PETHICK & M'DONALD

PATHER PELIX MARTIN, S. J.

CIDENTS OF THE PLAGUE IN CANADA

Early in December the news was received in Montreal of the death of Father Felix Martin, S. J., long and intimately connected with that city and with Canada in general. He was born in the historic town of Auray, famous for its ahrine of the "good St. Ann," so dear to the people of Catholic France, and so widely known as a place of pilgrimage. His father, Jacques Augustin Martin, some time mayor of Auray, was one of its most distinguished citizens, likewise holding the honorable post of attorney general for Morbiban. To him Auray owes its delightful terrace overlooking the river, and one of its principal quays still bears his name.

Father Martin's mother, a woman of fine mind and of tender piety, desired for her children no greater happiness than that of embracing the religious state. Two of her sons became Jesuits, and one daughter a religiods of the Order of Mercy of Jesus. Felix, having made his classical studies in the Jesuit Seminary, hard by the abrine of St. Ann, entered the movitiate of the Society of Jesus at Montronge, Paris. His eldest brother, Arthur, afterwards famous as an archælogist, was already a scholastic.

Father Martin was ordained in Switzer-

Already a scholastic.

Father Martin was ordained in Switzer-Father Martin was ordained in Switzer-land in 1831. Eleven years afterwards he was sent to Canada. A very simple cir-cumstance paved the way for his coming— that is to say, for the return of the Jesuits after years of what may be called expatriation from their most glorious field of labor.

Indication and services and the second and compared to the com

Canadians are tenacious of their old traditions.

With the first Jesuits came Father Martin. There were six in all, Father Chazelle being superior. They were received with the greatest kindness by Mgr. Bourget, of happy memory, who had succeeded Bishop Lartigue. He had long cherished the desire of seeing a house of the order in Montreal. He continued to be, indeed, until his death, its devoted friend.

The history of those first years, how.

to be, indeed, until his death, its devoted friend.

The history of those first years, however, is little else than struggle and heroic endeavor. But throughout these troublous times the name of Father Martin shines with a peculiar lustre. The burden was early thrown upon him, as Father Chezelle was charged with another mission, and Father Martin in January, 1843, was appointed superior for Lower Canada. The amount of his missionary work alone seems almost incredible; but it would be impossible in my present limits to attempt more than a glance at it.

Mgr. Bourget was particularly desirous that the Jesuits should found a college in his queen city of the north. He called a meeting at which meny of the principal citzens and numbers of the clergy assis-

alien shores only to find on them a grave.

But I am not to grayting Father Martin, who had his own hereis chare in the labors of those days. I shall let him relate in his own words, far more graphically than I could do, some setalls of that melancholy period. On the 27th of July, 1847, he wrote as follows to his brother, Father Arthur Martin, S. J.:

"Here there is nothing thought of but the plague which divine Providence has sent upon ms. Irish emigration, hitherto regarded as a means of development and of prosperity for the country, has turned out this year a terrible calamity. The annual emigration, which did not usually exceed 24,000, this year approaches 100,000."

annual emigration, which did not usually exceed 24,000, this year approaches 100,000."

Having dwelt a little upon the nature of the disease and its outbreak on board the ships, he resumes:

"To return to our unfortunate city. It is being turned into a lazeretto. Temporary structures have been put up just-outside its limits. They contain at present some 1,700 patients suffering from the worst forms of typus fever. Is not this a terrible misfortune? And to add to this distress comes this additional blow, which must, indeed, leave a painful wound. The emigrants are chiefly Catholics. The priests of St. Sulpice, in whose parish they are, flew to their assistance with a truly admirable and most intrepid heroism. God awaited them upon that field of battle to bestow upon them their reward. Five of them died, seven others are hors de combat; it is probable that they will not all recover. Two of the secular clergy have likewise perished in the exercise of their ministry. The city, thus deprived of twelve of its laborers, is in great desolation. Those who remain are bowed beneath the weight of their grief and of labors which are far beyond their strength. They have been obliged to sak monsignor for assistance, being no longer able to supply the wants of their parish. Our holy prelate has already taken upon himself the direct charge of ministering to the emigrants, and advanced at the head of his priests to bring them aid."

Father Martin left Montreal in 1862, having been rector of St. Mary's from its foundation almost to that time. After a short stay in Quebec he left Canada for ever in or about 1862. Returning to France, he became rector of the beautiful college at Vannes, in Brittany, which, by a strange coincidence, had been a splendid donation of his father to the Society of Jesus.

Father Martin was a man of varied acquirements, but it is, perhans, as an

Montreal, died upon the spot which they of all others hold most sacred.

OBITUARY.

Many of the citizens of London will read with real sorrow of the death of Mr. Wm. Bannan, of Cartwright street, a well-known resident for upwards of forty years. None knew Mr. Bannan but to esteem him for his high character, for sterling honesty and faithful dealing with all who had business with him, and few more upright inhabitants or in whose breasts beat more warm hearts are left among us. Mr. Bannan's wife died a few months ago, and he never had any family. The funeral took place on the 18th. Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral, after which the remains were taken to St. Peter's cemetery for interment. for interment.

FROM OWEN SOUND.

owen Sound Times, Aprill 14.

The results were so far satisfactory that the building of the college was actually commenced in 1847. But, alsa! snother and more terrible visitation than those already described was at hand. The year 1847 is forever memorable in Canadian annals as that of "the ship fever." A malignant form of typhus having broken out on board the emigrant ships, these floating pest-houses brought the contagion to Montreal. Temporary hospitals were exceted at Point of Charles, and for months following scenes of heroism were enacted which are, for the most part, peculiar to the Catholic Church. Laterday theorists propound many a view of life, many a humanitarian scheme for the good of the race. But when will they ever produce one such friend of the poor as the humblest Catholic priest, one such heroins of self devotion as the most obscure Sister of Charity? The year 1847 was a living illustration of this great truth. The bishop himself gave the example—daily tended the sick, took the disease, and escaped death almost by a miracle. The priests of St. Sulpice, who have borne the heat and burden of the day in Montreal since its very foundation, were unwearded in their devotion to the poor emigrants, who had sought these Owen Sound Times, April 14. The entertainment in the Town Hall

him)—Prof. Binane—stole the hearts of the audience. The boys in costume gave "Johnnie Schmoker" with mechanical precision of action and vigorous vocal effect. All did well; and all retired, feel-ing that the children of St. Mary's know how to entertain their friends.

ndence of the Catholic Record FROM DUNNVILLE.

"BRIGHT EFOCHS IN IRISH HISTORY."
On Thursday evening, the 14th inst., the people of Dunnville and vicinity enjoyed an intellectual and literary treat in the shape of a lecture delivered by the Bishopelect of Peterboro on "Four bright epochs in Irish history". The lecture was in aid of new pews for the new church, which will be ready for dedication when the pews and an organ are in their respective places.

pews and an organ are in their respective places.

F. R. Lalor, E:q., Deputy R eve of Dunnville, acted as chairman, who in a neat and nicely delivered speech introduced the right rev. lecturer, who, he said, was no stranger to a Dunnville audience. He thanked him for the honor he now did Dunnville in coming to lecture and congratulated him on his elevation to the Episcopate and as a prince of the church. Bishop Dowling, after the applaues subsided, said that although he could not come to lecture for them on St. Patrick's day as requested, he had chosen an Irish subject, "Bright Epochs in Irish history." There were four phases in the history of Ireland and four places particularly representing them to which he wished to call attention, viz, the religious, the educational, the military and the patriotic, and the places representing them Tare, Iona, Clontarf, and College Green.

Green.

The religious epoch and the Hill of Tara were first treated. The epoch in which the Irish received the true faith, which they have kept so well, must be considered the brightest in Irish history. Here the lecturer depicted the beautiful, fertile, and royal plains of Meath, with its Tara of the kirgs, St. Patrick's landing at the mouth of the Boyne, his attack on paganism unarmed save with a book, and the conversion of the whole Island to Christianity.

Father Maddigan moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Jao. Parry and presented by our own priest, Father Crinion, who thanked him, Bishop Dowling and the

Bishops, The Representatives of God.

BY POPE LEO XIII.

Now, even as the Roman Pontiff is the Teacher and Prince of the Universal Church so likewise are Rishops the rulers and chiefs of the churches that have been duly intrusted to them. Each has within his own jurisdiction the power of leading, supporting, or correcting, and generally of deciding in such matters as may seem to effect religion. For they share in the power that Christ, Our Lord received from the Father, and transmitted to His Church; and therefore Gregory IX, our predecessor, said of Bishops, "We do not hesitate to declare that the Bishops called on to share our cares are the representatives of God." This power has been given to the bishops for the supreme benefit of those over whom it is exercised; it tends by its very nature to "the building up of the Body of Christ," and makes of each Bishop a bond which unites in faith and charity the Christians under his guidance at once with one another and with the supreme Pontiff, as members with the head. Here is a weighty expression of St. Cyprian's: "The Church is the people united with its pastors, and the flock that follows the Shepherd," and another, still more weighty: "Know ye, that the Bishop is in the Church, and the Church is in the Bishop, the same is not in the Church." Such, unchangeable and everlasting, is the constitution of the Christian commonwealth; if it be

Voltaire and the Pope,

Leo Paxil's late work entitled "The Vatican and the Freemasons," contains two remarkable letters of Voltaire. One of these is a dedication of the tragedy "Mahomet" to Pope "enedict XIV., which the Sovereign Pontifi acknowledged by sending his benediction and a gift of some medals, at the same time kindly criticising some faults in versification on the part of the French writer. Under date of October, 1745, Voltaire replied as follows: "Most Holly Father:—The kindness of your Hollness is expressed by the medals which you in your great goodnes, have sent me, as also by the letter with which you have deigned to honor me. I offer at your feet my most humble and sincere thanks. I am constrained to acknowledge the infallibility of your holiness in literary matters, as well as in matters of far higher worth. With sentiments of the deepest veneration and the liveliest gratitude, I kiss the feet of your Holiness.

The acknowledgement of Parel Lafelii. Leo Paxil's late work entitled "The The scknowledgment of Papal Infallibility shows the depth of that faith which marked the character of Voltaire in early life, but which the intellectual pride of a later period completely destroyed.

BOOK NOTICES.

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH; OF Henry George vs. Archbishop Corrigan. By Rev. Willibald Hackner, priest of the diocese of La Crosse, Wisconsin. New York: Catholic Publication Society Co. NGERSOLLISM IN ITS TRUE COLORS; or, NGERSOLLISM IN ITS TRUE COLORS; or, a Familar Conversation between a graduate and his aged Uncle, showing the true inwardness of Ingersoll's teachings and their pernicious effects on American society. Buffalo: Catholic Publication Co.

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Dr. Morgan Dix, Episcopal minister of New York, in speaking of the Blessed Virgin, said in a sermon recently: "Until her time, woman was but the slave of man's passion, but her glorification as the mother of Christ carries a lesson with it to the women of the present day. The bold and forward women who would unsex themselves to assume the places and duties of men should learn humility.

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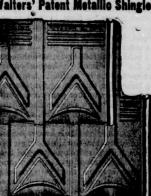
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ANTI COERCION.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

On Friday night in the Ontario legisla-

On Friday night in the Ontario legislature.

Hon. O. Mowat rose amid loud applause to move the resolutions favoring Home Rule for Ireland and protesting against the Coercion Bill. He said that he had calculated on beir g able to move them at an earlier hour. He believed the passing of these resolutions might be of service to the cause of Ireland. He would not speak at great length. The speeches they might make would have no affect in England—they would effect only our own people—and they were already alive to the importance of the cause of Home Rule. It was said that we had nothing to do here with the question of Home Rule. But those who were most deeply interested in the matter, and conspicuously that veteran statesmap, Mr. Gladatone, had said that such expression of sympathy were of great moral value. They were following the examples of the Dominion Government and of other colonial legislatures, asking for this expression of opinion. It was now beyond doubt that there was a larger amount of poverty and misery in Ireland than in any other English speaking country. It was easy to see

SOME OF THE CAUSES

of this. Ireland was a conquered country, conquered by an alien race. Then there was the union, effected by bribery and frauds of the gressest kind. Afterwards England had governed Ireland for some time, and while there was, he believed, no willful misgovernment, there was no doubt that Ireland had been badly governed. Experience showed that England could not govern ireland. To illustrate this he would point out that it took 30 years after the Union

well. To illustrate this he would point out that it took 30 years after the Union before the Irish people were emancipated sufficiently far to allow of people of the Roman Catholic creed representing their countrymen in the British Parliament. Then, again, there was the alien church, which had existed as an established church which had existed as an established church with the countrymen in the second there was until a very few years ago. There was in consequence a very strong feeling on the part of the great majority of Irish people against England and English people. This feeling extended to the Irishmen in America. Recent events had done a good deal to moderate the antagonism existing between the two races, especially existing between the two faces, specially the conversion of Mr. Gladstone to the cause of Home Rule. The very fact that Gladstone had taken up the cause, and had been supported by a great majority of the Liberal party, had done much to allay ill-feeling. Here in Canada we knew the effects of home rule. We knew that there would have necessarity here without the effects of home rule. We knew that
there would be no prosperity here without
home rule, and we knew that under it the
Irish people lived here in content and
happiness. (Cheera) Home Rule in
Ireland, he believed, would promote the
HAPPINESS AND UNITY
of the empire. It was difficult to get
attention in the British Parisament to local
unestions. The well being of Ireland

attention in the British Pariiament to local questions. The well being of Ireland required a Legislature competent to deal with her own local affairs. The Irish people, as the resolutions stated, were proud and happy to believe that Ontario was a part of the British Empire. (Cheers). If there was crime in Ireland, that was no reason for the passage of the Coercion Bill. Only a part of the Irish people had been guilty of crimes, but the bill applied to the whole people, guilty and innocent, the Coercion Act took away trial by jury and otherwise interfered with the liberty of the subject. Coercion might sometimes be necessary, but he contended that the causes leading to the crimes that made coercion necessary should be removed simultaneously with should be removed simultaneously with or prior to the

or prior to the

APPLICATION OF COERCION,
but the Act of the British Government
proposed to apply coercion without removing those causes of crime and without promising to introduce any measure
that would remove these causes. The
resolutions had been drawn in such temperate larguage that it seemed difficult to
suppose that any one would oppose them as
it would be a grand thing for Ontario if
they were passed unanimously, and they
had been drawn with that end in view.
At all events he was fully of opinion that
they would be of some service in pro
moting the welfare of Ireland, and the
unity and prosperity of the empire. The
resolutions were printed in the Globe of
April 13.

April 13.

Mr. E. F. CLARKE said he did no Mr. E. F. CLARKE said he did not desire to make political capital out of the discussion. This seemed to be the solutions. The Imperial Parliament was now dealing with this difficult aut ject and he was entirely opposed to interfering in their deliberations. The recent elections in Great Britain were on the