

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1883.

NO. 228

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO.,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
 A nice assortment of Imported
TWEEDS now in stock.
 ALSO—
 New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs,
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In Memoriam
 Of Sister Helen (Miss M'Mahon) who died at
 Carleton Place, Toronto, on Sunday, Feb.
 11th, 1883.
 "Behold I come quickly and my reward is
 with me."—(Rev. 22 chap., 12 v.)
 A few short days since, smiles enwrapped
 That face now in an chill;
 A few short days since laughter breathed
 Around that form so still.
 And none then saw the shadow creep,
 Across her cheerful duteous way.
 That thro' her to the peaceful sleep
 Entending it today.
 In life's chameleon shined path
 How oft we feel secure;
 Supported by the phase of health
 The journey seems so sure,
 And those whose smiles we love to greet,
 Whose voices love to hear,
 We put from minds to meet—
 The meeting finds us—where?
 Beyond the clouds; the veil withdrawn
 Life's transient pathway crossed,
 We greet our loss with the dawn
 Of God's eternal feast.
 And she—dear sister—transcends hence
 From all who sought her here,
 Is called but to inheritance,
 To grace a home more fair.
 To dwell within a Father's love,
 Her destined joys above,
 To know eternal joys above
 And wear a virgin's crown.
 To hear upon her seraph brow
 The Lamb's unending seal.
 Before His spotless throne to bow
 And at His altar kneel.
 Toronto, Feb. 13, 1883. A FRIEND.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Western Watchman.
 A prominent Methodist preacher in the
 South has announced that he does not
 want any colored people to attend his
 services. The Methodists of the North
 are much scandalized at his bold and
 imprudent utterance. He defends himself
 by saying that he never denys the
 colored brother admision into the
 Church; entrance into his church alone is
 denied. He is right. Time was when
 the whole world had but one church.
 Then nations began to have churches of
 their own. Then communities claimed
 the right to have their own peculiar
 religion. Lastly, every man thinks he
 should have a church of his own, or in
 other words, be a church unto himself.
 Let every man have his own church, as
 he has his own house. That Southern
 Methodist divine could say: "I have no
 objection that every man, white and black,
 shall have a home, but they shall not
 have my home. Neither do I object that
 every man shall have a church; but my
 own church is for myself."

Michigan Catholic.
 Our non-Catholic friends as well as our
 infidel foes agree with us, that it is a
 good thing to die in the Catholic faith. From
 poor Melancton, the friend and disciple
 of Luther, who counseled his dying
 mother to return to the one true Church,
 saying: "The Protestant churches are the
 easiest to live in, but the Catholic Church
 is the surest to die in," down to the
 blind Galambetta, who only died the other
 day, all wished to die Catholics, although
 unwilling to live as such.

Freeman's Journal.
 The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on
 the figures given by the London Tablet,
 thinks that the increase of Catholics in
 England is a subject for serious reflection.
 "Is," asks the Pall Mall Gazette, repeating
 a question which has been asked and
 answered in the United States hundreds of
 times, "the increase of Catholicism in the
 country to be set down to the propaga-
 tion of the Faith, or the propagation of a
 particular race by which the Faith is held?"
 "That the Irish element in our population
 shows a tendency to increase therein as
 fast as the English,—or, in other words,
 that certain influences which tend to lower
 the standard of living among the working
 classes of the community are nearly three
 times as active as the influences tending to
 maintain it, is scarcely a comfortable
 reflection." The Pall Mall Gazette draws
 it mild, and does not speak out what it
 thinks. The truth is that only among
 Catholics who practice their religion, who
 have a salutary fear of the vengeance of
 God, do children have for their lives more
 than one chance out of three. The
 church saved the world and society when
 both were utterly rotten. She alone, the
 Spouse of Christ, can save society to-day,
 when it is becoming worse than pagan.

A CLEVER actor has been putting money
 into his purse by imitating, not butle-
 quing, the sensational acts of Brooklyn's
 favorite clown, the "Rev." Mr. Talmage.
 So long as the actor—who played a part
 in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer"—
 made up as "Talmage"—stayed in New
 York, the gnomes of the "Bernacle"
 made no sign. But when it was proposed
 to perform "The Sorcerer," with the Tal-
 mage acts introduced, the original Talmage
 appealed to the law. It was an infringe-
 ment of the original Talmage's right to
 perform in his own halliwick. The two
 Promis were so much alike that the
 Brooklyn people fancy the antics of them
 are, with the great original, as most of them
 are, not able to tell them apart. But the
 "Rev." Mr. Talmage made the mistake of
 claiming that the clever actor was burles-
 quing him, and thus weakened his case.
 He should have boldly proceeded against
 the managers and actors for infringement

of patent, trade-mark, or something of the
 sort. As other clever persons, finding
 that Mr. Talmage's travesties drew crowds
 of fools and scoffers, may attempt an in-
 fringement, he would do well to protect
 himself at once by applying to the Librarian
 of Congress to be "copyrighted."
York, Sep. This done, he will not be
 obliged to adopt the absurd pretence that
 any imitation can be more laughable than
 the great original himself.

It is an easy life, is it? A dreamy life
 is it? A life nourishing sentimentalism,
 is it? Oh; ask any honest soul that has
 tried it without the three requisites: a
 true vocation from God; an heroic courage,
 and a loving heart, whose affections are
 turned only on the Crucified, Who, being
 God, died for love of men. The life of
 Religious, men or women, who follow the
 life of the masters Orders of contemplation,
 is a continual martyrdom. They who are
 not called to it should never it in those
 who are called: "Oh how beautiful is this
 chaste generation in glory! The memory
 who, not called to it, are moved by pride
 to revile it. Let them fear the words of
 plenary inspiration. The day may come
 when—if they have afflicted these holy
 ones, and sought to take away their labors
 —they may be amazed, and repenting, say
 within themselves: "These are they
 whom we had sometime in derision, and
 for a parable of reproach. We, fools,
 esteemed their life madness, and their end
 without honor. Behold how they are
 numbered among the children of God; and
 their lot is among the Saints. Therefore
 we have erred!" Book of Wisdom, chap. v.

Those of our readers who are inclined
 to smile at our denunciations of evil
 literature for children and to regard them
 as exaggerated, should read an article on
 "Missing Children," copied from a New
 York daily. The facts therein given
 ought to alarm the most callous father or
 mother. All girls and boys read in these
 times. There is a vast literature especially
 written for them. It is a bad, corrupt
 literature. It poisons their lives at the
 medium of highly colored pictures of
 vicious life, it fills the minds of children
 with pernicious ideas; it excites their
 passions; it teaches them that disobedience
 and insubordination are "smart," that crime
 is wrong only when it is discovered. Too
 readily they adopt opinions and slang of
 the mercenary writers whose ink is poi-
 sonous. Before it is too late, parents must
 save their children from the deluge of evil
 papers and books. Teachers cannot do it.
 The reading of boys' and girls' story-papers
 doubtless goes on in school "on the sly,"
 but most of it is done at home under the
 very eye of the parent. Let parents who
 think that we are unduly alarmed by the
 progress of this foul flood, glance at the
 record of missing children—which is the
 record of only one week.

Catholic Review.
 We said some time ago, and we say again,
 it is time for England to care for the star-
 ving Irish people whom its laws and
 legislation has converted into what, in the
 mass, is a nation of helpless paupers, beg-
 ging the world's charity to help them to
 sustain lives whose best hope of relief lies
 in a nameless grave. It is England that
 has impoverished Ireland. It is England
 that by force has assumed control over
 Irish affairs. It is England that has
 power of her armies and navies to refuse to
 let the Irish look after their own affairs.
 It is England that draws the revenue from
 the Irish soil and the Irish people. The
 Irish people are English subjects. It is
 fitting, then, that England looks after the
 subjects who so zealously guards from
 whose waters she takes the fish, from
 whose mouth she steals the bread, from
 which England allows her subjects, whom she
 chastises, to starve this winter, let her stand
 accused before all nations, and let all
 nations look on and witness the conflict
 between English rapacity and Irish starvation.
 Then let the world say whether
 or not there is any means for those people
 beyond death or revolt.

Baltimore Mirror.
 STRANGE events happen from time to
 time, and none has happened recently in
 Baltimore more strange than that which
 occurred last Sunday, when a girl of sev-
 enteen, brought up a Methodist, con-
 verted to the Hebrew faith. The motive for
 the step is said to be conviction in the tenets
 of the Hebrew religion, and that neither
 persuasion of any kind nor selfish motives
 influenced her action. It seems strange,
 indeed, that any one instructed in a creed
 which is founded solely upon the exist-
 ence of the Redeemer should, from mo-
 tives of conviction, abandon it to embrace
 one which repudiates the Founder of the
 Christian faith. Without questioning her
 motive, whatever it may be, we await the
 sequel with interest, and doubt not it will
 prove a case of conscience barrier for an
 eligible matrimonial alliance.

The Irish Nation.
 WHILE the lightest corpse of English
 misgovernment attared on an Irish plat-
 form is visited with the utmost rigor of
 the law as laid down by the infamous
 Crimes Act, speakers in great Britain
 continue free to condemn the abuses of
 castle administration in the most unpar-
 tisan terms. We have recently noticed the
 utterances of Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr.
 Herbert Gladstone, each of whom pro-
 nounced judgment on the Irish Govern-
 ment in language as forcible as that em-
 ployed by any of the Irish leaders lately
 placed under the ban of the Coercion Code.
 It is now the turn of Lord Dalhousie,
 a member of the Government and presu-
 mably a joint custodian of its principles.
 Speaking recently at Edinburgh, at a
 meeting of the Rosebery Club, Lord Dal-
 housie frankly admitted that the people

of Ireland are now animated by an intense
 hatred to the British Government and
 confessed that the feeling was perfectly
 natural and the simple outgrowth of the
 treatment to which Ireland has been sub-
 jected. Contrasting the circumstances
 under which Ireland and Scotland became
 connected with the British Crown, he
 asked his hearers to consider that the
 Scotch had the best of the bargain, while
 it was all the other way in the case of
 Ireland.

Catholic Columbian.
 The moral law is the same whether
 applied to individuals or nations. One is as
 responsible before God as the other, and
 each will suffer the consequence of crime.
 If parents, for instance, should prove
 themselves unworthy of their children,
 the latter are taken away and cared for
 by competent authority and the unnatural
 parents are punished for their inhuman
 crimes. Should a nation oppress those
 under its government, and cause untold
 suffering by the most unjust and brutal
 treatment, it, too, should be deprived of
 those whom it maltreats and be severely
 punished. Inhumanity should not be tol-
 erated on the earth so long as there are hu-
 man beings enough to stop it. England is
 such a case in point. She is inhuman and
 brutal towards Ireland, but the world looks
 on with cold indifference.

We hear it said, sometimes, in praise
 of certain prominent and popular preachers,
 that they taught the religion of humanity,
 possessed liberal ideas and were never
 circumscribed by dogmas. But, what
 more, we pray, are the untutored savages
 of the forest? The man of progressive
 ideas in regard to the criterion of truth is
 a fool. His basis of reasoning constantly
 changing, he must be a skeptic, a univer-
 sal doubter, and as such cannot reason
 from cause to effect. He sees no cause,
 and only faintly realizes the effect. The
 scientist and the mathematician lays down
 laws or discovers hitherto hidden laws,
 and upon these argues his conclusion in
 the realms of science. He is reasonable.
 Not any more should the preacher say
 that what he teaches to-day may be differ-
 ent to-morrow, than the mathematician
 declares that though two and two make
 four to-day, to-morrow they will make
 five. A liberal thinker, then, really means,
 no thinker. His mind is not his own,
 though he prides himself to the contrary.

Buffalo Union.
 SAYS the New York Graphic, apropos
 of famine in Ireland, "if the English
 would give the Irish a good deal less law
 and a little more fair play there wouldn't
 be this dreadful starvation which the
 world reels of with horror about once
 every twelve months. Possibly the Eng-
 lish Government never thought of this."

Western Watchman.
 Dr. Snyder in his church left his church
 is left out of Rand-McNally's church cen-
 sus. He will find his church left out of
 the Christian enumeration on the last and
 final census. A church that uses the pre-
 fix of Mr. when addressing our Lord and
 Saviour Jesus Christ, should not desire
 Christian classification. He says that his
 church existed during the first two cen-
 turies, and Peter, Paul, and the other
 apostles were ministers in it. If our Lord
 were to come down some Sunday morning
 and stand before the chance of the Church
 of the Messiah, would Rev. John Snyder
 fall down on his knees and say, "My Lord
 and my God," as did the apostle Thomas?
 No; he would offer his hand, and say
 "How are you, Galilee?"

RETREAT AT THE SACRED HEART.

During the past week the children
 attending the Sacred Heart Academy in
 this city were specially favored in having
 a spiritual retreat conducted by His Lord-
 ship Bishop Walsh. The retreat commen-
 ced on Wednesday evening. On Thurs-
 day and the two following mornings High
 mass was celebrated in the chapel of the
 convent. Instructions were given each
 day by the Bishop at 10, 30 a. m. and 4.30
 p. m. His Lordship's discourses on these
 occasions were models of tender and
 loving exhortations to the children—
 their duties during school time and their
 duties and responsibilities in after life
 were pointed out in that clear and concise
 manner which is a special characteristic
 of the Bishop's sermons at all times. Hap-
 pily and holy reflections and sincere reso-
 lutions to lead good and holy lives were
 born in the hearts of the children, and
 we feel certain that the good ladies of the in-
 stitution as well as the pupils will long re-
 member this act of kindness on the part
 of His Lordship.

We attract hearts by the qualities we
 display; we retain them by the qualities we
 possess.

To seek for happiness independent of
 virtue, is looking for shade on the sands
 of the desert.
 These passions [pride and impurity]
 blind the soul, and they have made more
 skeptics and infidels than all the argu-
 ments of all the Agnostics of the nine-
 teenth century.—Bishop Ryan.

FROM OTTAWA.

The House got rightly to work on Mon-
 day, the 12th inst., when the debate on the
 address in reply to the speech from the
 Throne took place. The address was
 moved by Mr. Tupper, member for Pic-
 ton, son of Sir Charles Tupper, minister
 of railways and canals. The moving of
 the address is always a difficult task, and
 is generally entrusted to members having
 little or no Parliamentary experience.
 The mover is expected to devote the
 greater part, if not all his speech, not only
 to the justification, but the laudation of the
 ministerial policy. Sometimes he goes
 so far as to assume the role prophetic and
 predict for the country, so long as it re-
 mains under the rule of his political
 friend, all manner of prosperity. The
 young member for Picton, on Monday
 last, certainly acquitted himself very
 creditably of the duty imposed on him in
 the moving of the Address. He, of course,
 claimed credit for the government for an
 amount of success in the administration of
 the affairs of the country, that ministers
 themselves might not be disposed to seek.
 But as this was expected, it excited no sur-
 prise. Mr. Tupper dealt briefly with the
 Governor General's visit to British Colum-
 bia, and held that the results of that visit
 would promote the interests of immigra-
 tion to a greater degree than the labors
 of the entire staff of emigrant agents. In
 speaking of the legislation on the fran-
 chise foreshadowed in the speech from the
 Throne, he held, that while an extension of
 the franchise should be made, the extension
 should not go so far as manhood suffrage.
 The contemplated extension will, he
 said, however, be a fallacy, fall very far
 short of that limit. Farmers' sons now
 enjoy the right of voting, while the sons
 of laborers and mechanics are equally en-
 titled to that right. We cannot say that
 we approve of the policy of taking legis-
 lation respecting the franchise for Domini-
 on decisions out of the hands of the local
 Parliaments, but as such is the manifest
 intention of the government, we hope to
 see all classes, fairly entitled to it, en-
 dowed with the privilege of voting at
 elections for members of the House of
 Commons. Mr. Tupper referred at some
 length to the rapid building of the Pacific
 railway over the prairie, and lauded the
 government for the wisdom of its policy
 in reference to that great national work.
 He also spoke of the increased activity
 of the intercolonial railway and ascribed
 the present healthy state of trade to the
 well-fiscal policy of the government. The
 speech of Mr. Tupper was exceedingly
 well received on the ministerial side, and
 the whole was one of the best of the kind
 the House has heard for several years. The
 best speeches in moving the address in
 reply the writer has ever heard were (1)
 that of Mr. Stephen Topley, then M. P. for
 Halifax, delivered at the beginning of the
 memorable spring session of 1873, and (2)
 that of the late Chief Justice Macdonald,
 Mr. Tupper's efforts, while not equaling
 either of these, was, however, one that
 holds out bright promise for his future
 Parliamentary career.

The address was seconded by Mr.
 Josiah Wood, member for Westmoreland,
 N. B. Mr. Wood succeeded in defeating
 at the late elections Sir Albert Smith, one
 of the leading Liberals in the last House,
 and one of the best known politicians in
 Canada. His maiden effort was, therefore,
 looked to with very much interest. For
 a new member, and one who might, with
 justice, have begun with the time worn
 "uncle-tom-as-a-lam," Mr. Wood did
 very well and produced a very pleasing
 impression on the House. He, of course,
 took strong grounds in favor of the
 workings of the National Policy. He also
 took very decided ground in favour of the
 past course of the Administration and
 spoke in terms of emphatic approval of
 the line of action indicated in the
 speech from the Throne. He concluded
 by expressing regret at his inability to ad-
 dress the House in French, mentioning the
 fact that there were 12,000 Acadians in
 his county whose claims to representation
 he hoped to see duly considered by the
 government at the proper time.

Mr. Blake, who spoke at length, paid a
 very graceful compliment to the gentle-
 man who had preceded him. He spoke of
 the cloudless skies and sunny landscape
 that he had painted, but to make the pic-
 ture true to nature he would add him-
 self the shadows. He considered the
 enactments of last year, in respect to
 the House of Commons, as a very impor-
 tant and successful measure, and pointed
 out that the government was justified in
 removing some of the most glaring defects
 in these measures. He held that the gerry-
 mandering bill of last session was intended
 to prevent a free expression of the public will, and claimed
 that if justice had been done the Liberals
 of Ontario, they would now be in a minor-
 ity, not of eighteen, as they now stand, but
 of one only. He condemned the mode of
 appointing returning officers, adopted last
 session, and held that in certain cases gross
 blunders had been committed, in others
 notorious frauds perpetrated, whereby
 candidates who had received the majority
 of votes were prevented from taking their
 seats in the House. He alluded to de-
 fects in the act for the trial of controver-
 sial elections whereby investigation into
 several elections that required investiga-
 tion would be prevented. The opposi-
 tion leader further stated that he could
 not approve of the proposed legislation to
 assimilate the franchise in the different
 Provinces. No change should be made
 till the present system proved defective.

He contended that the Local Legislature
 of the different Provinces were the best
 judges of the electoral qualifications that
 suited their circumstances, citing the ex-
 amples of the United States and Great
 Britain to show that uniformity is not
 necessary for a full and effective electoral
 system. He believed that the country would
 not only be embarrassed but very expen-
 sive. Speaking of the surplus, Mr. Blake
 maintained that instead of being an evi-
 dence of statesmanship, it was an evidence
 of incapacity for statesmanship. The
 surplus proved that the government had
 not been able to manage the country as
 an immense sum over and above what
 they needed for the requirements of
 government. This sum was equal to a
 surplus for Great Britain of \$80,000,000,
 coming to the question of immigration,
 Mr. Blake feared that the mover of the
 address had included in his 113,000 immi-
 grant the Chinese laborers who had ar-
 rived in British Columbia. He referred
 to the depletion of Ontario's population
 caused by emigration to the North West
 and hoped that immigration into the Pro-
 vince would cover its losses. He vigor-
 ously condemned the proposed legisla-
 tion, holding that such legislation ques-
 tioned the right to the Local Legislature.
 Speaking of the Pacific Railway he held
 that by the bargain with the Syndicate
 corporation would make in the construc-
 tion of the road a profit of \$37,000,000,
 and besides have the whole line as a free
 gift. Mr. Blake denominated the frequent
 changes in the land laws and colonization
 companies, pointed out that one only of
 them had fulfilled the conditions required
 by the government. He held that there
 were several important omissions in the
 speech from the Throne, amongst others
 an allusion to associations with other
 countries. After some peculiar allusions
 to the *Charquidis*, the leader of the opposi-
 tion expressed the hope that the govern-
 ment would make use of its great major-
 ity for the advantage of the country. Sir
 John A. Macdonald then rose amid pro-
 longed ministerial applause, to reply to
 the Liberal leader. He spoke at length
 on the franchise and license questions,
 holding that the government was perfectly
 within its right in dealing with them as
 they proposed to do. He claimed that the
 accusal him of centralizing the powers of
 the local governments in that of the
 Dominion, when the government of Onta-
 rio, composed of Liberals, had gone so far
 in the direction of centralization, that gov-
 ernment had, he maintained, deprived the
 municipalities of powers rightfully belong-
 ing to them. He also contended that the
 Mackenzie government, by passing the
 Canada Temperance Act, had declared that
 the Dominion had the right to legislate
 on all matters affecting the liquor traffic.
 He defended the representation bill of
 last year, claiming that the Liberals could
 not justly find fault with it in view of
 their increased representation from Onta-
 rio. Mr. Peter Mitchell, speaking of the
 proposed Franchise bill, held that the
 government would deal with the imperi-
 alities of representation in New Brunswick.
 After Mr. Tasse had found fault with the
 government for not giving either one of
 the speakers' chairs to a French Canadian,
 the debate was closed, the address passed,
 and the House rose. In the Senate Dr.
 Robitaille moved, and in the Senate Dr.
 Donohoe seconded, the address in reply to
 the speech from the Throne. The former
 spoke in French, and the latter in Eng-
 lish. Mr. O'Donohoe is an able and effec-
 tive speaker in the popular chamber, but he will, never-
 theless, prove a valuable acquisition to
 the debating talent of the Senate. His
 first speech produced a very good impres-
 sion. Mr. Scott, replying to Mr. O'Donohoe's
 arguments on the license question, held
 that the Federal Parliament had no right
 to deal with the license system. He
 contended that the various Provincial
 Legislatures were fully alive to the im-
 portance of restraining the liquor traffic,
 and believed that the Crooks Act in Onta-
 rio had worked satisfactorily. After
 some observations from Messrs. Macdonald
 and Pelletier, Mr. Bellerose delivered a
 long speech which created some sensa-
 tion in the Senate. He arranged the govern-
 ment for injustice to the French Canadian
 by its refusing to have a Cabinet Minister of
 their race in the Senate, and by its depriv-
 ing them of the speakership in both
 Houses. Mr. Trudel, another Conserva-
 tive, concurred in the position taken by
 Bellerose. Mr. Masson, however, defended
 the government from the attacks of these
 gentlemen, and Sir Alex. Campbell
 contended that no injustice whatever had
 been done the French Canadians in refer-
 ence to the speakership, for if a popula-
 tion were taken into account in such
 appointments, they could not lay claim to
 the office in either House but every third
 without a division.

THOMAS MURRAY, PEMBROKE.
 From the work known as Canadian
 Biographical Sketches, we extract the fol-
 lowing published some time ago, which
 will be read with pleasure by the friends
 of Mr. Murray, irrespective of political
 leanings, in Eastern and Western Ontario:
 Thomas Murray, member of the Local
 Parliament for North Renfrew, is a native
 of the county of Carleton, Ont., dating
 his birth in the township of Gouldborough,
 January 18, 1836.
 His father, James Murray, from King's
 County, Ireland, came to Canada about
 1825, and engaged in commercial pur-
 suits and afterwards farming, dying at
 Gouldborough, about 1846. The mother of
 our subject was Elizabeth Burrows, who
 died in 1854. Mr. Murray received his
 education in his native township, and at
 Smith's Falls; and when fourteen years
 of age became an apprentice to the
 mercantile business with the late W. R. E.
 of Richmond, County of Carleton.
 Mr. Murray married Miss Jane Copeland,
 of Richmond, about 1856. They were
 in 1859 removed to Pembroke, where in
 company with his late brother Michael,
 under the firm of Murray Brothers, he
 commenced and did an extensive business
 as general merchants, for about five
 years, when Michael, who was a shrewd
 business man and very popular, died of
 brain fever, leaving a young wife and
 one child, now Miss Elizabeth F. Murray.
 He then took his next youngest brother,
 William, as a partner, and changed the
 name of the firm to T. and W. Murray,
 and has since carried on a large general
 business, dealing in lumber, and exten-
 sively in produce and raw furs. They
 have had their set back in the last four or
 five years, like hundreds of other lumber
 dealers, but remembering the good luck
 of former years, they are pushing on full
 of hope and good cheer, fortune already
 beginning to turn a friendly face towards
 them once more, the depression of busi-
 ness gradually passing away. They own
 a large amount of real estate, which, in
 their section at least, has a buoyant ten-
 dency.

Mr. Murray was a councillor and repre-
 sentative of Pembroke for several years, and at
 the time of the confederation, 1867, contested
 the North Riding of Renfrew and was
 defeated. He sat for the last two sessions
 of the first parliament of the Ontario
 Legislature, succeeding John Savelle, who
 resigned and has since died, was defeated
 for the same legislative body in 1871, by
 Thomas Deacon, Q. C., and in June, 1879,
 contested the riding again and defeated
 his old opponent, Mr. Deacon, by more
 than a hundred majority. His brother,
 already mentioned, was elected to the
 House of Commons, in 1874, over Mr.
 White (who was unseated), and at one
 session, when he was also unseated and
 was defeated at the next election by his
 old opponent Mr. White.

Mr. Murray is a Liberal, an independ-
 ent thinker, and stands well with all
 parties.
 In his religion he is a Roman Catholic,
 and is a man of sterling integrity. Both
 he and his brother have the fullest con-
 fidence of the farming community, and
 of all classes with whom they have deal-
 ings; and it is very rare, in their sec-
 tion, that they owe their success in life,
 strict regard for their word, and their
 straightforward course in all business
 transactions.

A few years ago, the Murrays, in con-
 nection with Judge Doran, purchased a
 large tract of real estate in the corpora-
 tion of Pembroke, laid it out in Town
 lots, much of it in prosperous times
 having been disposed of to good advan-
 tage, and is being rapidly built up, that
 section of the town being known as the
 Murray Ward.

SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS AT ST. PETER'S.

Commencing on the 11th instant, His
 Lordship Bishop Walsh is delivering a
 series of Sunday evening discourses special-
 ly adapted to the Lenten season. The
 Catholics as well as Protestants are all
 anxious to hear His Lordship's sermons.
 We feel certain an infinite amount of
 good will be the result.

daced a bill to constitute a court of rail-
 way commissioners for Canada. This
 bill will give rise to lively discussion,
 as the railway corporations are strongly op-
 posed to its passage. Many of the mem-
 bers from Ontario have left for home to
 take part in the electoral contest now
 pending in that Province. It is not likely
 that any great advancement will be made
 in the progress of public business till after
 the 27th. The session promises to be
 fully as long as usual, and some interest-
 ing discussions may be expected.

Sir John A. Macdonald, on the 14th
 inst., offered explanations to the minist-
 erial changes since the House last met.
 His explanations drew from Mr. Blake a
 sharp criticism, but seemed to satisfy the
 majority.
 It is a matter of satisfaction to know
 that the government has under considera-
 tion a scheme for the equalization of rep-
 resentation in New Brunswick. Some
 such scheme should have been devised a
 year ago, and put in force last session.
 By its operation there will be, as far as can
 be ascertained, two additional Catholic
 constituencies formed—viz., Restigouche,
 and part of Westmoreland. This is but a
 matter of simple justice to a minority
 that will, before many years, be the major-
 ity in New Brunswick. The readers of
 the Record will be glad to learn that there
 will be a very full discussion on the papers
 to be submitted in reference to the Irish
 resolutions of last year.
 F. C.

THOMAS MURRAY, PEMBROKE.

From the work known as Canadian
 Biographical Sketches, we extract the fol-
 lowing published some time ago, which
 will be read with pleasure by the friends
 of Mr. Murray, irrespective of political
 leanings, in Eastern and Western Ontario:
 Thomas Murray, member of the Local
 Parliament for North Renfrew, is a native
 of the county of Carleton, Ont., dating
 his birth in the township of Gouldborough,
 January 18, 1836.
 His father, James Murray, from King's
 County, Ireland, came to Canada about
 1825, and engaged in commercial pur-
 suits and afterwards farming, dying at
 Gouldborough, about 1846. The mother of
 our subject was Elizabeth Burrows, who
 died in 1854. Mr. Murray received his
 education in his native township, and at
 Smith's Falls; and when fourteen years
 of age became an apprentice to the
 mercantile business with the late W. R. E.
 of Richmond, County of Carleton.
 Mr. Murray married Miss Jane Copeland,
 of Richmond, about 1856. They were
 in 1859 removed to Pembroke, where in
 company with his late brother Michael,
 under the firm of Murray Brothers, he
 commenced and did an extensive business
 as general merchants, for about five
 years, when Michael, who was a shrewd
 business man and very popular, died of
 brain fever, leaving a young wife and
 one child, now Miss Elizabeth F. Murray.
 He then took his next youngest brother,
 William, as a partner, and changed the
 name of the firm to T. and W. Murray,
 and has since carried on a large general
 business, dealing in lumber, and exten-
 sively in produce and raw furs. They
 have had their set back in the last four or
 five years, like hundreds of other lumber
 dealers, but remembering the good luck
 of former years, they are pushing on full
 of hope and good cheer, fortune already
 beginning to turn a friendly face towards
 them once more, the depression of busi-
 ness gradually passing away. They own
 a large amount of real estate, which, in
 their section at least, has a buoyant ten-