#### My Treasure.

pep, deep in my heart's casket hid, y precious treasure lies; ot all the wealth the world could bid, ould buy what thus I prize.

For what to me were gold or fame Without my treasure fair? They were but dross,—an empty name Which they may have who care.

But having this, I'm rich; indeed, In wealth that's ne'er despoiled; Thanks be to God, who gives this meed Of comfort to His child.

My treasure's name so sacred is, To speak it to another Is love with bliss and anguish: tis The memory of my Mother. Hamilton, Jan., 1881.

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis, Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, visited the grave of the late Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., at Tallaght, on January 8. He was escorted to the spot by the Rev. Father Moore, O. P. in the absence of the Prior, and remained a considerable time beside the last earthly resting-place of him whom he had known so well, and had so intensely admired.

Queen's County. The reason which has induced the Earl of Portarlington to negotiate for the sale of his magnificent property at Euro and the house which is called the "Irish Art Treasury," is not, as has been stated, a rup-ture between him and his tenants. The relations between Lord Portarlington and his tenants have ever been of the most friendly character. He evinces the great-est desire for their welfare. He has simply determined to sell the estate because Mr. Dawson-Damer, his heir at law, has declared that he would not use Emo House for other purposes than a shooting lodge, Portarlington has too great a respect for art and for the memory of the late Countess to permit the magnificent home which she loved to be turned into a shooting lodge.

The Naas Board of Guardians have passed a resolution advising the stoppage of hunting, as they were of opinion that foot-and-mouth disease is spread by that

#### King's County.

A meeting of the magistrates of the King's County District of the county was held in the courthouse on January 8, for the purpose of petitioning the Govern-ment to restore Lord Rossmore to the Commission of the Peace. A resolution to that effect was passed,

#### Meath.

Some vandal proposes the construction of an artificial reservoir on the ancient historic mound or fort outside the town of Navan, which has given much cause for popular surprise and indignation—surprise that any frishman could be found unpatriotic enough to remove such a monument of antiquity of liveland's early creed and arts- and just indignation at a public body like the Navan Town Commissioners, elected by the jeople, being engaged in the work of descration and olition of the only ancient landmark about their town.

The movement lately originated in Louth for the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Philip Callan, M. P., has already made satisfactory progress and received much influential support. It is well known that on more than one previous occasion a testimonial of this kind was sought to be originated, but was stopped by Mr. Callan himself,

Cork. No public act in the life of Alderman Daly, M. P. for Cork, has given so much satisfaction to his constituents as his resignation. It is due, however, to Mr. Daly to say that whenever he attended the House he always sat on the right side and generally voted straight; but he was the House he always sat on the right side and generally voted straight; but he was very seldom there, and in his own city of late he completely allied himself with the odious Colthurst set. At the late reduce with the request of "his lordship" votes in Cork, which will come

into effect, of course, on the present list.
Six of the cattle seized at Killavullen, (near Mallow), under decrees granted by the magistrates at Castletown-Roche short time ago, for payment of the tax for the maintenance of extra police in the locality, were put up for sale in Cork, on January 9th and purchased by the representatives of the owners.

### Kerry.

On January 5, there was a great popular demonstration of welcome to Mr. E. Harrington, on the occasion of his libera tion from prison after six months' incar-ceration, because two of his apprentices surreptiously printed "Invincible" notices in his office. The "authorities" resorted in his office. The "authorities" resorted to a mean dodge to prevent the demonstration, but it was unsuccessful.

A farmer named Hogan summoned the

agent of the so-called Property Defence Association at the Tralee Sessions, on Jan-uary 3d, for trespass of the cattle on com-plainant's land. The bailiff of the Land Corporation admitted the trespass of the cattle from a neighboring evicted farm, but pleaded that due notice had not been given, and the magistrate marked "no rule" in the case.

### Limerick.

The dead body of Mr. Henry Parady the manager of the Limerick Chronicle was found in a field about a mile outside Limerick, his head being frightfully fractured. Evidence given at the in showed that the occurrence was entirely

Mr. Michael Davitt arrived at Limerica on Jan. 8th, from Newport, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, C. C. He left by the midday express en route for London. Previous to his departure a deputation from the Limerick branch of the National League waited on Mr. Davitt, who, in reply to questions put to him by individual members, said that after the next general election it would be necessary that the Irish people should pay their representatives in the House of Commons.

Clare.

It is clear that if Captain O'Sbea de-res to retain the representation of Clare sires to retain the representation of Clare he will have to proceed on different lines to those he is at present following. The constituency which returned O'Connell has

politicians. He received fair warning on January 6th of the fate in store for him if he does not give more loyal support to Mr. Parnell than he has been giving for some time past. On that day a vast popular demonstration was held at Scariff, and amongst the resolutions passed was one declaring that the constituency of Clare had no longer any confidence in Captain O'Shea, as he had violated his pledges, and had ceased long since to act with Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party. Furthermore, the chairman of the meet-Furthermore, the chairman of the meet ing, the Very Rev. Father Kenny, P. P., spoke in severe terms of Captain O'Shea, and accused him of having constantly, by his vote, sanctioned the brutal and reckless policy of coercion. He urged upon the people of Clare the necessity of send-ing men to Parliament at the next general election who would honestly and earnestly support the National cause, and the ring-ing cheers which greeted him when he ing cheers which greeted him said this proved that those who were listening to him held the same opinions on the subject.

At the monthly meeting of the National League, held in Tipperary on January 5th, the Rev. James Ryan, C. C., in the chair, the following was unanimously passed:—"That we, the members of Tip-perary Branch of the National Leegue, do hereby declare we will not in future allow members of the Arravale or other clubs to trespass on our lands by hunting, because of the following reasons—Firstly, inas-much as the notorious Emergency man Spunner has been, on one occasion, permitted to hunt with the Arravales. Secondly-Inasmuch as the farmers find it extremely difficult to pay their exorbitant rents and meet their many other obligations, they will not tolerate useless tres-passers on their lands. Thirdly—Because there is a class who ought to be with the people and working for the people's in-terest, and who would be so, but for aping after the society of those gentlemen of the hunting field."

John Weldon Creagh, the model exter-

minator, is stark mad, and at present wearing a straight-jacket in the county asylum at Clonmel. He sold out more tenants in Clonmel Court-house than any man or monster in the premier county; but the brave Cloughaleigh men wore him down, and there he is. There wasn't from Suir to Shannon a more industrious people than those who were trying to work impossibilities, and did work them, too, by paying a rack-rent out of the sterile bogs of Cloughaleigh, yet the im-pecunious maniac did not give them the slightest credit for paying done so for

A large number of foxes and dogs were recently poisoned at the Clonea fox cover. It appears that some parties got the carcase of a dead donkey and laid it in the cover. Dogs as well as foxes found it out, and the result was that nearly all the carine species of the district dined on

him.

At Loughrea, on Sunday, January 6th, a large meeting was held with the object of expressing sympathy with the case of the evicted Fallon family, and resolutions strongly condemning the persecution of Mrs. Fallon were passed. Mr. Matthew Harris, in a vigorous speech, depicted the sufferings to which these victims of landlord oppression were subjected. Mrs. Fallon was released on Tuesday by order of Earl Spencer, after five months' imprisonment. The event was signalized in the district by illuminations and popular demonstrations. Mayo.

An address, flowing over with affection and respect, was presented to the Bishop of Galway on January 6th, from the peo-ple of Westport. It was accompanied by substantial tokens of the sincerity of the Westport friends of the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, who deal in no mere lip-compli ments.

visions the National party made a gain of it was decided to present merely an ad-

Mr. Robert Kelly, solicitor, Belfast, for Mr. Robert Kelly, solicitor, Belfast, for his gallantry in rescuing a child from drowning, on the 27 August, has been presented with a medal by the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. Mr. Kelly, on seeing the child fall into the water at Greencastle, and being carried out by the sea jumped in without remove. out by the sea, jumped in without removing his clothes, and, at the hazard of his own life, succeeded in saving that of the drowning child.

### Armagh.

Samuel Giffin, the Orangeman from Portadown, who was wounded by the military in the encounter at the railway station at Dromore, on January 1st., died from the injuries he received. The deceased was an artisan in the spool mill in Portadown.

Orange placards, of which the following a copy, were published, on January 11, a reference to the Nationalist meeting at Blacklion, county Cavan :- "The Orangemen of Fermanagh: Brethren—This so-called National League has called a meeting on Wednesday, 16th inst., at Black-lion, on the border of our county. If the Government, regardless of the lamentable result at Dromore, fail to prohibit this meeting, let us rise in defence of our homes, our country, and our Bible, and assemble in our thousands to show that Orangemen will never consent to Home Rule or separation. God Save the Queen. E. M. Archdale, County Grand Secretary, Fermanagh."

### Blood Relations.

The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid -pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters. SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate c Throat, Lungs, full idea, 86p., route, cost free.

### A Long Time.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A. Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus afflicted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure him.

### A Good Cosmetic.

too much public sprint to remain satisfied at seeing itself represented by a mere Whig, and there is a strong opinion in the county that Captain O'Shea is inclined to cast his lot with this particular section of Bitters is the best of all purifiers.

#### MODERN CATHOLICISM.

#### Freeman's Journal.

A very temperate and well-meaning article appears in the February number of the Century Magazine. It is no doubt the work of a writer who endeavors to be impartial and fair without understanding both sides of the question; which, nevertheless, he answers with the air of a wild wides and a tolerant prophet.

a mild judge and a tolerant prophet.

The article is called "Modern Catholicism." To show that it is free from the spirit of bigotry, we quote a paragraph which, ten years ago, would not have been permitted to appear in any periodi-cal addressed to a Protestant public:—

"In certain matters of discipline, vit-ally affecting the life of the family and of society, Protestant teachers gratefully acknowledge that the Roman Catholic Church takes high ground. The Roman Catholic doctrine and practice respect-ing divorce are much closer to the law of the New Testament than those of the Protestant churches have been; and there is an earnest effort at the present time to bring the practice of the Protestant churches a little nearer to the Roman Catholic standard. In contendng against the foes that destroy the family, Protestants and Catholics can

stand together."

It is a sign that thoughtful non-Catholics are beginning to awaken to a sense of the unreasonable position which Pro-testantism as a religion holds, when such an utterance is calmly made in a periodical, which, while it attempts to recognize the good in all religious denominations, is edited by Protes from a Protestant point of view. writer of the article considers that the "high ground" occupied by the Church will be a Mount Ararat on which thoughtful Catholics and Protestants may rest, while the floods of Materialism and Agnosticism roll around. He sees, on this common ground, hope for the ultimate union of the Catholic Church with the sects of Protestantism. He i very amiable and optimistic-so amiable that it seems ungrateful even to smile at the simplicity of some of his assertions. The unusual spectacle of a Protestant writer who finds great good in the Catholic Church without once using the words "Romish" or "Romanists" is calculated to cause the Catholic reader some embarrassment. The sensation is

so new and unexpected. so new and unexpected.

The extent to which this polite writer carries his optimism may be gathered from the astounding fact that he sees good even in the dogma of infallibility!

He ventures to predict that "some future pontift of a liberal spirit and a courterpost" may bear the eye of the ageous temper" may hear the cry of the masses for fewer dogmas and ceremonies, and may exercise his "supreme and unquestionable power" to sweep away abuses, and enlarge the liberties of

the Roman Catholic people! What sweetness, what light is here The Papacy is not to perish, but to be "reformed" by itself. Luther, after all that has been said of him, left much undone! He left honest Protestants to look towards the Roman Catholic Church for their "strong fort" of refuge! This is

The "finder" of the Scriptures-The "finder" of the Scriptures—deserted the high and scriptural ground on which the safety of that divine institution, the family, rests; and to-day the unhappy people who have inherited remnants of his heresy are obliged, in the seething floods of Materialism, to look for their Mount Ararat in the Cathelia Church and they here for a previous olic Church: and they hope for a new religion, which will repair the failure of the Reformation through the workings the dogma of infallibility! well-meaning writer in the Century magazine had taken the trouble to read one of the little manuals of instruction on Catholic doctrine, he would have seen on catholic doctrine, he would have seen how absurd his prophecy about the "liberal" and "courageous" Pope of the future must seem in Catholic eyes. The Pope, infallible as he is in matters of faith and morals, could no more "sweep 'a dogma, than as he is, could deny His own existence. If the writer had made himself clear as to the difference between dogma and discipline, it would be possible to take

his article in the serious spirit in which he conceived it. If it were possible for the Vicar of Christ, in the exercise of his "supreme and unquestionable authority," to prive marriage of its sacramental and indissoluble character, the admirable "high ground" occupied by the Catholic Church would be liable at any moment to become a swamp. The city on the mountain might be swallowed up as the temple of Protestantism is swallowed up in the slough of the "enlargement of liberty" which the Reformation opened to it. But—"non possumus." The Pope cannot change God, although some Protestants seem to think that he can do anything: and the dogmas and the sacraments of the Church are as changeless

as God. Catholics and Protestants are to stand together, they must stand on Catholic ground. The writer in the Century admits this when he says that the Roman Catholic doctrine and practice respecting the social evils that threaten society are more Scriptural than the Protestant practise. Safety, then, lies in the Catholic Church. Protestantism compromised and lost. The Church can not compromise. She holds, as she held from the beginning, that marriage is a Sacrament, and indissoluble. It was against this that Luther protested, in theory and in practice: the mountain cannot go to Mohammed; there is only one resource left for Mohammed. If Protestants are still to retain that "en-largement of their liberties" that enables them to interpret one text of Scripture which seems to allow marriage after divorce for adultery, against two which forbid it, how can they reach higher ground? How can they be sure without an infallible guide? Protestantism compromised; it has failed to protect itself. human nature from It has no dogmas, no ments, no sacrifice, no guide. It has no guide. It has the enlarged liberty of "private interpretation," which Material-

# the Unitarian rejoice in. This boon the writer in the Century would willingly grant to the Catholic Church; and then the Catholic Church would have to look for "high ground"—the rock on which Christ established it—somewhere else! The Century article is very suggestive, and worthy of rollite and covarierate.

and worthy of polite and considerate attention at our hands. So kind is its tone, that even to smile at the simplicity -might we say "freshness?"-of some of its assertions seems discourteous. But we can not forbear to quote a charming sentence, written as a proof that Catho-licity in the United States is a better thing, owing to Protestant example, than it is in Europe and in the French parts of Canada: "Many of the Roman Catholics in this country have the Bible in their hands; it is not denied them, and

There is delicious, unconsoious humor in this. Gilbert & Sullivan, if they could grasp it, might make it the theme of a

humorous opera.

Most of the Protestants in the United States have the Bible. And some of them study it earnestly and carefully. Little children, with the velocity of a telegraphic ticker in a stock broker's office, can recite texts by the hundred. Yet there is a conflict of Bibles-a war of texts. Where is the Protestant who dare assume the responsibility of curtailing the privilege of his brethren to use the Bible and the light as they choose?

#### PROTESTANT "IMAGE WORSHIP-PERS."

The Court Journal of the seventeenth

"Mr. Spurgeon, who is so strongly op-posed to pictures in a church that he de-nounces the adornment of churches with figures of the Apostles as almost idola of the very marked testimoials from Coltrous, preached at Exeter Hall the others of gentlemen of intelligence and charachight before a big picture of Luthers, to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, which he hoped would carry home to the published in the editorial columns of our minds of his hearers the value of warner's safe cure, minds of his hearers the reality of the man.

"Ah! but," Mr. Spurgeon would no doubt say, "the pictures in Catholic churches, at least, are objects of idolatrous worship." But how does Mr. Spurgeon, the enlightened, the charitable, the evangelical preacher, know that? From Protestant tradition? But we believe that it has never yet been demonstrated that Protestant tradition was infallible. It is slander. It is absurd nonsense. Mr Spurgeon can appreciate the advantage of a visible representation of a supposed Protestant saint; he can see well enough how a picture of Luther could "carry home to the minds of his hearers the reality of the man." Why can he not also see and believe that Catholics may make the same use of the pictures and images of the great saints of the Church who were saints indeed, and no sham, and who illustrated the beauty, the glory and the strength of Christian principles lives of the most extraordinary devotion

and self-sacrifice? Pictures are not only the poor man's books, but they speak to the eye of all with a power not excelled by the most brilliant and impressive speech. Thank God, the old Puritan spirit which proscribed pictures, and images, and organs, and beautiful music, and impressive ceremonial, is rapidly dying out. Iconoclasm is no longer popular, at least among the intelligent and thinking classes in the community. The philosophy of an appeal to the imagination and the senses, even in religion, is coming to be better understood; the imitation of Catholic cer-emonial and Catholic observance is becoming daily more and more popular; and we look for the day as not far distant when Protestant churches will not be content with organs and fine music and "vesper" service and the observance of Christmas nd Easter, but will have their churches hung with pictures and ornamented with statues of their most illustrious men and women, and their preachers will appeal to them, as Spurgeon did to the big picture of Luther, in hopes that they will "carry home to the minds of their hearers the

reality of the men."-Catholic Review. We refrain from doing an openly shameful act because of what the world might say of us. How reproachful to the manhood of our Christian character that human eyes should have a more restraining effect upon our actions than the all-pen-etrating eyes of God? Yet, for the most part, such is the case.

Learn to awaken the dormant sym pathies of faith and love in the hearts of others, and you will possess a mightier power than the faculty of turning material things into gold—and one, too, that will bring more peace and contentment into your own soul than all other possessions

To put off serving God until old age has chilled the warm blood coursing in our veins and we are unable any longer to derive pleasure from indulgence, is as doubtful of realization as it is insulting in purpose. As we live so shall we die.

### An Open Letter.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co. Dear Sirs,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever eumatic pains of all the many speci fics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy I remain, respectfully yours,

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Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen min-ates in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure rtain. Yellow Oil cures Rheuma-Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, certain. and Pain generally; and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

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Morgan Dix and Dr. Heber Newton
possess, which Dr. Pusey and Dean Stanley claimed by right of their Protestanttism, which the Congregationalist and

#### In Dixie's Land.

J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs, &c., Dixie, Ontario, recommends Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers, it having cured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints.

What Toronto's well known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that As done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. Clara E. Porter.

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#### THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

#### His Outspoken Opinion.

best to the value of warners safe Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner Safe Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times in prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that it I found myself the victim of a serious sidney trouble I shoud use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpelss in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

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after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. dwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease' then like blood."
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Suffering from Diabetes?

Have you Liver Complaint ter I prayed to die."

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#### Meetings.

CATROLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT AA HOLLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—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 c 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually, J. J. BLAKE Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

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## ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargment of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, and the deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galops Canal, at the Lock Keeper's house hear the place, and in each case plans, &c., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst., where printed Forms of "ender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL

and after Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst., where printed Forms of "ender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL and RAPIDE PLAT sections of the works, and they are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, 4c. In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000 must accompany the tender for the Cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Rapide Plat works must be accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,001. The tenders for the deepend, 4c, at the head of the Galous Canal must be also accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,003. The respective deposit receipts for the sum of \$3,003. The respective deposit receipts for the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bey Order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Dept. of Railways and Canals, 3

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 21st January, 1884.