then, or what hope in resistance? As Mr. Galloway heard his captors discussing his fate in whichers and thought of the december. goodness he had been a little more careful to cultivate the good opinion of Mr. James Dovers.

The consultation lasted a long time, and, in the course of it, one of the men left the room for a quarter of an hour or more. On his return the door of the cupboard was thrown open, and Mr. Galloway was bidden to step out, and not to offer resistance on pain of instant death. He obeyed with the utmost docility. He was next effectually gagged with a couple of silk handkerchiefs, and led downstairs. In the sitting-room there was a stoutly-made, round-backed wooden chair, in which Mr. Galloway used to write. In this he was made to sit, and to it he was bound hand and foot with a stout cord, the elder man holding him while Dovers deftly wove the cord around his limbs. The stranger then produced two or three cakes of a darkcolored substance, which Mr. Galloway might easily have taken for chocolate.

"You see that," he observed, drily, holding the cakes up before Mr. Galloway's nose, "that's dynamite. This gentleman" (indicat-ing Dovers), "Mr. Freeny, and myself represent for present purposes the executive of the Irish Republic. As such we are invested with the power of life and death. We have considered your case, and conclude it will be necessary that you should be removed, in order to prevent any knowledge of which you may be possessed being used to the disadvantage of the said Republic. You see this (here he held up a strip of blue paper); that is a common fusc. I place the dynamite on this plate—so; and I insert the fuse in one cake of it-so; and I leave the pair of them here (he placed the things on the hearthrug close in front of Mr. Galloway). This fuse is war-ranted to burn just one hour and a half. It's

were lighting a cigarette, applied it to the end of the fuse. He then, with a polite bow, wished Mr. Galloway good night. Dovers, who had been looking on with a sardonic smile, did the same; and the two men left the

Mr. Galloway sat for some time completely Mr. Galloway sat for some time completely stupefied with terror. He heard the two men go upstairs, and for a while buoyed himself up with the hope that they were not in earnest—that their design was only to frighten him into secrecy, or perhaps to extort money, or even plunder the house. He listened paintully for the sound of returning footstare. It was recall helf next ton when footsteps. It was nearly half-past ten when he heard them. Then the two men came downstairs, and passed stolidly on. The hall-door closed with a bang, and Mr. Galloway knew that he was abandoned.

way knew that he was abandoned.

Was it a horrible dream? He looked down at the plate by his feet, which had very considerately been placed just near enough to give him the full benefit of an explosion, and give him the full benefit of an explosion, and far enough off to enable him to watch the progress of the fuse. No; it was all real enough. There were the three little cakes, the end of the fuse through a hole in one of them, and the two others nicely balanced on the top. The fuse was burning merrily, and occasionally making a little splutter. Good Heavens! if a spark should fall into one of those cakes! The thought caused the old man to make a desperate effort to free himself. He struggled and strained with all his might, but the cords still held him almost immovable. Next he tried, by shouting and immovable. Next he tried, by shouting and screaming until he was hoarse, to attract the attention of anyone passing in the street, but at his loudest he could scarcely have been

heard across the could scarcely have been heard across the room.

No one but Mr. Galloway himself could have adequately described the horrors of that hour. By eleven o'clock his struggles and his terror had very nearly exhausted him; by a quarter past he had dropped back in the chair in a kind of stupor, looking alternately at the clock and the fuse. Ten minutes more passed thus and then the sight minutes more passed thus, and then the sight of the red spark creeping remorselessly on seemed to rouse him to a last desperate effort. With the violence of a madman he strained at his bonds. Three minutes more elapsed, and still he writhed and plunged. Then suddenly the fuse spluttered up more fierely there was a smothered cry—a crash—and

Mr. and Mrs. Tibbitt had let themselves in and were about to close the door, when they were startled by the sound of a heavy fall upstairs. Running up in alarm, they found Mr. Galloway extended upon the floor, and bound to the fragments of his writing-desk, the back of which had been completely wrenched away from the body. The old gentleman appeared partially stunned by his fall, and did not speak while his landlord was cutting him free, which was the work of several mirutes. As, however, Mr. Tibbitt was in the act of picking up the plate, which lay upon the hearth-rug, Mr. Galloway seemed suddenly to recover himself. He struggled to his feet, and with a howl of terror rushed wildly from the room. He was too sore and exhausted, however, to run far, and Mr. Tibbitt overtook and stopped him before he got to the bottom of the stairs. Then Mr. Galloway breathlessly related the story of the evening's adventures. Mr. Tibbitt listened in astonishment.

"There wasn't any fuse in the plate when I moved it," he said. "I should say it has burnt out and missed fire. Martha, you run and fetch a policeman."

With that he ran upstairs again. Mr. Galloway, following him cautiously, found him placing the three cakes in a bowl of water. Two minutes later Mrs. Tibbitt returned with a policeman, who listened with an air of profound wisdom while Mr. Galloway repeated his story. At the end of it he examined the basin on the table.

the water which dripped from it was as black as ink. Mr. Tibbitt picked out another cake and examined it closely.
"Dynamite!" the policeman continued, ad-

dressing Mr. Galloway: "Why, look at it, sir. It's your patent blacking they're a-going to blow you up with!"
At the same moment Mrs. Tibbitt, who had been examining Dovers' room, returned

with a note she had found there addressed to Mr. Galloway. That gentleman read as tollows :--"SIR,-The next time you feel suspicious about a servant, I should advise you to take a

M: de Farci being anxious for my return, I shall leave for Paris at once. I will not trouble you to forward my salary, as, after to-night, I think we are about quits.—Yours obediently, "JAMES DOVERS."

### Holy Week in Mexico.

J. V. Wilfrid Amor, in the Month.

The mining town of Tasco is situated amid wild and rugged mountains in the State of Guerrero, in Mexico, and though well within the tropics (its latitude being about 18 deg. 30 min.), it enjoys a most healthy and delightful climate, owing to its elevation above the sea level and to the fine mountain air that surrounds it; testimony is borne to this fact in the works of Humboldt.

In spite of the rapid strides of irreligion in Mexico, Tasco has preserved its love for the Catholic Faith, and even for the outward pomp of the worship of God, and in defiance of the laws of reform, which forbid all processions outside the Church under penalty of severe fines, the inhabitants perform all their ceremonies as they learnt them in times when

was always a tempting prize for the lawless bands who, under pretence of upholding one political party or another, swept over the country, robbing and pillaging whatever they could lay their hands on. But in the midst of all their misfortunes, the Tasquenos succeeded in saving a considerable part, though not all, of the rich treasures of plate and jewelry with which their noble Church had been endowed by its wealthy and holy founder; and although at present very little precious metal is used in the ceremonies of the Church, for fear of exciting the greed of the powers that be, yet it is edifying to know that there is still much wealth hidden and buried where only the faithful hereditary old sacristan knows how to get at it, and that it is there available the moment that more genial times smile on the troubled Church of Moxico.

The time of Hely Week is a still be red in the control of the time of Hely Week is a still be red in the control of the time of Hely Week is a still be red in the control of the time of Hely Week is a still be red in the control of the time of Hely Week is a still be red in the control of the time of Hely Week is a still be red in the control of the time of Hely Week is a still be red in the control of the time of the law week is a still be red in the control of the

The time of Holy Week is entirely devoted

The time of Holy Week is entirely devoted in Tasco to the ceremonies of the Church, both the ordinary and usual ones, and those which are peculiar to Mexico.

On Good Friday morning the full ceremonies of the Church were performed with all solemnity; and after them, when the heat of the sun was greatest, there was another procession, in which, besides six or eight rigorous penitents, like the ones described before, there was a great number of men carrying crosses, some of which were of great size and weight, being made of the exceedingly heavy woods which abound in that neighborhood, many of which do not float in water. In the evening of Good Friday there is a procession of the Burial of Our Lord, is a procession of the Burial of Our Lord, and late at night a silent procession called of the Soul of our Blessed Lady. In this one only women took part. More than two thousand of them, all dressed in black and carrying lighted wax candles, accompanied an image of Our Lady of Sorrows in absolute

On Holy Saturday, at the moment the Gloria in excelsis Deo is intoned, besides the ringing of bells and the playing of the organ and of all sorts of musical instruments, innumerable fire works are let off all over the town, burning Judas in effigy. This is a universal practice all over Mexico, and there is not a boy who, on the morning of Holy Saturday, has not a Judas with a cracker or squib round his neck, to be burned when the bells of the Church ring out at the Gloria.

In the procession of the Resurrection every available image is made to take part, and the avaitable image is made to take part, and the people from the surrounding villages flock to the parish priest to ask leave to bring their images to join in the procession, and when it has been granted they next require the permission of the municipal authorities of Tasco, who invariably refuse it unless the written petition has received the constinut when the processions of the second of the part of the part of the procession of the second of the part of the petition has received the sanction and signature of the parish priest.

It should be remarked that all these ceremonies are not confined exclusively to Tasco, though there and at Iguala they seem to be performed most completely. In other towns and villages a part of the Hoty Week ceremonies is carried out, and it is worthy of notice that everywhere the same order is followed and the same names are given to the processions, from which it may be inferred that these are not merely local devotions and observances, but that they form a part of a general scheme of instructions, probably levised and established originally by the early Spanish missionaries. It is often diffi-cult to discover the raison d'etre of some of cult to discover the raison d'etre of some of the ceremonies, and of the names given to them; and though everybody seems to know the exact order for the whole of Holy Week, no one can give a reason for the less obvious ones. At the beginning of the week, on the Monday or Tuesday, there is a procession called that of St. Nicholas, and it is not easy to see the immediate connection between St. Nicholas and the Passion of Our Lord, unless "Queer-looking dynamite!" he remarked.
He had picked out one of the cakes. It
dyed his fingers black as he touched it, and
Lord's sufferings. It would be an interesting it be that St. Nicholas, being a model of penand instructive study, to investigate the origin of all these ceremonies, for many of which, as for the blessing of candles of St. Dimas, there are appropriate prayers granted by the Church.

During all Holy Week no strong drink of any kind is sold in the whole of Tasco, and even a bottle of wine is not to be had for love or money. This rule is kept most strictly, and under very severe penalties.

Thus these simple people keep up the traditions and customs which have been handed down to them probably from the time of the little more trouble not to let him know it.

M: de Farci being anxious for my return, I afford several lessons which may be studied with advantage; their firm adherence to their faith and traditions in spite of the severe persecution of their rulers; their self-sacrifice in paying the heavy fines which are the price they have to pay to keep up their old religious observances; their great spirit of mortifica-tion and their want of human respect in enduring in public such severe and protracted penances. No doubt the ones that suffer them are those that are least deserving of punishment; and if the voluntary expiation of the righteous is so very acceptable to God, as a learned and pious writer of the beginas a fearned and plots writer of the segment of this century believes, it may be hoped that their sacrifices will appease the anger of God against their unfortunate country, so long a prey to anarchy and misrule, and so fast falling into the snares of irreligion and impiety.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies now consists of 87 Catholics and Conservative members and 51 Liberals. This is the greatest majority the Catholics have ever had since Belgium became a constitutional monarchy.

reflection between now and half-past eleven.
Mr. Tibbitt will be in about that time, and no doubt he will take care of anything that may be left of you."
With this the stranger struck a match on his boot, and, with as much coolness as if he -There are souls in the world who have the

A SAD ST THE ROLLER RINK AND Blue-eyed Willie Doboy who by sheer griskating championship of Madison Square Gard arms of his trainer, "He at the Putnam House, morning of the 12th o'clock, His death was carditis following a spneumonia, Tom Dacried when he reached found his young bero d cried when he reached found his young hero d
"The poor boy was Mr. Davis, "He wasn" the rest he needed to a strain of his six days? fe him when I first saw day of the big roller sks sitting in a box with a marked that Donovan I 'Reddy the Blacksmith' ever saw.

MAY 30, 1885.

ever saw.

PICKED OUT FOR A

"That night a man tol
was a boy in the race
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while he was resting f
the track his cap and a
had been stolen. I asi
and Donovan was point
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he came from Elmira
before, on a newsboy's
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he had nothing in his sto
I could see that he was
he was provided with he was provided with and skates he told me had skates he told me had skates he told me had easily. On Wedn 204 miles in twenty-four I made him rest, or he will more, When he had miles on Saturday night judges' stand, got his rand walked to the Putna rubbed him down and provided with the stand of the stand walked to the stand rubbed him down and provided with the stand walked to the stand rubbed him down and provided him down and provided with the standard rubbed him down and provided with the standard rubbed him down and provided with the standard rubbed him down and provided rubbed rubbed him down and provided rubbed ed him down and p rubbed him down and p In the morning he looke a good appetite. On Mo extraordinary condition had made railroad time Then his father insisted go to Elmira. I refused told him that Willie ne absolute rest and that it absolute rest and that it murder to take him on He reminded me that under age, and that he Then I threw up my hand OUT ON EXHIBT "Mr. Donovan didn't se right sort of feeling abou low, and in spite of all Jasay he made Willie go hor to Elmira with him on Tu "That night when they

"That night when they boy was taken home and reception in a rink. I and hauled and exposed It was not till three o'cloc It was not till three o'clocing that he got to bed.
Willie was dragged off to at Hornellsville. Jack to that they were doing the that he was taken to Bi referee a match. I got from Jack:—'Come on.

HIS ILLNESS AND R

"For fourteen days and r. I worked with the lad; Ji him and never left his side "He pulled through fi last Wednesday was the health. He walked arot and had an appetite like I consented that he shoul Jack laughed he was seafternoon Willie went to to dow and watched Barnun afternoon Willie went to to dow and watched Barnun by. When I came from found the lad in bed in greeramps and Jack was wor a good fellow. Willie wand complained of pain in Yesterday the vomit was sent for Dr. Wood. The doctor saw him he said. doctor saw him he said, 'I three hours,' Willie heard to one of the attendant doctor says if I keep on three hours I'll turn up my he laughed. Jack burst of and the dying boy put his his neck and said, 'Poor of cry.' His great big blue e with pity. He was as lova When the story had read Jack sobbed and put his liface,

face.

"Why do the game ones dafter a moment. "He wo one I ever knew; game all Last night he knew he was got his medal from under he gave it to Tom, saying, wish I could give you mere the rough trainer began to he turned to me, he did, at I wish I had a medal to give chap.""

"When he awoke this rewent on, "he put his arm neck and I could have di neck and I could have d Every time he turned them his on me I felt like lying of ing. He took his breakfas laughed and talked to me. smiled very pleasant and la my arm, with his eyes w kept on talking, supposing for I didn't know that my t Jack didn't finish the sen Davis had an uncontrollabling, which almost accounted in his eyes. "If he had lived he woul 1,500 miles in six days, si

"If he had lived he woul 1,500 miles in six days, at Davis. "In all my long never met his equal in plu ance. When he went back went around to his little hewsboy chums, who had dimes and half dollars toget out for the match, and he them \$5 each. I would he right arm to have saved higraphed for his father, and answer that he was coming train. Then he telegraph know what was the cause death.""

The Worst Urethral speedily cured by our methods, Pamphlet, referen two letter stamps, World' Medical Association, 663 Buffalo, N. Y. ding one over the

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Gloria.

### A SAD STORY.

THE ROLLER RINK AND A CALLOUS PAR-

'Reddy the Blacksmith' than any one I ever saw.

"That night a man told me that there was a boy in the race who would certainly win it if he got a chance, but that while he was resting from his work on the track his cap and shoes and skates had been stolen. I asked who it was and Donovan was pointed out to me. When I questioned the boy he said that he came from Elmira on the Saturday before, on a newsboy's pass, and had eaten only one meal since. He declared he had nothing in his stomach but water. I could see that he was starving. When he was provided with proper quarters and skates he told me he would win the race easily. On Wednesday he made 204 miles in twenty-four hours and then I made him rest, or he would have made more. When he had covered 1,092 miles on Saturday night he went to the judges' stand, got his medal and \$560 and walked to the Putnam House. Jack rubbed him down and put him to bed. In the morning he looked well and had a good appetite. On Monday he was in extraordinary condition for a lad who had made railroad time for six days. Then his father insisted that he should go to Elmira. I refused to consent, and told him that Willie needed a week's Then his father insisted that he should go to Elmira. I refused to consent, and told him that Willie needed a week's absolute rest and that it would be clear murder to take him on a long journey. He reminded me that the boy was under age, and that he was the father. Then I threw up my hands.

OUT ON EXHIBITION.

"Mr. Donowan didn't see to the boy the

"Mr. Donovan didn't seem to have the right sort of feeling about the poor fellow, and in spite of all Jack and I could say he made Willie go home. Jack went to Elmira with him on Tuesday morning. "That night when they got there the boy was taken home and then to a big recention in a rink. He was nushed boy was taken home and then to a big reception in a rink. He was pushed and hauled and exposed in every way. It was not till three o'clock in the morning that he got to bed. The next day Willie was dragged off to an exhibition at Hornelleville. Jack telegraphed me that they were doing the boy up. After that he was taken to Binghampton to referee a match. I got this message from Jack:—'Come on. They will kill the boy.'

ment of the boy."

He HANSES AND RHAPES.

He willed around the room of that water, which my will the boy."

He HANSES AND RHAPES.

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face.

THE TRAINER'S LAMENT.

"Why do the game ones die?" he said after a moment. "He was the bravest one I ever knew; game all the way up. Last night he knew he was a goner. He got his medal from under his pillow and he gave it to Tom, saying, 'Mr. Davis, I wish I could give you more.' Then (and the rough trainer began to cry bitterly) he turned to me, he did, and says, 'Jack, I wish I had a medal to give to you, old chap.'"

he turned to me, he did, and says, 'Jack', I wish I had a medal to give to you, old chap.'"

"When he awoke this morning," he went on, "he put his arms around my neck and I could have died for him. Every time he turned them blue eyes of his on me I felt like lying down and crying. He took his breakfast and then he laughed and talked to me. Suddenly he smiled very pleasant and laid his head on my arm, with his eyes wide open. I kept on talking, supposing he felt weak, for I didn't know that my boy was—"

Jack didn't finish the sentence and Mr. Davis had an uncontrollable fit of coughing, which almost accounted for the tears in his eyes.

"If he had lived he would have made 1,500 miles in six days, sure," said Mr. Davis. "In all my long experience I never met his equal in pluck and endurance. When he went back to Elmira he went around to his little bootblack and newsboy chums, who had clubbed their dimes and half dollars together to fit him out for the match, and he gave ten of them \$5 each. I would have given my right arm to have saved his life. I telegraphed for his father, and received an answer that he was coming on the first train. Then he telegraphed, 'Let me know what was the cause of my boy's death.'"

The Worst Urethral Strictures speedily cured by our new radical methods. Pamphlet, references and terms, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Ruffale N. V. OUR LADY OF LOURDES

In Japau and Caina.

Beautiful Answers.

A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the

"What is hope?"
"Hope is the blossom of happiness."
"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow: a line that has no end."

"What is time?"

"A line that has two ends; a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb." "What is God ?"

"The Necessary Being, the Sum of Eter-nity, the Merchant of Nature, the Eye of Justice, the Watchmaker of the Universe, the Soul of the World."

"Does God reason?" "Man reasons, because he doubts; he doubts, he deliberates, he decides. God is omniscient; He never doubts; He therefore never reasons."

The opinion of the general public in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is confirmed by clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, and actors. All say it is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat, and larges THE DEPOPULATED HIGHLANDS.

HOW THE CLANS WERE DISPERSED AND

Blue-spec Willis Donovan, the Elmira boy who by sheer grit won the roller-skating champinoship of the world at the Madison Square Garden, died in the arms of his trainer, "Happy Jack" Smith, at the Putnam House, New York, on the morning of the 12th inst, at eight o'clock, Ifin death was due to acute pericarditis following a sovere attack of protest of the shanked from the buildings now occupied a position in the buildings now occupied and the proposed of the state of the shanked position in the buildings now occupied and the proposed of the state of the shanked position in the buildings now occupied and the proposed of the state of the shanked position in the buildings now occupied and the proposed of the state of the shanked position in the buildings now occupied by one and I was then, what your principal editor is now said to be, an infield and a Freemsson. Six years before that time a peasant found his young hero deal.

"The poor boy was murdered," asid Mr. Davis, a 'He was 'a list loved to take the rest he needed to recover from the strain of his six days' feat. I remember him when I first saw him on the first day of the big roller skaing race. I was atting in a box with a friend and I remarked that Donovan looked more like. Reddy the Blacksmith' than any one I over as case only on the race who would extend the proposed of the shanked that the was all Donovan looked more like. Reddy the Blacksmith' than any one I over as case only one was a been at olson. I saked who it was and Donovan was pointed out to me. When I deal to the state of and beautiful smile, she said, "I am the Immaculate Conception," and, finally disappeared, leaving this miraculous spring to commemorate the event in a perpetual and continuous stream of supernatural and miraculous cures, down to the present time, and the young woman to spend about twenty years in a convent where she died a few years ago.

The other day you announced in your columns that the Rev. W. F. M. Garrett, for some years Incumbent of Christ for some years Incumbent of Christ church at Yokohama, Japan, had been received into the Roman Catholic Church at Lourdes, the place of these miracles, and this announcement followed right upon the heels of the so-called miracles debate in the Masonic Hall at this port; and this brings me to the subject matter of this article, for I recognize in it, as all reasonable men must do, the visible hand of God's warning, for I, myself, was the first to broach this subject of Lourdes to Mr. Garret, In Yokohama, about three years ago, just after his return to Japan, with the intention of laboring as an independent missionary, backed by a considerable private fortune, and with, it is well known, a mind and heart well stored with the very highest human culture, and a body and intellect full of earnest zeal and energy.

I went to him and told him some things of what had happened to me of a supernatural character after receiving a drop or so of that water, which my will, though not, I am bound to say, against my faith, for my feeling at the moment was of retreat from the idea that anything so pure and sacred should find its way into my body, so wickedly polluted and unclean as I knew it, in my immost heart, to be, though outwardly successfully concealed, in a measure at least, from others.

I had nothing substantiating to offer Mr. Garrett further than whatever cre-

meed of praise."—Michigan Catholic.

"A few quotations show what thoroughness and scholarship—to neither of which Ingersoll can make any pretensions—the author has devoted to his reply. \* \* \* Both those who are partial as well as those who are hostile to Ingersoll, will be edified and interested in this searching investigation into the sources of the Christian Religion by a man who is well furnished with a knowledge of the Scriptures as well as the claims of Modern Science."—Detroit Free Press.

After Twenty-Three Years' Suffering. Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the system.

Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N. S., writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I procured a bottle and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

Denend Unan It.

Depend Upon It. You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neur-algia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but

An Ex-Alderman Tried It. Ex-Alderman Taylor, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had failed. SECRET SOCIETIES.

STRONG SIGNS OF REACTION IN VARIOUS

PARTS OF EUROPE. Many of the Bishops of Belgium, France and Spain, have followed the in-itiative of the Father of the faithful by taking the text and practical application of the Encyclical Humanum Genus as the subject matter of their Lenten Pastorof the Encyclical Humanum Genus as the subject matter of their Lenten Pastorals. Every Prelate offers some suggestion proving that the Church is a treasure-house full of a reserve of preventive grace against evils however modern and however insidious. The daily hearing of Mass, the recitation of the Rosary, devotion to the Passion and the Blessed Sacrament, are all given as weapons against the plots of wicked men against the salvation of souls. The Bishop of Gap lays stress upon Retreats and Missions as the best antidote to secret societies. In these the law of the Church and her expulsion from her Sacramental life of those affiliated to these Satanic sects may be doctrinally explained. Above all, easy methods of dropping all connection with anti-Catholic societies will be suggested. It has been noticed

Above all, easy methods of dropping all connection with anti-Catholic societies will be suggested. It has been noticed recently in Belgium and France that every effort is made to keep people away from the spiritual exercises of Missioners, and obscene placards are frequently pasted up in the town where Missions are going on. Fetes and merry-making are organized in Lent, and every effort is made to efface the solemnity of Holy Week. The European lodges have, however, lost numbers of adherents, and the masked programmes of subversive sects have been disclosed. As usual, the Holy See has fulfilled its great mission by probing one of the greatest of modern social wounds. The continued schism of English Freemasons, who retain vestiges of Christianity and belief in God, has maddened the sectaries of the Continent. In the meetings in which candidates are received, the enforcement of a pledge to bring up children without allowing them to be baptized or to make their First Communion, and even to die without the Sacraments, is no longer insisted upon. The Christian family has raised its voice all over the world against this aggressive atheism, and mothers indignantly refuse to be bound by the silly its voice all over the world against this aggressive atheism, and mothers indignantly retuse to be bound by the silly pacts made by their husbands. The approaching collective account given by the Bishops of the fruits of the inspired Encyclical of Leo XIII. will be one of great significance. It may probably show that all secret societies, while bound by no tie of love, are at heart banded together against God and His Church, no other fragmentary creed being thought worthy of their enmity.—

Liverpool Catholic Times.

A Dangerous Case. ROCHESTER, June I, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kidneys.

"Extending to the end of my toes and

to my brain!
"Which made me delirious! "From agony.
"It took three men to hold me on my

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose, Morphine and other opiates!
"Had no effect!

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

THE HECTIC FLUSH, pale, hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

MATIONAL PILLS are sugar-coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomack and Liver Pill in use.

Headache.

Headache.

Headache is one of those distressing complaints that depends upon nervous irritation, bad circulation, or a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels, etc. The editor and proprietor of the Canada Presbyterian was cured after years of suffering with headache, and now testifies to the virtue of Burdock Blood Bitters.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-

FEVER colic, unnatural appetite, fret-fulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of Worms in Children; dectroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm

WESTERN HOTEL. FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stabling in the city. Dining-room first-class.—ALFRED E. PANTON, Prop.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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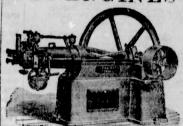


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## Catholic Record ONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 80, 1885.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Republicans of France profess themselves great sticklers for liberty and equality. A more tyrannical lot it were, cowever, almost impossible to find. Their entire career in the control of French legislation has been marked by hypocrisy, usurpation and iniquity such as prevailed in the days of Heliogabalus and Diocletian. The Radical leaders of the French legislature have proved themselves more intense enemies of the Christian name and faith than the Roman persecutors of old. Had they the courage of the latter, the stake and the rack and the torch had long since been called into requisition. Wanting, however, in courage to carry out their hatred of Christianity to its legitimate conclusion- the extermination of Christians—they have recourse to the methods which cowardice, vindictiveness and cunning suggest. They banish God from the school-room, nay more, they seek to fill the hearts of the youth of France with hatred for Christ and the Cross, they expel the religious of both sexes, close the religious institutions, and starve the secular clergy. This is repubcanism, this is equality, liberty and fraternity, after the fashion of the Gamttas, Ferrys and De Freycinets of the republic from which its friends once expected so much. The city of Paris is, and has been for years, the home of conspirators gogues hold easy and uninterrupted sway. The Ferry government, of execrable memory, in the absence of anything more odious to do-the nuns and religious having all been driven out, and the secrated to liberty, equality and fraternity. One of the victims selected for this hateful display of radical authority was, as our readers know, James Stephens. With him or his principles we have no sympathy. But Stephens is, and has ever been, head and shoulders above blatant demagogues such as Clemenceau and Rochfort, such cunning tricksters as Ferry, or deep and silent haters of religion such as De Freycinet. He had not, however, the support of the mobs that sustain the two first named, nor the "respectability" of the two latter. Hence he was torn from a bed of sickness and filthy metropolis, once termed by Victor Hugo the head and heart of European

what my offence has been, and can only attribute the shameless punishment inflicted on me to a feeling of personal vengeance on the part of the French ministry. But more of this when I am able to write at length. At present I can hardly hold a pen in my hand, having been arrested on my sick bed, kept for hours at the commissary's of my district (the Ternes), and then sent under escort to prison of the police, where I was thrust into a felon's cell and kept without nutriment for two days and a night. After this (can you believe it?) I had my photograph taken in the prison, was manacled, and with another prisoner thrust into a cab with two guardians of the public safety, who accompanied us to Mons on the Belgian frontier, and told us we might go where we pleased. However this was far from being true, as I shall explain when able to write in full. At this time my friend and I had but four francs and twenty-five centimes (less than a dollar) in the world. On learning how I was in the ready of the same of the contines of the public safety. twenty five centimes (less than a dollar) in the world. On learning how I was circumstanced, my wife borrowed sufficient money to come on to me. Had she not done so I must have died of cold and want in Mons. She also sent a telegram to Mr. E. Dwyer Gray telling him where and how I was, and Mr. Gray opened a national subscription in my favor, sending on his own subscription by return post."

The banishment of this aged man, who, whatever his faults, had reason to expect a life-long refuge on French soil, was an achievement in which only a Ferry could exult. By a just retribution the latter was a few weeks after ignominiously expelled from the office he had too long dishonored. He expected a shout of appelled from the office he had too long plause for his valorous expulsion of Stephens, But the civilized world, includ- declare: ng Great Britain herself, looked on the "The bringing of Winnipeg, the com-gxploit with loathing and diagust, The mercial capital of the North-west, within

American voiced the world's opinion on he subject when it said :

the subject when it said:

"France and Switzerland have both engaged in the expulsion of the Anarchists who have obtained refuge within their bounds. France has decidedly overdone the business in expelling Mr. James Stephens, the former head of the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. Stephens is a man to whom the British Government should cherish a lively sense of obligation. It was his utter incompetency for the work he undertook that wrecked the organization he represented. Like nearly all the old Fenian leaders, he has lost no opportunity to express his detectation of the dynamitard assessine, who have undertaken to liberate Ireland by terrorism. To drive him out of France, therefore, is a piece of gratuitous oppression, as even his old enemies, the British authorities, admit."

The expulsion of Stephens proves that

The expulsion of Stephens proves that which Irishmen's eyes should long ace have been opened, viz., that Ireland has no sympathy or support to expect from the radicals of France. There can be no friendship, much less alliance, between a essentially Catholic, and the leaders of the most bitter anti-Catholic movement since the time of Luther.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BAIL-

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to British Colum bia is an event second in importance to the union of the Provinces on the 1st of July, 1867. The Canadian Confederation, although not yet eighteen years old, can now boast of an all rail connection from Halifax to the Columbia river. We all know that when the Intercolonial railway was completed the first step was taken to consolidate the union of 1867. The then disjointed Provinces down by the sea were brought into connection with Ontario and the North-West and a community of feeling established otherwise impossible. When, in 1570, Canada acquired her vast northern and western empire, the finest heritage that ever fell to a nation, and when, 1871, she acquired through British Columbia, a firm foothold on the Pacific coast, she practically pledged herself to the in-auguration and consummation of the policy which the Canadian Pacific railway company has been enabled to bring to so successful an issue. It is, we hold, a matter of heartiest gratification to every patriotic Canadian that the Company has done its part in bringing every portion of the union into closest social, political and commercial connection. To accomplish its gigantic task the Canadian Pacific Company had to look for and receive the assistance and co-operation of the Canadian people and conserved smashed—determined to distinguish itself by the banishment of a few Irish political refugees from the soil conputation of the Canadian people and government. That assistance and co-operation of the Canadian people and government. That assistance and co-operation of the Canadian people and government. That assistance and co-operation of the Canadian people and government. ation were readily given, and it is our proud boast to-day that with the complete suppression of rebellion in the North Vest, we can point to a completed highway binding the distant Province by the Pacific, that has yet a history to make, to Cape Breton in the far east, the scene of many a hard fought contest for dominion over Acadia and Canada. It was with heartiest pleasure we read in the beginning of the month in the Montreal Gaz that the British war department had asked the Canadian Pacific railway company whether it could undertake the immediate transportation to the Pacific coast of a quantity of torpedoes and material for coast defence, and that the company cabled

Whereupon the Gazette remarked: civilization. Stephens' own story of his capture, one in good keeping with late capture, one in good keeping with late Great Britain the vast importance of the canadian Pacific railway as a means of "In this fact there is brought home capture, one in good keeping with late reputlican displays in Tonquin and China, is well worth perusal. Writing to a friend in America he says:

"Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of my expulsion from French territory. Even now I don't know what my offence has been, and can only attribute the shameless punishment inflicted on me to a feeling of personal vengeance on the part of the French ministry. But more of this when I am able ditiously and most conveniently be proditiously and most conveniently be pro-visioned, supplied and equipped with naval stores. The Home authorities have not been slow to realize the value of the Canadian Pacific railway, over whose line Canadian Pacific railway, over whose line troops and supplies can be transported from Halifax to Vancouver in less than a fortnight by the close of the present month, and the fact that the route is already sought for imperial purposes ought to convince the opponents of a transcontinental railway through Canadian territory of the incompatibility of their attitude with the maintenance and the promotion of the interests of the empire."

Even those opposed to the heavesing

dertake the service at once if required

Even those opposed to the bargain made with the syndicate rejoice in the completion of the road. The Ottawa Free Press, a leading Reform paper, says :

"An event took place on Saturday, which in the excitement of Riel's capture was overlooked; but it is one of the most imoverlooked; but it is one of the most important which has ever occurred in the history of the Dominion. The final gap in the line north of Lake Superior was then closed; and to day Canada has a continuous all rail route from Halifax to Columbia river in the Pacific Province. This represents the inauguration of a grand jepoch in the country's history; and though opposed to the terms and conditions upon which the Canadian Pacific contract was based, yet we must congratulate not only the country upon this commencement of a new era, but also the Canadian Pacific Company upon the

Well, indeed, may the Montreal Gazette

two days' journey of Montreal, the commercial capital of the east, is an event which even four years ago was only dreamed of as a remote possibility of the future. To-day it is an accomplished fact, from the results of which the most important advantages in material progress, in the settlement of the North-west, in the development of the mineral and timber resources north of Lake Superior, in the promotion of inter-provincial trade, and in the unifying of the Confederation, will early proceed."

For our part we have never changed

For our part we have never change our opinion on the subject of the comple-tion of an all rail route from the Atlantic to the Pacific seashore. We felt that Canada were unworthy its opportunities and aspirations if she shrank from any sacrifice within her ability to make, to lay broad and deep, by means of a transcontinental highway, the foundation of her greatness and permanency. The Canada Pacific Railway Company undertook the work at a time when the country seemed to have lost courage in the presence of so gigantic an undertaking. It did not then at any time become Canada, nor does it now, to be niggarly or ungenerous towards this Company. It has completed a work that must bring to this Dominion population and wealth, beside which any money expended, or to be expended by the gov ernment for its maintenance and development, sinks into insignificance.

### THE LATE FATHER LYNCH.

The Pembroke Observer, of May 15th gives us some particulars concerning the death and obsequies of the late Father Lynch, of Allumette Island. On Friday, the 15th, the reverend gentleman was taken suddenly and seriously ill and on the following day the news of his serious condition was conveyed to the episcopal esidence of the Vicariate of Pontiac, at Pembroke. His Lordship Bishop Lorrain at once left for Chapeau, but to his great regret, found that before his arrival the oul of the late Father Lynch had left its earthly tenement. On Sunday the body of the deceased priest was removed from the parochial residence to the church, where it lay in state till Monday morning, when the funeral service was held. His Lordship Bishop Lorrain sang the requiem High Mass, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Shalloe, of Sheenboro; Lemoine, of Lapasse ; and Ferreri, of Vinton. The singing by the Pembroke choir, under the lirection of Rev. Father Leduc, was excellent and elicited general praise. The funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Lorrain in both languages. He spoke of the certainty of death itself and of the awful uncertainty of its visitations. His Lordship likewise paid a fitting tribute to the memory and virtues of the deceased priest, who had so long ruled over the parish of Allumette Island. The body was then removed to its last resting place His Lordship the Bishop presiding at the last touching rites, assisted by the priests above named. The tomb was closed over the remains of the venerable priest amid the tears of the vast concourse of friends and parishioners present. R. I. P.

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

It has been finally decided that the French elections are to be held in October. One of the lamentable signs of the banished from the land of equality, liberty and fraternity, driven out of the effect that the company cabled erty and fraternity, driven out of the undertake the service at the service of the lamentable signs of the times is the proposed apathy, as to the and give the citizens full liberty of characteristics. throughout France Good men have resolved to wash their hands of all connection with politics, and the radicals are sure to have their own way at the polls. The present French chamber of deputies has within its ranks almost as many parties as it has members. A writer, fond of statistics, lately reckoned up the different parties which claim suporters in the chamber, soon to die and be buried deep in the oblivion it merits. He arranges the contending factions into groups, which he subdivides into sections I. The Royalist group, subdivided into four wrangling shades, viz.: 1. The old Legitimists, or Blancs d'Espagne. 2. The Orleanists, or the popular Monarchy. 3. The Royalists Fasionists. Comte de Paris. 4. The Catholic party. Rule who may! provided the rights of the Church are respected.

espected.
II. The Imperialists or Bonapartists with the following varieties: 1. Jeromist Free-thinkers. Plon Plon's men. 2. Victorians and Catholics. Prince Victor. 3. Democrat-Casarians. Any good sword. 4. Benapartist-Autoritaires, viz., Uldes

III. The Republicans, which number the greater number of different groups, viz.:

1. The Left Centre Liberals, subdivided 1. The Left Centre Liberals, Moderates into Christian-Republicans, Moderates Politicians and Intolerants. 2. The Oppor Politicians and Intolerants. 2. The Opportunists, the larger group by far, mustering into its bosom: The Ventrus (belly-fulls) or Gambettists; the Satisfus (satisfied) or Ferryists; the Ministériels or Union Republicaine; the Progressists, with Clemenceau; the Utilitarians or Material Progressists; all those in fact that are in possession of Vassiette au beurre, the loaves and fishes. 3. The Democrats, a motley crew: numbering the Radicals, the Avances (advanced ones), the Athelsts and the Intransigeants, the latter party being Avances (advanced ones), the Atheists and the Intransigeants, the latter party being that of Rochefort. 4. The Extreme Left, who are craving for l'assiette au beurre, and these are: the Parti ouvrier, the workmen's friends; the Socialists; the Collections of the Comment of the Socialists; the Collections of the Socialists o tivists (Saint Simoniens); the Collec-tivists (Saint Simoniens); the Com-munistic Federals, a la Louise Michel; the Humanitarian-Federals; the Affames (hungry), French Nihilists; the Autonom-ists (Parician Company). sian Commune); the Blanquists,

Anarchists, etc., etc.

But besides these there are large classe of electors rejoicing in the titles of Indif.

ferente, Abstentionnistes, Degoutes and Jem'en-fiche-istes, which unfortunately contains a good number of honest people. Their creed is Laises fairs! until they are politely told to lay their necks into the

been well remarked, with such an abundant room for choice, have any difficulty to and some shade of political opinion to tally with his own idiosyncrasy. The friends of order and religion being hopelessly divided, the republican group is ost certain to make a clean sweep in the October elections. The radicals will come back hungering and thirsting for new victims in the ranks of the clergy. Nothing but the withdrawal of all State aid from the Church will satisfy them. Then must, unless something now unfore-seen occur, inevitably follow the seizure of Church property and the massacre of the clergy, in a word, a revival of the reign of terror.

### BY-LAW NO. 128.

We are glad to perceive that general 128, published in Friday's Free Press. The by-law begins by stating that the Muni-cipal Council of the City of London having determined to dispose of the present Exhibition Grounds within the City of London, and to purchase other grounds instead thereof, and that several sites having been offered to the said Municipal Council, and that body being desirous of obtaining the opinion of the electors upon the question of the selections to be made it is enacted that a poll be held therein on the 22nd day of June next. So far so good. We are told that there are several sites offered the Council, and that a vote should thereon be taken. Butithat sapient

should thereon be taken. Butithat sapient body then proceeds to apply the gag to the electors by enacting:

That the question to be submitted to the Electors shall be, which of the properties mentioned in the next succeeding section of the by-law shall be selected as the site for new Exhibition Grounds; and each Elector entitled to vote shall vote for one only of the said sites, and he shall be entitled to vote in as many polling subdivisions as he would be entitled to vote in if this were a by-law requiring the assent of the Electors under the provisions of the said Municipal Act.

The properties mentioned in the next preceding section are:

The properties mentioned in the next preceding section are:

(a.) The Racecourse property in the Township of London, being that part of the south half of Lot Nine, Concession C, south of the Grand Trunk Railway, together with about 24 acres of the south half of Lot Ten, in the same Concession, lying south of the said railway, at \$150 per acre.

per acre.

4 (b.) The Geary Farm, in the Township
of London, being part of Lots Seven and
Eight, Concession B, south of the Grand
Trunk Railway, 90 acres, at \$90 per

Why declare that several sites were offered the Council and then restrict the choice to two? Why deprive the electors of an opportunity of pronouncing opinion for or against the Carling farm, to our mind beyond all odds the most eligible of all the sites proposed? The action of the temporary majority in passing the Bylaw, of which we give the very words, has temporary majority in passing the Bylaw, of which we give the very words, has
brought that majority into contempt.
The Council owes to itself and to the citizens, whom it forthetime being represents,
to remodel that by-law, to remove the gag
and give the citizens full liberty of choice.

His See of Dublin.

Mr. Sexton—I would ask the noble lord whether the letter given to Mr.
Errington has been withdrawn, and also whether, in the absence of any formal instruction, Mr. Errington is entitled to make representations, and whether, if he is so entitled, there is any other instance of the Government being represented at a We quite concur in the view of our fellow-citizen "Business," whose letter appeared in the columns of the Free Press on the 21st inst. That writer strongly advises all voters to carefully examine the facts and various schemes suggested, inspect the different sites named, when common sense and good judgment will quickly convince the large majority that the Carling Farm scheme, with the proposed exchange of Military Grounds, etc., and its attendant numerous advantages, is the very best possible one to adopt for the future good and welfare of both city and suburbs; Not only from an economical point of view, "but for convenience, beauty, size, adaptability, and everything else that can be desired, the Carling Farm is what we want and will have, if its selfish, bigoted and unreasonable opponents can be taught to abide by the wishes of the people."

He very aptly adds that "If the lands that a few interested persons are endeavoring to force upon us are so desirable and valuable, the owners are foolish to sacrifice them to the public, and should be induced, for their own good, to hold them a few years longer for speculative purposes. 'There's millions in it.'

"If the truth was known it might be shown that one Alderman, at least, is interested in the Geary Farm, although he neither looks nor is green. A hundred good arguments can be easily advanced in favor of the Carling Farm plan, as against the 'distant marshes and sand-heaps' proposed, but they will keep, and can be used with greater force and better effect when some of the chronic bulldozers and agents show their horns again. In the meantime, citizens, look around for yourselves and act for the general good, at the same time keeping a sharp look-out for future requirements in years to come."

In our issue of May 9th we said:

"We are glad to notice the lively interest taken by our fellow-citizens in the removal of the Exhibition Grounds, Many of the best citizens of London have consistently opposed the sale of the present

falsehoods have been purely formed to injure the nomination of Dublin and of, we may be interested to the present of London have consistently opposed the sale of the present.

grounds, but that sale being demanded by the great majority of our people, much speculation is indulged in regarding the best site for the erection of suitable buildings for Exhibition purposes. The merits and demerits of one or two places have been very carefully discussed, but there are certain points which seem to escape the attention of many, but which should be fully considered in order to enable the public to arrive at a just conclusion in the premises. It does seem to us, the question of park accommodation, on which we have very fixed opinions, not coming into consideration—that the place which should be chosen is one that offers the best location for Fair Grounds, a Military School, Camp Grounds and Driving Park all combined. It does also seem to us that the site should not be far removed from the city and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings health of the page of the city and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings health of the page of the city and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings health of the page of the city and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings health of the page of the city and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings health of the page of the city and accessible only access the site should not be far removed from the city and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings should not in case of fire be left without adequate protection. As the whole subject will no doubt be submitted to a popular vote, we will in due time lay fully before the public our views on the matter."

We did not then expect that the city council would have council would have council would be accepted.

offers over all other sites proposed, the Carling farm is that for which we invite the votes of our fellow-citisens. In every one of the respects mentioned by us on the 9th of May, it is certainly not only the most eligible place proposed but the most eligible place available.

### THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC

The British government has for many long years worked unceasingly to divide the priests and people of Ireland. This policy has been pursued with unrelenting letermination, as well out of hatred for Catholicity as out of purpose to rule Ireland through the dissensions of her clergy and people. On Tuesday, May 5th, Mr. Sexton felt constrained to put a question to the government in respect of Mr. Er-rington's mission to the Vatican. In the Dublin Freeman's Journal we find this question and the conversation it elicited n the Commons :

question and the conversation it elicited in the Commons:

Mr. Sexton—I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is willing to lay upon the table of the house a copy of the records made from time to time, and preserved at the Foreign Office, of the proceedings of Mr. Errington on any of his visits to Rome; by whom, and from what material, these records have been made; whether a record is being prepared, or will be prepared, for preservation at the Foreign Office, of the proceedings of Mr. Errington on his present visit to Rome; and, whether communications are passing between Mr. Errington and any member of her Majesty's Government with respect to the filling up of the vacancy now existing in the Catholic See of Dublin?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—I adhere to the pledge which I was authorized two years ago to give to the house, and which was accepted. The records will be the letters which have occasionally been written to and from Mr. Errington has received no instructions to recommend any prelate to fill up the existing vacancy in the Catholic See of Dublin.

Mr. Sexton—I would ask the noble lord whether the letter given to Mr.

ourt by a person not instructed, but Court by a person not instructed, but who is empowered to make communications of which no record is kept at the Foreign Office? (Hear, hear).

Mr. Sullivan—If Mr. Errington is not

Mr. Sullivan—If Mr. Errington is not instructed to recommend any ecclesiastic for the See of Dublin, is he instructed to object to any person? (Hear, hear).

Mr. Mitchell Henry—Is not his Holiness the Pope entitled to receive or refuse any advice from Mr. Errington?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice asked for notice of the questions. It was not in his power to give further information.

Mr. Bourke—I would like to ask the noble lord by whom two years ago the pledge given by Lord Granville was "accepted." Certainly it was not accepted by hon. members sitting here.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said it seemed to him that the answer then given was

him that the answer then given was accepted by the house. Up to that time a great number of questions were asked, and they ceased after that statement was nade. Mr. Sexton asked to whom Mr. Erring

Mr. Sexton asked to whom Mr. Errington addressed the letters which were recorded at the Foreign Office,

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—I have stated that the records are "To and from Mr. Errington" (laughter).

Mr. T. D. Sullivan—I beg to give notice that on Thursday next I shall ask the noble lord whether it is true that, with the concurrence of the Government Mr.

the concurrence of the Government, Mr. Errington has been instructed to endeavor to prevent the appointment of a particular ecclesiastic to the See of Dublin (hear, hear).

The very tenor of Lord Fitsmaurice's reply to the question of the hon, member for Sligo throws a volume of light on the subject. Mr. Errington may not, indeed, have been instructed to recommend any appointment, but he may, as Mr. T. D. Sullivan plainly intimates, have been commissioned to oppose the appointment of Dr. Walsh. Every effort is being made by Errington and the anti-Irish faction in Rome to prevent the appointment of this eminent ecclesiastic. Malicious falsehoods have been put in circulation in Rome to injure the nominee of the clergy of Dublin and of, we may safely say, the hierarchy of Ireland. Even the London Times thunders out its opposition to Dr.

"The candidate presented in the first instance by the Irish clergy, Dr. Walsh, has been aboulately rejected by the English Government. The Queen has not for gotten that when she sent, through Lord Spencer, her expression of sympathy with the Chapter of Dublin on the occasion of the death of Cardinal MacCabe, it was Dr. Walsh who opposed energetically the return of an address of thanks to the Royal message.

In these circumstances it is difficult for the English Government to accept the candidature of an enemy of the Queen.

"In Loudon a resolution has been adopted to offer resistence; and if the Vatican proceeds, and persists in nominating to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin Dr. Walsh, rather than Dr. Donnelly, who is is patronized by the English Government,

The sooner Errington leaves Rome for good the better ; but, meanwhile, it is quite instructive to see the straits to which the enemies of Ireland and of her religion, some of these nominal Catholics, are driven. Dr. Walsh never insulted the council would have sought to buildoze the electors as it has done by by-law 128. As authority. The facts of the case referred that by law is, however, certain to be mended and a chance given for a free choice of grounds, we unhesitatingly say, that in the general interests of the city, to be secured by reason of the advantages it ority of the Freeman's Journal. mentioned to Dr. Donnelly that he had a telegram from the Queen charging him to convey the expression of her sympathy to the clergy of Dublin. The telegram was not given to the Assistant Bishop. It was not even shown to him. Lord Spen. cer considered that he sufficiently respec-ted the command of the Sovereign by the mere verbal communication thus made to

Dr. Donnelly of her Majesty's message.

At the meeting of the Diocesan Chapter the question was considered as to what action should be taken in reference to the facts thus mentioned to the Chapter by Dr. Donnelly. Lord Spencer's own letter having been fully acknowledged by the person to whom it was addressed, the only question to be considered by the Chapter, regarded the message of the Queen. There being no document of any kind, either from Lord Spencer or her Majesty, it was felt that no question arose as to the propriety of a written reply. Indeed, the only matter for considerat was whether the expression of her Majesty's condolence with the clergy had not be sufficiently acknowledged by the Assistant Bishop in his interview with Lord Spencer. It was then, and, as it now appears, at the happy suggestion of Dr. Walsh, that the following decision was come to, the mere statement of which suffices to show that in acknowledging the mark of courtesy shown to them, the Chapter of Dublin acted with the most scrupulous regard for the requirements of

The Assistant Bishop, to whom the message had been conveyed by the Lord Lieutenant, was requested by the Chapter to express to his Excellency, in precisely the same form, the acknowledgments of the Chapter for the expression of her Majesty's sympathy.

etiquette.

If this reply was not conveyed to Her Majesty, with whom lies the blame if not with the Lord Lieutenant? Dr. Walsh did his duty. Dr. Donnelly did his duty. The Chapter of Dublin did its duty. No insult was offered Her Majesty by any one, by Dr. Walsh least of all. The Holy See will not by the Times be bullied, nor by Mr. Errington coaxed into any appointment. Whatever appointment it does make will be made of its own free choice, for the best interests of the Church in Ireland, and will be willingly and loyally accepted by the people of Ireland. now belied, traduced and injured in their national character and in the persons of their most eminent ecclesiastics.

## REPLY TO A CORRESPONDENT.

We have received the following from a orrespondent in the Maritime Provinces: correspondent in the Maritime Provinces:

DEAR FATHER.—A question was asked me the other day and I would like you to answer it through the columns of your valuable paper. Suppose I stole, say \$200, from a man and he did not know it, are you obliged to make restitution as far as able, or suppose you do not see your way clear to do so, how would you act? An answer in the next issue of your paper would greatly oblige,

ONE OF YOUR MANY READERS.

In reply we beg to direct our correscondent's close attention to the following questions and answers taken from Butler's atechism, Lesson xviii.

Q. What is forbidden by the seventh A. All unjust taking or keeping what selongs to another. Zach. v. 3,
Q. What else is forbidden by the seventh

ommandment?

A. All cheating in buying or selling; or any other injury done our neighbour in his property. 1 Cor. vi. 10; Deut. xxv. Q. What is commanded by the seventh

Q. What is commanded by the seventh commandment?
A. To pay our lawful debts; and to give every one his own. St. Jas. v. 4.
Q. What are they obliged to do who retain ill-got goods, or who have unjustly what belongs to another?
A. To restore them as soon as possible, and as far as they are able; otherwise the sin will not be forgiven them. Ez. xxxiii. 14, 15.

A Chicago subscriber sends us this pertinent paragraph: "Of 120 convicts, 76 per cent. ascribed their ruin to reading corrupt books. Fumigate the rags, but who will order the disinfecting of debauching literature?"—Outholic Review. THE WHITEWAY GOVER

We have already in these noticed the vacillating condupresent government of Newf Although enjoying for years the of the great bulk of the Catholica Alexandria did not seen tion, the Premier did not scru beginning of the session to s Catholics of the island a blow h belt by his time-serving ride Penny Amendment in re the Har trials. His action on that m occasion led to the desertion ministerial standard of the entire delegation and the lines of the ment have since been cast in har The Evening Telegram thus deposition of the weakly thing is the Whiteway government:

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"To our mind, it is difficult to of a more contemptible position now occupied by Sir William W Deserted by his allies of 1882, fronted by an Opposition who a ently disposed to show him no quaffords one of the most remarks trations on record of what a sor principled political adventurer is endure for the sake of office filthy lucre' it enables him together. As the late dittor of cury used to say, he is prepared to pare and do anything short of ste pare with the sale of the sale of the sum and are nightly hurled at him—and, cases, deservedly, too—by Opposit Centre Party alike? Not much! he allow himself and the rag-tag stail of the penniless dynasty four him by Sir F. B. T. Carter a Ambrose Shea, in 1873, to be kic cuffed about, from pillar to post an post to pillar,' to speak in commitance, if he possessed anything lik sense of honor and manliness? We not very easy to see how he could! "But Sir William is not indeity."

sense of honor and manliness? We not very easy to see how he could!
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For its inconsistencies and co betrayal of the true interests of the of Newfoundland, the governme been severely punished. Its lot ha ing this session, been one of bittern humiliation. On the 9th of April was put to a gross piece of jobbery w a low fanatical sheet called the M was kept in existence through liber sidies from the public chest. Fro Telegram we learn, that for many the greatest injustice had been in on the tax-payers of the country sustainment of that unscrupulou disreputable sheet, and that the tim ing come when patience ceased t virtue, and the moral welfare of the demanded prompt and decisive act motion was on March 31st introduc the House of Assembly, striking root of the evil. The motion pro that assembly printing be put out to der and was passed. The journals of House of Assembly bear the record government's complete defeat or

question. For the continuance of jobbery there voted : Hon. Attorney-General, Hon. Stor-General, Hon. A. M. Mackay, Act. Rec. General, The Surveyor Ger Chairman Board Works and M

Penny, Rice, Bartlett, Inompson, land, Boyd. While against it voted, Messrs. nelly, Kent, Scott, Greene, Dearin, sons, Carty, White, Callanan, Tobin, Donnell, Veitch, Goodridge, Brade Peters, Winton. Peters, Winton.

The majority followed up their ad tage and ordered that the public prin be let as follows:

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The Mercury has, of course, ever been shrieking itself into a frenzy ove whole affair, but it has no consolation get in its desolation. It means evide to die hard. To give our readers e sort of idea of the feelings that wret paper pandered to, we slip from its p the following letter in defence of I Constable Doyle, to whose part in Harbor Grace troubles we have time to time made allusion :

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To the Editor of the Evening Mercury:

DEAR SIR,—The Advocate of Wedne last, contains a lot of balderdash in r. Harbor Grace massacre, and to which shall briefly reply, as follows:

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We have already in these columns noticed the vacillating conduct of the present government of Newfoundland. Although enjoying for years the support of the great bulk of the Catholic population, the Premier did not scruple at the nning of the session to strike the Catholics of the island a blow below the belt by his time-serving rider to the Penny Amendment in re the Harbor Grace trials. His action on that memorable occasion led to the desertion from the ministerial standard of the entire Catholic delegation and the lines of the government have since been cast in hard places. The Evening Telegram thus defines the position of the weakly thing known as the Whiteway government :

the Whiteway government:

"To our mind, it is difficult to conceive
of a more contemptible position than that
now occupied by Sir William Whiteway.
Deserted by his allies of 1882, and confronted by an Opposition who are apparently disposed to show him no quarter, he
affords one of the most remarkable illustrations on record of what a sordid, unprincipled political adventurer is ready to
endure for the sake of office and the
filthy lucre it enables him to scrape
together. As the late editor of the Mercury used to say, he is prepared to 'scrape,

"filthy lucre' it enables him to scrape together. As the laze editor of the Mercury used to say, he is prepared to 'scrape, pare and do anything short of stealing' to accomplish his miserable, selfish object.

"If Premier Whiteway were a man of honor and independence, would he cringingly receive the taunts and snubs which are nightly hurled at him—and, in most cases, deservedly, too—by Opposition and Centre Party alike? Not much! Would he allow himself and the rag-tag and bobtail of the penniless dynasty founded for him by Sir F. B. T. Carter and Sir Ambrose Shea, in 1873, to be 'kicked and cuffed about, from pillar to post and from post to pillar,' to speak in common parlance, if he possessed anything like a fine sense of honor and manliness? Well, it is not very easy to see how he could!

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sense of honor and manliness? Well, it is not very easy to see how he could!

"But Sir Willism is not, judging from his conduct as a public man, encumbered with a plethora of honor or manliness either. Therefore, it is the easiest thing possible for him to 'endure all this,' and to persevere in what the Surveyor General calls 'his prudent policy' of 'waiting and watching till the clouds roll away!"

For its inconsistencies and cowardly betrayal of the true interests of the people of Newfoundland, the government has been severely punished. Its lot bas, during this session, been one of bitterness and humiliation. On the 9th of April a term was put to a gross piece of jobbery whereby a low fanatical sheet called the Mercury was kept in existence through liberal subsidies from the public chest. From the Telegram we learn, that for many years the greatest injustice had been inflicted on the tax-payers of the country in the sustainment of that unscrupulous and disreputable sheet, and that the time having come when patience ceased to be a virtue, and the moral welfare of the people demanded prompt and decisive action, a motion was on March 31st introduced in the House of Assembly, striking at the root of the evil. The motion provided that assembly printing be put out to tender and was passed. The journals of the House of Assembly bear the record of the government's complete defeat on this question. For the continuance of the jobbery there voted :

Hon. Attorney-General, Hon. Solici-tor-General, Hon. A. M. Mackay, Hon. Act. Rec. General, The Surveyor General, Chairman Board Works and Messrs. Penny. Rica Rayllett Theorems.

Mhile against it voted, Messrs. Don-nelly, Kent, Scott, Greene, Dearin, Par-sons, Carty, White, Callanan, Tobin, Mac-Donnell, Veitch, Goodridge, Bradshaw,

Peters, Winton, The majority followed up their advantage and ordered that the public printing be let as follows:

That the printing of the unfinished portion of the Journals, Appendex, Index and Miscellaneous papers for the remainder of the present session be done by William J. Herder at the rates mentioned by him in his tender, laid on the table of the Assembly.

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namely, \$300.

That the papers hereafter mentioned copy the debates at the same rates as formerly, viz.:—Twillingate Sun, Harbor Grace Standard, Advocate and Patriot.

The Mercury has, of course, ever since been shricking itself into a frenzy over the whole affair, but it has no consolation to get in its desolation. It means evidently to die hard. To give our readers some sort of idea of the feelings that wretched paper pandered to, we slip from its pages the following letter in defence of Head Constable Doyle, to whose part in the Harbor Grace troubles we have from time to time made allusion :

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last, contains a lot of balderdash in re the Harbor Grace massacre, and to which I shall briefly reply, as follows:—

lst.—Every Protestant in the country believes that that cowardly and brutal outrage was a cold-blooded and premeditated one, for the purpose of uniting the young and old Irish Societies, and that no Roman Catholic clergyman or layman, of note, have yet publicly said the murderers did wrong.

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2nd.—Every Protestant, without exception, (and Reman Catholic too) honestly and inwardly believes that Doyle was unarmed; had no weapon of any description, and, therefore, could not possibly lave shot Callaban.

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ants.
5th.—That Doyle is the unhappy victim of a most unholy and villainous con-

tim of a most unholy and villainous conspiracy.

6th.—That Doyle has always been a loyal subject, that he has never proclaimed himself in sympathy or in favor of the Phenix Park murderers, and never said he was "as good a Fenian as any of them."

Query.—Suppose he had been guilty of the latter, what effect would it have on the Police Force?

Answer.—Ask Constable Fahey.

Yours fraternally, Mr. Advocate,
Heart's Ease, 1885. LOYALTY.

It is not at all multiple and the police of the police

It is not at all unlikely that upon some such cries as these Sir William Whiteway will go to the country in the coming elections. He may, in fact, by base appeals such as this obtain a rickety majority in the next assembly, but power obtained by such means is not lasting. We have had in Canada many proofs of the folly of such triumphs as are achieved by arousing religious fanaticism and sectarian hate. One of our great political parties owes its almost perpetual exclusion from office since 1854 to the shortsightedness of its leader, Mr. Brown, in this regard. He has, indeed, passed away, but the memory of his appeals to prejudice and hatred yet lives and works evil to the party of which he was so long the leader. It will be yet so, no doubt, in Newfoundland. The men responsible for the bitterness now prevailing there will yet be punished by the very men whose passions they have influenced, and their memory execrated by the country upon which they have wrought such evil.

CONFIRMATION AT INGERSOLL.

His Lordship the Bishop of London administered the rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll, on Sunday last. The Bishop arrived at Ingersoll on Saturday evening, and at once proceeded to examine the candidates, fiftyive in number, prepared for the reception of this great sacrament. The examina-tion was of a most searching character and proved highly satisfactory to His Lordship, as it certainly did great credit, as well to the parents, teachers and pastor of the parish as, of course, to the children themselves. At eight o'clock on Sunday morning His Lordship celebrated Mass and gave First Communion to the children prepared for that solemn and touching ceremony. At 10.30, a. m. a solemn High Mass coram pontifice was celebrated, at which His Lordship preached before administering Confirmation. There was an immense congrega-tion present, including many non-Catho-lics. His Lordship's discourse, appropriate to the great feast of Pentecost and to the ceremony he had come to administer, occupied, one hour in delivery and was heard with the most eager attention. In the evening at Vespers, the Rev. Father Northgraves delivered a learned, powerful and argumentative discourse on the "Apostolicity of the Church."

EDITORIAL NOTES

- Mr. Parnell has decided to contest at the next general election the Parliamentary division of South Tyrone.

- Bradlaugh, the infidel, will stand at the coming elections for Northampton and for one of the divisions of London.

\_ The Scott Act has been defeated in Kingston by a majority of 61, and carried in the County of Frontenac by a majority of 516.

- All fears of a general Indian uprising in the North-West may be safely dismissed Poundmaker's surrender virtually puts an end to the troubles in that country.

- Our readers may be interested earn that the Rev. Father Coffey, of this journal, is engaged in the preparation of work on Catholic Canada, with special reference to the growth and progress of the Church in Ontario, which will appear in the course of a few months.

- The expulsion by Germany of Rus sian Poles, from Posen and Silesia, is attended with the most cruel and heartrending incidents. Many of the Poles thus driven out have been for years settlers in Germany and were thoroughly identified with local interests.

- The opposition to the renewal of the Coercion Act in any form is gaining in volume and strength. In the Cabinet Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are determinedly opposed to the measure, while many Tory members of the House are prepared to join the Irish Nationalists in their opposition to this Spencerian code.

- The government and people of Canada would do well to take to heart the sound advice of the American, which hopes that Canada will make good use of its honorable success. The passions which led to these troubles should, it holds, be allayed by a substantial redress of grievances, adding that the "peace of the North-west has been sacrificed twice to the pedantries of a land survey system. Indians and half-breeds should have the assurance of a good title to their land just as they stand, without any fresh distribution. If this course be taken, the grievances of the red race will be forgotten,"

- The death of Victor Hugo terminates career brilliant indeed in certain respects, but devoid of the courage of honest conviction and magnanimity, because marked by an almost total absence of Christian fidelity and sound principle. The youth of this remarkable man gave good promise, which his manhood and old age sadly failed to redeem.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

SERMON BY HIS GRACE ON THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN NEPOMUCEN, MARTYR OF THE SEAL OF CONFESSION.

of St. John Nepomucen, Martyr of The Seal of Confession.

The Church celebrates to day the festival of St. John Nepomucen. It is celebrated with great pomp in Bohemia and through the empire of Austria. This saint was born in the year 1330, in Nepomuce, a little town in Bohemia, near Prague. He was the first martyr of the seal of confession. From his birth he appeared a child of grace and benediction. He was venerated for his mildness, simplicity and extraordinary piety and devotion: He was prepared for the priesthood by a lengthened course of studies and prayer. He was almost immediately employed in preaching. The whole city of Prague flocked to hear him preach. Many were converted by the fervor and eloquence with which he touched their hearts. He was made canon of the cathedral and was soon chosen to be preacher to the imperial court at Prague. He was offered a vacant bishopric but refused it from motives of humility; he also refused many ecclesiastical dignities. He accepted, however, one office, that of almoner to the king, in order that he might have an opportunity of assisting the poor. He was next chosen by the empress to be however, one office, that of almoner to the king, in order that he might have an opportunity of assisting the poor. He was next chosen by the empress to be her confessor. Her husband, the Emperor Wenceslaus, became jealous of her, though a very holy lady, and employed all the stratagems of flattery and threats, and even punishments to induce the holy confessor to betray the secrets of his wite's confession. Jealousy makes men crazy and consequently most unreasonable. Wenceslaus had besides a very corrupt heart, and suspected others of crimes that he would not scruple to commit himself. The holy confessor held firm. The emperor then began to put his threats into execution. He ordered the servant of God to be sent to prison and to be tortured inhumanly. He was stretched on a rack and burning torches were applied to his sides. He was burned over a slow fire and tormented in other cruel ways. Under his torture he pronounced no other words but the sacred names of Jesus and Mary. At length he was taken from the rack half dead. Our Lord was not unmindful of his servant and filled his soul with sweet and heavenly consolation. The Empress was informed of the brutal treatment of

his servant and filled his soul with sweet and heavenly consolation. The Empress was informed of the brutal treatment of her confessor, and by her prayers, tears and importunities, obtained the release of this servant of God, but it was only for a while. When he recovered from these tortures he performed his duties in the court with the same angelic sweetness and devotion as before. In one of his sermons he foretold his death, and also the evils that were shortly to fall on the church of Bohemia and on the whole

the evils that were shortly to fall on the church of Bohemia and on the whole Empire. This was verified some years afterwards. Coming down from the pulpit he took leave of the clergy, and begged pardon for any bad example which he might have given. From that day forward he gave himself up to prayer and preparation for death. Returning home one evening from a pilgrimage to one of the churches, the Emperor saw him from a window of his palace. The sight of the holy man renewed the rage and indignation of the cruel Emperor. He ordered the priest to be brought before him, and gave him his choice, either to reveal the confession to be brought before him, and gave him his choice, either to reveal the confession of the Empress or to die. The holy man made no answer, but calmly bowed his head. The Emperor, in a rage, ordered his soldiers to take him off and throw him into the him into the river. It was night and the Emperor's barbarous order him into the river. It was night, and the Emperor's barbarous orders were obeyed immediately, so the holy man, with his hands and feet tied, was thrown off the bridge which joins the great and little Prague, into the river Muldaw, on the vigil of the Ascension, the 16th of May, 1383. The saint's soul fled joyfully to the God that he had loved and served. His body was glorified, as a heavenly light appeared over it as it floated upon the river. Many people flew to the banks to witness the wonderful sight. The Empress heard of the extraordinary light, and not knowing the cause, she ran to the Emperor to call his attention to the wonderful spectacle that appeared on the river. The Empress was not aware of the murder of her confessor. The Emperor, struck with keen remorse, flew to a country palace, forbidding any one to follow him. The whole city flocked along the banks of the river and beheld the wonder. The body was taken up by the canons of the Cathedral and brought in grand procession to the church of the Holy Cross of the Penitents. The people resorted there to kiss the hands and feet of the glorious martyr and to recommend themselves to his prayers. He was buried

glorious martyr and to recommend them-selves to his prayers. He was buried with great honor. His epitaph runs "Under this stone lies the body of the "Under this stone lies the body of the most venerable and most glorious Thaumaturgus John Nepomucen, Doctor Canon of this church and Confessor of the Empress, who, because he had faithfully kept the seal of confession, was cruelly tormented and thrown from the bridge of Prague into the river Muldaw, by the order of Wenceslaus IV., Emperor and King of Bohemia, son of Charles IV., 1383."

A vast number of miracles soon etter.

Charles IV., 1383."

A vast number of miracles soon attested the power of the holy martyr with God. His tomb became famous for miracles. The unhappy Emperor was dethroned by his indignant subjects in 1400, and died soon after of apoplexy, showing no signs of repentance. The Empire was torn with civil wars. This saint was canonised by Benedict the 13th in 1729. This glorious martyr of the seal of confession is a proof of its divine institution. God keeps the secret of the sinner, and so does the priest, his minister. He is

bound by all laws, human and divine, to say nothing of what he hears in confession. Without this indispensable secrecy the precept and obligation of confession would be useless, and this Sacrament, so salutary to the sinner and so useful for the public good, would be lost. There have been some bad priests; for if there was one Judas among the Apostles, it is no wonder that there should be some still in the Church from time to time. Yet, through the providence of God, none of those unfortunates have ever disclosed the secrets of confession, though fallen into many sins, especially of drunkenness. The church is like a field where good seed has been sown, but the enemy cometh in the night and soweth with gent saked if the bad seed is to be torn up and thrown away, he says, "No, lest the good seed might be disturbed."

Ithou didst lay thy heart, power, life and soll obt teachers and pupils. The conduct obtained shall in school was all that could be desired. Besides the usual branches the girls were examined in Domestic Economy, and in such matters as sewing, knitting and fancy work, in all of which they exhibited considerable skill. The Catholics of this mission have reason to feel proud of their Separate schools. The teachers, the Sisters de Notre Dame, are certainly to be disclosed the secrets of confession, though the energy, perseverance, experience and good, sound principles of teaching, which can only be had at the enemy cometh in the night and soweth saider in erecting the school buildings, inviting the Sisters to teach, inciting fervor into the minds of the pupils by frequent visits, extinguishing the hungry.

Catholic Columbian.

We have often heard it said and read it vineyard is asked if the bad seed is to be torn up and thrown away, he says, "No, lest the good seed might be disturbed." Both were to be kept until the harvest time, and the good grain was to be put into the barns, but the weeds burned up. So with the good and the bad people. This is one of the great consolations that the sinner has—that no matter what he may disclose to his confes.

tions that the sinner has—that no matter what he may disclose to his confessor, it is buried in his heart, and no use
whatsoever can be made of it.

A book written by Mr. Pattison, has
been commented on in the public papers of late. Mr. Pattison accuses the
famous Dr. Pusey of having revealed
some sin that he told him in confession,
and says a mutual friend to whom he
told it reproached and bantered Mr. some sin that he told him in confession, and says a mutual friend to whom he told it reproached and bantered Mr. Pattison on this sin to his very great annoyance. Now, it would be impossible for such a thing to happen to a Catholic priest; his mind is, I might say, miraculously guarded by Almighty God never to give a word or sign that would reveal a sin heard in confession. A certain Protestant thought he would get the secret out of a priest who was returning from a prison, after hearing the confessecret out of a priest who was returning from a prison, after hearing the confession of a man who was condemned to death. The Protestant gentleman said to him, "Oh, you are after hearing the confession of that murderer." "O," said the priest, "I am after hearing the confession of the man that is accused of murder." Had the priest answered in the affirmative, this Protestant gentleman would have concluded that the man was a murderer. It is true that confession is being introduced in the English High Church. We read in the book of Common Prayer this rubric, "that if the sick person have anything weighty on his mind he should disclose it to the minister," and the minister is ordered to on his mind he should disclose it to the minister," and the minister is ordered to give him absolution in the very words marked in our ritual, which the Church of England has still retained in its book

of Common Prayer.

I heard of a poor man who sent for a minister who happened to be of very low church principles. The sick man said to him that he wanted to confess the sick man said to him that he wanted to confess the sick man said to him that he wanted to confess the sick man said to him that was troubling his mind. said to him that he wanted to comessomething that was troubling his mind very much and he could not be at ease until he would reveal it. The low church minister strove to put him off, but the penitent sinner would not and he disclosed not only that sin but many others. closed not only that sin but many others. Being a lew church minister he rather unwillingly heard the confession. On leaving the lodging house where this poor aan lay sick he said to the landlady and a few others that stood by. "(h, what a villain you have upstairs." Well, this

a villain you have upstairs." Well, this minister, of course, not being a true minister of Christ, regularly ordained, should not have meddled with sacred things. In any case he was bound by all laws, human and divine, to keep inviolable the secrets confided to him.

This law of secrecy is so strict that if a priest knew by the confession of his house-keeper that she made free with his money that was lying loosely around he could not put it under lock and key. He could lecture the woman in the con-

the utmost importance must be guarded with the greatest possible precaution. The priest holds in his keeping the justice and mercy of God; His justice to withhold absolution from the unworthy withold absolution from the unworthy because Christ has given the power to His Church to bind; His mercy to absolve the sinner who truly repents. What gratitude dowe not owe to God for this loving stretch of his mercy and goodness. For what would become of the greater part of Christians if there were no absolution of sin through the Sagarage and part of Christians if there were no absolution of sin through the Sacrament of Penance. How awful a burden would it be to carry all the sins which they committed during life before the judgment seat of God. His Grace concluded by a sylenting his audiance not to remain by exhorting his audience not to remain hour in sin as life is so uncertain and the mercy of God inexhaustible in this life when the sinner truly repents.—

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, MILDMAY AND DEEMERTON.

Last week these two villages were quite a furors of excitement. Wednesday being a holyday of obligation Rev. Father Brohmann held service quite early in the morning at Mildmay and sang high mass and delivered a most impressive and logical sermon at Deemerton. Thursday, the weather being favorable, the prescribed Rogation procession was held at the latter place. It was well attended, the children, under the guidance of the Sisters, leading the way, after which came the priest and the choir chanting the litany of All Saints, followed by the people, who devoutly recited the beads; the whole forming an impressive scene.

On Thursday Mr. Dorower the Litany of All Saints, on Thursday Mr. Dorower the Litany of Thu

recited the beads; the whole forming an impressive scene.

On Thursday Mr. Donovan, the Inspector of Catholic Separate Schools, paid us a visit. There are two schools, one in Deemerton, the other in Mildmay, both very neat and large brick buildings, constructed in good taste, well fitted up with necessary furniture and apparatus all kept in good condition. The proficiency of the pupils, as shown in the results of the Inspector's examination, was of a most satisfactory character, and was, according to his own statement, proof of marked progress since his last visit. The condition of

the schools is undoubtedly a credit to both teachers and pupils. The conduct of the children in school was all that could be desired. Besides the usual branches the girls were examined in Domestic Economy, and in such matters as sewing, knitting and fancy work, in all of which they exhibited considerable skill. The Catholics of this mission have reason to feel proud of their Separate schools. The teachers, the Sisters de Notre Dame, are certainly to be credited with energy, perseverance, experience and good, sound principles of teaching, which can only be had at the expense of many years of hard and diligent study. The pastor, Rev. G. Brohmann, has shown himself a zealous leader in erecting the school buildings, inviting the Sisters to teach, inciting fervor into the minds of the pupils by frequent visite, extinguishing the hungry flame of debt, and gaining the love of his parishioners by his ever timely attendance at the bedside.

At Mildmay, last Sunday, First Holy Communion was administered to twentyfive children:

Communion was administered to twenty-five children; the ceremonies were grand. A powerful and instructive ser-mon was delivered on the Holy Euchar-ist. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, over one hundred persons being unable to attend mass within doors. The whole presented an affecting scene, reminding us of that happy day when, as innocent children, we, for the first time, ascended to the altar of God, and received strength and requisible of the second transfer of the s time, ascended to the altar of God, and received strength and nourishment to fight the battle of life, so that, at the day of judgment, we might not be among the judged.

day of judgment, we might not be among the judged.

The following is Mr. Donovan's report of the school inspection:

I. As to School House:

(1.) State of repair of building, its windows, walls and ceilings, and cleanliness: In excellent state of order, and clean.

(2.) Condition dessis, seats, blackboards, lighting, heating dessis, seats, blackboards, lighting, heating of the read of the reader ally, in excellent condition.

(3.) State of school-yard iences, closets or privies, outhouses, well or other water supply, drainage, tree-planting, and other incidentals: Yard large and self-fenced. No shading. Privies should be vell-fenced. No shading. Privies should be vell-fenced and the school is adequate for the number of pupils: It is; but there are enough pupils for an additional teacher.

II. As to Pupils:

(1.) Standing of pupils examined: Highly creditable.

(2.) State of discipline, order and management in school: Excellent.

(3.) Whether the School is making satisfactory progress or not: It is, decidedly, factory progress or not: It is, decidedly, factory progress or not: It is, decidedly.

THE REV: FATHER DAWSON.

GREAT OVATION TO HIM AT "NOTRE DAME" OF GLOUCESTER STREET.

DAME" OF GLOUCESTER STREET.

On Sunday morning, 26th inst., at the Congregation of Notre Dame, Gloucester street, a grand reception was tendered to the Rev. Father Dawson in memory of his golden jubilee or 50th year of priesthood. After Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father, during which the senior pupils sang in their usual happy style, the Rev. Father was conducted to the spacious and magnificent hall which was decorated with exquisite taste, and filled with the brightest ornaments—the fair spacious and magnificent hall which was decorated with exquisite taste, and filled with the brightest ornaments—the fair young ladies and tiny maidens of the institution. Joy beamed on every countenance as they welcomed in their midst the devoted and holy priest whose name is synonomous with learning and sanctity throughout the Dominion. After a brilliant musical greeting on harps, pianos and organs, the hymn of praise, "Magnificat," told their gratitude and joy for the fifty years which had passed, wholly devoted to grand and glorious deeds for the cause of causes—the salvation of souls. Followed a very beautiful dialogue, in blank verse, from the pen of a gifted young lady graduate, written expressly for the occasion, and spoken by Miss French, Miss Street and Miss Howlet with that elegant simplicity and grace for he could not put it under lock and key. He could lecture the woman in the confessional on the matter but it must rest there.

A bishop or a superior of a religious order cannot govern his priests or community by anything that he knows about them by their own confession, so that if he knew of the utter unfitness of one of his priests or subjects through his confession he could not remove or depose him. The secret of confession being of me many long and happy years. Now, in the evening of my days, necessarily me many long and happy years. Now in the evening of my days, necessarily near the close of a long career, I cannot have to see of a long career, I cannot hope to see many more years. May every moment of those given to me be employed wholly for the glory of God and the good of souls!" In the afternoon of the same day the Rev. Father gave the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, before which he addressed dayses. rament, before which he addressed the pupils, giving an eloquent exhortation from I. Peter, II.; 19 and 20. "This is from I. Peter, II.; 19 and 20. "This is thanksworthy, if for conscience towards Gcd, a man endure sorrows, suffering wrongfully. For, what glory is it committing sin, and being buffeted for it, you endure? But if doing well you suffer patiently, that is thanksworthy before God." Before the "Tantum ergo" the "Te Deum" was chanted in thanksgiving for the numerous graces vouchsafed to the Rev. Father Dawson during the long term of fifty years. Thus terminated a term of fifty years. Thus terminated a day that will well be recorded in golden characters in the archives of the congregation de Notre Dame of Ottawa. Ottawa Sun, April 28.

Presented to the Rev. Father Dawson on the occasion of his "Golden Jubilee" or fittleth anniversary of ordination, by the pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gioucester st., Ottawa.

Now when all hearts are busy, Trying what off'ring worthy of thee they'll find; We too, would speak our love and praises, Our earnest rev'rence, and wishes kind. Half a century ago—to the ear untaught yet, How long and shadowy may that period seem, But well we know how its days have van ished.

ished,

For pass our years as a nontide dream.

How fair the world them shone about thee,

Gay beck'ning to thee to come test its

worlt;

Showing its seats of honor, fame's gracious

laurels. And all most sought, most prized of earth.

And thou might'st well, to its call respond

Have chosen then some high brilliant way, Run a righteous course, won the needy's blessing, Had the world's homage at thy feet to-day.

Rut another voice to thy spirit spoke too,
Told of that changeless, better land;
The voice which drew the world from chaos,
And which heart of man may ne'er withstand.
The self-same voice which of old so gently
Called the toiling fishermen of Gaillee;
And which oft in the soul is heard yet,
Saying, "Arise and follow me,"
With what deep fervor the spirit listened,
How promptly answered that sacred call,
When rising up, at the feet of Jesus,

Catholic Columbian.

We have often heard it said and read it likewise in type, that young men are prevented from marrying by the fear of extravagance on the part of a wife. We believe this to be a very frail excuse, for now-a-days the young men are really the extravagant ones and the young women the contrary. There is a love of freedom and a desire to be unrestrained, a selfish feeling, among the young men. In dress, dissipation and amusements they will spend twice the amount, probably, necessary to keep a family, and will denounce extravagance in their sisters, on the least pretext. The young man will have his pockets well filled with change with which to purchase occasional cigars, drinks, or play a game of billiards, or visit a theatre, and will think nothing of how fast the dimes may go during the day, whilst his sister or mother will count out the nickels for street car fare with the precision and care of a banker in arranging his thousands. We have often heard it said and read it

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. We have noticed some rather flippant omments on the fact that a negro comments on the fact that a negro who was hanged for murder on Long Island very recently, became a Catholic at the last. A local Northern paper goes so far as to revive an old and favorite heading—"Yanked into Heaven." A beautiful and reverent phrase! When a criminal in the eyes of the law is attended on the scaffold by a Protestant clergyman, it is generally understood that, when the fatal noose tightens sufficiently, the soul of the criminal ascends at once. He is made very certain that he is to step into Heaven from the scaffold. According to the teaching of the assisting minthe teaching of the assisting min-isters, there is no middle state for the crime-stained sinner who has had no time crime-stained sinner who has had no time or opportunity to make satisfaction for his sins. He prays, sings hymns, professes a change of heart, and, according to Protestant theology, he enters at once, after death, into the company of the undefiled. Be it observed that Catholic priests do not promise their penitents any such sudden transition. Purgatory is yet before the penitent before he can enter into everlasting joy. But Protestant ministers can only send their charge to Heaven or Hell, and they promise immediate Heaven to the they promise immediate Heaven to the poor, deluded wretch on the scaffold

they promise immediate Heaven to the poor, deluded wretch on the scaffold with a presumption that outrages truth and disgusts people of common-sense.

Pittsburg Catholic.

The "scientific fact," connected with the history of suicide and deducible from the statistics prepared on the subject, is this: That where religious faith is weak, or entirely extinct, the number of suicides increases; that in Protestant countries the number of suicides is, out of all proportion, greater than in Catholic communities, where suicides rarely occur. A hurried glance at the statistics will at once establish the truth of both propositions. In Protestant Prussia, Denment, Forders propositions. In Protestant Prussia Denmark, England, and the Protestan parts of Germany, the ratio of suicide to population is highest; in Catholic Spain, Italy, Austria, Belgium and France, the rate is much lower than in the Protestant countries named; while in Catholic Ireland, where it should be highest of all, according to the "struggle-for-existence" theory, a suicide is a very rare occurrence. These facts are a successful and the struggle of the second sec clusion that we deduce from them is that, where faith declines and the sceptithat, where nath declines and the scepti-cal or materialistic spirit enters, the number of suicides increases with alarming rapidity. This is the "scien-tific fact" that strikes the ordinary obser-

A Protestant Minister Becomes a

An unusual ceremony brought a large congregation to St. Augustine's church, Kalamazoo, Sunday, May 3rd. It was the reception of the Rev. Henry Koehler, a Protestant minister, into the Catholic Church. Mr. Koehler is a graduate of the university of Bonn, a gentleman of fine Cnurch. Mr. Koehler is a graduate of the university of Bonn, a gentleman of fine attainments. He was a minister of the German United Evangelical Protestant synod, now the first district of the Evangelical synod of North America, for Evangencal synod of North America, for nearly 25 years. Two years ago doubts came to his mind, and to use his own words, he "did not think that these doubts could be settled in the Catholic Church," so in be settled in the Catholic Church," so in casting around, he thought he found bottom, and became a preacher and worker in the Second Adventist community. Since that time he has labored for them in different places, notably at Covington, Ohio. For the past two months he has been at work at Battle Creek. About two months are he met Father Christian. two months ago he met Father O'Brien, from whom he received his first lessons in Catholic dogma, which resulted in Sun-Cathouc dogma, which resulted in Sunday's ceremony. While an evangelical minister his work was principally in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He has a son a minister of the Church of England, in active service in Scranton, Pa. Having given up his preaching appointment he goes to Detroit to find employment—Kalamazoo Telemanh

It is being quietly talked over that at an early day an assistant to the Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, will be ap-pointed, and the ultimate division of the liocese is also being predicted.

J. W. Mackey, the California silver king, has contributed the munificent sum of \$100,000 towards the erection of a cathedral in San Francisco.

There are 800 Catholic Indians of the Kootenay tribe, scattered in British Columbia, Northern Idaho and Montana, under the jurisdiction of the Oblate Fathers.

TEHR HOMES AND AT THEIR ORDINARY OCCUPATIONS—MODERN INISH ART.

There is, in the Alpine region bordering the northern portion of the bay of Donegal, a valley which, for wild picturesquenes, rivals any of those of Switzerland or Tyrol, while its neighborhood to the Atlantic ocean, and the stupendous cliffs all along the shore, impart a charm and a sublimity not found even around Lake Constance or Lake Lucerne, writes Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, under date of March 23, to the New York Sun. Seaward you have for miles and miles a sheer wall of rock nearly 2000 feet high, from the verge of which you can lean over and see the mad waves dashing furiously beneath, their white fringe of foam quivering in the distance, but no sound reaches your ear even in the stormiest weather, so far beneath you is the war of waters. Landward the mountain falls away with a gentle slope toward what has borne, since the sixth century, the name of Glen Columbkille, because St. Columba for some time lived, labored, taught and elevated the people of his native province. Poverty, or, indeed, distress of any kind, was a thing unknown to the Ireland of the sixth century. Like monastic teachers everywhere in the island, Columba and his brethren transformed the vale, then densely wooded on the slopes, with rich pastures and ploughlands on the level, into a school. So thoroughly did this early, peaceful, unique education of a whole people penetrate their entire being, imparting to the Celtic soul, to the whole Celtic nature, Christian qualities as durable as the red tints of the porphyry, that, like the weather-worn cliffs of their own coasts, they still retain, after the wear of ages, the grit of the primordial formation. In THAT SADLY DESCLATE WEST, amid whose sublime scenery I was born, our people entertain a singular affection, mingled with reverence, for the mountaineers of Donegal, for those in particular who still cling—in spite of the extermination by famine and eviction in our own—to the now described the remains and the proper serve the palm people. The first was a conversation with the Rev. Father Conlan, rector of the Cathedral in Marlborough street, Dublin; the other is the sudden death of the saint-like and patriotic Father Gallagher, the

whose funeral takes place to-day. Father Conlan's narrative so powerfully revived my own recollections, and accounts so effectually for that strange phenomenon of a people's endurance through ages of the most terrible privations, that I cannot forbear giving it here to the readers of the Sun. Scientists, like my friend Sterry Hunt, would give a great deal to know how the oldest and hardest granites were formed and how and whence nature supplied its component elements; just so would students of the moral world wish to learn the secret of that marvellous power of enduring which has kept the Irish character among the wilds of Donegel what it was in the days when Columba preached in the wooden chapel of the Glen to reverent and grateful thousands, and when, in the solitude of his cell of wattles and clay, he wrote such divinely beautiful books as that of Kells or of Durrow. "I had often read," said Father Conlan to me, "and had often heard that in the age of St. Columbkille the people were a people of saints. The expression always seemed to me somewhat of a poetical metaphor. But a few months ago I saw with my own eyes that the words were seemed to me somewhat of a poetical metaphor. But a few months ago I saw with my own eyes that the words were literally true. The sufferings of the rural population in that part of Donegal, the labors of Father Gallagher in their behalf, and the fame of Glen Columbkille, with the surrounding scenery, led me to spend there a few days of my brief yearly vacation. I arrived in the Glen, at the picturesque town of Carrick, on a Saturday evening. There is but one inn or hotel in the place, a very handsome and comfortable one, owned by a club of Protestant gentlemen (Orangemen), who make it a able one, owned by a club of Protestant gentlemen (Orangemen), who make it a rule that no one shall be admitted or accommodated unless he comes to fish or angle in the neighborhood. It so happened that on entering the town I met one of Father Gallagher's curates, and inquiring where the hotel was, I was told by him that it would be useless to go there if I had not come to fish and were not provided with a rod and other tackle. The parish priest was absent and I did not like to

SEEK FOR HOSPITALITY.
at his house in his absence. But the curat his house in his absence. But the curate scon removed my scruples by telling me that, as he was going to officiate in the Catholic church in the morning, I should lodge with him at the priest's house. This arrangement was made more satisfactory to me when I told him that I should take it on myself to say mass for the parishioners on the morrow, and leave him free to go at once to another statio

THE CATHOLIC

THE TRUE RELIGION.

It is people streaming down the lillides and dawing aligh I could see from the restory the people streaming down the lillides to be the county of the people streaming down the lillides to be the county of the people streaming down the lillides to be the county of the people streaming down the lillides to be the county of the people streaming down the lillides to be the county of the people streaming down the lillides to be the county of the people streaming down the lillides the people streaming down the lillides the people streaming down the lillides and the people streaming down the lillides and the people streaming the people streaming down the lillides and the people streaming the people streaming

admirable preparatory school for the university. So the industrial arts are not neglected in the education given here; nor are the fine arts in the native city of the painter Barry and the sculptor Hogan Passing over several exquisite mode and passing over several exquisite mode of a to search that some find in it a sort of at least that some find in it a sort of at least that some find in it a sort of a to least that some find in it a sort of at least that some find in it a sort of a to least that some find a specious School of Design and fine 4. The passing of the search of the state of the

into six languages, in as many different countries. We advise all our readers countries. We advise all our readers who desire to counteract the pernicious influence of Ingersoll's brilliant sophistries, to get this book and circulate it among honest doubters.—Christian Stand-

> A Secret. The secret of beauty lies in pure blood and good health. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand key that unlocks all the secretions. It cures all Scrofulous Diseases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the palid cheek.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Scotts Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in acute Pulmonary Troubles. Dr. F. B. Strickland, New York, says: "I find your Emulsion very beneficial after all acute pulmonary attacks in adults, and in children."

at him. Then the boy started to shuffle hurriedly away, but McCullough motioned to him and the dirty little beggar approached him nervously. McCullough looked at the emaciated figure and sickly face of the boy for a moment, then put out his hand and patted him gently on the shoulder. "Good boy," he said, "good boy." The lad looked at him and shuffled about uneasily. McCullough still patted him on the shoulder with the same gentle and affectionate look, and presently the boy began to whimper. The tragedian put his left hand into his pocket, drew out a bill, pushed it into the pocket of the boy's ragged jacket, stroked his shoulder with the fatherly gesture, and said again, "good boy; go home, it is cold—go home." Then he smiled slightly and the boy hurried toward the door with his face over his shoulder. He was crying.

St. Philip Neri.

By an unidentified exchange we are reminded as follows of how St. Philip de Nerl impressed a young man with the nothingness of worldly ambition:

"St. Philip Nerl is one of the most wonderful of our saints. Among his many wonderful qualities was the peculiar gentleness and sweetness by which, in his intercourse with other people, he drew them to religion and to God by an irresistible attraction. Of this power we give the following illustration:

"Philip had a penitent whose name was Francisco Zazzara, who was studying law with an absorbing interest that he might make his way and obtain advancement in Court. The saint saw that there was in Francisco an inordinate desire of the glory and reward of the world, and so one day he sent for him. The youth came and knelt at his feet, and Philip gently caressing him as he spoke, set out before him, one by one, the day dreams of his youthful ambition. "Happy you, dear Francisco," he said, "you are studying now, and then one day you will be a doctor and will gain money, and raise your family; and then one day you may even be a prelate, till you have nothing more to long for." And he went on speaking of other greatnesses to which Francisco might aspire, repeating again and again the words, "Oh, happy you." Francisco was somewhat surprised, but it all seemed quite natural to him—these were the very dreams of his fancy and his hope, and Philip entered into them and approved them. And then Philip drew the youth tenderly towards him, and looked at him earnestly, and whispered in his ear "And then?" These words were quite a revelation to Francisco, and he went home with the echo of them in his heart. "I am studying now, and I shall become this and that—and then?" He left the world, gave up all for God, and served Him as a father of the congregation (of the Orstory) till his death. The words which bring before us the fleetingness of time, and the vanity of all that exists, only in time, were often on Philip's lips and sank deep into the hearts of his disciples; again and again, i

We have just read "Notes on Ingersoll," by Rev. L. A. Lambert, of Waterloo, N. Y., published by the Buffalo Catholic Publication Company. Many of our readers will remember that the North American Review, for April, 1881, contained an article on the Christian religion, by Col. Ingersoll, with a reply to it by Jeremiah S. Black. In the November number of the same Review Mr. Ingersoll replied to Judge Black, but the latter, regarding the terms of the discussion as violated, paid no attention to his antagonist. Mr. Lambert takes up Ingersoll's reply and dissects it in a little volume of about 200 pages. The sophistries, misrepresentations and falsehoods in Mr. Ingersoll's reply are so completely unmasked that we know not how any candid reader can, after reading this scathing review, cherish the least respect for Ingersoll as a reasoner. It is keen, incisive, masterly, and, we venture to say, unanswerable. Mr. Ingersoll will never attempt a reply. If sometimes, Mr. Lambert seems unnecessarily severe, it must be remembered that there are instances in which the adsarily severe, it must be remembered that there are instances in which the adthat there are instances in which the advice of Prov. xxvi, 5, must be followed, rather than that of the preceding verse; and this is one of them. The case called for heroic treatment, and Mr. Lambert has administered it most effectively. To use another style of speech, Mr. Lambert has mercilessly punctured a bag of wind, and the utter flabbiness of Ingersoll's pretentious reasonings after the puncturing is pitiable to behold.

Over 100,000 copies of lambert's "Notes" have been sold, and the demand for it is still brisk. It is said that the work has already been translated into six languages, in as many different

It Astonished the Public It Astonished the Public to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and affilted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgis, goitte or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICATION is not to dose for symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task. It is a most searchie, without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. It is as well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine preventive of disease as well as remedy for it. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

das St.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

What is this Disease that is Coming Uka a third property of the court has a bed taste, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bed taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky alime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy in the morning of the collect about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy in the morning of the collect about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in a first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greening colored appetoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes eneryous, irritable, and gloomy, and has self forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling semsation in the head when rining up suddenly. The bowds become coative; the akin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and aspensar; the whiles of the same separat; the whiles of the

you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:-I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many

grosses.
Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And-Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

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N. Darrell Clup Salon:—All who have

loses a moment of time in examining the quality of the tobacco. The name fixes the quality as absolutely as the ministamp fixes the value of the guinea. It is not even necessary for the commercial traveller's trunk to be burdened with a sample of "Myrtle Navy," all his customers know what it is, and know in an instant when it has been supplied. There is no room for any dispute about it. No waste of time or postage in writing complaints about it. These may look like trifles to the uninitiated, but they save money, and enable merchants to perform the work of distribution at the smallest possible cost. They are part of the reasons why the finest quality of tobacco grown can be sold at so cheap a price.

Dangers of Delay. Dangers of Delay.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? Is it not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. It is worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for this frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system. from the system. THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICATION

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SUPERIOR.

43.1y

recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

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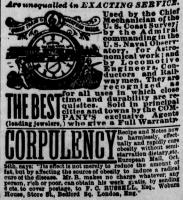
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reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
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Meetings. RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday vening, 12th itst., at their rooms, Masonle Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Cartile Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.





FIVE-MINUTE SERM

MAY 30, 1885.

By the Paulist Father

Avenue, New York.

FIFTE SUBDAY AFTER EAS

"And if man think himself to
ous, not bridling his tongue, but
his own heart, this man's religion
My dear brethren, we see
words that we have a rule by
find out whether or no we descalled sincere Christians or hy
In order to be a sincere Christians
has a man to do? He has to
trol of himself; to get his soul a
can desire subject to the law
to get all pride, covetousness, lu
envy, gluttony and sloth under
trol of his own will; to get that
ject to and one with the will
and, what is more, he must ke
self in this state of mind at les
as to restrain himself from co
mortal sin and the graver venis
he desire sincerely to keep his
out of danger. He who acts t
truly good man, and that man's
is not vain.

What is the first thing to be
begin to live in this way?
examine and see in what wa
commits the greater number of a
will soon find that the tongue
the means by which a man a
frequently in the most devilish
For, says St. James, "and the
a fire, a world of iniquity
fileth the whole body
set on fire by hell." We see
how dangerous to the soul is th
of man. As we do see this, are

set on fire by hell." We see a how dangerous to the soul is the forman. As we do see this, are bound to keep in check, at all c source of evil and sin? Any see that if he does not bridle hithat man's religion is vain ind fact it is nothing but a merely show. It is hypocrisy of the wo But what are the sins of the to most often hear?

But what are the sins of the to most often hear?

They are blasphemies, cursoaths; the retailing of our nefaults with delight and evident requarrels, bickerings, constant refor faults that are past, gone, sincerely repented of long a modest and impure conversatiokes and stories a heathe ashamed to begin; hints and litthat seem almost nothing, yet jure seriously the reputation one, separate friends, and mathose near and dear to each cevery tie, cold and distant for time, if not for the rest of the time, if not for the rest of the God deliver us all from the evil It works in our very homes, band becomes by it bitterness to his wife and family. The wife a torture to husband and childre to his wife and family. The wife a torture to husband and childred by it make home a curse installed below the word of God declares, "Whath joined together let no a sunder." Too often do we see amples of this kind. Too ofter find such a husband, who is like ing wild beast in his home, an whose tongue, once set going, et slight cause, is like a clock down, or like the mill clapper, used as a figure of an unruly The bad tongue of a child is the all in the house. That child bearer and a traitor against the begothim. The most detestal of the evil tongue is, as the word, "damning our neighbor wing praise," or, in other words, prain highly even to the skies and put a little word of evil that destroy the more surely. One will exceed by saying, "But, after all, well of him. It can't do any Yet he knows in his immost sour unined or seriously injured his manner? is the question on have asked himself before he word.

word.

How common is it to find per moment they see anything wr by another or hear of it, hurry glee to tell it at once! Do we n my dear brethren, that such a scandalizer of men, and that it tian rule requires us to be sile under pain of mortal sin? greater the evil done, the more dare they to tell it. It should be other way. Never reveal to any sin of your neighbor, unless to innocent person or another from of some kind. This damage serious to oblige one to tell, as

of some kind. This damage serious to oblige one to tell, even the sin of another, for he is obliged by God not to tell is ordinary circumstances.

Remember, then, that no one true Christian nor save his set eternal death unless he keeps fix sins by bridling his tongue. wise," as the text declares, "the religion is vain."

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at set
Probably, my dear nervous si
cause you are suffering from so
diseases peculiar to your sex. 'S
a "dragging-down" feeling, the b
you are debilitated, you have
various kinds. Take Dr. R. V
"Favorite Prescription" and h Various kinds. Take Dr. 10. ("Favorite Prescription" and be Price reduced to one dollar. By description of the price reduced to one dollar.

Price reduced to one dollar. By of To lessen mortality and stop the of disease, use Northrop & Lyms etable Discovery and Dyspeptic Call diseases arising from Impur such as Pimples, Blotches, Bi Indigestion, etc. etc., it has no equal the medicine for Dyspepsia. If this medicine for Dyspepsia. It many remedies, but this is the that has done me any good." Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dund This is Reliable.

R. N. Wheeler, Merchant, of

This is Reliable.

R. N. Wheeler, Merchant, of was cured of a severe attack of it tion of the lungs by Hagyard's Balsam. This great throat and luncures weak lungs, coughs, he bronchitis, and all pectoral compound. When Boyd Hill, Cobourg "Having used Dr. Thomas" Edifor some years, I have much ple for some years, I have much ple it estifying to its efficacy in relieven the back and shoulders. I hused it in cases of croup in child have found it to be all that you che."

### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Accelle, Fifty-pinth Street and Ninth Accelled, Fifty-pinth St

fact it is nothing but a merely outward show. It is hypocrisy of the worst kind, But what are the sins of the tongue we most often hear?

They are blasphemies, curses, and caths; the retailing of our neighbors' faults with delight and evident pleasure; quarrels, bickerings, constant reproaches for faults that are past, gone, and even sincerely repented of long ago; immodest and impure conversations with jokes and stories a heathen feels sahamed to begin; hints and little works that seen almost nothing, yet they injure seriously the reputation of some one, separate friends, and make even those near and dear to each other by very tie, cold and distant for a long time, if not for the rest of their lives, God deliver us all from the evit tongue!

It works in our very homes. The husband becomes by it bitterness and gall to his wife and family. The wife becomes a torture to husband and children. Both by it make home a curse instead of a blessing, and separate those of whom the word of God declares, "Whom God hath joined together let no man put sunder." Too often do we see asd examples of this kind. Too often do we find such a husband, who is like a roaring wild beast in his home, and a wife whose tongue, once set going, even for a slight cause, is like a clock running down, or like the mill clapper, so often used as a figure of an unruly tongue. The bad tongue of a child is the ruin of all in the house. That child is a talebearer and a traitor against those who begot him. The most detestable habit of the evil tongue is, as the world calls it, "damning our neighbor with faint praise," or, in other words, prasing him highly even to the skies and putting in a little word of evil that destroys him all the more surely. One will excuse himself by saying, "But, after all, Is poke well of him. It can't do any harm!" Yet be know in his immost soul he has ruined or seriously injured his neighbor. How common is it to find persons the moment they see anything wrong done by snother or hear of it, hurry in great word.

word.

How common is it to find persons the moment they see anything wrong done by another or hear of it, hurry in great glee to tell it at once! Do we not know, my dear bretbren, that such a one is a scandalizer of men, and that the Christian rule requires us to be silent then under pain of mortal sin? But the greater the evil done, the more delighted greater the evil done, the more delighted to the conductor will put you off the train."

LIRE REPPORTATION OF THE OFFICE OF glee to tell it at once! Do we not know, my dear brethren, that such a one is a scandalizer of men, and that the Christian rule requires us to be silent then under pain of mortal sin? But the greater the evil done, the more delighted are they to tell it. It should be just the other way. Never reveal to any one the sin of your neighbor, unless to save an innocent person or another from damage of some kind. This damage must be serious to oblige one to tell, even then, the sin of another, for he is equally obliged by God not to tell it under ordinary circumstances.

Remember, then, that no one can be a true Christian nor save his soul from eternal death unless he keeps from these sins by bridling his tongue. "Otherwise," as the text declares, "this man's religion is vain."

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at sevens?"
Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feeling, the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Plerce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists,
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all diseases arising from Impure Blood,
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Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using
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## MORAL CHARACTER OF THE

antism) as irreproachable in their moral character.

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Roscoe (Life of Leo X., Vol. 1., 53), says: "The Popes may in general be considered as superior to the age in which they lived,"—Milwaukee Sentinel,

train."

"I don't care if he does. I am not going to take that grip-sack from that place where it is."

The indignant passenger went through the train and soon returned with the conductor.

ductor.

"So you refuse to remove that grip-sack, do you?" asked the conductor.

"I do."

Great sensation.

"Why do you persist in refusing to remove that grip-sack?"

"Because it's not mine."

"Why didn't you say so at once?"

"Because nobody asked me!"



Absolutely Pure.

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"I did so, and was remidly count of the country of the country store was remidled.

CHERRY PECTORAL.

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me, for family use, and I have found it to be
an invaluable remedy for throat and lung
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- MOTHER
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TITUTE

PATHIC themist, 256 a stock of es Tritura-f Canada, Physicians spondence OCIETY ENEFIT meetings of blic Mutual on the first oth, at the eastle Hall, embers are M. HART-Sec.

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ERVICE.

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### C. M. B. A.

Moved by Bro. Thos. Coffey, seconded by Bro. J. B. Vining. That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of Bro. Martin O'Meara and remove therefrom by the hand of death his beloved daughter;

Be it resolved, That the members of this branch, whilst bowing in humble submission to the divine decree, beg to testify the esteem in which they hold Bro. O'Meara by extending to him and the surviving members of his family their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in his sad affliction.

### IN MEMORIAM

Barrie Gasette. May 20.

We chronicle with deep regret the death of Rev. Father Skelly, P. P. of Flos. Father Skelly's illness has been long and tedious and his death, which occurred on the morning of Saturday, the 9th inst., must have found him well prepared for the great change. Though only 32 years of age, Father Skelly had already been a priest nearly eight years and for the past three years has been in charge of the Flos mission, one of the largest and most important in the Diocese of Toronto. We give here a sketch of his life.

Rev. Father Skelly was born in Adjala on 24th Oct., 1853; made his classical and philosophical studies at St. Michael's College, Toronto, from 1868 to 1874, after which he studied theology at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and was ordained priest 29th Sept., 1877. He was almost immediately placed in charge of the mission of Smithville in which he labored five years. Failing health at length forced him to quit work and seek strength at the seaside. Returning in the fall of 1882 he was in December of that year appointed Parish Priest of Flos, in which charge he remained till his death.

The funeral mass at Flos was sung on Monday, the 11th, by Rev. Father

that year appointed Parish Priest of Flos, in which charge he remained till his death.

The funeral mass at Flos was sung on Monday, the 11th, by Rev. Father Gearin, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Connor and Hayden. The church was crowded. After mass, Father O'Connor delivered an excellent and appropriate sermon. The funeral cortege then formed and proceeded towards Barrie. A very large number of the parishioners accompanied the funeral to the town itself. Several friends from Barrie drove out some distance to meet them and accompanied them to the railway station.

The interment took place on Tuesday, 12th, at St. James' church, South Adjala. Amongst the priests there present were Very Rev. Father Rooney, V. G.; Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, (Barrie), Very Rev. Dean Harris, (St. Catharines), and Rev. Fathers Beausang, Campbell, Duffy, Gearin, Hand, Hayden, Gailager, Gibney, Keronan, E. Kiernan, P. McGinley, McSpiritt, (P. P. of St. James', South Adjala), McBride, Morris, T. Morris, D. Shea, Sheahan, and Sullivan.

The mass was sung by Very Rev. Father Gearin as Deacon, and by Rev. Father Gearin as Deacon, and by Rev. Father Gearin as Deacon, and by Rev. Father Hayden as Sub-deacon. The choir of St. James sang the Gregorian Requiem. After mass Very Rev. Father Rooney, V. G., addressed the crowded congregation. He spoke especially of the sentiments that should fill the Christian heart at the sight of death, and especially the death of a priest, and alluded, with much feeling, to his own personal knowledge of Rev. Father Skelly's many virtues.

The interment in the churchyard of St. James' was witnessed by hundreds of friends who offered the sorrowing relatives the sympathy of their tears.

OBITUARY.

Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's

ber accompanied the funeral to Barrie, whence it left for Tottenham at 4 19 pm. An immense crowd from his native parish, Adjale, awaited the remains at the latter place, and accorted them to the residence of his parents, about three mile distant. Next morning, Tuesday, the 12th, the integrment took place from St. James' Church, Adjale. A Solemn Requiem Mass was ung by the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Father Gearin and Hayden descon and sub-descon, respectively, and Father Sullivan, P.P., Thorold, master of ceremonies. There were twenty-one priests present from various parts of the diocess and a vast congregation, many of them friends and all acquaintances of the decessed and a vast congregation, many of them friends and all acquaintances of the decessed priest. At the end of Mass Very Rev. T. P. Rooney, V. G., read a latter from the Archbishop conveying his despect sympathy to the relatives of Father Skelly and appointing Rev. M. J. Gearin administrator of Flos. He then delivered an appropriate eulogy on the decessed. The casket, after the final prayers, was removed to the adjoining cemetary, and the remains of Father Skelly laid father. Thus the grave closes over a good, gentle, zealous priest. All who knew Father Skelly will bear testimony to his father. Thus the grave close over a good, gentle, zealous priest. All who knew Father Skelly will bear testimony to his was a tender, sympathetic nature, He was magnanimous and whole-souled, he had a kind word and soothing smile for all. His parishioners will long mourn in him, and all who came within the charm of his acquaintance will feel that a sincer friend has gone to his everlating reward.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

The Opera House last night was densely packed on the occasion of the grand con-

when the first product of the control of the contro

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Hot and dry skin ! Scalding sensations ! Swelling of the ankles! Swelling of the ankles?
Vague seelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervoueness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness
of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at
night?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark
water?

## YOU

any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a first
grasp on the constitution, the kidneypolsomed blood breaks down the nervous
system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea,
bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy,
paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then
death is inevitable. This fearful disease is
not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder,
and claims more victims than any other
complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain
the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S
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of the worst type, and it will cure you if you
will use it promptly and as directed. It is
the only specific for the universal.

## BRIGHTS

MARKET REPORT.

UNDON.

Whest—Spring, 1 00 to 1 67; Delini, \$\Phi\$ 100 lbs, 1 00 to 0 00; Democrat, 1 60 to 1 65; Clawson, 1 55 to 1 60; Red, 1 50 to 1 60. Oata, 1 15 to 1 16; Corn, 1 05 to 1 12; Barley, 1 00 to 1 25. Peas. 1 05 to 1 05. Rye, 1 00 to 1 10. Clover seed. 6 50 to 6 75. Timothy Seed, 0 00 to 0 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwit, 2 75 to 3 00 to 0 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwit, 2 75 to 3 00; Family, 2 50 to 2 75. Oatmeal, Bandard, 2 49 to 2 50; Granulated, 2 50 to 2 75. Cornmeal, 1 75 to 2 00. Shorts, ton, 16 00 to 18 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hsy, 11 00 to 18 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hsy, 11 00 to 13 00. Braw, per load, 2 00 to 3 65. Butter—pound rolls, 14c to 16c; crock, 12c to 16c; tubs, 16c to 12c. Eggs, retail, 16c to 14c; basket, 180 to 14c. Cheese, 1b., 11 to 15c. Lard, 9 to 10c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 2 09. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 80c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 80c. Turkeys, per cwt, 6 00 to 7 00. Beef, or cwt, 6 00 to 6 0. Mutton, per 1b, 8 to 9c. Lamb, per 1b, 10c to 11c. Hops, per 1b, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Gats, 27c to 28c. Peas, 55c to 60c 8pring wheat, 7uc to 8cc. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. 8cotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 2s to 15o.

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 16c to 17c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 18c to 19c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 22c to 28c per doz.

POULTS — Chickens per pair, 75 to 07. Geese, 20c to 30 0 each. Turkeys, 31 00 to 200, Ducks per pair, 21 00.

MEATS—Pork \$5 50 to 6 75 per cwt; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Heef, in qrs., 4 00 to 50. Mutton and lamb, 19c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal.; 35c to 00c a bag. Hay, 12 00 to 15 00; straw, 450 to 5 00. Flour, 4 25 to 5 00. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Bran, 90c per cwt. Hides, rough 5c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

MONTREAL

5\(\)c to 6c; inspected, No, 1, 7 5 to 8 00 per cwt.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,300 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$4 00 to \$4 06; patents, \$3 00 to \$6 00; superior extra, \$4 50 to \$5 75; extra superfine, \$4 85 to \$4 90; spring extra, \$4 70 to \$4 80; superine, \$4 50 to \$4 60; strong bakers, \$4 75 to \$5 50; fine, \$4 25 to \$4 55; antiddings, \$5 30 to \$3 00; pollards, \$3 65 to \$4 50; Ontario bags, \$2 15 to \$2 35; city \$4 55; Ontario bags, \$2 15 to \$2 35; city \$4 50; Ontario bags, \$2 15 to \$2 35; city \$4 50; Ontario bags, \$2 15 to \$2 35; city \$4 50; Ontario bags, \$2 16 to \$2 35; city \$4 50; Ontario bags, \$2 16 to \$2 35; city \$4 00; Ontario bags, \$2 10 to \$2 35; city \$4 00; Ontario bags, \$2 10 to \$2 35; city \$4 00; Ontario bags, \$2 10 to \$2 00. Pean, \$3 00 bid. \$4 00; Ontario bags, \$2 00; Ontario bags, \$2 00; Contario bags, \$2 00; Contario, \$2 00; Contario bags, \$2 00; Contar

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LONDON.

## An Historical Sketch

Compiled in Commemoration of the opening of St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Ontario, June 28th, 1885.

## AEV. J. P. COPFEY, M.A. PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

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The Ceremony of the Blessing of a New Church. As a souvenir of old St. Peter's Cathedral, every Catholic family in London should have a copy; as a sketch of the Diocese from its formation, every Catholic family in the entire Diocese should secure one.

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THE SCOTT ACT IN THE

Debate on the Amend HON. FRANK SMITH THE FLOOR,

And States His Case and Clearly.

Ottawa, Tuesday, Ma Hon. Mr. SMITH—I will not de House very long, but I could no opportunity pass, after the specered by the hon. Senator who rethe Trent division, without make comments on it. That hon. ge in the course of his remarks, he ated that persons dealing in lique not give correct returns; that he believe that the returns made in where the Scott Act has been were correct. He insinuated that those men were dealing in lique fore they were not capable of gir returns to the country. He in that most distinctly. He also to question the honesty of the because they were dealing in Now, that comes very badly from a man to middle age, had dealt out liquely be made money in that particular It comes very badly from a man to middle age, had dealt out liquelf by the quart, and afterwamens to make more money, wholesale. I am sorry to make sion to that personal matter, and do so it is not because I think an of that gentleman for being in thrade, in his early life, nor because anything the less of his father befor earning an honest living in the his his day, but I do think less of anything the less of his father bef for earning an honest living in the in his day, but I do think less of men who stand up here to-day as used that no man could be host respectable if he dealt in anythin shape of intoxicating liquor. Any man who stands on the floor of the and makes such a statement as the world must be thought a fanatic, not have the mind of an upright able man.

able man.
Hon, Mr. FLINT—The hon.

Hon, Mr. FLINT—The hon. man puts words into my mouth never used. My speech explains thon. Mr. Smith—The hon. gensaid it in his speech.

Hon. Mr. Scott—Does the hon. man from Toronto persist in brin back here to-night? We usually each other's pleasure in these debition. Mr. Smith—We have controlled the hon. gentleman's pleasure for time on this subject. The hon. genand his friends may shuffle as they like, but we will consult the for the large majority of this Hou

THE SPEAKER—Perhaps the hor ber from Sarnia will withdraw his for the adjournment of the debate Hon. Mr. Vidal—With the leav

House, I have no objection to do so. The motion was withdrawn.

How. Mr. Smith—It is not my to detain the House at any great but simply to enter a protest again language made use of by the hon ber from Trent division in regard who have been and are in the liquor A large number of our fellowhave been in the liquor trade in this try for years. It is well known to character of those merchants, as a straightforward, high-toned and able. It is well known that the compare favorably with any other Her Majesty's subjects in the Dos and it is for this reason that I stan to night not to make any great obecause it is unnecessary, and if it there are other hon. gentlemen who do it more ably than I can, but sin enter my protest against the rem the hon. gentleman from Trent, a so more particularly because he attention of the Hou the fact that I am in the trade. I have been in the liquor to a certain extent, but it is not one-part of my business. I have been porter of wines and liquors for thirty years, and I will allow the put this country and those who are hearing of my voice to-day to say I have conducted my business in a crable, straightforward manner o and I am one of those liquor dealers the hon, gentleman from Trent of casts a slur upon in his reference parties who import, sell, drink or intoxicating liquors in any shape of the man who makes such a with a stack upon a respectable class of in the country where we have so intelligent men must be considered as a fanatic or a crank. After man of experience in the liquor trade, say that I have found those who externe temperance principles,