AR. 8, 1884.

of ENG-

London, Ont.

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANDS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 6.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884. FOR THE

NO. 283

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREFT



ENCYCLICAL.

To Our Venerable Brethren the Archbishops and Bishops of France.

LEO PP. XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND

The noble nation of the French, by many great deeds of peace and war, acquired in relation to the Catholic Church a certain specially praiseworthy character whose fairness shall not pass away nor its renown grown dim. Having embraced Christianity at an early date, under the leadership of King Clodoveus, it gained the certainly very honorable testimonial, and reward as well, of faith and devotion, that it was called the eldest daughter of the and reward as well, of fath and devotion, that it was called the eldest daughter of the Church. Since that time, Venerable Brethren, your ancestors have often seemed aids of Divine Providence itself in great and saving deeds; notably their worth has shone forth in vindicating Catholicity everywhere, in propagating the faith among barbarous races in freeing Catholicity everywhere, in propagating the faith among barbarous races, in freeing and protecting the holy places of Palestine, so that not without reason the ancient saying becomes proverbial, the Deals of God through the Franks. And for these reasons it happened that devoting themselves faithfully to Catholicity they became in a manner one of the glories of the Church and were enabled to establish many things of a public and of a private character in which is to be seen a great force of religion, of beneficence, of magnanimity. To which virtues of your fathers Our predecessors the Roman Pontiffs frequently gave notable testimony and, with deserved benevolence in return, more than once bestowed praises upon the nation. Very great indeed are the tributes paid to your ancestors by those great luminaries of the Church, Innocent III. and Gregory IX, kingdoms of the world it has ever shown homage and devotion to the Apostolic See and to Us;" the latter Pontiff in a letter Kingdom of France "which never could be deprived of devotion to God and the Church, ecclesiastical liberty never perished, at no time did Christian Faith ose its vigor : rather for the preservation of these benefits kings and men of that kingdom did not hesitate to shed their blood and expose themselves to many dangers." God, the author of nature, from whom States assuredly receive on earth the reward of virtues and rightful deeds, has bestowed much on the French in the way of prosperity, warlike fame, arts of peace, renown, national influence, And if France, forgetful in a manner of herself, shunning as it were the charge intrusted to her by God, chose rather to adopt a hostile dis-God, chose rather to adopt a hostile disposition towards the Church, yet by a very great blessing of God it was neither for a long time nor entirely. And oh that it had escaped those dreadful misfortunes to religion and state which nearer times to our own have produced! But after men's minds, imbued with the poison of new opinions and made ferocious in unbounded liberty, began here and there to reject the authority of the ere to reject the authority of the Church, the downward course naturally became headlong. For when deadly poisonous doctrines had borne influence on the very customs of men, human society came by degrees in great part to such a pass as to seem inclined to abandon all that Christianity has established. The increase of this desolation was aided not a little the last century by certain philoso-phers of wisdom insane, who undertook to uproot the foundations of Christian

France than elsewhere no person can better judge than yourselves, Venerable have for all nations, as it impelled us on other occasions to address singly the peoples of Ireland, of Spain, and of Italy by means of letters to their Bishops, and to exhort in a manner suitable to the interest of interest of the commonwealth that the concord should remain intact; for as due services are rendered by one to the other, times these peoples to the fulfilment of turn. Wherefore that paternal love, which we times these peoples to the fulfilment of turn.

truth and entered on a species of philoso-phizing, which was adapted to more strongly inflame the already aroused long-

ings for immoderate liberty. The work was at hand of those whom an impotent

hatred of things Divine holds in the bonds of wicked societies and makes daily more desirous of oppressing Catholicity; whether this effort has been greater in

duty, now urges us to turn our thoughts to France. For the movements we have mentioned do harm not only to the Church but are pernicious to the State as well; because it can not be that a State should retain prosperity when the power of religion has been destroyed. Surely when man has ceased to fear God the greatest support is taken from justice, without which even the wise men of the pagans denied that a government could be well administered: for the authority of rulers has not sufficient dignity nor the be well administered: for the authority of rulers has not sufficient dignity nor the laws sufficient force. Utility is of more avail with everybody than morality: rights are not respected, duty being under the poor guardianship of the fear of punishments; those who rule pass easily into unjust mastery and those who are ruled enter for slight motive into sedition and tumult. Besides as there is in nature no good thing which is not to be ascribed to divine goodness every human society which excludes God from its discipline and control, has rejected, as far it can, the aids of Divine beneficence and clearly deserves to be denied the aid of Heaven. Therefore howsoever strong and wealthy Therefore howsoever strong and wealthy it may appear, it bears, inclosed within, the seeds of death and cannot have hope of long life. Namely, with Christian people about as with individuals it is as wholesome to be subservient to God's com mandments as it is dangerous to depart from them; and it often happens to these nations that when they more studiously preserve fidelity to God or the Church, they by a certain natural method attain they by a certain natural method attain to an excellent condition; from which they fall when that fidelity ceases. These changes can be seen in the annals of time; and instances at home and sufficiently re-cent could be presented if we were to re-call what the last century beheld when the bold license of many struck terror into France and wrought thorough confusion and ruin to sacred and civil affairs.

on the other hand, these movements, which bring with them the certain ruin of the State, are easly broken up if the precepts of the Catholic religion be observed in establishing and ruling domestic and civil society. For these precepts are very well fitted for the preservation of order, and for the well-being of the commonwealth.

commonwealth.

And in the first place, as to domestic society, it is of the utmost importance, that the offspring of Christian marriage be early instructed in the precepts of religion, and that those studies by which the age of childhood is trained in humane knowledge should be joined with religious instruction. To separate the two, amounts to a determination that the minds of children shall not be moved one way or the commonwealth. to a determination that the minds of children shall not be moved one way or the other as to their duties to God: which method is fallacious and especially in the first periods of childhood most pernicious, since the way to atheism is protected, the way to religion obstructed. It altogether behooves good parents to take care that their children, as soon as they have learnt to understand, be imbued with the precents of religior, and that nothing cepts of religior, and that nothing happen in the schools which may injure faith or morals. And that this diligence be used in training children is established by Divine and natural law, Christian wisdom and also carefully see in what precepts and teachings the youth that is in her power is trained, and hence has plainly condemned what are called mixed or neutral schools, and has admonished fathers of families again and again to be on their guard in a matter of so great importance. In these things obedience to the Church is at the same time the way to usefulness, and thus the public weal is best provided for. For those whose early best provided for. For those whose early years are not trained in religion grow up without any knowledge of the most important realities which alone can nourish in men desires of virtue and control appetites contrary to reason. To these chief things pertain a knowledge of God as the Creator, the Judge and Avenger, of the rewards and punishments to be expected in the other life, of the heavenly aids borne to us by Jesus Christ for the careful and holy observance of our duties. Without this knowledge all culture of the soul will be unsound: unaccustomed to a rev-

erence for God youth will bear no moral discipline, and not daring to refuse anything to their passions, will be easily led into revolutionary movements. Secondly, those most wholesome and true [precepts] which regard civil society and the mutual discharge of rights and duties between the sacred and the political power present themselves. For as there are two chief societies on earth, one civil, whose proximate end is to procure temporal and mundane welfare for the human race, the other religious, whose care it is to lead men to that true happiness for which we have been made, heavness for which we have been made, neavenly and eternal, so there are two powers; both obeying eternal and natural law and providing each for itself in the things that are included within its domain. But whenever there is anything to be estab-lished which it is right, both powers, each, it is true, for reasons different and in a manner different from the other, but yet both should establish, the concord of both is necessary and suitable to public useful-ness; and if this concord be removed there must follow a certain doubtful and changeable condition, inconsistent with the tran-quility of the Church and with that of the State. When therefore anything has been publicly established by agreements between the sacred and the civil society,

In France, at the beginning of this century, after those very great civil commotions and terrors which had existed shortly before, had quieted, the rulers themselves understood that the State, wearied by so much ruin, could not be better raised up much ruin, could not be better raised up than by the restoration of the Catholic religion. Forming a judgment as to future advantages Our Predecessor Pius VII. readily seconded the desire of the First Consul and used as great indulgence as his duty could possibly permit. When an agreement had been come to on the chief heads, the foundations were laid and the whole way fittingly prepared for the restoration and gradual stability of religious affairs. And in reality during that time and in latter years many things were with prudent judgment established which seemed to pertain to the safety and dignity of the Church. Thence many very great advantages were reaped, which are to be esteemed all the more when compared with the previous grievous prostration and great advantages were reaped, which are to be esteemed all the more when compared with the previous grievous prostration and oppression in France of all things sacred. With the restoration of public dignity to religion Christian institutions clearly revived: but it is wonderful how many advantages to civil prosperity redounded from this fact. For the State having scarcely yet emerged from most turbulent agitation, and when in pressing need of firm foundations of public tranquility and discipline, showed the most suitable satisfaction of its wants in the very things which the Church extended; so that it is manifested that the design of establishing concord was the course of a man who was prudent and who provided well for the people. Wherefore if there were no other reasons that same one which then urged the establishment of peace ought now urge its maintenance. For with the desires of revolution inflamed, the future awaited with uncertainty, to sow new awaited with uncertainty, to sow new causes of dissension between the two powers, and by obstacles interposed pre-vent to retard the beneficent influence of the Church would be un-wise and full of peril.

of peril.

But that dangers of this sort now appear we see, and not without solicitude and sorrow: for certain things have been done and are being done which are not at all in harmony with the welfare of the Church, after some persons have with hostile intent made it a common practice to cast suspicion and odium on Catholic institutions and to proclaim them hostile to the State. Equal solicitude and anxiety are caused us by the designs of those who wish sooner or later destroyed, through the severing of Church and State, that wholesome and rightly established concord wholesome and rightly established concord with the Apostolic See.

In this state of things we have not omitted anything which the events seemed to demand. We have as often as seemed opportune ordered Our Apostolic Ambassador to expostulate: and those who govsanor to expostulate: and those who govern the State have declared that they received these expostulations with an inclination to equitable measures. When the law as to the abolition of the house the law as to the abolition of the houses of religious associations was passed we transmitted our sentiments in a letter to our beloved son Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, the Archbishop of Paris. Similarly, addressing ourselves in the month of June last year to the supreme ruler of the State we deplored other things that are injurious to souls and detract from the rights of the Church. We did this because influenced by the sentity ancestors by those great luminaries of the Church, Innocent III. and Gregory IX, the former of whom in a letter to the Archbishop of Rheims says: "We cherish the Kingdom of France with a sort of special love because more than other church is law. The Church is the guardian and vindicator of the integrity of faith, and, by authority given to her by good her founder, must call all nations to special love because more than other church. We did this because influenced by the sanctity did this because influenced by the sanctity of faith, and also carefully see in the church. The Church is the guardian and vindicator of the integrity of faith, and, by authority given to her by good her founder, must call all nations to special love because more than other church. The Church is the parents for any reason be month of June last year to the supreme ruler of the State we deplored other functions. and greatness of Our Apostolic charge, and because we ardently desire that France may sacredly inviolately preserve its ancestral religion. In the same manner and with same constancy we shall certainly for all time to come guard Catholicity in France. In the discharge of this duty we have ever had strenuous assistance from you, Venerable Brethren. In fact though forced to mourn the misfortunes of the religious, you did nevertheless what was in your power that they should not go down undefended who had deserved well not less of the State than of the Church. At this time, as far as the laws allow, your cares and thoughts are watchfully employed in giving to youth the opportunity of a sound education: and you have not omitted to show the great harm to the State itself that arises from the designs that are agitated by some against the Church. And on account of this no person will rightfully bring accusation that you are guided by any human respect or are opposing the established government: because when God's honor is concerned, when the salvation of souls is endangered, it is your duty to undertake the protection and defense of these interests. Continue therefore prudently and courageously the discharge of your watchfully employed in giving to youth and courageously the discharge of your episcopal office: to lay down the precepts of heavenly teaching, and to show to the people what way they are to take in so greatly iniquitous times. The mind and purpose of all must be the same and where there is a common cause the course of action must be one. See that schools be nowhere wanting in which the pupils may be diligently imbued with a knowledge of heavenly blessings and of duties to God, and may learn to know the Church thorand may learn to know the Church thor-oughly and to be submissive to her, so that they may understand and feel that all sorts of toil are to be considered endurable for her sake. France abounds in examples of grand men who for the sake of the Faith of Christ sought no exemption from calamity, not even from peril of life itself. In that very upheaval which we have mentioned there were very many of unnentitioned there were very many of the conquered faith, whose courage and blood maintained the honor of their country.

Now too we behold in France courage maintaining itself with the help of God in the wide of the course and described. the midst of snares and dangers. The clergy fulfil their charge and with a devotedness becoming the priesthood, ever ready and on the alert for the neighbors' welfare. Laymen in great number pro-fess the Catholic faith frankly and fear-

in many ways and frequently their homage to this Apostolic See: they look to the education of youth at immense expense and with great labor, they meet public needs with wonderful liberality and beneficence.

Now these blessings, which afford joyful hope to France are not only to be

ful hope to France are not only to be preserved but also increased by common effort and the greatest sedulous persever-ance. In the first place it must be seen to that the Clergy be more and more strengthened with numbers of fit men. Let the authority of the Bishops be sacred to the priests: let them hold certain that their sacerdotal office unless exercised in accordance with their Bishops will not be holy, nor sufficiently useful nor of due honor. It is necessary, secondly, that choosen laymen labor much in defense of choosen laymen labor much in defense of the Church, laymen who hold dear the common mother of all, the Church, and who by word and writing can be of great service in defending Catholic rights. But to these desired ends unity of purposes is necessary, and unity of action. Surely our enemies desire nothing more than that Catholics dissent from one another: Let Catholics hold nothing to be more shunned than dissension, mindful of the shunned than dissension. Mindful of the Divine word that every Kingdom divided against itself shall be made desolate. And if, for the sake of harmony, it is necessary that any one desist from pursuing his opinion and judgment, let him be willing to do so with the hope of a common advantage. Let those who are engaged in writing industriously study to preserve this harmony in all things; let these same persons prefer the common expediency to shunned than dissension, mindful of the persons prefer the common expediency to their own: let them submit to the discip-line of those whom the Holy Ghost has placed as Bishops to rule the Church of God, and revere their authority; nor un-

placed as Bishops to rule the Church of God, and revere their authority; nor undertake anything beyond the will of these same, whom, in a combat for religion it is necessary to follow as leaders.

Finally, in accord with the constant custom of the Church in matters of uncertainty let the whole people persevere in besetching God that he look down upon France and that mercy overcome wrath. In the present license of speaking and of writing, Divine majesty is frequently violated, nor are there wanting persons who not only ungratefully repudiate the besings of the Savior of men, Jesus Christ, but also profess with impious display that they are unwilling to acknowledge the existence of God. It is altogether becoming that Catholics should compensate these deprayed sentiments and actions by a great studiousness of faith and piety, and should publicly attest that with them nothing goes before the glory of God, nothing is dearer than their ancestral religion. Let those especially who are more closely bound to God, live within the selves to more generous charity and strive to propitiate God by humble prayer, by voluntary afflictions and by self-consecration. Thus will it happen, God aiding, we trust, that those who are in error repent and the French be restored to genuine greatness.

In all these things we have so far said, Venerable Brethren, find Our paternal disposition, and the greatness of the love who thing the disposition, and the greatness of the love who throught we rest, nor doubt that as thy greatness was thy grace.

They vigil keeping at her door we therity sears at Nazareth!

Gladsome and pure was Eden's bower:—Saint Joseph's house was bedie's house was leaden's bower in Saint Joseph's house was Eden's bower. Saint Joseph's house was Eden's bower in Saint Joseph's house was Eden's bower in Saint Joseph's house was belief and Joseph's house was learny bore amply lit by Wisdom's star.

The Paraclete his heart possessed;
His awe was love, his love was awe;
What prophet-kings in lite'long customer leading saw.

T

In all these things we have so far said, Venerable Brethren, find Our paternal disposition, and the greatness of the love we bear for all France. Nor do we doubt but that this very attestation of our watchful affection shall serve to strengthen and increase that wholesome union between France and the Apostolic Seefarm which advantages register. from which advantages neither few nor slight to common usefulness have at all times come. And rejoicing in this thought, we pray for you, Venerable thought, we pray for you, Venerable Brethren, and your countrymen the greatest abundance of heavenly gifts: auspicious of which and in witness special benevolence we affectionately in the Lord bestow on You and all France the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, Feb. 8.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

Our arrangements for St. Patrick's Day concert and lecture are now about com-plete. The posters are out, the tickets are selling fast, and the prospects are good for a full house and a rich treat. No need to say anything of Father Dowling's ability as a speaker, for everybody in Brant-ford knows that. To recommend the sub-ject of the lecture, 'Irish poetry and Irish eloquence,' would be lost time. But such a subject in such hands will have nothing to fear. It is intended that the first half of the programme shall consist of Irish music. The choir have got several choruses prepared, and some of the members are down for solos. Mr. Reub. Fax, a great favorite in the city, will sing a song or two, and there may be one or two singers from a distance. The tickets for reserved seats are placed at 50 cents, which is 25 cents lower than is usually charged for travelling shows here. We are all eager for the

17th.
The Inspector of Separate Schools, Mr. White, paid a visit to our schools in June last and remained two days. We have just received some extracts from his report, which are very creditable to both teachers and pupils. He reports the number of pupils on the register at 245 and the number present at 152. Of the classes examined the proficiency is retained to the figures. In nost cases the proficiency is put down as Church in this city, but a large number 1 or 2 (excellent and good); in a very few in over fifty other Dioceses in the United 1 or 2 (excellent and good); in a very lead cases it is placed at 3 (middling) but not a single case of 4 or 5 (bid or very bad). single case of 4 or 5 (bad or very bad).

Further on in the report he says: "The grading has been carefully done. The staff enormous, it is most desirable that I of teachers is a large and able one. Exready and on the alect for the neighbors' welfare. Laymen in great number profess the Catholic faith frankly and fearlessly: they rival each other in attesting lessly: they rival each other in attesting

BY AUBREY DE VERE.

I .- ST. JOSEPH'S DAILY WORK.

II .- ST, JOSEPH'S DOUBT.

The Queen of Virgins, where he sate, Beside him stood and watched his hand, His daughter-wife, his angel-mate, Submissive to his least command.

Hail, Patriarch blest and sage! on earth Thine was the bridal of the skies! Thy house was heaven: for by its hearth A God reposed in mortal guise.

Hail! life most sweet in life's decline! Hail death, than life more bright, m

IV.-st Joseph's Patronage.
The Apostle's life, the Martyr's death,
The all-conquering Word, all-wondre

Sign,
Have greatness sense-discerned. By faith
And faith alone we reach to thine,

Through lower heavens those others run, Fair planets kenned by untaught eyes: The saintlier light is later won, Serener gleam from lonier skies.

Thou stand'st within: they move without: More near the God-Man is thy place: On that one thought we rest, nor doubt That as thy greatness was thy grace.

No priestly tiar, no prophet rod Were thine: with them thou art who zone The altar of Incarnate God, Who throng the white steps of the Throne.

Dedicated to the Lord Bishop of Salford, by whose pastoral, respecting St. Joseph, many thoughts in the following stanzas were suggested.

Ho, ye that toil, and ye that spin, For Joseph's sake your tasks revere! He toiled the Saviour's bread to win, To clothe that God who shaped the sphere

True Prince of David's line! thy chair Is set on every poor men's floor: Labour through thee a crown doth wear More rich than kingly crowns of yore. True Confessor! thine every deed, While error ruled the world, or night, Confessed aright the Christian creed, The Christian warfare waged aright, Teach me, like thee, my heart to raise, In toil, not ease, contemplatist; Like thee, o'er lowly tasks to gaze On Her whose eyes were still on Christ. Teach, teach me, thou whose ebbing breath Was watched by Mary and her Son, To welcome age, await in death True life's true garland, justly won, 'Twas not her tear his doubt subdued; No word of hers announced her Christ: In dream alone that augel stood With warning hand. A dream sufficed. Where faith is strong, though light be dim, How faint a beam reveals how much! The Hand that made the worlds on him Descended with a feather's touch. "Blessed for ever who believed;" Like Her, through faith his crown he wo His heart the Babe divine conceived; His heart was sire of Mary's Son. Hail, Image of the Father's Might! The heavenly Father's human shade! Hail, silent King whose yoke was light! Hail, Foster-sire whom Christ obeyed! Hail, Warder of God's Church beneath, Thy vigil keeping at her door For thirty years at Nazareth! So guard, so guide her evermore!

1884, of Our Pontificate the Sixth Year LEO. PP. XIII.

REAL PALM.

A hierarchy apart they sit, A Royal House benign yet dread, In Godhead veiled, by Godhead lit: There highest shines thy silver her

The following circular, issued by our esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas D. Egan, fully explains itself. We can confidently assure the reverend clergy in all parts of the Dominion that in dealing with Mr. Egan they will be treated in the most honorable and business-like manner. The immense trade he has opened up in this line is ample proof that all who order palms from him are perfectly satisfied :

New York, February, 1884.
REV. DEAR SIR:—I respectfully beg leave to solicit your order for the current year for Real Palm for Palm Sunday. In so doing, I would call your attention to the fact that this is the ninth season for the fact that this is the ninth season for which I am completing arrangements to supply them, and, as heretofore, shall spare neither expense, time, nor energy in supplying all demands for them, fully, promptly, and, in all respects, satisfactorily. It is mentioned with a pride, not perhaps wholly unperdonable that the perhaps wholly unpardonable, that, as th only occupant of a new and, what has proven to be, a large field of regular business to me, my efforts have been crowned with encouragement in every parish to which I have supplied these beautiful em-blems, and have elicited, equally from Bishops, Priests, and laity, the most enthusiastic expressions of satisfaction. Instead of publishing, as in former years, extracts from the hundreds of letters received in praise of them, I will state that wherever they have been once introduced they have been, with only two or three exceptions, ordered every subsequent year. The Real Palms have, wherever seen,

superseded the substitutes for them, as being far more beautiful, cleanly, appropriate, genuine, and quite as economical as the cedar, spruce, pine, and other boughs miscalled palm. Last year this ported in the better half of the figures. In most cases the proficiency is put down as Church in this city, but a large number

should receive all orders at the earliest cellent order was maintained. The pupils possible date. By postponing your orders acquitted themselves with much credit, you may run the risk of disappointment,

Palm entails upon the Agency a large cash outlay. I urgently request, there-fore, that payment accompany the order, or that payment be made as soon thereafter as possibly convenient. The rea-sonableness of this request, under the

with sincerest thanks for the patronage accorded me in the past, and with the firmest resolve to justify its continuation and increase in the future, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS D. EGAN.

42 Barclay St., New York.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

N. Y. Herald.

N. Y. Herald.

Once more the cry is raised in London that the dynamite comes from America, that the trouble is entirely American, that the Americans are awfully wicked and that they ought to catch some one and hang him, which, of course, would be easy enough if we had no law. It is even reported that the British government will send a note to Washington on the subject. The London Times favors the world with the observation that "no civilized with the observation that "no civilized country can, without disgrace, tolerate the presence" of such miscreants. Then, are we to suppose that England, when she refused to punish Orsini with the evidence before her mer all control of the control before her, was disgraced thereby, or that she was not a civilized country?

Philadelphia Times

Philadelphia Times.

We could and would prevent the levying of war against a friendly nation, but the kind of surveillance of individual action which the Times demands of us would require the exercise of governmental functions that we, in the United States, knownothing about and of which the English traditions we inherited give us no suggestion. Those "respectable Americans" referred to by the Times who are "ashamed of the inaction of their rulers" have probably been out of America so have no "rulers" in this country in the sense which this assumption of plenary powers implies.

Springfield Republican Springfield Republican.

The operations of conspirators in this country, if any there be, have none of those elements of publicity which attended the building of vessels at Liverpool to prey upon our commerce during the war, a neglect of the proper vigilance expected of neutrals which cost Great Britain \$15.500,000 in the settlement of the Alabama claims. The United States are ready to suppress all acts of hostility on the part of ciaims. The Crited States are ready to suppress all acts of hostility on the part of the Irish, but those acts must be tangible and something for which men can be convicted lawfully. And moreover, it is her own Irish who are making all the trouble for Great Britain, whether they are there or here.

Boston Pilot.

The London Times is savage over the The London Times is savage over the latest dynamite scare. It almost openly advises the London mob to murder Irish residents of England, and it all but threatens war against the United States. In regard to the latter it says:—"It is intolerable that England should be exposed to this succession of plats from a nation this succession of plots from a nation professing to be friendly with us, and with which we have only a desire to live in peace and amity. We know that the Americans are aware of the identity of the plotters of these outrages. It would be no hard task for the American Governno hard task for the American Government to end the whole thing. It is impossible that we should submit to this. The time has arrived to address a strong remonstrance to the United States Government against allowing this." The abettor of Orsini, the encourager of yellow-fever plotters against the United States, the builder of the Alabama and the indirect murderer of 500 000 Union seldiors. direct murderer of 500,000 Union soldie lifts her bloody hands in appeal to the court of nations for protection. England reaps what she sowed, not only in oppres-sing Ireland but in harboring French, sing Ireland but in harboring French.
Italian, Confederate and other conspirators She has never failed to stab a rival when the latter was in trouble, and now the whole world laughs grimly at her panie because the curses have come home to

Don't forget the grand concert in Opera House, London, on St. Patrick's

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN WINDSOR,

The following circular has been issued n the name of our fellow-countrymen in Windsor. We trust that the efforts of th ommittee will be crowned with abundant success :-

Windsor, Ont., January 10th, 1884.
The Irish of Windsor, wishing to honor
the National Festival of St. Patrick's Day, have resolved to hold a concert in the Town Hall, Windsor. They ask your support and that of your friends in your town in this laudable undertaking. With this end in view special arrangements will be made to have the midnight trains leaving this town stop at the different

stations to let off passengers.

The programme will be first-class in forwarded to you by mail early in the month of March. Asking your kind assistance in making this a success, we are, yours,

REV. L. A. DUNPHY,

T. CROWLEY,

JOSEPH A. KILROY,

Committee.
P. S.—In view of the fact that the different nationalities of this county, viz., St. John the Baptist, (French), St. George, (English), St. Andrew, (Scotch), honor their national day, we think it highly proper that we should not forget St.

The concert on the 17th, in Opera House, London, will be for the benefit of