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Louise La Valliere.

I ask not, Lord, that I his face may see,
I ask not that my life may ever be
I ask not that this been.
I ask not that 'this dull, soul sickening pain
I ask not that my feet on earth again
Find paths of peace!

But, oh, my God, forgive me if I dare
The chalice of a passionate, pure prayer—
A secred cup!
I ask not for myself one single grace,
(Faith is so dim),
And yet I dare pray to Thy very face
For him! For him!

If Thou hass gall for both, oh, let his share Ruin my wine!
It both should suffer, Father, let me bear His cross with mine.
With all the augush of Thy wrath dear Lord, Encompass me:
My heart I bare to Thine avenging sword, But leave him free!

Brighten his days with all the many lights I miss from mine;
Let in the hearts of his predestined nights,
My lost stars shine,
Let him remember me without the stain
Of great regretNay, if my memory bring one single pain,
Let him forget!

I ask not, [Lord, that I his face may see, For that were sin; I ask not that my life should ever be What It has been.

I ask not that this dull, soul sickening pain Should ever cease,
But lead, oh lead his troubled feet again To paths of peace!

J. H. Brisbane in the New Orleans Times Democrat.

## DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CITY.

The festival of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, was celebrated to day by the Emerald Beneficial Association by attending high mass in St. Patrick's Church. The church was crowded far beyond its seating capacity, and hun-dreds were without seats during the dreds were without seats during the whole of the service. The mass was celebrated by Chancellor Keough, of St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, assisted by Rev. Fathers McCann and Bergmann, as Rev. Fathers inclaim and Bolgaman deacon and sub-deacon. The Bishop occupied the throne, and was attended by Vicar-General Heenan and Rev.

Rev. Father Cosgrove, pastor of St. Patrick's, preached the panegyric of the saint in eloquent and soul felt language. Tracing the early and oft-told but always interesting history of St. Patrick during his captivity in Ireland, when he formed the design of converting the people he the design of converting the people continued: "St. Patrick landed for continued: "St, Patrick landed for the second time in the year 432, and his apostolate extended over sixty years. He consecrated thirty bishops, ordained 3,000 priests and built one hundred churches. The Irish people were converted by the hand of God without the shedding of a drop of blood. The island became really and in a Christian sense the gem of the sea and the isle of beauty. The sead of and in a Christian sense the gem of the sea and the isle of beauty. The seed of the gospel planted in Irish soil grew to be a mighty tree, extending to branches over the pagan nations of Europe. A man is judged by his children, and to understand the great results of St. Patrick's work we must take a brief review of the great things done for the great of Christ by his spiritual. nations, and they hastened to respond. Renouncing home and country they carried the light of the gospel to pagan France, to Scotland, to Northern England, to Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and even to distant Iceland. No daring navigator went beyond these missionary sons of St. Patrick in their journeys of evangelization. The roll of hundreds of Irish saints and martyrs in the calendars of these countries tells of the reverence they are held in. Surely St. Patrick may be known by his sons. An instruction on St. Patrick would be incomplete without some reference to the little plant which is at once the emblem of our religion and our nationality. The trinity of person in the unity of the divine nature was exemplified by St. Patrick to his hearers by plucking a shamrock at his feet. His religion and his nationality are wedded in the Irishman's heart, never to be divorced. The little plant, with its wedted in the Irishina 8 hear, hever to be divorced. The little plant, with its wonderful vitality, living and blooming again after weeks of separation from the soil and a journey half around the world, is typical indeed of the Irish race. Bloody but fruitless persecution, extending almost to extermination has failed, for the strong hand and the outstretched arm of God hand and the outstretched arm of God were put forth to save His own people, and they rose again as the faded and withered shamrock recovers its life when returned to the soil. Never has their faith wavered, not even during the penal days when their blood was spilled for Christ; when a price was set on the heads of the priest and of the schoolmaster and bloodhounds hunted them among the hills. It is not more than 100 years since the Bishop of the diocese of my native parish had to go about among his flock disguised as a Highland piper to escape his pursuers. The God of righteousness has wiped out that bloodiest picture in the annals of that bloodiest picture in the annals of human woe and bitterness, and now we can say with the canticle of canticles, "The winter is passed, the rain is over, and the flowers have appeared in the land." The cross has conquered through the suffering of its followers, the Irishmen who have carried the banner of faith into every land. The Irish people have been called the church builders of the world. Down under the tropics in a community where under the tropics in a community where the Catholics are but a handful, I saw a very beautiful church. It is called St. Patrick's, and it was built by a regiment of Irish soldiers with their own hands. To-day wherever Irishmen are found there

is also to be found a shrine under the patronage of the saint of his sacred isle.

days will come for the Isle of Saints. The dawn indeed is already appearing, and light is arising that soon will shoot up into the heavens. The time her patriot sons have bled for and her poets he ve sung is coming. Let us pray that having borne the crown of suffering in all fidelity she may soon be decked with the crown of liberty and national prosperity.

The Bishop pronounced the apostolic benediction over the great gathering at the close of the mass.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE days will come for the Isle of Saints. The

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE. This most interesting and useful work of Christian charity is beautifully situated on the incipient ridge of the mountains, which start from Burlington, or as it is now called, Hamilton Bay. The original building was the manson of the late James Coleman, designed in the Italian will a style and built of the best compressed white brick. The house was large and will a style and built of the best compressed white brick. The house was large and commodious and erected on a gentle aclivity in the centre of a charming park of fourteen acres, beautifully planted with the choicest fruit and forest trees, and around the terrace of the house are a great variety of the rarest shrubs suited to the Canadian climate. To the south of the house and at the foot of the hill is a creek house and at the foot of the hill is a creek or brook of clear running water from which an abundant supply is brought to the house by means of a hydraulic ram. The approach to the house from the town of Dundas is through Park street, over a rustic bridge crossing the Northern Creek, and through a gateway with massive limestone piers, and thence by a shady avenue, festooned with the vine and the honeysuckle, winding round the hill to the terrace on which the house is erected. After the death of the proprietor the house and park passed into the hands of After the death of the proprietor the house and park passed into the hands of the Methodist body, who purchased it as a site for a college. They built a considerable addition to it in the shape of two wings, one extending on the east side towards the south, and the other going west. After a few years the college was found not to be a financial success, and after some time, owing to the pressure of

after some time, owing to the pressure of creditors, it was again put on the market. As the outlay by the Methodist body was very considerable, they naturally expected at least a part compensation from a new by Vicar-General Heenan and Rev. Fathers Cosgrove and Craven.
The Association made an excellent turnout, directed by Messrs. Robt. Wall and Thos. O'Brien as Marshals of No. 1 Branch, and Messrs. McAllister and Frank Smith as Marshals of Branch No.

at least a part compensation from a new purchaser. After many attempts to sell, it was finally purchased by the late Bishop Crinnon for \$10,000. The funds were supplied by Rev. J. McNulty, of Caledonia, a retired priest, who devoted the savings of a laborious life to the noble object of founding a house of Providence, or home for the destitute and lonely, where they would be cared for by the self-sacrificing Sisters of St. Joseph. The Bishop, having obtained possession of the buildings, set about the great work of buildings, set about the great work of restoration, as it had suffered much from restoration, as it had suffered much from decay during the years it was unoccupied. Finally in the spring of 1880 it was solemnly blessed and declared open for its new charitable use. There were present on that occasion, besides the Bishop, the late Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Rev. J. McNulty and Rev. P. Lennon. The Sisters of St. Joseph's Institute were duly installed on that occasion as the special guardians of the poor. They were Sister Mary Alphonsus Cassin, Superior; Sister Mary Gertrude Cassin, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart Mays. It now affords the Sacred Heart Mays. It now affords shelter to one hundred and ten aged and infim men and women, some few of whom contribute a small stipend for their we must take a brief review of the great things done for the cause of Christ by his spiritual children. Through centuries of bitter persecution Ireland has remained firmly fixed in the faith delivered to her by St. Patrick, who from his high place in heaven looks down and sees her strong in the heritage of her saints, in the purity of her sons and daughters, and in the sufferings of her faithful children. When he had passed away his apostolic children heard the call to preach the Gospel to sil nations, and they hastened to respond. Renouncing home and country they carapart the entire of the northern great wing as the home of the orphan male children, who now number ninety. They are maintained by a small capitation allowance granted by the Government and the alms collected by the Sisters, as also by a share in the Orphan festival, so nobly supported by the good citizens of Hamilton. This establishment is open to the inspection of the Government officials, as also to all respectable visitors anxious as also to all respectable visitors anxious to see how the work is carried on. In the annual report of the Inspector of Public Charities he bears high testimony to the successful administration of the Sisters of

successful administration of the Sisters of St. Joseph. It could hardly be otherwise. Having gone through a general inspection of the house, we found the dormitories of the boys large and airy, kept in the most exquisite order; the beds neat and comfortable; the bedding of the host kind with heaviful white of the best kind, with beautiful white coverlids; the floors and stairs of the best white oak; the school-rooms and recreation halls bright and well ventilated, and the play-ground and its accessories all that could be desired, even in an expensive school. The object of the Sisters is to elevate the minds of the children from the starting point of their lives. Their food is excellent and ample, as could be seen by the healthy and well kept appearof the children on the occasion the late festival. The quarters of the aged and infirm women are equally well kept. They have a large day-room 40x30 and some dormitories in which there are a number of beds kept in the neatest style, each with white counterpane. Their dining hall is large and well ventil-Their dining hall is large and well ventilated, and a portion of ground is set apart and fenced for their special use. Any of them who can knit or sew are kept duly employed by the Sisters. They pass from their day-room by an elevated passage to the gallery of the chapel, which is specially reserved for their use. The old men's quarters are in the first and second stories of the northern wing, and consist of a magnificent day-room 40x30 and a dining hall 30x30. The sleeping quarters of the men consist of a series of small rooms each with two or three beds, all most carefully kept and as neat as the charity of a nun could make them. They most carefully appraise as them. They have a special ingress and egress for themselves, and thus the separation of the sexes selves, and thus the separation of the sexes and classes is most perfect. By a private door they enter the lower part of the cha-pel which is reserved for them and the boys, the nuns occupying the front pews. Any of the men who are able to do even patronage of the saint of his sacred isie.

Let us hope for the reward for this great fidelity in that promise to all who seek the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. Let us hope that after the centuries of darkness and suffering bright milk. The house is all through warmed

by the hot water system put up by Frank Squibb. The covered passage connecting the north and south wings form a most complete fire escape. Since the Sisters got charge of the establishment they have added the large southern wing in which the orphan boys are lodged, the elevated covered passage and fire escape, the hot water apparatus, a hot closet for drying clothes in the winter time, bake house, baths, etc.; in a word, it is now one of the most complete and beautifully situated establishments of the kind in the Dominion, and challenges the admiration of all who visit it, as may be seen in the various reports of the visitors' books. Such a work, with such small means, can be effected only such small means, can be effected only by those who devote their lives to God of the service of the poor and destitute, as these good Sisters do. They receive no salary, wear coarse clothing, have frugal fare; the only reward they look forward to the salary. ward to is the recompense of a good God in the world to come. Their lady-like bearing and cordial, genial manner to visitors is one of the many attractions of the House of Providence.—Hamilton Times, March 17:

## Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BISHOP JAMOT IN LINDSAY.

On Monday, the 8th inst., His Lordship Bishop Jamot made his first official visit to Lindsay after his return from Rome. Although the announcement of his coming was made only the day before, a large number of the parishioners was assembled at the station long before the expected train arrived. As His Lordship stepped on the platform three rousing cheers expressed the greeting of Lindsay parish. A deputation from the congregation escorted the bishop to the carriage, following which the large procession made its way to the church. There the Vicar General, Father Laurent, welcomed His Lordship to father Laurent, welcomed His Lordship to Father Laurent, welcomed His Lordship to St. Mary's parish, after which pleasing ceremony the bishop, attended by the Very Rev. V.G., Revs. Fathers Brown, Port Hope; McEvoy, Fenelon Falls; McCloskey, Victoria Road; Levecque, Peterboro' and Sweeney, Lindeay; proceeded to the sanctuary where addresses of welcome were

Dr. Thomas W. Poole on behalf of the congregation read the following address:
To the Right Reverend John Francis Jamot, D. D., Bishop of Peterboro'

My Lord,—It is with no ordinary feelings of joy that we welcome your lordship

ings of joy that we welcome your lordship again among us.

We are aware that the journey from which you have so recently returned was an arduous one, undertaken as it was at a season of the year least favorable for your personal comfort and even safety; but at a time, no doubt, most conducive to the interest of your variantized discess. interests of your extensive diocese.

interests of your extensive diocese.

We accompanied you, during your journey, in spirit and with our prayers, which we rejoice to see answered in your safe and happy return. At the same time, knowing as we do the fervor of your zeal and the great solicitude with which you govern this diocese, we doubt not that you have obtained for us many spiritual and temporal blessings while kneeling at the tomb of the apostles.

Your absence from the diocese was less severely felt by us owing to the benign and auspicious rule of your administrator, the Very Reverend P. D. Laurent, V. G., whom it is our happiness to have as our

the very heverend r. D. Laurent, v. G., whom it is our happiness to have as our parish priest, and to whom as well as to your lordship we can entertain no other feelings than those of the highest esteem

and respect.

Permit us to express, as we do, with Permit us to express, as we do, with feelings of lively sincerity and devotion, our veneration for the supreme pontiff, Pope Leo XIII., now happily reigning over the Catholic world; and to renew to your lordship the assurance of our un-swerving adhesion to the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic church the Catholic church\_the church of God, "the pillar and ground of the truth."

We hope to be ever found docile and submissive to our spiritual guides, whom we "hear and obey" in accordance with the divine command. Nor do we find in this a condition of slavery or an abnegathis a condition of slavery of an ablega-tion of reason, as some persons outside of the church foolishly assert, since to us it is plain that to accept God's message on the authority of God is the truest freedom and is in full accordance with the very highest exercise of reason.

In conclusion we respectfully ask your

rdship's blessing for ourselves and our

On behalf of the parish of Lindsay. JOHN KENNED (Signed), JOHN CONNOLLY, ARTHUR O'LEARY, JOHN KNOWLSON, PATRICK MURPHY. THOS. W. POOLE, GEORGE MCHUGH, and others.

Lindsay, March 5, 1886.
The address of the Catholic Literary occiety was read by Mr. John A. Chisholm, as follows: To the Right Reverend John Francis Jamot.

Bishop of Peterborough:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, The Catholic literary association of Lind-say and Ops, which was inaugurated under your patronage some time ago, desires on this occasion to express its joy on your safe arrival from the holy see, and o extend to you with all respect a hearty

velcome to our parish.

It affords us much gratification to know that your health has been benefitted by your journey across the ocean and that you now return invigorated to carry on the great work of the diocese—that the great work of the diocese—that labor of love—with which our good Lord has been pleased to burden you. We feel that the many graces and favors received by your audience which our most Holy Father the Pope, extended to us through you, will enliven our faith and strengthen our belief, in the doctrines of our holy Catholic church; and we pray that through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary we may be made to retain those gifts unto the end.

We wish to express our heartfelt desires

Mary we may be made to retain those gifts unto the end.

We wish to express our heartfelt desire that you may long be spared to conduct the affairs of our young diocese with the same earnestness and piety that have throughout characterized your life, and that under your fostering care and fatherly guidance it may flourish and grow as a tree producing an abundance of good

tree producing an abundance of good fruit. We here wish to inform your reverence

of the almost anxious care with which the in Ireland's cause as orators, writers, progress of our association has been watched by our worthy and respected pastors, the Reverend Fathers Laurent and Sweeney, and to now thank them for their more than kindness in attending our

various meetings and giving us necessary directions and instructions.

In conclusion we would most humbly beg your Lordship's benediction and blessings on our association, that it may continue to prosper and that the good resulting therefrom may redound more and more to the honor and glory of God's holy

Signed on behalf of the association. A. PRIMEAU, President. E. P. CONSIDINE,

E. P. CONSIDINE,
JOHN A. CHISHOLM,
Lindsay, March 8, 1886.
His Lordship responded at length to
these words of welcome, expressing the
joy he felt at the enthusiastic reception he
had received, and thanking his people for
their devotion and kind wishes. He gave
a brief account of his interview with His
Holiness, and the estifaction felt he Holiness, and the satisfaction felt by the Holy Father in the prosperous condition of religion and education in the diocese of of religion and education in the diocese of Peterboro. He had sincere joy in the knowledge that his people were united with their pastors, and as the pastors were united with him there was every advantage to the progress of the Church in his diocese. He mentioned that the Holy Father is particularly anxious that our Catholic schools should devote special attention to the teaching of the Sciences, as infidelity, which claims science for its basis, must be met with the proper knowledge of true science. He congratulated Lindsay on its successful efforts in Christian education successful efforts in Christian education and hoped the future would see it greatly increased. He thanked the Literary Society for its kind address, and was glad to hear they are doing so much good. The Holy Father desires that Catholic young men should study literature. They have His Lordship's blessing and he hoped they would continue their revieworthy. He forts

ment; the sacred music being excellently rendered by the choir.

In the evening a musical and literary entertainment was given in honor of Bishop Jamot at Loretto Convent. A large number of invited guests was present and the concert-room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, statues and flowers, while over the stage was fixed the motto in gas-get "Welcome". At eight o'clock the bishop and the visiting eight o'clock the bishop and the visiting eight o'clock the bishop and the pupils sing priests entered the room, the pupils sing ing "Hail, Heavenly Queen." Miss Minnie O'Sullivan, of Peterboro', read with much grace and feeling an address with much grace and feeling an address of welcome from the pupils. Miss Allies with much grace and feeling an address of welcome from the pupils. Miss Allie Cogan, Lindsay, followed with an address in French, which was read with good accent and expression. A number of choruses, solos and duetts, vocal and instrumental, followed, interspersed with recitations and dialogues by the young ladies, and all marked by an ease of delivery and happings of expression that ladies, and all marked by an ease of de-livery and happiness of expression that would do honor to older and more prac-ticed performers. The gem of the even-ing was a tableau, "Paradise and the Peri," with Miss Lottie Fitzgerald as the Angel, Miss Nellie Knowlson as the Peri, and Miss Marian Benson as the child in prayer, the recitative heige taken her

prayer, the recitative being taken by Misses Allie Cogan and Nellie Warren. A charming recitation in chorus by ten small women of ten years old brought the entertainment to a close. Complimentary remarks were made by the Mayor, Col. Deacon and Adam Hods-peth, Esq., Q. C., to which His Lordship and Father Laurent replied in happy vein.

vein. After a visit on Tuesday to the Separ-

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for using so Fardon me, Mr. Editor, for using so much space. Such occurrences as the above have more than a passing interest. They show the people's loyality to their spiritual fathers strong and outspoken, and that the deep-rooted nature of the Catholic Faith produces harmony of thought and action among encode whose thought and action among speople whose various interests lay in different paths; they give forth infallible assurances of our unswerving devotion to the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic Church—the Church of God—'the pillar and ground of truth.' truth."

## Correspondence of the Record CHILDREN OF IRELAND.

"The history of the world shows that the Irish engage in conspiracies wherever they may be; the English government should exercise firmness in its treatment of Ireland as otherwise the conquest of that country will be necessary."—A. Forster in Nineteenth Century.

It is sometimes excusable that a well informed Englishmen should be will be a silent.

informed Englishman should be wilfully ignorant of the Irish character, but that he should misrepresent a people who, through centuries of time, have won distinction among "the great minds whom all honor," is worthy of reprobation by even the humblest member of society whose kith and kin are among the expatriated swarm, whose golden messages of love goes over the sea to the dear old land of their birth. The subject of Irish achievements may be a hackneyed one, but it is retold in a most interesting form in a book, "The Irish Celt,"\* lately issued from the press, edited by a member of the Michigan Bar. The volume shows that the author used great care and correctness in compilation. On its merits alone the student would give it a permanent place for complete the student would give it as permanent place to the student would give it as permanent place. for commonest reading. It presents in short biographical sketches the names of more than fifteen hundred distinguished Irish Celts, arranged with chronological index, clearly showing that the Irish more than any other race is blessed with greate facility for acquiring knowledge, more ambition for education and distinction as statesmen, as churchmen, as scholars, as soldiers, in science, in romance or in war. Let us, with the authors permission, name a few of those "political plotters," the despised Irish, who have borne the heat of battle in many a well-fought field, and who, before the tribunal of the world, have won and worn the laurel crown of fame, I shall not speak of Irishmen distinguished The Irish Celt, by James O'Brien. Published by L. F. Kliroy & Co., 187 Jesseson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

statesmen or soldiers, but in other lands we find, the greatest British crator and statesman, Edmund Burke, was Irish; the greatest British soldier, Wellington, was Irish; John Tyndall and Sir Wm. Thomson, Irish; John Tyndall and Sir Wm. Thomson, the greatest British scientists, were Irish; Robert Boyle, the greatest British philosopher, was Irish; Joseph Black, the greatest British chemist, was Irish; James Barry, the greatest British painter, was Irish; Father Tom Burke, the greatest pulpit orator the world has seen since Bossuet, was Irish; Spranger; Barry, the greatest British tragedian, was Irish; Father Mathew, the greatest apostle of temperance, was Irish; Sir Hans Sloan, the greatest British naturalist, was Irish; Sir Philip Francis. alist, was Irish; Sir Philip Francis, the greatest British satirist, was Irish; Sir Rowan Hamilton, the ablest of modern mathematicians, was Irish; John Hogan, the great British sculptor, was Irish; Lord Rawdon, who laid the foundation of British power in the East, was Irish; Maclure, the discoverer of the Northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was Irish; as was McClintock A. the Facine, was Irisa; as was McCinneck A. Sabine; also O'Reilly, discoverer of the diamond fields in Africa; Burton, the most celebrated explorer of modern times, was Irish. He travelled Europe, Asia, Africa was the artists of the relievant l was Irish. He travelled Europe, Asia, Afica, was the author of "The valley of the Indus," "The Highlands of Brazil." Lord Dufferin, the leading living British diplomast, is Irish; the head of the army, Lord Wolseley, is Irish; Aubrey de Vere, the sweetest of modern poets, is Irish; the purest prose that was ever penned was by an Irishman, Goldsmith; the brilliant Sheridan sisters, were Irish; the beautiful Gunnings were Irish; the social queen of London in her day was Irish, Margaret Power, Countess of Blessington. Scamore Peace and Gore House, Kensington, have been immortaliz d by the brilliant Countess whose drawing, room was the rendezvous of the wit, beauty, refinement and genius of the great city.

Holy Father desires that Catholic young men should study literature. They have His Lordship's blessing and he hoped they would continue their praiseworthy efforts.

After his remarks His Lordship gave benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament; the sacred music being excellently There three fourths of the people are more or less of Irish blood, and "their deeds live after them." Ramssy, the first historian; after them." Ramssy, the first historian; Colles, the original suggester of the canal system and designer of the first American steam engine; Fulton, who completed and successfully navigated the first steamboat on the Hudson in 1807; Morse, the inventor of telegraphy; McCormic, the inventor of reaping by machinery; Dunlop, the first publisher of an American daily paper; Dixon, who first read the Declaration of Independence to the people; McKerne, the first Presbyterian; Embury, the first Methodist; the blind preacher, Waddle, whose eloquence the great Wirt so glowmethodist; the blind preacher, Waddle, whose eloquence the great Wirt so glowing described; "the father of the American Navy," Commodore Jack Barry, as well as the bravest and most daring soldiers from Montgomery in the Revolution, to Mcade in the rebellion, all were of the Irish race. The head of the army Sherilan, the leaf

in the rebellion, all were of the Irish race. The head of the army, Sheridan; the leading actors, Barrett and Boucicault; the most brilliant journalists, as well as miscellaneous writers; Boyle O'Reilly and Mrs. Sullivan, nee Margaret Buchanan, were Irish. The undaunted churchman, orator, which are activities. priest and patriot, Dr. O'Reilly, whose name is a household word from the National Convention in the United States to the Poorest peasant's but in Connaught, is Irish by parentage, if not by birth. In New Orleans in the public square a statue is erected to commemorate the noble charity of an unlettered Irish woman,

Margaret Haughery.
In foreign lands we meet with Irish names with glorious records, McMahon in France; O'Donnell in Spain; Nugent in Austria; Lynch in Chili, and O'Higgins in

Robert Baldwin, the son of an Irishman. was the first to advocate a responsible government subject to the will of the people. The ever to be lamented D'Arcy McGee, here in the land of his adoption, fighting for confederation, lived to realize the dream of his boyhood, "the applause of listening senates to command." Blake, Holmes, Meredith, Robinson, Harrison, Sullivan, Aiken, Ross, McMasters, Whelan, Hincks, McCarthy and Kavanagh—the O'Conzell of Nove Section O'Connell of Nova Scotia—are names that as statesmen shall live in the history of our country, uniting with blood and affection the new land with the old. The most distinguished church dignitaries The most distinguished church dignitaries are Irish, Pt. Rev. Dr. Burke, Archbishop Connelly, Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Walsh, also Protestant prelates, Bishop Cronyn and Bishop Fuller. The ablest Presbyterian preacher, Dr. Robb, is Irish. Dr. Mack, perhaps the leading physician of his day in Canada, and who established the first training school for nurses in the Dominion, was Irish. Hogan, who ob tained the prize at the Paris Exposition for the best essay on "Canada." was Irish for the best essay on "Canada," was Irish. Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Sadlier, who did so much for Canadian literature, are Irish. Of much for Canadian literature, are Irish. Of the same race is the bright young clerical journalist, Dr. Coffey. It is chiefly due to his untiring zeal for Irish Catholics that the CATHOLIC RECORD is in the Dominion to-day what the Boston Pilot was in the United States in the palmy days when Father Rodden wielded the editor's pen for that journal. In church or state, wherever the English language is the language of the country, the Irish win the highest honors by force of varied talent, and if the little sea-girt island gives such children to the world gifted, with the noblest gifts of God, faith, intellect, talent, eloquence and God, faith, intellect, talent, eloquence and genius, let the race increase and multiply, though no such statute can be found in Prince Parliamentary blue-book. M. British Parliamentary blue-book. Windsor, Ontario, March, 1886.

A Complete Breakdown

"For ten years," says Jennie M. Har-rett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with yspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility, Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did."

Do not delay in getting relief for the ittle folks. Mother Graves' Worm ittle folks. Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure.

If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand? There are a number of varieties of corns.
Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any
of them. Oall on your druggist and get
a bottle at once.

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. In every corner of the world the polit-ical sect of Orangemen has been muz-zled and bound to eternal silence and eternal disgrace—in every corner except one. In the Province of Ontario the pestilential order, the very soul of bigopestiential order, the very soul of bigo-try and fanaticism, a living synonym of hate and mean ignorance, still flourishes. It has been petted by leading politicians until its swelling importance threatens all Canada with disaster. A few months since its murderous fingers strangled the life out of Riel. The approaching success of Parnell's movement has roused its anger and brought it again to the front with bands and banquets and ora-

tors, and prominent among the orators - the first and foremost man of all the orange world—is the scholarly and in-tellectual emigrant, Prof. Goldwin Smith, It will astonish many good men to hear of the company which Mr. Smith has begun to keep. With all their power in Ontario the Orangemen are loose tupon with disgust and suspicion or re-spectable Canadians. They have the ear of Sir John MacDonald, it is true, and, from their wealth and numbers, are a political power in Ontario, but their ignorance, malice and vulgarity are so well known that very few of the politicians who pet them ever allow themselves to be publicly caught in be publicly caught in What feeling prompted their company. What feeling prompted Prof. Smith to display himself in the brightest of Orange recently is hard to explain. The downward road is easy indeed, and from an Oxford professorindeed, and from an Oxford professionship to the banquet-table of Orangeism a descent of awful blackness and steep headly he believed of ness, but it can hardly be believed of the man whose ambition once fixed itself on the place now occupied by Mr.

Gladstone. Baltimore Mirror. With the exception of Cardinals Manning and Newman, and other largehearted men, we do not believe that English "Catholics" understand or embrace the vital principles of the Catholic religion. They have so long been coddled in a State-supported Church, and have imbibed such hothouse notions in their select circles, that it is impossible to find in them the broad and liberal principles of our

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The young women belonging to a society connected with St. Peter's Church in Osbkosh, Wis., have publicly promised not to dance round dances any more. All honor to them? They are maidens of innocent hearts, who love holy purity, and according to the Beatitude promised them by our Lord, "they shall see God," forever in heaven.

Another illustration of National League Another illustration of National League swindling. Patrick Egan has made a present to the society of three thousand dollars voted to him for his services dur-ing the past twelve months. This should ing the past twelve months. This should be carefully written down in the notebook of his Grace of Westminster. The funds are still pouring in from America—under intimidation of course. The teetotallers of Pailadelphia contributed £1600 last week. How frightened they must have been! Two concerts at New York helped the funds by the sum of £1200. How panic stricken those audiences were!

The Orange strollers trading under the style and title of the "Loyal and Patriotic Union"—loyal to their own breehces-pockets, and pumpkin-headed, not patriotic-have strengthened their troop by the addition of some new talent After a yisit on Tuesday to the Separate Schools, then the Bishop expressed his satisfaction on the excellent condition of the classes. His Lordship returned to Peterboro, delighted for many reasons with the original properties of the destiny of our country. Hon, and the Irish race have given the classes. His Lordship returned to Peterboro, delighted for many reasons with the shape the destiny of our country. Hon, and a teacher of moral philosophic properties of the classes. His Lordship returned to Peterboro, delighted for many reasons with the shape the destiny of our country. Hon, and the artistics recently engaged are "Roaring" Hanna, a professor called Butcher—Phœtus, what a name!

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dency. Buffalo Union. The New York Herald thus forcibly describes the present attitude of the Irish leader and his followers, pending the issue of their demand for Home Rule: "The attitude of Mr. Parnell and constituency in Ireland is well calculated to give England pause. There is no blazing display of rhetoric, no vehemence, no offensive braggadocio, but a calm, quiet and dangerous determination of purpose. Ireland never before won such credit for the tactics she has pursued, and never before claimed so largely the sympathy of the world. She has repressed her passion, she has curbed her utterance, waiting for the verdict from Westminster. She is like a volcano, boiling, seething, but allowing no drop of the molton mass to bubble over. An act of coercion in lieu of an act of concession would, however, fill Ireland with uproar and revolution." This is precisely the situation, graphically pen-pictured by a journal not always friendly to the cause of Ireland.

Catholic Columbian. "He is the devil's day laborer and sows. his tares for him, or seeds of dissension, by telling this and that such a one said of you, when you may be sure it is wholly false or never wholly true, he alters it with his reporting it. He goes a fishing for secrets, and tells those of others only to book yours out of you, baiting men as they do fishes, one with another. He is like your villainous flies, which always leaves sound places to light on sore and are such venomous ones as even to make sound places sore with their fly-blowing them. In fine he would set dissension between man and wife the first day of their marriage, and father and son the last day of their lives. Nor will innocence be ever safe, or conversa-tion innocent, till such as they be banished from human society; and if I would afford them being anywhere, it would be with Aristos discord, among my enemies. Meantime my prayer is, God bless my friends from them." The above we came across the other day in a short sketch of Richard Flecknoe's life. It is all here in a nut shell. In hits the defractor like the hatchet hits the nail when driven by the carpenter. S. S. M.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.