C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, St. Martin street. Montreal; or Thos. PFEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

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The deputies appointed for the precent term are as fellows:

— Province of Ontario.—A. Foeter, Berlin; D. O'Connor, Stratford; James Quillinan, Niagara Palle; Rev. G. R. Norgreves, Winghaw; John O'Meara, Petertoro': Dr. Backley, Prescott; Rev. J. J. Gehl, St Clements, and H. W. Deare, Maidetone.

Province of Quebec.—F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, for the French-speaking neople, and T. J. Finn, Montr al, for the English-speaking people. Mr. Campeau is also empowered to work up branches among the French people in eastern part of Ontario.

List of Branches and Recording Secre-

LIST OF BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRE-

8-	Or Chames	. M. Meloche
	DL THOMAS	C. M. Egan
М.	St. Thomas	. C. Cadaret.
6	London	w m. Corcoran
Ö	Brantford	. A. Zinger
6	Strathroy	. O'Keere
7	Barnia	. M. Hayden
ğ	Strathroy	. W. Robert
. 8	Kingston	John J. Behan.
10	St. Catharines Dundas	W. J. Flynn
11	Dundas	David Griffin
12	Berlin	. Kern
18	StratfordI	D. J. O'Connor
14	Galt	Bernard Maurer
15	Toronto	ohn S. Kelz
16	PrescottJ	oseph Dubrule.
17	Paris	as Gardiner
	Niagara Falls	
19	Ingersoll	oseph Long
	Maidstone	
21	St. Clements?	V. S. Ball
22	Wallaceburg	as. Relihan
28	Beaforth	Wm. Prendergast
24	Thorold	Wm. Gearin
25	Cayuga	Moses Clare
26	Montreal	. J. Kane
27	Petrolia	John J. Nelson
28	Ottawa	Ed. T. Smith
$\overline{29}$	Ottawa	L. Laframboise
$\bar{30}$	PeterboroughJ	. H. O'Shea
31	GuelphJ	ames Duffy
$3\bar{2}$	Wingham	B. Flanagan
38	GuelphJ WinghamI MorrisburgJ	. J. McGannon
84	AlmonteJ	. P. Doherty
35	Goderich	oseph Kidd ir
36	Port Lambton	M. O'Leary
37	HamiltonJ	ohn Byrne
200		

Allegany, N. Y., April 7, 1885.

This is to certify that the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association does not consider that Brother Thos. Coffey, 2nd Vice President of said Council, or the CATHOLIC RECORD as the official organ of the Canada Grand Council, has in any way acted antagonistic to the Supreme Council or detrimental to the interests of the C. M. Canada. Brother Coffey is on the very best of terms with his brother officers of the Supreme Council; and all must admit that the CATHOLIC RECORD has been the greatest means of spreading the association throughout Canada.

There is nothing to hinder Branches

having resolutions published, and the Grand Council or Grand President may, and has power, to investigate the action of any Branch violating article IX of Grand Council constitution or article XVI of Branch constitution. It is not the duty or desire of any of our Councils to curb the press, and do not object to the fullest criticism of the actions of our Supreme and Grand Councils as bedies. Members in writing C. M. B. A. letters for the press should be guided by that spirit of charity and justice characteristic of our association, and the names of officers of our Councils should not be

ing manner, or in a manner detrimental to their character or reputation. If any member has a grievance or charge to make let him follow our constitutional regulations.

We would take this opportunity also of certifying that our efficient brotherofficer, Samuel R. Brown, Secretary of the Grand Council of Canada, has discharged his C. M. B. A. duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the Supreme Council officers with whom he has to transact business. The same applies to brother D. J. O'Connor, Grand Treasurer. So long as the Grand Council of Canada continues to exercise such care and judgment in the salestime and select in the Hudson's Bay store at Pitt, who was temporarily employed in the company's store at Frog Lake, is missing. Mr. Cameron, the H. B. officer in charge at Frog Lake, had gone to Onion Lake, and so escaped.

The hostile Indians are moving on Fort Pitt. They captured all the supplies at Frog Lake, together with a number of rot rifles with ammunition. Fort Pitt contains several good stores, among them L. C. Baker's, James Haly's, Abraham Montoor's, and John Pritchard's. It Rev. Fathers Legaff and Merer, in charge of the Roman Catholic mission at Pitt have gone out to parley with the Indians, and may succeed in holding them. and judgment in the selection of its officers, the C. M. B. A. in Canada must

officers, the C. M. B. A. In Canada must go on prospering. C. J. HICKEY, Supreme Recorder, C. M. B. A. Allegany, N. Y., April 7th, 1885. To the members of the Catholic Mutual Bene-fit Association in Canada:— BROTHERS.—It is in the printed min-

utes of the Supreme Council Conventions that official information is to be obtained of the action of said Council on all ques-tions submitted and discussed at the various sessions of said conventions. We distribute in pamphlet form, official minutes of our conventions. No Supreme or Grand Council officer can be held respon-sible for what appears in any C. M. B. A. official newspaper organ, except what appears over his own signature, neither is any Supreme or Grand Council officer required to give information to official organs on any question of which informa-tion is already given in the constitution, or in the printed minutes of the conventions, except synopsis of proceedings of conventions which are usually pub-lished. The Supreme and Grand Recorders have not control or supervision of C. M. B. A. matter appearing in official organs, except official notices, financial statements, etc., of the Council, as stated statements, etc., of the Council, as stated in articles XVIII and XIV of Supreme and Grand Council constitutions respec-tively, and headed as such. Said officers

separation from the United States. I would have replied to his calumnies at the time, but I noticed that he had been would have replied to his calumnies at the time, but I noticed that he had been challenged by several members of our organization to write over his own signature, and, thinking that he might not be so deficient in courage as he is in honesty, I determined to wait and see if he would have the manliness to comply with so reasonable a request, but the way in which he has sneaked out of replying to the just demands of Bro. Gibson, of Cornwall, shows plainly that he has no intention of revealing his identity, and, leat he should arrogate to himself any credit on account of my silence up to the present, I beg to state to you, and to the C. M. B. A. in general, that the vaporings of this quasi member (who only introduces one variety into his letters and that is dating them from different places), are repudiated by every member of Branch 26. For this shameless disseminator of slander, who, to his lying and insolence, adds that most despicable of all human vices, cowardice, we have but one feeling, and that is supreme contempt. Should he desire to know any particulars in relation to this expression of opinion, let him dave to inquire above his own signature, and all explanations shall be promptly forthcoming.

Fraternally yours,

J. J. Kane.

Recording Secretary Branch 26,

THE REBELLION.

TWO PRIESTS MASSACRED BY INDIANS. Messengers from the north say Riel intends to make a stand at Batoche's Crossing, and if beaten to retreat north or else endeavor to reach the American frontier. The best information shows that he has 500 halt-breeds well-armed, and that from 300 to 500 Crees and Teton that he has 500 half-breeds well-armed, and that from 300 to 500 Crees and Teton. Sioux are co-operating with them at Beardy's reserve. Between Batoche's, Clarke's and Battleford nearly all the Indians are on the war-path. The settlers have lost everything. The Teton Sioux are burning the homesteads at Gardemis Crossing, north of Grandin. In short the whole northern country is in bad shape.

shape.

News reached Qu'Appelle on the 10th News reached Qu'Appelle on the 10th from Fort Pitt of the massacre of whites at Frog Lake, in the Fort Pitt district, by Crees, under Wemisticooseawasis and Puskahabgowen, acting, it is understood, under the directions of Big Bear. Big Bear and his band arrived at Fort Pitt Bear and his band arrived at Fort Pitt in the summer of 1883, and have been creating a good deal of trouble ever since. The crops have failed for some years past, and the Indians have been subsisting wholly on Government rations, the white-fish in the lakes having almost disappeared. Last year Big Bear raised a row at Fort Pitt. He had sent out tobacco to the other tribes, asking them to meet there to get their Government bounty money, and demand an increase. Nothing but the adroitness of Thomas T. Quinn (a half-breed), the sub-agent of the Indian Department at Fort Pitt, averted an explosion. Since Riel rose Big Bear has been exceedingly active. His runners have been in communication with Deart Medical Part of the Read Part of the Read Medical Part of the Read Part of the Read Medical Part of the Read Part of the Read Medical Part of the Read Of the Read Medical Part of the Read Medical Part of the Read Med His runners have been in communication with Pound-Maker and the Battleford Indians, and the latter, it is known, have

Indians, and the latter, it is known, have been visited by rebel agents.
Young Quinn, a relative of the subagent, brought the news of the massacre to Pitt. The victims were as follows:—Rev. Father Adelard Fafard, O. M. I.; Rev. Father Felix M. Marchand, O. M. I.; Thomas T. Quinn, subagent; John Delaney, farm instructor; M. Gowanlock, miller; Mrs. Gowanlock, Charles Gouin, William Gilchrist, two Brothers of the O. M. I.
Quinn says these persons were killed

Quinn says these persons were killed almost without warning. Mrs. Delaney was taken prisoner. James K. Simpson, a clerk in the Hudson's Bay store at Pitt,

Pitt contains several good stores, among them L. C. Baker's, James Haly's, Abraham Montoor's, and John Pritchard's. Rev. Fathers Legaff and Merer, in charge of the Roman Catholic mission at Pitt have gone cut to parley with the Indians, and may succeed in holding them. Rev. Charles Quinney, of the Church of England mission, is not at home. Pierre Bondreau and John Fitzgerald, two farm instructors, have also gone out, as they instructors, have also gone out, as they have some influence with the hostiles. Provisions at Pitt are scarce. The mas-

Mr. McIntosh, a settler near Batoche's, who left the day before the Duck Lake fight and arrived at Brandon to-day, believes that Riel's force numbers over believes that Riel's force numbers over 3,000, as there were a number of Indians coming in from Battleford way. Batoche's had been Riel's headquarters all winter, and with a white man named Jackson, a druggist of Prince Albert, who was with Riel during parts of last summer, he has held inflammatory meetings all through the country. It is known that a few days before the fight Jackson pretended to have become a convert to pretended to have become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

McIntosh assisted last August in build-McIntosh assisted last August in building the telegraph line between the two rivers, and says at that time there were marks of cannon wheels. He was also informed that Riel had six nine-pounder cannons. All the Indians and half-breeds have excellent Winchester and Remington rifles.

An important letter has been received from an influential person at St. Laurent, giving the rebel account of recent events. The substance of it is as follows:—

half breeds are most urgent and explicit, Dumont did not attempt to interfere with Crozier. On the contrary he was so careful in obeying Riel's instructions that, to avoid even the risk of a collision, he ordered his men to disperse into the bush, while he talked with Crozier. The latter, however, supposed that his force was being surrounded, and ordered his men to fire. The fight then followed. There were two hundred armed half-breeds within ear-shot of the firing, but when they arrived at the scene Crozier was in full retreat, and, still, acting according to Riel's orders, they did not attempt to go in pursuit, though they might easily have destroyed Crozier before he reached Carleton, encumbered as he was with wounded men. The half-breeds say that Captain Moore, who was wounded, will testify that Crozier lost his head, and ordered his men to fire without cause or provocation.

The news of this bloodshed resched

testify that Crosier lost his head, and ordered his men to fire without cause or provocation.

The news of this bloodshed reached Riel on the 27th March, the fight having taken place at 3 p. m. on the previous day. Riel at once issued an order, of which the substance is as follows:—

"The police have suffered in an attack upon the forces of the Provisional Government, having fired upon our men without provocation and even without knowing that this Government had been established. No doubt they acted under orders from Mr. Dewdney, who, to our entreaties and remonstrances so often conveyed to Ottawa by letters and by deputations since 1870, replies with a volley. It is therefore evident that war is being thrust upon us. We shall not continue hostilities, however, unless we are again attacked, until we know for certain that Mr. Dewdney has been instructed to deal with us, settlers struggling for our rights, as public enemies of Canads. In the meantime it is necessary for us to prepare to resist. We remain on the defensive, but the emissaries of the Government are evidently determined to make us the aggressors. Justice must triumph, however, and we must trust in God. For God and our rights!"

The white settlers who had taken part in the preliminary movement, and who had opposed the levying for supplies, were now greatly alarmed at the news of the fight, and most of them abandoned the half-breeds, though Riel argued all through that the police were to blame. Riel then sent out other messengers, telling the Indians that Mr. Dewdney had determined to kill them as well as the half-breeds and all other persons who had complained of him and his Administration.

had determined to kill them as well as the half-breeds and all other persons who had complained of him and his Ad-ministration. Lepine and others re-newed their efforts to secure supplies, promissory notes of the so called Pro-visional Government being given to those layied upon. levied upon.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

London, April 12—General Komaroff's despatch is published officially to-day in the Praveitelstvenni Viestruk (Government Messenger), of St. Petersburg. He claims that the Afghans crossed the Kuschk and encamped en the Russian side of the river on Wednesday, March 25. Wishing to avoid a collision, General Komaroff remained quiescent during a few succeeding days. The Afghans continually increased in boldness and eventually captured certain heights occupied by Russian pickets, forcing them back. General Komaroff asked the Afghan leader to retire to the opposite back. General Komaroff asked the Afghan leader to retire to the opposite bank of the river. The reply of the Afghan chief was that he was acting under English advice and he refused to retire. A second friendly request to the same effect was made, but received no reply whatever. On Monday the 30th ult., five days after the Afghans crossed the river, General Komaroff advanced upon the Afghan position. The Afghans opened fire, which was of course returned by the Russians. A battle ensued which resulted in the total rout of the

which resulted in the total rout of the Afghans who fied toward the south.

It is believed in England that the Premier dare not take any step that would look like a back down on the part of look like a back down on the part of England. Russia not only refuses to recall Gen. Komaroff and withdraw her troops, or even guarantee no further advance pending the commission's discussion; but she insults England by congratulating Gen. Komaroff, praising him for his action, and promising rewards and decorations for the soldiers who attacked Penjdeh. A Liberal said to me to-night:—"If Mr. Gladstone does not resent the deliberate insults hurled in the face of the British nation, he will find himself deserted by his own party." A the face of the British nation, he will find himself deserted by his own party." A Tory—a moderate man and by no means a fire-eater—said to me at the club tonight: "There is but one of two alternatives—Russia must withdraw from Penjdeh or England must fight. There can be no more vacillating. There may be a little more parleying, there may be even a few days' delay; but the end of diplomacy has been very nearly reached, and in the face of Russia's reply there is nothing for England but the most humiliating back-down or a declaration of war."

A very determined and grave position has been assumed by the Government toward Russia concerning the Penjdeh incident. At first Mr. Gladstone satisfied himself with demanding an explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon Afghans, He felt sure, it is stated, that Russia was sincerely desirous of peace and would discountenance Gen. Komaroff's action, sincerely desirous of peace and would discountenance Gen. Komaroff's action, no matter how thoroughly he might have represented the bellicose policy of the St. Petersburg war party. But when the Czar answered he would explain to England as soon as Gen. Komaroff explained to him, the Premier was forced to conclude the Czar was trifling to gain time. Yesterday, therefore, Earl Granville advised Baron de Staal that the British Government had decided that whatever the nature of the Russian explanation of Gen. Komaroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow any further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier until the Russian troops have been withdrawn from their present outposts in the disputed territory, back to the positions they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As almost all the Russian advances have been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe tively, and headed as such. Said officers are in noway responsible for letters from C. M. B. A. members or resolutions of Branches,

C. J: Hickey,
Supreme Recorder, C. M. B. A.
Montreal, April 10th, 1885.
S. R. Brown, Esq.,—Dear Sir and Brother,—In the Irish Canadian, of Branch No 4." The author of this production, besides hurling insult and slander at the Canadian C. M. B. A. in general, charged myself in particular, and also Branch 26, of propagating untruths and misrepresentations in connection with the question of financial specific of it is as follows:—

This is how matters stood when the fight at Duck Lake occurred. The half-the had repudiated Dominion authority, they had no hand or part in provoking the collision there. They say that if they had intended to fight they would not allow may further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier until dred, and would have wiped out Crozier's command altogether. Their small force was out looking for Government caches (hidden supplies) in order to be in a position, should the Government precipitate war by refusing to treat with the Provisional Government, to secure provisions. But, and on this point the little to believe in the discontinuous letter signed "A member of the Russian devaluation of Gen. Komaroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow may further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier until dedimitation of the Afghan frontier. As almost all the Russian advances have been made in the Provisional Government, to secure all the Russian advances have been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe

Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, stated that the Government, upon the receipt from Russia of Gen. Komaroff's explanation of the Penjdeh incident, had telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden for information as to the correctness of the Russian commander's justification of his conduct in attacking the Afghans. Mr. Gladstone also announced that the Government had received a full report of the communications which had passed between Earl Dufferin and the Ameer in the councils recently held between them at Rawul-Pindi. These communications, the Premier added, were entirely satisfactory to the Government. Explaining the delay of the Government. Explaining the delay of the Government in reaching a final decision with Russia, Mr. Gladstone said that the reports of Russian officers who took part in the Penjdeh battle and those of the English officers who witnessed the engagement differed so materially in substance and effect that the Government felt obliged to make an independent inquiry. This was proceeding now, and the Government were doing everything in their power towards ascertaining the facts. Mr. Gladstone also stated that Gen. Komaroff's report of the recent battle between the Russians and the Afghans had been telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden, but no reply had as yet been received from the British commissioner. Russia had, the premier admitted, failed to answer 'te material parts of England's communication sent on the day of the receipt of the news of the battle. communication sent on the day of the receipt of the news of the battle.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 35 to 1 40; Deini, # 100 lbs, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Bed, 1 35 to 1 40. Oats, 875 to 90c, Corn, 85c to 99. Barley, 90c to 95. Clover seed, 3 00 to 5 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 2 25 to 2 55. Oatmeal, 8tandard, 2 10 to 2 20, Granulated, 2 20 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 1 75 to 2 00. Shorta, ton, 16 00 to 18 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 16 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 18c to 22c; crock, 18c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retail, 22c to 23c. Butter—pound rolls, 18c to 22c; crock, 18c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retail, 22c to 23c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, 1b., 11 to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 2 00. Chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. Apples, per bag, 30 to 50c. Onlons, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 75 to 6 00. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to 6 0. Muton, per 1b, 5c to 6c. Lamb, per lb, 6c to 7c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts, 300 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$4 00 to \$4 06; patents, \$4 00 to 40; superior extra, \$4 05 to \$6 03. Superior extra, \$4 25 to \$6 03. Superior extra, \$4 05 to \$6 03. Superior extra, \$4

to 18c; hams, 18c to 18c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 00c to 00c; No. 2, 82c to 83c; No. 3, 80c to 81c; spring, No. 1, 83c to 83c; No. 2, 81c to 81c; No. 3, 85c to 96c. Barley, No. 1, 74c to 74c; No. 2, 60c to 68c; No. 3, extra, 65c to 65c; No. 3, 59c to 59c. Peas, No. 1, 50c to 69c; No. 2, 60c to 61c. Oats, No. 1, 31c to 34c; No. 2, 00c to 00c. Corn, 00c to 00c. Wool, 00c to 00c, Flour; Superior 375 to 380; extra, 355 to 360. Bran, 1050 to 00 00. Butter, 00c to 00c. Mose, street, 000 to 00c. Rye, street, 00c to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 000 to 00 00.

Cardinal Newman has just celebrated his 84th birthday at the Birmingham Oratory. Cardinal Newman shows an amount of vitality quite surprising to those who some little time ago were anxious about his health. He said Mass at seven o'clock on the morning of his birthday, and later received visits from a number of his friends.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Specialty—J. R. Cron, chemist, makes a specialty of the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions and recipes. Prescriptions filled at all hours. Homocopathic medicines kept in stock. Try our baking powder. 5 cent sample given to adults.

NE ARTS.—All kinds of art me for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. New Spring Dry Goods received at J. J. Gibbons. New dress materials in plain and fancy cashmeres, basket cloths, D'Alma cloths, and new Spring hosiery, kid gloves, new cottons, embroiderings,

For the best photos made in the city re to Epr Bros., 280 Dundas street. 'aii and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures specialty.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling of his stock of crockery, glassware, lampa, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place— Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.



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HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin ! Scalding sensations f
Swelling of the ankles f
Vague feelings of unrest f
Frothy or brick-dust fluids f
Acid stomach? Aching loins f Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
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? Constipation alternating with looseness I the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at light?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark

water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of akin? Then

YOU HAVE Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonis, disrrhea, 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 SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases 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

BRIGHT'S



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th MAY, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty pald, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for the Northwest Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers are required to make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

I. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 19TH MARCH, 1885.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN

Railway. The best route and SHORT -:- LINE -BETWEEN-

CHICAGO, COUNCIL BLUFFS

AND OMAHA. The only line to take from Chicago or Milwaukee to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapide, Marshalltown, Des Moines, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West. It is also the

Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. And the best route to Madison, La Crosse Ashland, Duluth, Winona, Huron, Aber deen, Pierre, and all points in the North west.

It is the direct route to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, and the mining regions of Lake Superior. It is the LAKE SHORE and PARLOR CAR ROUTE between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE. PALACE SLEEPING CARS on night trains, PALATIAL DINING CARS on through trains, between

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND COUNCIL BLUFFS AND CHICAGO AND WINONA. If you are going to Denver, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Helena, Portland, or any point in the West or North-west, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the

"NORTH-WESTERN"
if you wish the best accommodations. All
ticket agents sell tickets via this line. M. Hughiti, R. S. Hair, General Manager. General Pass, Agt, CHICAGO.

NEW BOOK MISTAKES

MODERN INFIDELS

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VOL 7.

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Bishop Walsh's Pathetic Parting S

Old St. Peter's never held a congregation than that which asselast Sunday to take part in the fir vices and hear the farewell sern Bishop Walsh. Every available was occupied, and many person obliged to sit or stand in the siste pers were sung by Rev. Father and Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, I Dunphy, Coffey, Tiernan and K assisted in the sanctuary. The reportion of the service was very i sive, the full choir being present.

THE SERMON.

His Lordship spoke as follows:
And the Lord appeared to him by

His Lordship spoke as follows:
And the Lord appeared to him by
have heard thy prayer,
have chosen this place to myself for
of sacrifice. If shut up heaven, an
fall no rain, or if I give orders, an
mand the locust to devour the land,
send pestilence among my people:
people, upen whom my name is calle
converted, shall make supplication
and seek out my face, and do pen
their most wicked ways: then will
from heaven, and I will forgive the
nam will heat their land. My eyes all
be open, and my ears attentive to the
of him that shall pray in this place,
have chosen, and have sanctified this
that my name may be there for ev
my eyes and my heart may remain
perpetually.—Paralipomenon, vii., if
God, dear brethren, is our Creai

my eyes and my heart may remain perpetually.—Paralipomenon, VII., 12
God, dear brethren, is our Create Sovereign Lord. By Him all things made, and without Him was made ing that was made. He uphole things by the word of His power, are His creatures and the works of hands. We have received from Hi bodies with their senses, and our with their faculties. We each of a say with holy Job: "Thy hands, O have made me and fashioned me vround about—Thou hast clothewith skin and flesh, Thou hast p together with bones and sinews, hast granted me life and mercy an visitation has preserved my in the contract of the same should be supposed to the same should

God is not only our Creator and Seign Lord and Master, but He is all Preserver and our Redeemer. We therefore to Him by the titles of crepreservation and redemption, and this threefold title arises for us the tion of adoring and worshipping Gof giving Him the most perfect hof our whole being; so that the least of the control our God with whole heart and soul, with all our nature as well as of savelation commus to love the Lord our God with whole heart and soul, with all our and with all our strength. Now obligation of adoring and worship God implies the existence of special p in other words, of churches for that pose. We are bound to worship Go only as individuals, but also as a so and hence again the necessity of a mon place or church wherein this p duty of divine worship may be full it is true the whole creation may said to be one wast temple raised to worship and glory of God. The ne announce the glory of God and the finent proclaims the work of his hall the grandeurs of the material creare but mere symbols of his goodness, the beauties of the universe are but reflections of His uncreated beauty.

vast extent, the infinitude of space s of his immensity, the enduring mountell us of His eternal existence, the so sea is but His mirror, the universe is a looking glass that reflects in a dim imperfect manner the perfection of Creator, and all the creation with a management of the season of the imperfect manner the perfection of Creator, and all the creation with a m voices bespeak His praises. He is e where present, He not only fills the cuniverse with his presence but F present to all things existing or sible. "Whither," says holy D "shall I go from thy spirit, or whe shall I flee from thy face. It I ascend into heaven, thou art there; if I desinto hell, Thou art there; is I desinto hell, Thou art there; is I desinto hell; the measure Him is deeper than hell; the measure Him is longer than the earth and brothan thesea." (Job xi, 8) Hence St. says: "In Him we live, move and our being." (Acts xvii.)

And yet this great God whom he and the heaven of heavens cannot tain, has condescended to dwell in ten made with hands, and to manifest his therein by special acts of mercy at love. Men have at all times folt the

tain, has condescended to dwell in ten made with hands, and to manifest his therein by special acts of mercy at love. Men have at all times felt the of localizing God, if I may say so. 'have always felt the need of an Emma or God residing with them, and the god who has put in the human be that imperishable and indestructible dof having God with man in a sp manner, has met that want by condescing to honor and sanctify certain p by His special presence, and even manded the erection of tabernacles are temples, wherein He might be worshi and adored and invoked. Hence he to Solomon in the words of my to "I have chosen this place, &c." I pagans felt the need of temples for divinities. In Greece and Rome ten were built and endowed for divine vice. Even in distant India the magnificent temples, beautiful in derich in material and resplendent with and precious stones, have been raise the worship of false divinities. The ecace of this universal practice amomankind proves that the building temples is at once the outcome of divine law and a consequence of that the divine law and a consequence of the content of th