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

VOL 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

CLERICAL.

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or Joys, Sor-s of the Ever By Rev. T. S.

136 DUNDAS STREFT THE PROPAGANDA QUESTION AND OUR DUTY. From the American Catholic Quarterly Review. To the citizens of the United States.

N. Wilson & Co.,

the Gospel truth and morality. Follow me still further, and suppose that the name of England were only known on these same shores, and in the interior of these continents, by the peaceful and beneficent results of such an apostleship, and that her flag never covered other expeditions than such as brought to the Barbarian the light of Christian truth, or even a part thereof, with its hundred humanizing influences; considering not so much the religious and moral results thereby achieved as the mere glory and prestige derived by England from the working of this great Missionary Establishment, should we not deem it madness to assail, imperil, weaken, or destroy it in the very height of its success and usefulness? What would be the consternation of To the citizens of the United States-indeed, to any person living within the wide limits of the English-speaking world, breathing the air of religious and civil liberty and familiar with the work-ing of free institutions—it is a strange phenomenon to see ancient Christian countries, like France and Italy, waging so destructive a warfare on Religion, on everything, in fact, which could help to keep alive the belief in a living God and His Providence. One is amazed that a people so enlightened and withal so practical as the French, should destroy or render antagonistic, at a time when they are battling for the rights of a per-fect freedom, struggling even for their existence as a great nation in the face of most powerful enemies, the mightiest of What would be the consternation of all true Englishmen, the astonishment of

existence as a great nation in the face of most powerful enemies, the mightiest of all vital forces, Religion—the Religious Faith of the immense majority. Still, inconsistent as must appear their foreign policy when compared with their legisla-tion and administrative acts at home, they protect abroad as missionaries and educators among the heathen the very men whom they persecute and oppress at home, refusing them even the rights and immunities due to all other classes of citizens.

and immunities due to all other classes of citizens. The Piedmontese statesmen, on the other hand, after having secured for their country a temporary independence and a seeming political unity, appear to be bent on blotting out from her soil every institution which recalls her relig-ious supremacy during the last fitteen hundred years, which made Rome the centre of Catholicity, of Christianity, and caused her religious influence to be so tion ? caused her religious influence to be so powerfully, so beneficently, so universally felt among uncivilized and pagan nations, as in every portion of Christendom. One would think that Italy, in her very legitimate ambition to assert herself as a first-rate European power, would be ambit-ious as well to make her moral influence at least strongly felt on every point of both hemispheres, where Christian nations and Christian civilization are endeavoring to push their way and

endeavoring to push their way and maintain their pre-eminence. The flag of Savoy is but little known and wields but little power beyond the shores of the Mediterranean. But there is a mighty, an incomparable moral force which a contederated Italy could ield for the highest nurness of civilizawield for the highest purposes of civiliza-tion, for the glorification of her political power even, on every shore bathed by the tides of the Atlantic and the Pacific, the fues of the Atlantic and the Pacific, among every people known to the trav-eller, the trader, the ethnologist. This incalculable, this far-reaching, this all-pervading force Italy could wield through the Papacy, without detriment to her political unity, without any weakening of her national strength, and to the immense increase of her prestige among the nations. If the men who at present covern the Peninsula could only open themselves so or at least born of Catholic parents, foremost in urging the destruc-tion of all distinctively Catholic institutions, bent, in fact, on subverting the Catholic Church herself? Signor Depretis and his associates do not even pretend to be Catholics. They were Mazzinians, Garibaldians, conspirawere Mazzinians, Garibaldians, conspira-tors all their life against the order of things established by Christianity. MM, Freycinet, Jules Ferry, and Paul Bert, in France, are far from making a profession of Catholicity. Freycinet, it is well known, is a Protestant, who fancied, per-haps, that in expelling from his country the religious orders of men and women, he could prepare the way for the speedy the nations. If the men who at present govern the Peninsula could only open their eyes to see the true interests of their country, and be inspired to take the only sure path towards securing them, how easy it would be, in accord with that Papacy which they persist in calumniating and persecuting, to attain and to popularize all over the world that 'moral supremacry' so long the day. he could prepare the way for the speedy triumph there of his own form of Protes "moral supremacy" so long the day dream of her patriots ! tantism. Have we not seen, and do we tantism. Have we not seen, and do we not still see, the men, sent by our own Bible and Missionary Societies, helping on with main and might the antisChris-tian work of demolition done by the Secret Societies, by the Radical Revolu-tionists, by Socialists and Anarchists, even both in France and Italy? There are nearly of men in our midet who They are at this moment travestying justice, and falsifying history to excuse their inconceivably blind attacks on one of the mightiest agencies of civilization devised by the genius of Christian piety, __that far-famed department of Church administration and missionary training known as the Propaganda. Let us endeavor to make the readers plenty of men in our midst who are applaud every effort of the Revolution to blot out all Christian ideas from the Let us endeavor to make the readers of the Review, the great mass of our people, understand what a wonderful means of influencing, for the best, the divinest ender, a truly Catholic and united Italy might have in that great blot out all Christian ideas from the minds of the European populations, all Christian virtues and sentiments from their hearts, provided that in so doing "the Church of Rome" is destroyed, root and branch. The mighty conspiracy against Revealed Religion, which was so successful in the last century, and which assumed new and more destructive forms in this was not directed against Pertext Institution, by supposing a similar centre of education and apostolic enterprise to be situated in London, and used by Eng-land to spread her own fame, as well as to encourage the spread of the Gospel in in this, was not directed against Protest-antism, but against the Catholic Church. all pagan countries Suppose, then, that Protestant nations and all Protestant sects in both hemis-She was the common enemy to be slan-dered, ridiculed, vilified, despoiled, and blotted out of existence. We are to remember that the conspirpheres should agree to concentrate, in the metropolus of the British Empire, all ators, disguised under a hundred names, the resources for missionary enterprise now divided among the numerous organizations on both sides of the Atlanor now openly avowing their aims and their principles, were, and are, no Catho-lus. The Illuminati, the European Masonic Societies, the Carbonari, Young organizations on both sides of the Atlan-tic. Suppose that there they had created a great central school or university, endowed with funds contributed by every religious denomination calling itself Protestant ; a school possessing the most famous professors whom money or zeal could tempt to teach there, pro-fessors of every science needed by the Italy and Young Europe, the Internat-ional Society of Workingmen, and all those organizations which bear on their banners No Gop, No MASTER, have been, from the beginning, one and all, denounced and condemned by the Cathfessors of every science needed by the most accomplished missionaries, of every language most useful in the countries to olic Church,—the condemnation always proceeding from the Roman See, from him who holds Christ's place on earth. language most useful in the countries to be evangelized. Give them a library composed of works in every known tongue, living or dead; printing presses, with type and skilled printers, capable of reproducing for the use of professors, missionaries, and the peoples destined by them, all the works in be enlightened by them, all the works in

of all Christ's flock to his solemn utter-

should spring up on every side, and that a Protestant press and pulpit should denounce the Roman church within hearing of the Vatican. But Protestant hearing of the Vatican. But Protestant observers, who see beneath the surface of things, and are capable of rising above the narrow prejudices of the meeting-house or the Sunday-school, have openly proclaimed their conviction that the France and Italy of the nineteenth cen-tury are not a field in which contradic-tory Protestant opinions can take root, grow up, and flourish in the place of the grand and vigorous unity of Catholic faith, together with all the sublime and self-sacrificing charities which that Faith inspires.

TO BE CONTINUED.

IRISH RELIGIOUS CONTROVER-SIALISTS.

The following is a full report of the lecture delivered by Mr. Edward Mur-phy, on Thursday evening, April 24th, at the 10th public monthly Confer-ence of St. Patrick's Literary Academy, Montreal, taken from the Daily Post of that aire

ence of St. Patrick's Literary Academy, Montreal, taken from the Daily Post of that city: I propose in this lecture to offer to the Catholic Young Men's Society a few recollections of the Irish religious con-troversialists of the early part of the present century, and thereby to call their attention to the important work done by them in enlightening and influencing the public mind of that time in favor of the Catholic religion. I may here remark that in my humble opinion due credit has not yet been given to these devoted men; it is true that notices of them and their works may be found scattered in the various publica-tions of the day, and incidentally in the history of the "Catholic Association of Ireland," but no monograph on their work has as yet appeared in print; this is much to be regretted, and I earnestly hope that the want may be soon supplied. To get some faint idea of the important work achieved by these zealous and devoted men, and the difficulties they had to encounter, I shall say a few words on the state of bondage to which the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland were reduced in the last contury at which time "they ware all true Englishmen, the astonishment of all Christendom, to learn that the Supreme Court of Judicature, urged on by the Ministry, had declared all the property of this admired and most admirable institution to be the property of the state; commanding it to be sold to the highest bidder, and the funds thus obtained to be converted into govern-ment stock—utterly ignoring the wishes, the intentions, the rights, of the original benefactors. donors, and founders; utterly defying the intervention, and re-pelling the remonstrance of the govern-ments and peoples interested in this Cosmopolitan school of Christian civiliza-tion ? tion ? Would the English people tamely, silently, submit to have this great light extinguished, when its radiance was brightest, when the eyes of all Protes-tant nations were fixed upon it ? Would no foreign government interfere to pre-vent the consummation of what would be justly considered to be both an inter-national wrong and a national act of madness verging on something like sui-cide? bondage to which the catholics of Great Britain and Ireland were reduced in the last century at which time "they were actually considered monsters of iniquity, as being outside the path of salvation, and their souls after death condemned vent the consummation of what would be justly considered to be both an inter-national wrong and a national act of madness verging on something like sui-cide? We are stating the case in its relation to the incomprehensible blindness of the Depretis Government. The statement may enable even a child to perceive what madness urges men who call themselves statesmen, to deprive their country of the most potent moral agen-cies ever known throughout the whole course of history. We need not stop to answer the ques-tion, Why such a phenomenon in the once-leading countries of Christenden, as to see Catholics, or men either calling themselves so or at least born of Catholic

had much to do in assisting the cele-brated O'Connell in his great work of emancipating the Catholics. An eloquent writer has said of Dr. Doyle that he exhibited the learning, charity and toleration of Fenelon, combined with the heroic independence of St. Thomas A'-Becket. There were many others who took an active part in these controver-Becket. There were many others who took an active part in these controver-sues, viz, Archbishop McHale (then a young priest), Fathers Maher, Mc-Sweeney, Clowry, Nolan, Kinsella, Eng-land (afterwards Bishop of Charleston, U. S.), Dr. Cabill and others. Among the laymen were O'Connell, Thomas Moore ("Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion"). And Richard

Moore ("Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion"), and Richard Lalor Shiel. I have dweit perhaps too long on Dr. Doyle, but not longer than the memory of such a great man calls for,—in my lumble opinion he was our greatest Irish bishop since the days of the illustrious and patriotic St. Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin in the twelfth century, the last of our canonized saints, but not the last Irish saint in Heaven.

tweifth century, the last of our canonized saints, but not the last Irish saint in Heaven. One is also impressed by the wonder-ful powers of Father Maguire, or Father Tom, as he was familiarly called. His extensive knowledge of the Hoiy Scrip-tures, theology and the Fathers; his great memory, quoting off-hand long passages from them; his wit, tact and ready replies to the questions of his adversaries, surprised Protestants, and made him the glory and admiration of all Catholics, who looked upon him with pride, and regarded him as their valiant apologist. I remember reading nearly fifteen years ago that the greatest avidity and interest, some of Dr. Doyle's letters brought from Ireland by my father, and the report of the oral con-troversy of Father Maguire and the Rev. Mr. Pope in 1827, and was, so to speak, so fascinated with them that the impres-sion they have left, even after half a century, is still fresh to my mind. Before leaving this part of my subject I may say that many Catholics, when they heard Father Maguire had accepted the challenge of Rev. Mr. Pope, a skiful and veteran controversialist, to an oral controversy, were dismayed that a voume irish prizet from an obscure par-

and veteran controversialist, to an oral controversy, were dismayed that a young Irish priest from an obscure par-ish in the West of Ireland, should have had the rashness to accept a challenge from such an able and experienced man as was the Rev. Mr. Pope, but the young priest, inexperienced as he was supposed to have here was able for him and to have been, was able for him, and in the great controversy that followed, held in the Rotunda in Dublin, and which lasted several days, Father Tom came off triumphantly victorious. The Rev. Mr. Pope was convinced by the arguments and proofs of Father Maguire, and after some time he became a Catho

Mahometans, Buddhists or Hindoos. fact, they believed that the Catholic religion was unscriptural in its nature and teachings, unfit for incelligent, rational beings to follow. But these controversies wrought a great change in public opinion in Ireland and England, the first fruits of which was the passing of Catholic emancipation in 1878, which was followed after a few years by those remarkable conversions to the Catholic faith in England that attracted so much attention 30 or 40 years ago. The con-troversies referred to had a much greater influence on these conversions than they now get credit for in that country. It must not be forgotten that Irish bishops and priests in the United States did corresponding good work there in bishops and priests in the United States did corresponding good work there in enlightening the American people, the fruits of which are seen to day in the high position the Catholic Church has attained and the wonderiul progress she has made in that country. As illustrations, I shall refer only to a couple of names viz. Bishop England couple of names, viz: Bisbop England, of Charleston, S. C., who by his eloquence and the vigor of his writings did so much for Catholicity in the United States. It for Catholicity in the United States. It is worthy of note that he established the first Catholic paper published in the United States, The Catholic Miscellany. He published numerous works on religin and controversy, which are still held in high repute; he died in 1842. And Bishop Hughes, of New York, one of the greatest if not the greatest Irish prelate of his day. His far-famed controversy in 1836 with the New. Dr. Brackenridge stamped him as a controversialist; this, with his numerous controversial letters and other writings, did a vast amount of good in dispelling the prejudices of Americans against Catholics. These prejudices they inherited from their Eng-lish forefathers, and to their credit be it said, for the Americans are a liberal said, for the Americans are a horrar minded people open to conviction, they profited by these lessons, with the remarkable results witnessed to day all over the United States. The ability of Hughes and his versatile talents as a divine, a statesman, and a controversial-ist, and also his wonderful endurance, were fully displayed during the memor-able discussion in 1840 before the City Council of New York and a committee

the Catholics of that city for their share of the common school fund. But he was equal to the occasion, and single-handed by his prompt and logical answers to their subtle questions and arguments, silenced and defeated them, explaining at the same time what the teaching of the Catholic Church was, he triumpl-antly carried the previously hostile council with him and succeeded in getting it to admit the claims of the Catholics of New York to their fair share of the "Public School Fund." This they have enjoyed ever since. Bishop Hughes was a true soldier of the Church Militant, able, learned and vigorous-always ready

was a true soldier of the Church Anntant, able, learned and vigorous—always ready to protect the right of Catholics. The great change in public opinion all over the United States, then, is due to the labors and devotedness of the bishops and devotedness of the bishops and priests of our race. The question may be asked now, what would the Catholic Church in the United States to-Catholic Church in the United States to-day be were it not for the Irish race-through whose instrumentality, under God, such remarkable developments have been made? This lecture would God, such remarkable developments have been made? This lecture would not be complete without a brief refer-ence to the late Father Thomas Burke, O P., one of the last of Ireland's great army of confessors, who, although not coming within the period of bistory of which I am writing, yet it will not, I hope, be considered out of place to say a few words on the work done by him, on an official visit to the United States in 1872 in connection with his illustrious Order when he took up the cause of Catholic Ireland against the so-called historian, Froude, when that malig-nant traducer visited America to do England's old work of calumniating the Irish people in that country as well as at home; but Father Burke was ready; he met and grappled with him, and by his learned, powerful and cloquent lectures in refutation, ex-posed the plot, defeated Froude's object and drove him back discredited and dis-graced, to those who sent him out to slander the Irish race before the Ameri-can people. In this lecture I refer to can people. In this lecture I refer to Irish controversialists only, as the Eng-lish Catholics, clerical and lay, rich and poor, at that time were but of little acpoor, at that time were but of little ac-count in the struggle; it is true there were a couple of exceptions. Dr. Milner was one of them, but the generality of the English clergy and laity seemed rather to remain silent spectators of the conflict than face the bigoted public opinion of the time. But the glorious fact remains beyond dispute, that it was the Irish Catholics, alone and unaided, that wrung Catholic Emancipation from England, and thereby gave freedom to the English, as well as to themselves, to worship God according to the dictates of worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

"You have not, then, made any move towards resigning your leadership ?" "No, and I distinctly authorize you to state, especially to sur friends in Amer-ica, that I have no intentiou of doing so."

NO. 290

"What are the chances of the success of your campaign in Parliament ?" "As favorable as can be. The Irish National League sustained me by an overwhelming vote at its convention last Friday, and I have every reason to believe that the principles which I represent will have a larger following this year than ever before. The Irish party is becoming a very potent factor in the English Par-liament, and you will soon see its power is greater than has ever before been sup-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

England.

An earthquake shock has been felt in the eastern counties of England. At Ipswich walls of houses were shaken, plates were rattled and bells rung. Peo-ple were thrown in such a state of con-sternation that business was suspended. The shock was still more severe at ple were thrown in such a state of con-sternation that business was suspended. The shock was still more severe at Colchester. The concussion lasted half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rumbling sound. This was speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of all buildings and the fall of chimneys; stacks of factories and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city, 150 feet high, fell with an awful crash. In one part of the city fire was caused by the shock, and the damage is great. In pri-vate houses, tables and chairs were over-turned, glassware shattered and pictures and other ornaments fell to the floor, and men, women, and children rushed shricking into the streets. At Chelms-ford the shock was so severe that people were filled with terror. At South End the earth trembled for miles around. The windows of many dwellings were broken and chimneys demolished. At Meldon the town hall and private houses swayed. The wave passed from south to north. In the Strand, London, business houses were perceptibly rocked. Em-ployees fled during the shock at Jpswich. It is estimated it lasted three seconds. The earthquake has caused a general feeling of alarm.

The earthquake his fasted three seconds. The carthquake has caused a general feeling of alarm. The London Society for the promotion of State aided emigration has resolved to press the question upon the attention of the Government and the country, and to make an appeal for an increase of funds.

Ireland.

In the House of Commons William O'Brien, member for Mallow, called attention to the arrest of Fitzgerald, an alleged Fenian, a fortnight ago, and asked if there was any precedent for this hug-ger-mugger system of secret arrests and secret inquiry. Thomas Sexton condemm-ed private examination. Mr. Trevelyan spoke in justification of the action of the authorities. Edmund Leamy re-ferred to the ill-usage Fitzgerald had re-ceived in Waterford Jail. Harcourt said the matter had been referred to the Prison Commission, Ireland. The Home Secretary repudiated the charges of in-In the House of Commons William and after some time he became a Catho-lic. These controversies were often warm, sometimes bitter, and from our standpoint appear very acrimonious, tending to keep alive religious animosi-ties. They had this effect to a certain extent, but per contra, they did immension good, by attracting the attention of Pro-testants, and proving to them that Cath-olics had a solid basis for their faith-Previous to the epoch of these controver-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics. In a difficult of the secont rover-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics. In a difficult of the secont rover-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics. In a difficult of the secont rover-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics. In a difficult of the secont rover-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics. In a difficult of the secont rover-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics. In a difficult of the secont rover-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics. In a difficult of the secont rover-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics. In a difficult of the secont rover-sies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics had any better grounds for their religious belief than a difficult of the secont rover-sing of the religious liberty in Great Britain Mahometans, Buddhists or Hindos. In

these same languages best adapted to help in their labors the ministers of the Gospel among the heathen, or to be to their converts the most powerful aids towards instruction. To library and printing presses add a museum filled with all the ethnological treasures col-lected from every land under the sun, and fitted to illustrate the manners and superstitions of their peoples. To this Cosmopolitan University, so MM. Depretis and Mancini are willing enough that Protestant churches shall be founded and flourish in Italy, that within Rome herself Protestant schools

To this Cosmopolitan University, so constituted and so equipped, call selec-ted students from every clime, of every race and color. Form and train them there, and let them go forth thus trained, and carried in the ships of Eng-land to their native shores, bringing home with them the fruits of the ripest European culture, the seeds of our civil-ization and manifold progress, to be cost into the furrows along with the seeds of the Gospel truth and morality. inspires.

oving Chil-and in the Mary. Little the Litanies natius Purhildren; or, 6 mo, cloth. 75 o hie, cloth. 75 loth...... 50 otion to the mo, cloth... 50 82 mo, cloth 60 etual Help. A Model of e Imitation the Blessed . By Lucien ations, by dedges..... 90 fe, from the ales, 16 mo, 70 perfectinterior 1 nterior life; ach of Abbe

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BOOK

most Holy Re-tructions and he fruits of the h the works of shed under the orist Fathers. res. Price, free offey, London,

the debasement in them of human nature itself as ever proceeded from the ingenuity of man." In connection with the early part of that gloomy period it must be borne in mind that a Catholic dare not write over his own expertise in defence of his

own name anything in defence of his re-ligion or country, no matter how atroigin or country, no matter now atro-cious the calumny might be; any defence of Catholics by themselves in Ireland had to be anonymous, by stealth as it were; for although, thanks to the success were; for although, thanks to the success of the American Revolution, and its in-fluence on the policy of England towards the close of the last century, the penal laws were somewhat relaxed, still public taws were somewhat relaxed, still public opinion was so deeply prejudiced against Catholics, and people were so intolerant that few dared face the indirect persecu-tion that was sure to follow, and liberal Protestants such as the immortal Grat-Protestants such as the immortal Grat-tan, Edmund Burke, John Philpot Cur-ran, and other large minded and enlight-ened men of the time, were almost the only defenders the Catholics had during much of that turbulent period of Ire-land's history, and we cannot be too grateful to them for the courage, with which they defended us in our hour of need, surrounded as they were by anti-Irish and anti-Catholic prejudices and influences, which at that epoch were of the most powerful kind. To dispel the false idea, so industriously and persistthe most powerful kind. To chope inter-false idea, so industriously and persist-ently promulgated against the Catholic religion, numbers of Catholic clergymen ently promulgated against the Catholic religion, numbers of Catholic clergymen (and even laymen) in the beginning of this century, entered the lists and en-gaged in religious controversies with some of the leading Protestant divines of the time. I shall only refer to a couple of names, Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the celebrated J. K. L., and Father Thomas Magnine as trans of the Father Thomas Maguire, as types of the class of confessors to whom this paper refers; these devoted men were real con-fessors of the faith; speaking out boldly and fearlessly they suffered greatly and risked much in defence of Ireland's faith.

On reading about these great men one On reading about these great men one is struck by the splendid genius of the illustrious Dr. Doyle, acknowledged to have been one of the most powerful and vigorous writers of his day. His pro-found knowledge of theology, his deep research and universal information, his great logical powers, philosophic mind and originality of thought, not only delighted his co-religionists, but even astonished the statesmen of the day. The impression he made by his power-

yan. A vote of thanks proposed by J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., seconded by J. J. Fosbre, was carried with the greatest enthusiasm.

DEATH OF REV. P SHERIDAN.

Our readers will with regret learn of the demise of this estimable young priest, which occurred at Denver, Colorado, on the 23rd of April last. He was a native of the diocese of Ardagh, Ireland, and was ordained priest in July, 1880. Immediately after his ordination he was

appointed curate to the parish of Irish-town, in this diocese, where he contin-ued to labor until the fall of 1882. Havued to labor until the fail of 1882. Hav-ing been attacked with lung disease, he followed the advice of his physician and went to the state above mentioned. Dur-ing his brief time of labor as a priest he gave promise of a brilliant future, and

gave promise of a brilliant future, and we feel sure the good people of his former mission will join us in the hope that he is now enjoying the reward of the just in the world beyond the grave. May his soul rest in peace.

PARNELL WILL NOT RESIGN.

THE PATRIOT REVIEWED AT CORK-THE IRISH POWER IN PARLIAMENT.

Cork, April 20 .- If any one in the United States is laboring under the delu-sion that Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell has sion that Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell has any intention of resigning his leadership of the Irish Nationalist Party, that per-son should be promptly undeceived. A rumor to that effect having been started in London, and having received currency by publication in the Daily News, a correspondent of The World was sent to ascertain from Mr. Parnell himself the truth or falsity of the assertion. The correspondent to-day found Mr. Parnell at the Imperial, Hotel. He was busily occupied in the intervals left to him between calls by local magnates and politicians, dictating to a stenographer

nin between calls by local magnates and politicians, dictating to a stenographer replies to a mass of correspondence which lay upon the table. Mr. Parnell never looked better in his life. In answer to a question as to his reported resignation of the leadership, he laughed and said : "Does this look like it i No, I have so little intention of leaving the most to

Germany.

It is well known in official circles, says a Berlin despatch, that Prince Bismarck has the utmost contempt for Mr. Glad. stone's abilities as a statesman, and re-gards him only as a Parliamentarian, cloquent theorist, and litterateur. The Chancellor watches with the keenest in-terest events in Egypt, and seems to believe that Egypt is the barometer by which soon will be gauged England's actual relative position among the family of nations.

Emperor William keeps his room, says a Berlin despatch, but continues to re-ceive visitors and work throughout the day. The condition of the Empress causes the gravest disquiet in court cir-cles, in which her death is considered a matter of only a few weeks.

Egypt.

Recent reports of the surrender of Berber were premature. The British agent there telegraphs that the position of the town was desperate, but he did not mention surrender. Subsequently, however, he announced that all the troops were leaving the town and that the rebels were entering the houses in the outskirts. The agent has left Berber for Korosko.

for Korosko. Egyptian officers at Assouin have received letters from El Mahdi's lieu-tenant ordering them to quit the town within ten days, and warning them that if they do not, they will be annihilated. A telegram from Berber says it is impossible to communicate with Gordon. The whole country is in rebellion. The tribes threaten Berber, and everyone is

starting for Cairo. Further advices from Berber state that Hussein Pasha has proclaimed the evacuation of the town. The inhabitants have fled and the troops have marched to join the rebels.

The Cologne Gazette says Ferry will demand binding pledges of England to renounce the idea of annexing or establishing a protectorate over Egypt, and that if England refuses to give pledges France will abstain from the Egyptain Conference. United States.

THE VALUEIU REVUSED

Nature's Nobleman.

Away with false fashion so calm and so chill, Where pleasure itself carpot please; Away with cold breeding, that faithlessly

still Affects to be quite at its ease; For the deepest in feeling is highest in rank, The freest is first in the band, And Nature's own Nobleman, friendly and frank. Is a max with his heart in his hand !

Fearless in honesty, gentle yet just. He warmly can love—and can hate; Nor will be bow down with his face in the

dust Fashion's intolerate state; test in good breeding, and highest in rank To Fas For tes

Though lowly or poor in the land, Is Nature's own Nobleman, friendly and

lieve ?

The man with his heart in his hand!

His fashion is passion, sincere and intense, His impulses simple and true, Yet tempered by judgment and taught by good sense. And cordial with me and with you; For the faces in manners, is highest in rank. It is you, man l or you, man l who stand Nature's own Nobleman. friendly and frank, A man with his heart in his hand !

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 17th, 1884.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION INCORPORA-TION BILL.

CONCLUDED.

"The people in America are governed by constitutions which leave to them-selves the power of determining the character and structure of Government.

"These constitutions are, therefore, inimical to the Church of Rome, in her opinion and are when the there is a set of the the there opinion, and are only tolerated because they cannot be destroyed. As she is at war with every form of Government not cribed by herself, it would be her duty to destroy these constitutions, if she could ; nay, she would be guilty, under her teach-ings, if she had the power, and did not

destroy them. "It is necessary to keep constantly before the mind of the Orange and Pro-testant public of the D-minion that Rome is still true to her motto, semper eadem. "She is the same to day that she was a

hundred years ago, planning, scheming, and continuing to subyert the best liber-ties and freest institutions of every State

These are the statements repeated over and over again as to the political attitude of the Church of Rome, and all true Pro-testants are called upon to occupy an ini-mical position on the ground, first of all, that the adherents of that church do not owe civil allegiance to the Queen of this Dominion and the Constitution of this country; second, that they owe it to a foreign power; and third, that that power is inimical to free institutions, and that its efforts are directed to subsert them as far as possible. That is the attitude with respect to the Church of Rome and its adherents in Canada to-day. So late as the 19th February, 1884, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West, the Grand Master—while this Parliament was a Section while this Parliament was sion, while this Bill was on the Order Paner-referred to the unfortunate

affair in Newfoundland, and said : "Brethren, it is the old story. It has been told in Ireland a thousand times. It has been told in Fort Garry, Montreal and been told in Fort Garry, Montreal and Newfoundland, and shows to us as plainly as the sun at noonday that when Romanism has the ascendancy Protestants have and that the teachings of Rome are the same to-day as they were in '98—that to break faith with heretics is no sin, and that kill-ing is no murder." * *

Then, Sir, in the same speech, he quotes approvingly from a weekly journal these words :

words: "It (i. e., the Orange body in Ireland) is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who listens to Fenian harangues, must know that from the moment when power passed into the hands of Irish Catholics no man of British blood or Protestant passed into the hands of Irish Catholics no man of British blood or Protestant religion would ever dwell in safety on the soil of Irelaad."

man who on more than one occasion has

which contradict allegations which ought not to have been made, and which there ought not therefore to have been necessity for contradicting ; and yet, Sir, we find killing of a heretic is no murder, then killing of a heretic is no murder, then social order and safety are at risk and we cannot possibly remain at ease if such doctrines as these are true. All those who honestly believe these opinions to be true of the Roman Catholic faith or of the adherents of that faith, could not possibly, if they are lovers of our Constitution and our institutions housedly concerts with for contracting; and yet, Sir, we that not ten years ago, not five years ago, not one year ago, but within the past few days, the most offensive of these allega-tions repeated, which I have shown would be subversive of the free institutions of our institutions, honestly co-operate with it in politics. It is impossible, Sir, that an honest belief in these things, as the active tenets of that church, could consist with political co-operation with those who are believed. so believe. Mr. WHITE (Hastings). Do you believe what the Liberals in Lower Canada be-

be subversive of the free institutions of our country, if true. Now, I am not pre-parel to mark as murderers, as treacher-ous and disloyal, nearly one-half of my fellow citizens. I do not believe the cause of true religion, or of the advance-ment of the Gospel, the cause of the good Government of this Dominion, will be promoted by the State recognition of this secret society, organized and led as it is, in Ontario, devoted to the propagation of views such as those which I have exposed. I do not attach myself, in the discordant dissolution of parties that belong to this Bill, any particular signifi-cance to the question. I have viewed it from another aspect altogether; I have been anxious that we should understand what the real merits of the controversy are; and in my statement of what my objections are, I have endeavored to sus-tain them, not by stale and musty authori-ties, but by recent and authentic utter-Mr. BLAKE, Order. On the other hand, all lovers of free institutions should hand, all lovers of free institutions should combine against the evil which would be wrought, the pressing evil and danger to our institutions which would exist, if such indeed were the tenets held by such a large proportion of the citizens of this country. The question, then, is a serious one. We have it here; we have had it within the last few months, we have it country. The question, then, is a serious one. We have it here; we have had it within the last few months; we have it stated as a doctrine of to-day, and the hon-centleman nods assent to it, as the feeling an Orangeman holds with reference to his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Now, Sir, I believe it is untrue. I believe that the Church of Rome holds many religious doctrines and dogmas of the gravest error; I am extremely opposed to them. tain them, not by stale and musty authori-ties, but by recent and authentie utter-ances. But, pethaps, I am wrong; I dare say I may be more bitterly misrepre-sented than ever before by the Orange Tory leaders; and as to the Tory Roman Catholic leaders; they, too, the temporary struggle between them and their Orange allies being ended, will regard me still more distastefully, because I have neces-sarily exposed how false and unnatural is the conjunction of the two. It will be an ample reward to me if I have sucerror ; I am extremely opposed to them. Mr. WHITE (Hastings). You believe

Mr. WHITE (Hastings). You believe too much; that is the trouble. Mr. BLAKE. Well, perhaps I believe too much. I will not say that the hon, gentleman believes all he says; I hope he does. I have endeavored, in my own poor way, and to the best of my humble ability, to promote the stream of these Bet terts. an ample reward to me if I have sucway, and to the best of my humble ability, to promote the spread of those Protestant principles of dogmatic religion, those is agree. I am doing what I can in that direction, and have been for years; it is not much, but I have done what I could. I believe that a most potent power in that direction is a greater union among the Protestant denominations, and I have Protestant denominations, and I have always been desirous of seeing such a union accomplished for the better misrepresentation, calumny and abuse where we must hold to an ample acknowl advancement of the Gospel, according to our views of it. I rejoice to see the eviedgment of each man's individual rights and conscience in religious matters, and give citizenship to all in civil matters, if dence of a tendency towards that union, in the existence of those organizations in which ministers and people of various denominations mingle, forget their differ-ences, learn what is best in each other, we would make of Canada a great and free country, inhabited by a happy and united people. Mr. CURRAN. I rise to say a very few

and in what is best in each other, I rejoics to see Evangelical Alliances, Young Men's Christian Associations, and Ministerial Associations, such as the one that exists in my own city. I have worked with Orangemen is the Small of Orangement words on the subject that has occupied the attention of this House for several hours past. When this discussion commenced, it was St. Patrick's Day ; and out menced, it was St. Patrick's Day; and out of respect for the festival, I heartily con-curred in the view that had been im-pressed upon me, more particularly by my French Canadian friends in this House, that if possible we should allow this Bill to be brought forward and voted upon without any discussion. I was perwith Orangemen in the Synod of Orange-men of my Church and elsewhere; they have sympathized with me and I have sympathized with them; I care not for our differences in politics; they have never made the shake of our hands less warm, or our concention in the work of our upon without any discussion. I was per-fectly willing, having already on one occasion in this honourable House given or our co operation in the work of our church less earnest; and it pains me that occasion in this honourable House given expression to my views upon this subject, to allow the matter to take that course. However, the fates have decided other-wise; and we have had this evening certainly some very extraordinary speeches; and with regard to one particu-lar speech, that delivered by the hon. leader of the Opposition, I think I do not go too far in saying that I have never heard anything in my life to equal it in the magnificence of its matter and of its manner. (houd, ebcers). In so far as this hon. gentlemen opposite should seek an occasion of this kind to raise a wall of division, even among those engaged in church work, by casting these calumnics against me, and by declaring that my Protestant principles are abandoned, beroles and principles are abandoned, oc-cause I cannot, in my conscience, support a Bill for the incorporation of a society which propagates opinions like these. I know that I shall be misrepresented and misunderstood, and that men shall be the magnificence of its matter and of its manner. (loud, cheers). In so far as this question relates to the politics of this country, I take this opportunity of say-ing as a representative Irish Catholic that if we did not know it before, the hon. misled, in my Province and elsewhere, as to what I have said to night. I cannot help it; I felt it borne in upon me, and I had to say it. I say that men will be night to design a blitting what misled by designing politicians, who are using the cloak of religion and the cloak gentlemen who have spoken here this night have informed us of the fact, that using the cloak of religion and the cloak of charity to promote party politics. If we could forget our differences and agree to mingle in all religious works, irrespec-tive of our faith, as God be thanked, although we differ in religion, we may agree in works of charity, it would be a blessed achievement. But to-day what are you doing? You are promoting these calumnies in reference to another church; you are coming forward and declaring

Then, Sir, in the same speech, he quotes approvingly from a weekly journal these words: "It (i, c, the Orange body in Iteland) is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who is acting strictly in self-defense, for every-body who has read Irish history, or who is a chieve real rish as God be thanked, although we differ in religion, we may apased into the hands of the subject is concerned. It is histens to Fenian harace give a doing? I You are promoting these calumnies in reference to another church; you are coming forward and declaring they feel lease. I concerned they be addel the subject is oncerned. It is tool It field." Commenting on that statement easys: " * * * * "This statement, coming from a gentle-ma who on more than one occasion thas apoken in no friendly terms concerning or a role a hows that I beness to the subject to be true; but I an anxious that there is apoken in no friendly terms concerning or a role a hows that I believe to be true; but I an anxious that there is the true representative by and concerned they believe to be true; but I an anxious that there is the true representative by and concerned they believe to be true; but I an anxious that there is the true representative by an ora-tice of this due to this who have the they blok they believe to be true; but I an anxious that there is the true representative by an ora-tice of this due to the they blok is the they blok is and the they blok they blok they and the they blok they blok

Globe. I do not think myself, that in the to attack me face to face, but it would be out of place here, in view of what has transpired, in view almost of the arrange-ment that nothing should be said on this Bill, that I should say a word on this matter which would create ill will, that I should revive any of those speeches, more particularly as nothing has been said on the floor of the House. (cheers.) Those postorrandial statements are probably to

post-prandial statements are probably to be accounted for in various ways; at all events, I have never uttered a word against any gentleman, either in this House or out of it, that I would decline to repeat here, and I now say, in conclu-sion, that whilst I hope that the discussion that has taken place here to-night will there has taken place here to mght will teach all political parties that it is a bad thing to indulge in violent abuse, that such abuse will, at times, come home to roost, and afford immense enjoyment to those who have been the victims of the these who have been the victums of the abuse, more especially when, as to night, the champions on one side and the other rake it up as a reminiscence of unpardon-able vulgarity. (laughter and cheers.) I say that the reasons which I gave last year, I now reiterate against this Bill, We have no constitutional right to pass this measure; and on that ground, as well as on others which I might urge, but do not intend to urge to night, I intend to cast my vote, as I did last year, against

this Bill. DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART.

PRACTICAL FOR MAY AND PREPARATORY

Catholic Columbian

We must never forget that Christ is the Redeemer of the world, and that he wished the proof of its redemption to be the wound in His Sacred Heart! Mind

from the casual prospector occasionally met in some mountain gorges, for the dusty and bearded priest looks, with his and sentiment may be brought to bear in criticism; but it is the boast of the Catho-lic Church that in her belief and in her austy and bearded priest looks, with his camp equipage, for all the world like a prospector in search of worldly treasures. A long silvered beard floating in the mountain air assisting not a little in the practice there is a depth of thought and a lelicacy of devotion that can satisfy the shest aspirations of the mind and the strefined feelings of the heart. As ighes leception. AN IDAHO CHURCH AND PARISH. Yesterday my good fortune brought me face to face with one of these good Fathers, Rev. E. M. Nattini, S. J., who has a little trapper's cabin, about twelve by fourteen feet, at Hailey, Idaho. Also a little "church," about twenty by thirty feet, close to the cabin. This is his parochial residence and church, but he is seldom here hering about 10 000 scnara miles of

most refined feelings of the heart. As her Divine Founder forever kept in view the nature of those creatures whom He had come to save—stooping to their low-liness when there was need, calling them, when too carnal minded, to the contemp-lation of higher things—so His Church, while carrying out His work, is never unmindful in the choice of her devotions and of man's inhorn tendercies towards

and of man's inborn tendencies towards the beautiful and the good. This is strikingly so of the devotion which we are soon to begin. We find ourselves at this season anticipated, our residence and church, but he is seidom here, having about 10,000 square miles of a missionary field to attend, riding from camp to camp in the saddle for days at a time. A sick-call three hundred miles inclinations foreknown and provided for, our best wishes already crowned! The beauties of nature are wedded to the beauties of grace; the outlets of our natural inclinations are sanctified : and distant would not surprise him, and this aged priest, now some sixty years old, would not fail to set out immediately would not fail to set out immediately were the snows four feet deep or twenty. THE DANGERS THE PRIEST INCURS. His long white hair hange down in pro-fuse ringlets upon his shoulders. His long beaud rivals the snows of Idaho in this month of loveliness that is coming

upon us, and in which we must so wel appreciate the beautiful, we find concolor. He is dreadfully stooped, but the clear eye and strong bony frame indicate years of usefulness still. Strange it is that so aged a man could so long escape the bears and fiercer mountain lions with secrated to the most beautiful of God's creatures-the most blessed of the children of Eve ! It is fitting that it should be so ! It is fitting that the bloom and blush of the fairest and freshest flowers should pale

which the mountains of Idaho abound.

related was the history of a sick-call which almost resulted fatally to the priest. The messenger, an old mountaineer, volunteared to cut off sity miles of dis-tance by cutting through a ravine or guich but little known. When well on the distance, a storm arcses such as never falls except on a mountain range. The snow fell, to use the priest's own words, "like a thick, heavy blanket." The priest and guide could not see each other at arms' length distance. The guide lost his way completely ; their matches refused to light, so no fire was possible. The wind increased to a gale so strong that they could no longer stand upright, but were compelled to bend their heads level with the waist in order to remain on foot at all. The snow was soon knee deep, and they Globe. I do not think myself, that in the past nor perhaps in the present, either of these great party organs has any particular love for the class to which I belong. (ap-plause.) I may say, before resuming my scat, since reference has been made to speeches made during recess, that I am not epeches made during recess, that I am not speeches made during recess, that I am not enetion therewith. I am perfectly pre-pared to meet on the floor of this House, or elsewhere, any gentleman who wishes to attack me face to face, but it would be out of place here, in view of what has transpired, in view almost of the arrange-ment that nothing should be said on this Bill, that I should say a word on this so forcibly upon His moral life, and disgave, just as the sun. splendors of the sun. H. L. MAGEVNEY.

AN IDAHO MISSION.

HARD WORK FOR PRIESTS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Philadelphia Standard. For this beautiful sketch we are in-debted to Mr. John Gormley, of Salt Lake City

recite a few prayers to Our Blessed Mother, that she may assist us," which they both did with great fervor. But as City: A PRIEST'S OUTFIT IN THE ROCKIES. All Catholics the world over should know the difficulties surrounding the min-istrations of the priesthood in these mountain fastnesses, and should take a more active interest, not only in these self-sacrificing holy men, but also in the portable Catholic missions which boast no marble altar or Catholic choir. The ecclesistical outfit consists usually of a the guide could proceed only a short dis-tance and they were well-nigh exhausted, Father Natini suggested that they break a path a few rods long in the snow and walk back and forth like sentinels until the storm ended. They a cordingly did so, and to their surprise, at the farther ecclesiastical outfit consists usually of a bearded and aged priest, usually a Jesuit, a pack mule and a saddle mule, a frayed end of the path proposed, they ran against the door of a miner's cabin, entered, and were soon before a good rousing fire and partaking of refreshments. The storm and much worn set of vestments, and a little box containing the chalice, etc.

They continued the journey next morn-ing safely. Many such adventures did the good priest narrate ; but, with sadness in his tone, he said that on each return visit to a camp one is surely dead who was alive on the last visit. It weighs heavily on his heart that he cannot minister to each departing spirit. AID ASKED FOR THE GOOD OLD MOUN

through.

The priestly outfit attracts no attention TAIN JESUIT.

Big tears stoed in his eyes as he told how a generous hearted former pupil of his from California rode three hundred niles into the forest to visit him, and he being from home on mission work, the young man was compelled to retrace his steps across an exceptionally rough moun-tain range in the saddle, without any other this range in the saddle, without any other satisfaction than leaving a little note for the good Father under the door. When he related the story his tender old heart was sensibly touched.

MAY 3. 1884.

The snow was soon knee deep, and they were so sore distressed that they fre-

quently walked up against rocks which stood far above their heads. Finally, the guide declared he could proceed no far-ther, as his strength was completely ex-hausted. He said, "Father, we must die

here; we cannot live through it !" Rev. Nattini encouraged him and said, "Let us

soon beat with such increased violence that the owner of the cabin declared no

white man could have lived in it the night

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT Father Nattini intends to build a forty foot addition to his little home church, and will labor to place a bell above it to awaken the mountain echoes of Idaho. Will not the good readers of the Catho-lic Standard each send a little assistance to him? And will you not, Mr. Editor, open a subscription list for the purpose? Surely the good people of Philadelphia and vicinity will assist one so worthy, and sist one so worthy, and cheer the heart of the good old mountain Jesuit.

FATHER LAMBERT'S NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

Western Watchman

Nearly one hundred thousand copies of the above little book have already been sold and the demand is steadily on the increase. What is quite strange regarding this immense sale is the fact that the majority of the purchasers are Protestants. It is for sale in every Protestant bookstore in the land and is spoken of with praise and commendation in synod, assembly and conference. The Advocate of San Francisco thus speaks of it :

"Mr. Lambert is now pastor of a church in Waterloo, New York. He is a Roman Catholic priest, a native of Pennsylvania and a true patriot and Christian gentle-man. His attention seems to have been called to Ingersoll especially by the arti-cles of Judge Black and Ingersoll in the North American Review, and the unjust treatment Judge Black received at the

MAY 3, 188 Under the

There's a lad to-nin He may never be But whether or noo My heart is his or We were side by sid When I heard hi And blushed at the Under the chestn

They tell me a sail By bonds that bro Others, perhaps, su But his will be m But whether he slee Or over the crest 1 I must always be tr Under the chestm

It would grieve m brought That he died in a That h, sitting alon He could ever be i The lowland in win Snow covers the n No longer I stand b Under the chestm

But I feel that my I From over the sto As loyal and true an He whispered fare My heart goes out b And never a doub We shall surely stan Under the chestnu

Reported. SERMON BY REV

The following a preached by the I SS. R., at St. Patr March, 1884 : Subject :- Hell, "Depart from m lasting fire, which the devil and his an This. dearly bel This, dearly bel sentence of the livi upon the heads of day of judgment hell. It is indeed a that strikes terror sinner and of the because it is terril being true, some m its forebodings and therefore, and preci prefer not to belie pretend to deny it, "there is no hell." there is a hell, th Dearly beloved Chi that deny the exis eternity? Men o eternity? Men of men of extensive an The prophet answer says in his heart the these words well, of tians, "the fool say no God," not the ma of God, the faith of one who would be one who would be of this world, by to dren of this world, ness as they are cal God and holy church doctors of holy chur the St. Jeromes, t ories, aye, all the g galaxy of the sain highest office and o that were elevated Church by the grace all, firmly believed i and in its eternity. my good men, at l story of these me and the doctors of tell me are they fool over-heated religion St. Augustin, a Si Jerome, a fool, an i the great lights, and of the church fools, the great men, the have figured in this partment of law, of most profound, the sands of men who the greatest scientis commanded the adm and universities, the

very touch could re within the eye-sight

sands of men: men

publicly and private

oly, without blem

HIS LONELINESS.

Not only the priest, but also his mules Not only the priest, but also his mules obtain subsistence from the herbage wild and scanty, and from the wilder beasts upon the mountain side. The priest is frequently more than a week away alone in the mountains, on a trip from one white man's camp to another, and sees no human face on the entire journey, alone with nature, just as God created it. WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE.

AN IDAHO CHURCH AND PARISH.

spoken in no friendly terms concerning our order, shows that the thinking Probe true; but I am anxious that there should be no Protestant ascendency of the material kind to which the leaders of the testants of this country are becoming material kind to which the leaders of the Orange Tory party refer, when they speak of Protestant ascendency, which existed in the past in Ireland, and to which they look forward with such longing eyes. I am not anxious for that kind of Protestant ascendency; and in my desire to promote my dogmatic faith. I do not countenance such weapons as the hon. gentleman and other Orange leaders use. My belief is alive to the necessity of having a Protes tant secret society to counteract the influ-Romanism." Now those are statements with which

we have to deal to-day. If those views be correct, if that be a correct statement of the tenets of that church, then it does not merely hold erroneous views in matters of other Orange leaders use. My belief is that my Catholic fellow-subjects do acknowledge allegiance to, and feel a loy-alty to, the free institutions of this coun-try. My belief is that they do not think that to break faith with a heretic is no sin, and to bill him a parada I here are dogma. The hon. member for Hochelaga (Mr. Desjardins) and myself, do not agree (Mr. Desjardins) and myself, do not agree in our religious views, and unfortunately we do not agree in politics, but our differ-ence in religion does not make the differ-ence in our political allegiance. Our difence in our political allegiance. Our dif-ferences in religion are questions between us and our consciences, between us and our God, to be disposed of individually by each of us. But this other is some-thing different. It goes far beyond that. We have here a statement of views hostile to the Throne, hostile to free institutions, hostile to our Constitution hostile to to the Infone, hostile to free institutions, hostile to our Constitution, hostile to social order and safety—views which are destructive to everything which we, in Canada—and I do not put the Catholic below the Protestant—which we, as a united people in Canada hold most dear.

I say that if you tell me that the adher-ents of the Roman Catholic faith in civil matters do not owe allegiance to the Crown, and the Constitution, but owe them to a foreign power, then, I say that they are not true subjects to the Queen, that they are aliens in the middle of the land. I say that you cannot trust them-I agree with those hon. gentlemen who sometimes say certain things until they give absolution before the election—I agree with him that if these are the tenets, agree with him that if these are the tenets, I can well understand their hostility, from a political point of view, to the Roman Catholic religion. If they believe that that church is hostile to, and desires the subversion of our free institutions, of our Constitution, I can understand their hos-tility going far beyond dogmatic differ-ences of religion; I can understand that the whole institution is one with sefer

secret societies, with which I agree; for, as a matter of course, neither I nor any other Catholic can approve of secret societies. But I did think that the hon. member for King's, who is a lawyer, would have sought to meet some of the arguments, at all events, that were brought forward in regard to the constiand to kill him no nurder. I have not forgotten the declaration made against such calumnies as this by the Irish prelates, tutional question which presents itself to this honourable House in the present dis-cussion. (hear, hear). Why, Sir, we have as long ago as the 25th of January, 1826, cussion. (hear, hear). Why, Sir, we have before us a proposition that is as plain as A, B, C. We have upon the Statute Book of the Province of Quebec, chap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes, a law which declares in positive terms that every association of a secret nature, with the exception of the Masonic body of Canada, is illegal; and I must say that I was rather aston-ished to hear we how friend the membra which contains many statements of faith and doctrine, as to which Protestants and Roman Catholics are as wide as the poles asunder. But it contains two statements which touched our social and political system, and our relations to each other as citizans of one common country. as fol citizens of one common country, as follows: "The Irish Catholics swear, that the and I must say that I was rather aston-ished to hear my hon. friend, the member for Cardwell (Mr. White) take the posi-tion he took in his speech to-night as re-gards this Statute. Why, Sir, so con-vinced is that hon. gentleman of the truth of what I am saying, that in order to legalize the Quebec Masons, he has in-troduced a Bill here to change that par-ticular Statute, in order that these gentle-men may enjoy the privileges which they seek. It must be equally necessary for the gentlemen who are now seeking in-corporation for this association to secure Catholics of Ireland do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil

jurisdiction, power, superiority or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm : and this without any mental reser-

realm : and this without any mental reser-vation or dispensation." The prelates go on to say : "After this full, explicit and sworn declaration, we are utterly at a loss to conceive on what possible ground we could be justly charged with bearing towards our most Gracious Sovereign only a divided allegiance." And with reference to the other insult-ing charge thay say this :

ing charge, they say this : "The Catholics of Ireland not only do

the gentlemen who are now seeking in-corporation for this association to secure the repeal of that Statute first of all. (applause.) Now, Sir, I do not think it would be advisable for me to travel over the ground I have already gone over in this House. I think there are several reasons of still higher moment which I might urge here against the passage of this Bill; but the speech of the hon. leader of the Opposition, as a legal argument, remains entirely unanswered by anything that has been said by the hon. member for King's. We have had the lucubra-tions of the Orange Sentinel and the not believe, but they declare on oath, that they detest as unchristian and impibus the belief that it is lawful to murder or ences of religion; I can understand that the whole institution is one with refer-ence to which no alliance is to be kept. If it is their opinion, and if it is the case, that a Roman Catholic believes that no faith need be kept with a heretic, that the

respect to political party, have sent me here as their representative by an over-whelming majoity, if I did not say a few words on this occasion. I will say first, that I was more than disappointed when I heard the hon. member for King's (Mr. Woodwortb) attempt to reply to the speech of the hon. leader of the Opposi-tion. I do not think it will be necessary to o into the latter gentleman's vindica-tion of himself or of his views regarding secret societies, with which I agree; for, a sa a matter of course, neither I nor was to shed for the life of the world; it with threads and the son with which I agree; for, as a matter of course, neither I nor was to shed for the life of the world; it with threads and the son with which I agree; for, as a matter of course, neither I nor any with site of the world. The son which in His manhoed He is the son with which I agree; for, as a matter of course, neither I nor any with threads and the the intervalue and the the of the world; it with threads and the the of the world; it with temperature away below yere. At to rise from the weight of sin and the ruins which it had made. It was from her veins that sprang the precious blood of Her bivine Son, which in His manhood He was to shed for the life of the world; it was her hand that led Him when He walked with her in the morning of His sorrows; it was her soul that magnified Him for every thought, word and deed of His mortal life, and by her last look on Mt. Calvary gave Him more glory than the united choirs of angels had done from their own creation's dawn. Let us not fall into the mistake of con-sidering her as only associated with the

There are missions scattered all over Idaho which he attends. Not churches, however, but where two or three miners have built log huts. There the priest calls once in three months. The rough edge of the world has so blunted religious train-ing in the burly prospectors, that he says about one-half of them refuse to take any interest in religious practice. All are noor sidering her as only associated with the work of redemption, as a mere looker-on, an accidental part which might have been dispensed with ! She was not only inti-mately, she was necessarily, connected with it ! The scheme according to which the world was to be redeemed was that the Second Person of the Trinity should be-come man and suffer and die. As man He about one-half of them refuse to take any interest in religious practice. All are poor -many possessing nothing more than a pack animal, pick and shovel. Being constantly in the saddle, he finds that many die without his ministrations. He come man and suffer and die. As man He was to be born of woman. Of woman's substance was His body and the Heart in His body to be formed. After her image was His own to be made. Her features were to be stamped npon Him, and from her He was to derive His individual cast constantly in the saddle, he finds that many die without his ministrations. He stated that he rarely visits a camp but that some one or more is dead since his last visit. The anecdotes he relates are full of character by whatever minimulat cash of character by whatever mingling of light and shade the influence of her education might produce. Truly enough, as God He ruled it, but He ruled it through her. It was His choice. It was no momentary delay that He was to make with her. It was the lifetime of informs and routh hand Visit. The anecdotes he relates are full of interest as told by himself; but may lack in that respect by repetition. Going on a sick call, he rode into a drift of snow so deeply that his horse's back and head alone were visible. Dismounting, and having no shovel, he kicked the snow for three hours to free his horse, then tranned for eight constant hours to break delay that He was to make with her. It was the lifetime of infancy and youth and young manhood. In Bethlehem, in Naza-reth, on the banks of the Nile, and in the days of His Passion, He was to be asso-ciated with her in all things that might not lead Him from the chalice which, according to His Father's will, was not to pass from Him. We are apt to forget this, and think of Christ as only God—incarnate, it is true, for three hours to free his horse, then tramped for eight constant hours to break tramped for eight constant hours to break a passage through the drift, which he avers was about twenty feet deep. On another occasion, going on a sick-call, he noticed the messenger who called was freezing from lack of clothing, and gener-ously gave his own blanket to shelter him, which resulted in a total loss of voice to the good father for a proind of them

Christant's granst firs only living astonished the statement of the day. (then existing ontained system of his versuin the same weak of the day for three days he sus-foring research to speak mile name in a state in the power New York, when for three days he sus-houring research to speak mile name of the matrice of the power is included and the three of the outputs of years of my life."

treatment Judge Black received at the hands of the proprietors of the Review. They gave Ingersoll all the space he asked, and allowed him to vilify Judge Black and Christianity as he pleased, and refused and Constrainty as ne pleased, and refused to publish Judge Black's reply. This is a fine specimen of 'liberal' justice. Father Lambert undertook the task of scourging and flaying alive the great infidel Colonel, and the book before us is the result. It takes but a glance at any part of it to show that the priest is master of the subject and of the situation. Father Lambert and of the situation. Father Lambert rises above all prejudices, and does a most manly and most essential service to the whole Church, and to all reading people. He is an acute logician, a keen analyzer of sophistical arguments, pugent critic, well-read in philosophy and Christian religion, except incidently, but he pulverizes Col. Ingersoll's assaults, and exposes his ignor-ance, falsehoods, pretence of 'honor bright,' and general and disgraceful charlatanism, buffoonery, and meanness. He follows him through all his windings with the most inexorable logic, the keenest wit, and false theories, and ribald jests. We excuse Father Lambert's use of suit-able language in describing the coarse and profane ignoramus he is obliged to follow. It seems rough, but it is just. The fare-well to Col. Ingersoll is good. We com-mend it and the whole book as racy and robust reading matter, and we heartily thank the good priest for taking in hand the diritiest specimen seen since the begin-ning of this century. The book may be ordered from Thos. rises above all prejudices, and does a most The book may be ordered from Thos

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these men denied the its eternity ? St. C pronounced "the gol the orator of the ologician and philosophil, the fires of hell colors upon the was order that he might consequences of sin. prodigy of science Augustin, who has w volume after volu upon the existence large audiences liste the palpitation of his of argument and the St. Jerome, the great a regular polyglot of like unto whom the one in this world, at Jerome was not sec profound philosoph man first in every knowledge, natural, 1 as well as ecclesiastic natural—tells us of h nothing that caused face against the hone and the flatteries o and forced him into lo penance for his si in austerities and m moved him thereu thought and the fact and that that hell men, Catholic men, more than an hour one great luminary great saint of God one and all believed hell and in its etern firmly, undoubtingly lutely, as a fact reve the Son of God ; beli in strict keeping wi fections of God, yes, ence of God ; so that thus upon the words prophet, "the fool sa is no God," for, says God, then there is n is no hell, there is n is a God, that God m infinitely just, as w merciful God; and it just and merciful Go must be in order to God of infinite justi very idea of justice t deal out according men." And just beca just, and is obliged b

Christ as only God—incarnate, it is true, having our human nature with soul and body and flesh and blood, but without any of those individual traits of character which go to make up the man, which tell the most exciting narrative which he harm to any one.

MAY 3, 1884.

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Reported for the Record. SERMON BY REV, FATHEIR MILLER, C. NS. R. The following are notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. Father MILLER, March, 1884 : Subject :--Hell, and its eternity. "Depart from me ye cursed into ever-hasting fire, which has been preared for the devil and his angels." This, dearly beloved Christians, is the sentence of the living God that shall fall of religion : in order that here were no Odd, and therefore no christianity, no religion : therefore no supernatural and eternal would wish that there were no Odd, and therefore no christianity, no religion : therefore no christian its, is the sentence of the living God that shall fall upon the heads of the reprobates on the day of judgment and crush them into that trikes terror into the heart of the sins forebodings and its eternide feets; and therefore, and precisely therefore, do they prefer not to believe it and fear it, therefore respectablemen ! We are f that deny the existence of Hall and its etermity / Men of faith and morals men of faith of Jesus Christ, but the new ho would be guided by the visioom of God, the faith of Jesus Christ, but the lis in of del." Into the hearts of the stare, "the fool axys in his heart there is a hell, that hell is no Cot." May god man that has the wisioom of God, the faith of Jesus Christ, but the char words well, dearly beloved Christians in the stare of the ignity worn by two says in his heart there is no God." Men words the intere were no to dot and holy church, all the fathers and for a Voltaire, the end words, and bias develow or the these learned and able men?" I naked ? My good man, do you know who these and in its certaily. Are you acquainted and the foators of How chrose of He ories, sye, all the great luminaries in the galaxy of the saints of Gol, and of the highest office and dignity worn by men that were elevated and exalted in the Church by the grace of God; they, one and all, firmly believed in the existence of hell and in its eternity. Are you acquainted, my good men, at least somewhat of the history of these men, the saints of God, and the doctors of holy church ? Pray tell me are they fools, visionaries, men of over-heated religious imaginations? A St. Augustin, a St. Chrysostom, a St. Jerome, a fool, an idiot, a maniac ! All the great lights, and doctors, and saints of the church fools, idiots, maniacs! All the great men, the learned doctors that have figured in this world, in every de-partment of law, of science, of science the what grounds do you accept your be-lief that there is no hell, and no eternity ? Is it not simply on the grounds that these men say so ?" "Yes, father," said he, "cer-tainly," "Well," said I, "do you firmly betainly." "Well," said I, "do you firmly be-lieve that these are the only so-called great lights in this world, learned and able men?" "No, father," said he, "certainly not." "Well, then, why not accept the doctrines of those very learned and equally learned men on the same grounds that you ac-cept those of Voltaire and the rest of the infidels and atheists?" And what answer do you suppose he gave me. "Well," have figured in this world, in every de-partment of law, of science, of science the most profound, the thousands and thou-sands of men who shone in their day as the greatest scientists of the world; who commanded the admiration of the schools and universities, the saints of God, whose very touch could raise the dead to life within the spesight of hundreds of thou-sands of men: men whose lives were both partment of law, of science, of science the most profound, the thousands and thou-sands of men who shone in their days the greatest scientists of the world; who commanded the admiration of the schools and universities, the saints of God, whose very touch could raise the dead to life within the speint of the age." 'Let admit that the teach-ings of infidelity and a theism is more in the age. Therefore you prefer to live ac-tording to the spirit of the age rather than they, without blemish; do we read that these men denied the existence of hell and its eternity? St. Chrysostom, who was pronounced "the golden-mouthed orator," the orator of the day, the profoundest the orator of the day, the profoundest logician and philosopher, had the flames of with him, the poor young man, who was once a good fervent Catholic, began to see once a good fervent Catholic, began to see his danger. I said, "young man, it is not in your mind because you have reason to believe implicitly, absolutely, that there is no hell, that there is no God; but you would wish that there were no God, no hell. "That is just it, father," said he, "I always did believe in my heart. I really did be hell, the fires of hell, painted in glowing colors upon the walls of his study, in order that he might be reminded of the consequences of sin. St. Augustin-that prodigy of science and learning_St. Augustin, who has written a whole library, volume after volume, when preaching upon the existence of hell, moved the did believe in my heart, I really did be-lieve, felt, I could not help feeling that there must be a God, and that therefore large audiences listening to him more by the palpitation of his heart than the force that God, being just, will and must punish sin." Therefore he told me that he felt of argument and the power of eloquence. St. Jerome, the greatest biblical scholar, a regular polyglot of languages, a linquist like unto whom there seldom appeared one in this world, at least to whom St. sin." Therefore he told me that he felt easiest, boldest, to deny the existence of God when he was with his boon compan-ions in debauchery; but when alone in the silence of his chamber, and in the darkness of the night, the truth of the existence of God, and the existence of hell, formed itself upon him, so that he true. Jerome was not second: St. Jerome profound philosopher, a deep thinker, a man first in every kind of science and forced itself upon him, so that he trem-bled, he feared, for the consequences of his sinful life. The young man gave way, the foundations of his would be belief crumbled to dust, and with tears in his knowledge, natural, physical, astronomical, as well as ecclesiastical, biblical and super-natural—tells us of himself that there was nothing that caused him to turn his face against the honors, and the luxuries, and the flatteries of the R man Court, and found him into the R man Court, eyes he got down on his knees, made a good confession, rose and said, "now, father, do I firmly believe that there is a hell, and the flatteries of the R man court, and forced him into the deserts, there to do penance for his sins and end his days do penance for his sins and his days do penance fo do penance for his sins and end his days in austerities and mortification, nothing moved him thereunto more than the thought and the fact that there is a hell, and that that hell is eternal. Christian men, Catholic men, I could go on for more than an hour bringing before you one great luminary after the other, one great saint of God after the existence of near all beliaved in the existence of the down of all beliaved in the existence of the down of the state of the state of the state of the state of the down of the state of the state of the state of the but from the infinite attributes, from each but from the infinite attributes, from each and every one in particular, that there must be a hell, an eternal hell, did I prove one and all believed in the existence of hell and in its eternity; believed in it firmly, undoubtingly, unreservedly, abso-lutely, as a fact revealed by Jesus Christ the Son of God; believed in it as being to you not only from revealed religion, from the bible, that there is a hell, an eternal hell, did I prove to you that this eternal doctrine, this eternal haw of God, in strict keeping with the infinite per-fections of God, yes, with the very exist-ence of God ; so that St. Augustin reasons is written in the very nature of man, in the very inmost conscience of man, in hts inmost soul, did I continue proving to you that we find the existence of hell stated upon the pages of the history of the pagan thus upon the words pronounced by the prophet, "the fool saith in his heart there is no God," for, says he, "if there is no God, then there is no hell; and if there is no hell, there is no God. For if there and heathen world; did I prove to you that the existence of hell and its eternity is a God, that God must necessarily be an infinitely just, as well as an infinitely merciful God; and if He is an infinitely is imprinted upon almost every page of the history of mankind and the world, the history of mankind and the world, being the unanimous belief of Christian as merciful God; and if He is an infinitely just and merciful God; as He necessarily must be in order to be God, then that God of infinite justice is bound by the deal out according to justice unto all men." And just because God is infinitely just, and is obliged by His infinite justice is construction of the standard, that I doubt your Chris-ing in particular, that I doubt

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thousands of victims of the Catholic faith, who bled and died for the faith of Jesus Christ—would be as acceptable, as meri-torious, as worthy of reward in heaven, as a St. Peter who sacrificed all he had in this world, and followed Jesus Christ to the last desvite of obstanks and difficult as a but reter who sacrineed an he had in this world, and followed Jesus Christ to the last, despite of obstacles and difficul-ties, despite of his momentary treason, followed Him with bitter tears in his eyes, and sealed his fidelity and his final fealty unto Jesus Christ by the shedding of his heart's best and last blood as a martyr of Christ. Ah, then, my friends, the robber, the highway robber, the assassin, the seducer, the murderer, would be one and the same in the sight of God as the friend, the benefactor, the philanthropist of soci-ety, of the family, of individual men. And is that consistent with the christian, and with the only right idea of the nature And is that consistent with the christian, and with the only right idea of the nature of God? Hence if there is a God, that God must punish as well as reward, re-ward the good and punish the wicked, by rewarding goodness and by punishing wickedness. Hence there is, and there must be beyond the grave, in eterpity, a d rewarding goodness and by punished, by the base hery power for this angry wrath, wickedness. Hence there is, and there in wickedness. Hence there is, and there in which the rich man, Dires, is now burning, crying out from its depths. "I am tormented with this flame," and there is heaven as well as hell; a hell as well as the a question to ask! I am tormented with the siden were where then is hell? What a question to ask! I the existence of God, to draw a portrait of God, with His infinite sancity, sancity, sancity, and is is heaven, and its brilliant splendour, the justice of God, the ownipotence of God, that in the sum in its brilliant splendour, the justice of God, the ownipotence of God, that in the tall that is grand and majestic in it; the designs the vast globe of the earth, with all that is grand and majestic in it; the distence more quickly than a flash of lightening; try to portray that is cod, posses God for an endless deternity, and just so long shall the dammed in hell suffer the tortices and the is and heard, and what he had seen, what he had heard, and what he had seen, what he had heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the intellect with despendence in the shall heard, and what he had experiments and the ind heard, and what he had experiments and the intellect with despendence in the heat heard, and what he had experiments and the intellect with despendence in the heat heard in heard in heard in the heard heard, and what he had experiments and the intellect with despendence in the heard heard in heard in heard in heard heard in heard in heard heard in heard heard in heard heard in heard in heard heard in heard heard in hea impossible for any man to describe, imag-ine or realize what God has in store as a ine or realize what God has in store as a reward for those who love and serve Him, because - as God has said, "I am your reward exceeding great." The reward that falls to the lot and eternal portion of the elect and saved in heaven is God him-self. They are swallowed up in that nature by virtue of the beatific vision. They possess God's nature, and, possessing His nature, possess God himse't, with all His infinite glory and infinite perfections. This is bliss eternal, as far as human, finite minds can go. Hence as little as we can fathom the profundity of God's infinite wisdom; as little as we can scale the heights of His infinite glory; as little as we can span the immensity of His as we can span the immensity of His every one perfection; so little can we scale the heights of the glory of thesaints, taste the sweetness of their bliss, and rel-ish the sulendor the mainty and the ish the splendor, the majesty and the glory that enshrouds them. This being true, beloved Christians, and it being true that God must punish as well as reward, it follows that the punishment that God, in his infinite justice and mercy, will, and must, deal out, must be tantamount, in proportion to the reward that God gives in heaven to those that have loved and served Him. And how so? For a very simple reason. All justice, human and civil justice, does mete of God's infinite justice. He,

Then would it be one and the same thing to the mind of God whether a man is a good or whether he is a bad man. Then, indeed, a blood-thirsty Nero, who gloated over the blood of thousands and thousands of victims of the Catholic faith, who bled and died for the faith of Jeans God cannot punish sin so as to make the punishment equal to the crime, He must receive a compensation by eternity, eter-nity, eternity. Hence what the infinite justice of God forfeits in its justification, in its satisfaction, upon the sinner in hell by the absence of infinity, He must nec-essarily gain in the manner that the sin-ner can satisfy to God in eternity. Hence if there is a hell, that hell must be eternal. What wonder then that Jesus Christ speak-ing in eighteen different places in the new testament of hell, always speaks of it as ing in eighteen different places in the new testament of hell, always speaks of it as an eternal hell. And, my friends, if hell were not eternal, it would be no hell at all. What then are the torments of hell. Oh, my friends, that is a thing that poor Father Miller cannot describe to you. My good men, would that I could go with you in reality, as well as in spirit, down into the prisons of God's avenging justice ! Would that I could there show you those fiery powers of His angry wrath, that fire in which the rich man, Dives, is now burning, crying out from its depths. "I am tormented with this flame," and clamoring for one drop of water where-

ed but ever to burn so long as God shall be God. The worm that dieth not shall seize the very vitals of the soul, and the body; shall gnaw at the very core of the heart. What is that worm ? The flames of hell ever so intense, ever so burning, ever so devouring, oh, what are they to the fire of remorse, to the flames, the fire of despair ! My dear men, you have no conception of the anguish, of the pang that is caused to the mind of man, to the will of man, to the intellect of man, to the soul of man, by despair, by remorse. Aht have I not seen men who for years braved with brazen face the very jaws of death. aye, the very prison doors of hell, men who became naturalized in sin and crime, grew entirely insensible to remorse and lespair; have I not seen them when secretly, tenderly touched by the merciful hand of God, in soul, in the intellect, in the will, as happened to the prodigal son who went so far in his sin as to feast on the husks of swine, oh, have I not seen men thu of swine, on, have 1 hot seen men thus moved by the grace of God, melting away in tears caused by a feeling of remorse, sin staring them in the face, swooning away with remorse and despair. Oh, this is fearful! The despair of the souls of the damned is intensified in eternity, in hell, to such a degree that, if they were permitted, they would put an end to their existence. Yes, death would be for them a welcome visitor. Justice, human and ervir justice, does mete out justice by which punishment is given under the law according to the enormity of the crime. Hence in civil justice we find that a petty offence is punished less than a great crime, as it must he true. And the same is true, as it must he true. And the same is true, as it must be true, the prisons of hell, the damned for eterof God's infinite instice. He, therefore, will, and must punish according to the dictates of justice ; and justice must take its course according to the enormity of the crime. Well, dearly beloved Chris-tians, if God would view, try sin in its malice through our glasses of selfshness, of sentimentality, of sensuality, in our saved their souls, I would not now be glasses of partiality, of self-indulgence, and of human weakness; al! yes, the justice of God would be avery easy-going thing, and the consequences and effects of justice would be certainly anything but dreadful. But, dearly beloved Christians, thing, and the consequences and effects of justice would be certainly anything but dreadful. But, dearly beloved Christians, what is the standard that God will judge sin by on the day of reckoning? God will, and must judge every sin sa an sult to, as a defiance of His infinite sanc-tity, as a defiance of His infinite justice, it was a defiance of His infinite justice, the prisons of heil, with decurse ring-ing in their ears, they say, "through my is finite to the dammed but period of all bope of being freed from the prison of hell," Eternally the prisons of heil, with decurse ring-ing in their ears, they say, "through my is finite to any of the bar of heil, "Eternally freed from the prison of hell," or "out of hell therefore, nity have no alternative but despair, de

A young woman, like St. Ann, of such beauty and virtue would naturally receive many proposals of marriage. We learn from the Ven. Mary of Jesus of Agreda, that in obedience to the command of the Archangel Gabriel, sent specially from heaven with the message, she espoused Joachim of Sephoris. He was considera-bly her senior, though yet in the prime of life, and was a man of singular virtue and rich in worldly possessions. St. Ann was about the age of tweaty at the time of their marriage, and shortly after that event went to live with her husband on his ancestral estate at Sephoris. Accord-ing to tradition, they resided also at times in the house and on the pronerty of her parents at Nazareth. They divided their yearly income between the poor and the Temple . reserving to themediem of parents at Nazareth. They divided their yearly income between the poor and the Temple; reserving to themselves only what sufficed for a decent maintenance. They were chaste, humble, and exceedingly devoit and were held in the greatest

devout and were held in the greatest respect by the people. Twenty years went by since the period of their marriage, and Joachim and Ann were still unblest by a child. A priest of the Temple, named Issachar, traunted Joachim with the barrenness of his wife and, it is said, rejected his offering as unworthy. The holy man returned to his home disconsolate, and Ann shared his sorrow; but whilst submitting, like him, with humble resignation to the will of God, she prayed with the most intense fervor that he would deliver her from the reproach of barrenness.

fervor that he would deriver her from the reproach of barrenness. The prayer of that pious and faithful heart was heard. God sent an angel to comfort her and announce that she would comfort her and announce that he would be the admirgive birth to one who would be the admir-

give birth to one who would be the admir-ation of the world. The Heavenly Mes-senger, on this occasion also, was the Arch-angel Gabriel, and he conveyed the same glad tidings to Jonchim. BIRTH OF THE ILESSED VIRGIN MARY. After the visit of the angel, St. Ann, without neglecting the duties of her house-hold, gave herself up with more than ordinary devotion to sublime and heav-enly contemplation. She felt her heart more and more inflamed with divine love, whilst bearing in her womb the child who

THE CHALICE OF OUR LORD.

3

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A MOST PRECI-OUS RELIC-THE LAST SUPPER-THE HOUSE WHERE IT WAS HELD-THE HIS-TORY OF THE CHALICE USED THEREAT.

Under the title of "Letters from Spain," correspondent of the London Tablet is a correspondent of the London Tablet'is furnishing a series of very interesting let. ters to that journal. Writing from Val-encia, he thus describes the El Santo Caliz, or the Sacred Chalice used by our Lord at the Last Supper: I believe I am not wrong in saying that the collection of relics belonging to the eathedral here is amongst the finest in Snain but of all these relies one to for

Spain, but of all these relies one by far exceeds the others in value..."El Santo Caliz." Persons who ignore the history Persons who ignore the history of this relic have written and spoken lightly of it, and many a sceptic has sought lightly of it, and many a sceptic has sought to turm into ridicule the devotion of which it is the object. I must confess that I was myself much inclined to doubt the authenticity of "El Santo Cal'z" until, through the kindness of a friend, i had the privilege of searching into some interest-ing documents relating to it. The account given in these papers is so plain and circumstantial, that after per-using them, one feels ready to lay aside all doubt and look upon this touching relic with the veneration due it. Santo Caliz" is declared to be no other

relic with the veneration due it. "El Santo Caliz" is declared to be no other than the very chalice used by our Lord at the Last Supper, and the following is, in a forw work.

than the very chalice used by our Lord at the Last Supper, and the following is, in a few words. THE SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY : We are told that the Last Supper took place in the house of the majordomo and the treasurer of the Tetrarch of Galilee, Herod Antipas. Joanna, the wife of this man, is mentioned by St. Luke, as one of the holy women who accompanied our Saviour, ministering to His wants and those of His disciples. Tradition says that after the death of our Lord, the cup which He had used was given to St. Peter, who brought it to Rome, where it was em-ployed by the Popes in the celebration of the Mass until the time of St. Sixtus II. This holy Pontiff, seeing his approach-ing martyrdom, gave into the hands of St. Laurence, his deacon, all the treasures belonging to the Church. St. Laurence disposed of the plate in favor of the poor, but to Huesca, his native town, he sent the Sacred Chalice, accompanied by a but to Huesca, his native town, he sent the Sacred Chalice, accompanied by a letter giving its history, and recommend-ing it to the faithful. This letter, which later on was unfortunately destroyed, is, later on was unfortunately destroyed, is, however, mentioned by several authors of an early period. In the year 712, when Spain was invaded by the Saracens the Bishop of Huesca Andebretta carried the Chalice safely to a hermitage in the Sierra de la Pena, and on this spot, about fifty years later, a monastery was built, which bore the name of San Juan de la Pena. There, for upwards of six centur-ies this great relic was treasured, till, in the year 1392, the pious King Don Martin of Aragon, begged that he might be allowed to possess it, and St. Vincent Ferrer, the holy apostle of Val-encia, by his influence, obtained this favor

Vincent Ferrer, the holy apostle of Val-encia, by his influence, obtained this favor for the King. The authentic act of dona-tion, dated September 26th, 1399, is still kept in the archives of Barcelona, and the following words are an extract from this document: "Cum Rex desideraret et affec-taret multum habere in capella sua illum calicem lapideum, cum quo Dominus nos-ter J. C. in sua sancta coara sancainem

glad tidings to Joachim. BIRTH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY. After the visit of the angel, St. Ann, without neglecting the duties of her house-hold, gave herself up with more than ordinary devotion to sublime and heav-enly contemplation. She felt her heart more and more inflamed with divine love, whilst bearing in her womb the child who was to be the spotless Mother of man's Redeemer. The birth of the Blessed Virgin took place on Saturday, the Sth of September; just as the morning dawa was brightening the summit of Mount Carmel. Nine days after her birth, the holy child received from her father the name of Miriam or Mary. In the Syriac language, Miriam means Lady. Mistress or Sovergion in Mary. In the Syriac language, Miriam means Lady. Mistress or Sovergion in Mary. In the Syriac language, Miriam called to Aragon, this same King Alfonso, called to Aragon, this same King Alfonso, before taking his departure, summoned up the municipal council and the canons of the metropolitan church, and entrusted the chalice to their care, begging them to keep it in the sacristy of the "Seo" until his return. Thirteen years elapsed, and the King, constantly engaged in wars and unable to reside in Valencia, determined to present "El Santo Caliz" to the Cathe-dral, in order that it might receive more dral, in order that it might receive more honor. The deed of gift is preserved amongst e documents of the church, and e chalice has since that time the the remained in the relicario of the Sala Capitular, from whence it is taken out once a year and solemnly exposed on the 14th of September. Experienced lapidar-ies have pronounced the cup to be of Oriental agate. It is shaped like a small bowl, and is four inches in diameter and not three inches high, the base is formed of a similar cup in an averted position. The upper cup is perfectly unadorned, but the stem and base, set in gold, are enbut the stem and base, set in gold, are en-riched by numerous pearls, rubies and emeralds. To the kindness of the Padre Capellan, who has charge of the relic, and with whom I happened to be slightly ac-quainted, I owed the privilege not only of seeing the relic, but also of inspecting it most closely and minutely. As he drew it forward for our veneration, the good padre, addressing my friends and me said: "I think English Catholies who have come so far to visit our great relic. have come so far to visit our great relic, deserve that an extra favor should be granted to them, therefore you may in turn approach and place your lips on the rim of the cup, which the sacred lips of our Saviour have touched." I need not say how impressed we all were as we per-formed this act of devotion.

HE CATHOLIO THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

he asked, ge Black id refused This is a Father scourging l Colonel, esult. It t to show e subject Lambert es a most ice to the g people. nalyzer of ritic, well-evidences. religion, rizes Col. his ignor-or bright,' rlatanism, Ie follows with the nest wit, gainst his bald jests. e of suit-coarse and to follow. The fare-We comracy and heartily in hand the beginom Thos. cents. the Diaven than ive faster Oc. at all Co., Bur-colors, and vays evil, lic stimua viper. a remedy oat, bron-ever does

Mary. In the Syriac language, Miriam means Lady, Mistress or Sovereign; in the Hebrew, Star of the Sea. Twenty-four days after the birth of her daughter, St. Ann repaired to the Temple for the ceremony of purification, and, in conformity with the law of Moses, offered to the Lord a lamb, or a pair of turtle-doves. At the same time she made the most trying of all offerings—because it involved separation from her child—when she solemnly renewed the vow she had made to dedicate the child to the service of God in the Temple. Jcachim accompanied God in the Temple. Jcachim accompanied his holy spouse and generously ratified the solemn engagement into which she had the solemn engagement into which she had entered. Thus the holy parents of Mary shared the faith and merit of their father, Abraham, by offering to the glorv of God the dearest object of their affections. After the ceremony Ann returned with her husband to their home, which was now gladdened by the presence of that incom-parable child who graw up, purer and mon's song, and who grew up purer and fairer in mind and body than the lily of her native valleys.—The Homeless Child.

Important Changes.

Important Changes. There are two periods in the life of every female when the system undergoes great changes. First, the change from childhood to womanhood; next, that of womanhood to old age. These are the critical changes of life, and the system should be nourished and regulated by that matchless tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. It is invaluable in all diseases peculiar to females. emales.

What's In A Name ?

Scrofula is so called from the Latin crofu, a pig, from the supposition that the lisease came from eating swine's flesh. It soften inherited from parents, and leads t abscesses, ulcerous sores, debility, king's evil and consumption. The case of the Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, who suffered years from scrofulous abscesses, is one of the most remarkable on record. Bardock Blood Bitters cured him after the best medical skill had failed.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the state of a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia is of a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia is caused by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, or great blood puri-fier, a medicine specially adapted to renew healthful activity in that organ and in those which most closely co-operate with it, the bowels and the liver. Easy diges-tion an increase of appeiite and a fac-

The Bishop of Burgos, Spain, having condemned a newspaper published in that eity, the printers refused to set type for it, so that it was effectually suppressed. A use ful lesson may be drawn from this fact. Catholics were all firmly united, we thus suppress many an evil.-Ave Maria.

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Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend, who wit-nessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas" Bessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds." See that you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, as there are imitations on the market

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Catholic Mecord Published Weekly at 486 Richmond Street London, Ontario, REV. JOHN F. Copper, Editor. THOS. COPPEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

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tion. Approved by the Bishop of London, and seconmended by the Bishops of Ottawa, (ingston, and Feterboro, and leading Cath-lic Ciergyme a throughout the Dominion, All correspondence addressed to the Fub-tisher will receive promot attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the super can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address bould invariably send us the name of their

Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, APR. 26, 1884.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

The Western Catholic says :

"Parnell wants \$200,000 for a Parlia-"Parnell wants \$200,000 for a failed mentary Campaign Fund, but where is the money to come from † The Irish Americans are disgusted at the energies of the home leaders being diverted from the cause of Irish Independence in order to minister to the selfish clamours follow competence on soliorder to minister to the selfish clamours of the present occupiers of the consoli-dated farms from which the fathers of thousands of the Irish exiles had been evicted. It would be a good riddance if England were to forcibly expatriate the whole of these miserable land-grabbers who would not stir a finger for the liberty of their native land unless they were assured they would profit by the change themselves." We cannot say that we quite under-

stand the allusions of our contemporary to "land-grabbers." But we heartily agree with him when he affirms that the money required for the Parliamentary federal compact." fund will come from the Irish. And we are happy to state that little doubt now remains of the success of the project at once so just in its provisions and so necessary in Irish interests. A late despatch conveys the pleasing intelligence that the private acceptance of Mr. Parnell's scheme to raise a fund from which to pay a salary to the when amendments to the constitution of nationalist members of parliament is 1867 must be made if confederation is to making rapid headway, and that the be anything like a permanent success. success of the project is becoming OTTAWA RIVER IMPROVEMENT. assured.

We trust Irishmen both in the United States and Canada, will make it a duty to assist their brethren in the old land in the organization and enlargement of this fund. For the Irish in Canada we may say that if they have not given that assistance to the Irish party in the old land which might be expected from them, it is largely due to the unaccountable neglect with which they have been treated by the envoys and agents in

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

America of the Irish leaders.

For the first years after the passage of the British North America Act (1867) matters ran smoothly enough between the Dominion and the Provinces. There was for the first five years something like political accord between the federal out. government and the administrations of

arising therefrom did not even moment

of our best writers. The Union and the following terms_Section 12-"Shop, Times is one of the very best Catholic aloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses." while the B. N. A. Act depapers published. While Father Cronin wields the editorial pen and Mr. O'Reilly clares that such control may be exercised by the provincial governments in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, looks after the management we feel safe in predicting for the paper a long and legal or municipal purposes; that this useful as well as brilliant career. radical change made in the conditions of

the federal compact is one of the sources

the federal power; that the said resolu-

of this discord between the provinces an

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRISH REPRE-SENTATION.

tions, while setting forth the subject Mr. Gladstone's speech on the fran which are under the control of our fedchise bill was certainly one of the great eral parliament, assign to it "all such est of his life. With good reason indeed works as shall, although lying wholly might his friends congratulate them within any province, be specially declared selves on the wonderful vigor and oraby the acts authorizing them to be for the torical power of their leader. We have general advantage," while the B. N. A. but space for one extract from the liberal Act goes much further, and gives to the chieftain's speech-that dealing with the federal parliament jurisdiction over such question of Irish representation. On that works as, although wholly situate within point Mr. Gladstone was exceedingly a province, are before or after their exelear and vigorous. His position, as may cution declared by the parliament of at once be seen, is irrefragable. He Canada to be for the general advantage says : of two or more of the provinces, that

"I fully admit that at the present moment Ireland has but one seventh of the population, and that upon that basis the direct result of this change has been to take from the Province of Quebec its the population, and that upon that basis of one-seventh of the population instead of 103 members Ireland is entitled only to 93. That is not a very great range of margin. In the first place, in my own mind I am not willing to assume that this continual decline of the Irish popu-lation is a permanent and normal factor. (Irish cheers.) It may be that there are crease where a great reduction control over all the railways built within its limits with the aid of provincial grants, except over one, whose control t may also lose at any day : that these changes and others whose influence has not yet been practically felt, neutralize the precautions taken to ensure har-(Irish cheers.) It may be that there are cases where a great reduction of population is necessary to a people's well-being. It may be that Ireland has presented one of those cases, but it is a most painful theory, and that depletion is in itself a subject of regretful reflection (hear, hear), while the consequences produced by the dis-semination of the population over the globe, who carry away with them the idea that they have been driven from their homes, are consequences painful mony between the provinces and the federal power; that in order to avoid in future any cause for a conflict between the provinces and the federal power, it is expedient to adopt the necessary measures to have the British North America Act modified so as to meet the views of all parties as expressed in the idea that they have been driven from their homes, are consequences painful enough for us to bear in mind. I do not abandon a hope that Ireland may recover something of the ground that she has lost. Considering that it has been once in 50 means that we antertain a question We had not heard at the time of writing the fate of these resolutions, but, granting that they have been defeated, nost. Considering that it has been once in 50 years that we entertain a question like this. I should certainly not assume the permanence of this continual descent in the numbers of the people of Ireland. Further, I would say this, that those who the fact remains that the relations between the federal and provincial authorities are not as harmonious as they ought in the public interest to be. The time, in our estimation, is at hand

have been niggardly and unjust in former times must be cautious when they come to plead on their own behalf for the

to plead on their own behalf for the strictest application of laws_which they might have claimed if they had never deviated from them themselves. I do not think that it is possible to state the case more temperately and fairly than the hon. member for Cork. It is not a question of very large extent, take it as you will. But look back to the year 1832, and see how we dealt with Ireland on that occasion. On that occasion Ireland had We begin this week the publication of the report of a debate in the Canadian Parliament in March, 1870, on the subject of the long-discussed improvement of the Ottawa River. The debate was, as our . On that occasion Ireland had almost three-tenths of the population ess than and we gave her considerably readers will see, one of very great interand we gave her considerably less than one-sixth of the representation (Cheers.) I do not think that, looking back to that proceeding now, we would say it was handsome treatment; and I could not est. The speeches of Messrs. Wright, Shanly, Oliver and Grant are specially deserving of attention. There was on all entirely dismiss from my recollection that fact in coming to consider the Irish question when we deal with redistribu-tion of seats, in prosecution of the plan contemplated by the present Govern-ment. I commit no one—I do not wish sides a very earnest expression of opinion in favor of removing obstructions to the navigation of the Ottawa. Little doubt can be entertained that had not the annexation of the North-West Territories annexation of the North-West Territories and British Columbia rendered the con-struction of a Pacific railway a necessity, some scheme for the improvement of the Ottawa in the sense urged by Mr. Wright, and so ably supported by Mr. Shanly and others, would have been by this time others, would have been by this time point, because I have proceeded on the assumption that it will be allowed that 105 was not a liberal allotment to Iredevised and at least partially carried government and the administrations of the greater provinces. But time wrought changes. In 1878 came the Que-bec coup d'etat, and the complications

The settlement of the North-West has justly been for many a fruitful subject of anxiety to the public men of Canada. There is, we are glad to perceive, a movement on foot to induce French Canadian immigration to the North-West. There are thousands of our French Canadian

fellow-countrymen now in New England who might find happy homes in our North-West. With pleasure we lately read in the Manitoba Free Press :

THE NORTH-WEST.

Rev. Father Malo, missionary of the Catholic Church in the North-West, who was last year successful in his enterprise of French Canadian North-West colonizaof French Canadian North-West coloniza-tion among his fellow countrymen in the United States, some hundreds of whom he induced to come to this country, is engaged in making a tour similar to that of last year through the New England States with the same object in view. The localities visited and to be visited this month include several towns in New Hampshire, and Lowell, Lawrence, Haver-hill, Salem, New Bedford, Fall River and others in Massachusetts. Le Monde, of Montreal, in commenting upon the patri-otic work of the Rev. Father, expresses the conviction that whatever position the

the conviction that whatever position the French Canadians may attain by working in factories in the United States, they can never enjoy the prosperity. independence in factories in the United States, they can never enjoy the prosperity, independence and satisfaction which they would have in cultivating the rich and fertile lands of the North-West. These lands, says Le Monde, are exceedingly cheap, fertile and easy to cultivate, and the young man will acquire upon them an honorable position, which will later be envied by his compan-ions who prefer a trade to the plough; while the head of a family will assure to his children a future which will realize their most builliant hopes. We are glad indeed that Father Malo'a We are glad indeed that Father Malo's

work has been attended with such success. Our government annually expends very large amounts to bring Germans, Scandin avians and other foreigners to Canada. With this we find no fault. But we do think that there is at least a little remiss ness in the matter of bringing our own people back to Canada. There cannot be any better in lication of national prosper ity than a return of our French fellow countrymen to the Dominion. We wish Father Malo every success in his good work.

> CATHOLIC PRESS. Catholic Review.

After three centuries of turmoil have at last arrived at a critical point in man's religious belief and history. The revolt of the Lutherans raised countles The questions which have as yet found no settlement, but a crucial test for all of them has made its appearance. Once before it was given to man to choose bebefore it was given to man to choose be-tween Christ and Cæsar. The like oppor-tunity is again placed before them. They can no longer choose between Roman and Lutheran, between Unitarian and Metho-Lutheran, between Unitarian and Metho-dist, between prelacy and Presbyterianism. It is now Christ or Caesar, or better and truer yet, Christ or nothing. The cob-webs spun by such spiders as Calvin, Beza and Melanchthon around those truths which concern the will of man and his destiny are brushed away. There is no issue represented by Protestantism. It is an abstraction, a mere name, and men must turn from it to the left or to the right, to the Nazarene or to nothing. Intelligent men are realizing this slowly. In the United States the minority are Catholics. This is a better way of stating it than to This is a better way of stating it than to say the majority are Protestants, for they are not and never will be. Neither are they more than practical atheists, this vast number which subscribes to no sect, and yet does not accept the Catholic faith. They are on the fence in religious matters. They do not reject the faith their fathers had in Cod and Chiest but they see no

heard beyond lovingly beseeching the helpless wayfarer to accept the possibili-ties He places within his reach and come to Him. These possibilities are the life-giving scraments, and God's mercy alone provided him with them. They are, as it provided him with them. They are, as it were, the pierr and buttresses that sustain the bridge of Divine love, over which the safe shores of eternity alone can be reached. This is the only passage way, and he that essays another will surely be engulfed in the wild waters that rage be-neath.

Italy is seriously thinking of abandon-ing her contemplated robbery of the Pro-paganda. American protests made the Piedmontese robbers withdraw their hands from the American College, and the sev-eral European governments have sent strong acts of redemation eral European governments strong notes of reclamation.

O'Donovan Rossa's dynamite fund will O Donovan Rossa's dynamite fund will be probably boomed in some quarters by the false report of the discovery of a plot to blow up Mountjoy jail, the wardens of which were to be bribed by Rossa's money. The fact that the reported plot is scouted at in Dublin will not prevent Rossa from claiming that it did exist, nor deter some fools from believing the same thing.

tools from believing the same thing. Lord George Hamilton is a brilliant student of contemporary history. He recently declared in Westminster that the experience of America, and especially the recent riots in Cincinati, were a warning against the system of popular election. He doubtless considers the pauperism of backed the moral dearwarity of Encland and the anarchy of Russia testimonials to the beneficial effects of a royal despotism. the beneficial effects of a royal despotism. Father Lambert of Waterloo, N. Y., speaking of the religion of Hon. James G. Blaine, says: "I, for my part, have never believed him guilty of deliberate, wanton apostasy. I have never even thought of classing him with the people whom we Cathclics call 'perverts.' If Jim Blaine told me, as he doubtless would if I asked him, that he was a Protestant by conviction, I would stake my right arm that he told the truth. And right here, let me mention a little incident which occurred during a visit to his mother long years ago. Said his mother to him : 'James, I know you love me. which occurred during a visit to his mother long years ago. Said his mother to him: 'James, I know you love me. Now tell me this: Would you, a Pro-testant yourself, have me become one too?' 'No, mother, no. I know what you are; I know what your life has been, how good and beautiful it has been; and if you tell me that this life which you have led is the result of Catholic teachings and influences. I would not. for all that

and influences, I would not, for all that thought can compass, say or do aught to alienate you from the faith which has fure so noble an example.' nished m Buffalo Union. "Eight lady doctors!" exclaims the New York Herald. Young, handsome and accomplished, too. Ah ! but they're

illing. The Quincy (Mass.) Patriot gives account of a public school pupil of that town receiving the works of Shakspeare as a prize. This so stirred up the bile of as a prize. This so stirred up the bile of a certain godly deacon there, that be came out in a wrathful epistle full of vulgar abuse of the great bard. If it chanced to be a priest who thus denounced the master poet of the English tongue, how the Puritan apostles of enlightenment would

nake Rome howl ! Irish American. Newark, N. J., has started on a reform Newark, N. J., has started on a reform movement that could be wisely and pro-fitably initiated in this city and its sur-rounding municipalities. Superintendent Yatman, of the Newark Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has complained to the Grand Jury that news-dealers expose papers containing indecent pictures in their show windows. School children and young workers in the in children and young women gather in front of these windows and look at them. Judge Depue has directed the Grand Jury to take active measures to suppress the evil, and Mayor Hayner will enforce the evil, and Mayor Hayner will enforce the city ordinance imposing a fine of \$10 for each and every time the objectionable papers are exposed in windows or offered for sale. Many parents have complained to him that their children are corrupted by these papers It is remarkable that, whenever a political crisis occurs in England, in the issue of which Ireland is in any way concerned, the Government detectives are always prepared with a new dynamite "discovery," or a fresh informer, who with a little careful posting, is warranted to make the usual blood-curding "revela-tions." Scotland Yard (like a political pie-man,) appears to keep those things on hand, "hot and hot," for all occasions.

MAY 3. 1884.

OTTAWA RIVER

Mr. Wright (Ottaw

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but North America is hardly the best field in which to display the traditional Anglo-Saxon policy of forcible minority govern-ment. The Canuck must go.

MAY 3, 1884

Irish Nation. The "Kinfauns Castle," on board of which James Carey met his richly des-erved fate, has been sold to the Russian Government. Her owners, it is said, could not get a sailor to take service in the vessel, so awful was the feeling of horror created among sea faring men by the story of the informer's crimes and their punishment. The name of the ship is to be changed, her identity hav-ing been previously dissimulated lest the Russian sailors, too, might scent the blood on her timbers and give her a wide beath perth.

TRIDUUM IN INGERSOLL.

Next Sunday Bishop Walsh will inaug-urate a Triduum in Ingersoll parish. This determination of His Lordship will, This determination of His Lordship will, we feel sure, be welcome news to the people of Ingersoll, as many graces and blessings will undoubtedly follow from the exercises of the Triduum. The good feel assured, be pleased to have people of his parish thus favored. to have the

BISHOP CLEARY.

Waterford Citizen, April 8.

Dungaryan, Saturday.-At the meeting of the lown Commissioners to-day, Mr. A. M. Anthony, (chairman) presiding, The Chairman said that the Most Rev. Dr.

The Chairman said that the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, their distinguished and patriotic fellow-townsman, would be amongst them in a few days, and it would be most desirable that some arrangement should be made to give the beloved prelate a fitting reception. When the Bishop resided amongst them as parish priest he endeared himself to them by his great zeal and devotion in the cause of religion, and his untring efforts for the beautifica-tion of God's house. He was never absent when his country required his great talents, and side by side with the people he worked zealously for the cause people he worked zealously for the cause of his country (applause). They could never forget his efforts to arrest famine never forget his efforts to arrest famine in their midst a few years ago, when hunger stalked like a spectre through the land. Neither night nor day did he rest until he had obtained sufficient relief for the poor of the town and dis-trict to enable them to tide over that period of distress. The distinguished

period of distress. The distinguished prelate would be amongst them very soon, and they owed it to him as their towns-man, as their former P. P., for the good he had done while in their parsh and for the honor which his great talents reflected upon their country, that some expression should be given to the joy which they felt at his return to them

(applause.) Mr. McCarthy moved, and Mr. Scanlan ar, McCarly moved, and ar, Scanian seconded, that an address of welcome be presented to the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, on his arrival in this vicinity, and that Messrs. R. E. Brenan, Ed. Keohan, E. O'Shea, and the Chair-man be appointed a committee to draught the address.

the address. Bishop Cleary is at present on a visit with His Grace, Archbishop Croke, and is expected in Dungarvan by the end of next week -- Correspondent.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

The following address, accompanied by a presentation, was tendered Rev. Father Barber, O. M. I., by the Catholics of Smith's Falls on the eve of his de-

parture for Ireland : Very Rev. Dear Father Barber,-The undermentioned Catholic ladies and gen tlemen of Smith's Falls and vicinity, are deputed by their female and male coparishioners to avail themselves of your most welcome visit to this parish and to express to you, very Rev. and Dear Sir the heartfelt pleasure we all conjointly feel, at this propitious visit in this holy season of Lent. We beg leave to say without the semblance of affectation, that we are not, and never will be unmindful of the many blessings and

divine favors we received from our divine

divine layors we received from our divine Lord, through you as his chosen convey-ance, during the mission of November 1883. The elegant and eloquent instruc-tions, fraught with the most excellent principles and precepts of the divine and moral laws, which we, with inexpressible delight, on that happy occasion heard from you, as a distinguished preacher of the sublime truths and mysteries of our

delight, on that happy occasion heard from you, as a distinguished preacher of the sublime truths and mysteries of our

indelibly impressed on our minds, and the laborious exertions and indomitable

zeal which you so signally displayed for the honor of truth and salvation of souls.

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motion before the F it would take into a cumstances attending of the interests at sta in his opinion, to the Dominion, the gigan terprise, the sense o ency, all induced him that indulgence while accorded him. A gi accorded him. A gr phical writer tells us every territory, nece idea. He says: "Sh country, its configur ductions, its botany mate, its winds, its sical geography, and tell you what men w try, and what place occupy in history." victor of Arcola and could not be accused in philosophical rev account to posterity lated designs on th have been dear to h than one, commence tion of the Italian t he deduces the past try, and traces the for its future glory

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tarily cease till the fall of the Joly gov ernment late in the autumn of 1879. Nor did the fall of that government. settle the difficulties raised by the action of Lieutenant Governor Letellierthe merits or demerits of which it is not now our purpose to discuss. In Ontario. on the other hand, difficulties of a character not less grave have arisen to disturb the relations between the federal and provincial authorities-the boundary question, the license dispute and the disallowance at Ottawa of the Rivers and Streams Bill of the local legislature, have certainly very seriously disturbed the peace and concord upon which it was hoped the union of the Canadas had been founded by the British North America Act. At the close of the last session of the Provincial Parliament of Ontario Mr. Pardee moved and carried a series of very strongly worded resolutions on the subject of federal interference with provincial railway legis. lation. And now we have the Hon. Mr. Joly in the Quebec legislature moving in favor of amendments to the B. N. A. Act. On Thursday, the 24th, the hon. gentleman moved a series of resolutions setting forth substantially that whereas by an address to the Queen, the imperial parliament was asked to pass, and did pass, the act known as the British North America Act, for the union of the provinces, on the basis of certain accom panying resolutions known as the Quebec Resolutions: that, short as the trial has been to which the new constitution has been subjected, it has already shown that germs of discord already exist between the provinces and the federal power, the origin of which may be traced back to the changes made by the B. N A. Act in the resolutions upon which the said act was to have been based; that clause 43 of said resolutions gives control over licenses without any restriction whatever to the provinces in

scheme of national importance just now to undertake, if we except this of the canalling of the Ottawa and the consequent opening of a through Canadian water route from Montreal to Port Arthur.

> UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRE. LAND.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal in a late issue savs :

"We understand there was very near "We understand there was very near being a serious crisis in the Royal Univer-sity the other day. There were two can-didates for the vacant Fellowship, both Catholic elergymen. One, who was elect-ed, was an English Jesuit; the other, the distinguished head of one of our most distinguished Catholic Colleges. The Car-dinal Archbishop advocated the election of the latter reverend gentleman. Not-withstanding this he was defeated, and immediately his Eminence sent in his re-signation. However, owing to the strong immediately his biminence sent in his re-signation. However, owing to the strong representations made to him from the highest possible quarters and elsewhere, the Cardinal Archbishop was induced to reconsider his determination and withreconsider his determination and with-draw his resignation. The incident, how-ever, is suggestive, and suggests grave doubts as to the permanency of the pre-sent makeshift arrangement for the Uni-versity Education of Catholics in Ire-land."

The fact is that the so-called Royal University is a thorough sham, the invention of the late Lord Beaconsfield to secure the support of the Catholic hierarchy by giving them shadow for substance. The Catholics of Ireland cannot without the very gravest injustice be kept out of a university of their own. But as it is with the Franchise and county government questions, so it is with the university. The government hesitates not at injustice because Ireland and the Irish are in ques tion.

We congratulate our able contemporary,

deceased lady will not be forgotten. We the Buffalo Union and Times, on its join our prayer with that of her many greatly improved appearance in a neat friends for eternal rest and perpetual new dress, as also on its really excellent exhibit of able original articles from some light unto her soul.

entlemen : 1 reason why one sect should claim prehave been nearer 200 than 100. (Hear, hear.) However, having stated what appears to me right upon this subject, I must claim for myself that the view of the nearentiation which I three out of the proposition which I threw out should be taken, as my noble friend near most justly said, in conjunction with other propositions which I was in-clined to submit to their favourable conclined to submit to their favourable con-sideration, and that there should be no haste at all events to run, like the hout, gentleman who has just down, to the ex-treme conclusion that criticisms equitaby taken upon that particular point in the outline I endeavoured to draw, amount to or partake of the general con-demnation of the ideas with respect to redistribution which I have ventured to throw out. The inconsistency of the Tory react

onests, who now assert that population is the proper basis of representation, in very apparent when we consider that until 1867 they were the bitterest opponents of that very principle. A bad me it is, we freely and fully admit. But to force its application to Ireland in the face of the most solemn provisions of the act of union were to add another crime to the many whereby Ireland has been wronged and outraged.

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to announce the leath of Mrs. Louis Rayotte, of Pembroke, which occurred in that town some days ago. The deceased lady, who was a We heartily condole with her relatives

reason why one sect should claim pre-emin-ence, and they suspect that Ingersoll may yet prove his case. In the meantime they are waiting for something to turn up. Some day the truth of Christianity or of Ingersollism may be brought home to them with marvellous clearness, and they can die in faith or unfaith with an easy mind; or if this consummation be not devoutly reached, they can trust them-selves to follow bravely where other men trod and endure any fate in store for them. They can see that one day it will be all up with one of these two enemies, Christ and Cæsar. They would like to be present at the struggle and would be pre-pared to support the victor, but they do not feel called upon to aid in precipitat-ing the struggle or to side as yet with either party.

either party. Catholic Columbian.

If God had left man to determine the the distribution of the second those who would dare assume the privilege answer the question.

He who does violence to himself in this world to rise out of the state of sin, to overcome his passions, and to live accord-ing to the commandments, and maxims of the gospel, shall, when this mortal life has ed, rise to the glory of the life even asting.

The eternal merit and reward of good actions do not arise from any intrinsic value they may possess but from the grace and bounty of God. Of ourselves alone we can do nothing meritorious. Even a good thought is impossible to us in the order of merit unless it be inspired by God order of merit unless it be inspired by God or prompted by the impulse of His holy grace. Without Me, you can do nothing, says the Saviour. He, therefore, that attempts to capture heaven by his mere natural powers and determined heroism, only wastes his energies in battling for the impossible. Defeat is as certain as evistence. There is no proportion between the impossible. Defeat is as certain as existence. There is no proportion between the means and the end; the former are human and transitory; the latter is divine and eternal. They can never meet. The infinity of God is between them, and the chasm can only be bridged by Him who stands on the side of eternity, and that is God himself. This His infinitely merciful and compassionate heart has led Him to do. He has stretched His arms across the immeasurable space and His voice is

Freeman's Journal. Some shallow fellow in Rome, heard that the Holy Father, in the Consistory held on March 27th, had named some one Bishop of Philadelphia. The some one was a Portuguese of the renowned family of the da Silvas, and, from his mother's

of the da Silvas, and, from his mother's side, his name was Read. And Dom. Henrique Jose Read da Silva was a Can-on-Cantor in the Church of Angola,--where the Bishop of Loanda resides, when there is a Bishop there,--iu that forsaken Guinea Coast of Western Africa. Rev. Dom. H. J. Read da Silva, was named Bishop of the Titular See of Philadelphia in Asia Minor,--in the Turkish posses-sions, and "Prelate"--Vicar Apostolic per-haps. of the dreary Mozambique Coast,-as an unrivalled missioner in the vine-yard of our Lord, cannot be forgotten. That we may not fatigue you by prolixity, we desire simply to say, that in confirmawe desire simply to say, that in confirma-tion of our high esteem for you, we most respectfully present you with this hum-ble address, and request you to accept the small present that accompanies it. Very rev. dear sir, we are aware that you will not estimate our sincere appre-ciation of your sacerdotal qualities and rare endowments by the littleness of the gift presented you. You are going sions, and "Prelate"— Vicar Apostolic per-haps, of the dreary Mozambique Coast,— on Africa's Eastern side. Thence the guessers tried to dislocate Dr. Ryan, some months' ago named Titular Archbishop of Salamina,—but remaining Coadjutor, with right of Succession, to St. Louis. the gift presented you. You are going to old, dear Catholic Ireland, so we

Boston Pilot.

have recently learned, may Divine Provi-dence [protect you on your transatlantic voyage and land you safely on her hal-lowed soil. And may you return in full physical strength to resume with your wonted real, your sacred missions again in our American land. This is the cordial prayer of your many grateful friends. Very rev. dear Father, we most humbly request your prayers for our priest, and all his parishioners. We wish to say. that the sentiments expressed A Montreal correspondent of the New York Sun draws a dark picture, from the English point of view, of the condition of affairs in the Province of Quebec. His plaintive story is that the French inhabitants have attained political supremacy in the province through their superiorit of numbers, not a remarkable or deploy be say, that the sentiments expressed above are positively those of the entire Catholic community of this parish. Signed on behalf of the congregation, Mrs. M. Carroll, Mrs. D. Woods, Mrs. able fact if the Anglo-Saxon principle of majority rule means anything. But as Anglo-Saxons interpret it, it does not mean anything save when they are the majority. He makes dire but vague threats when he says :-- "What the end Mrs. M. Carroll, Mrs. D. Woods, Mrs. John Kelley, Mrs. M. Ward, Mrs. J. Harligan, Mrs. P. Dooher, Miss O'Rilley, Miss Shanks, Mrs. F. Burrows. Messrs. M. Carroll, D. Woods, John Kelley, M. Ware, W. P. Ryan, M. Ryan, E. Dooher, M. Shanks, F. Burrows and many others. Smith's Falls, April 11, 1884. threats when he says :--"What the end J will be no one can foresee. It may be l peaceful; it may not. The British l Canadian can stand a good deal, but he l will not be trampled on, and if he is driven too hard he may turn." "Some-thing will come of it," said Mr. Sim Tap-pertit, "something will come of it. I hope it mayn't be human gore." The British Canadian Tappertit is a terrible 1 fellow when he can't have his own way, "

of our people, an ant, and not tea shake at every ch Washington. H policy like that solution of the could not be of a on the other han initiated, he be would be dark a at the map of our our shores are won the other w Pacific will form a territory alm. Europe ; we had soil ; we had a c the conditions of ment of vigoro vast forest which inexhaustible su we had great m a people descen pean races, wh most in the m progress; we have rivers, which ment, in order civilization and whole length an had the theatre ther the actors prepared to p the drama of would ask the discard all loca and look at the ion point of the House, ev must be satisfi put our hands possible to loc vivilization ne obtained this utely necessar pared to utili ow can we u up this vast to tented, and in could only u its inhabitant munication, o cisely the sar velope its re natural advan the present before them; ments of our and to develo of the useful beautiful, and jects which of attention of

The Most Reverend Michael Warren, D. D., Lord Bishop of Fergus and Ennis-corthy, Ireland, is dead.

sister of the Rev. Father Marion, P. P. Douglas, leaves a husband and six children to mourn her early demise. She was a sincere and devoted Catholic lady, never losing an opportunity to do good.

and friends in their present trial. We need not say that the example of a good life dieth not, and that therefore the

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

which are worthy of especial mention. There is the scheme for the construction of the Bay Verte Canal, which is of great importance not only to the people of Nova Scotia but also to the New Domin-ion. There is also the project for the improvement of the St. John River in New Brunswick; also the scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the river Ottawa, so that vessels either for peace or war might pass from Montreal to Lake Huron. Then there is the scheme for the construction of a railroad to the Red River, and ultimately to the Pacific. Those are gigantic projects, but OTTAWA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

House of Commons, March 28, 1870.

Mr. Wright (Ottawa) moved, seconded by Mr. Shanly, that the petition of Michael McBean and others, praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions of the navigation of the Ottawa River to be removed be now considered.

MAY 3. 1884.

now considered. Mr. Wright said that in placing this motion before the House he trusted that it would take into consideration the cir-cumstances attending it. The magnitude of the interests at stake, their importance, in his opinion, to the best interests of the Dominion, the gigantic nature of the en-terprise, the sense of his own incompet-ency, all induced him to ask of the House that indulgence which had always been accorded him. A great French philoso-phical writer tells us that every country, every territory, necessarily represents an Pacific. Those are gigantic projects, but to his mind they are essential not only to the welfare but to the existence of the Dominion. The project for the improve-ment of the navigation of the River Ottawa had for many years engaged the attention of many of our most eminent and practical statesmen. It had been Dominion, the gigantic nature of the en-terprise, the sense of his own incompet-ency, all induced him to ask of the House that indugence which had always been accorded him. A great French philoso-phical writer tells us that every country, every territory, necessarily represents an idea. He says: "Show me the map of a country, its configuration, its natural pro-ductions, its botany, its geology, its cli-mate, its winds, its waters, and its phy-sical geography, and I pledge myself to tell you what men will inhabit that coun-try, and what place that country will occupy in history." A great soldier, the victor of Arcola and Marengo, a man who could not be accused of having been lost in philosophical reveries, in rendering an account to posterity of his real or simu-have been dear to him for more reasons than one, commences by giving a descrip-tion of the Italian territory, from which he deduces the past history of that coun-try, and traces the only reasonable plan for its future glory and prosperity. He knew of few pages of history more beau-tiful than that. At the present time, when, so far as we can judge, the organi-zation of the British Empire in North America nearly reaches its completion, at a time when the great scheme of Congreatest national importance, the nake heard the Hon. Minister of Militia make a most eloquent speech in favour of opening up this route first discovered by his great countryman Champlain. He believed that the hon, member for Chateauguay was the first as President of the Montreal Board of Trade to draw up and present to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, a petition praying for the improvement of this navigation, and he was aware that the hon. member for Lambton, with that breadth of new and thorough British spirit which always commended him to the leader of the House, notwithstanding the difference of their political opinions, was an earnest zation of the British Empire in North America nearly reaches its completion, at a time when the great scheme of Con-federation must produce its natural and legitimate results, or must end in dis-astrous failure, it may be well for the representative men of British North America to pause for a moment and in-quire what idea their country is likely to represent—what men will probable to represent—what men will probably hold dominion over it, and what place hold dominion over it, and what place it will occupy in history; whether it will be maintained by a bold and hardy British race, cherishing the traditions of the Motherland, and holding her institu-tions as a sacred heritage, or whether the other side of the line will obtain ascend-ency. He was aware that there were a few individuals—and he was happy to believe that the class was a compara-tively small one—who held that a great problem yet remained to be solved. The problem arose as to whether, after we twely small one—who held that a great problem serves as to whether, after we have obtained this great territory, we are prepared to utilize and defend it but he believed that if the statesmen on for the products of the teeming West. Many members of the House would rebut he believed that if the statesmen on both sides of the House should manitest the same patriotian, and the same bold-ness and energy in the future which they have done in the past, the solution of the problem would not be of a difficult character. He was satisfied that if the bold poicy foreshadowed during the last session in the speech of the then hon. Minister of Finance should be carried into effect; a policy of canals and rallsession in the speech of the then hot session in the speech of the then hot Minister of Finance should be carried into effect; a policy of canals and ral-roads—a policy which would improve our internal communication; a policy which would prevent the exodus of our own people, and give labour and a hour to the starving population of Europe; a policy which will cheapen breadstuffs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and afford a market for the surplus products of these Provinces within the area of the Dominion. A policy which would fill up the vacant land of the great West, and give a back bone to the country; a policy which wull dmake of Montreal and Quebec great centres of commerce. A policy which will strengthen the wants ilization in his lonely hut in the wilder-ness fired his solitary shot in honour of the representatives of the people. Our guests were from the East and from the West, representing all the divers shades of Canadian politics, and they were unani-mously of opinion that it was the duty of the Government to open up that great commercial and military highway. He had said that this work is of the greatest importance from a political, commercial had said that this work is of the greatest importance from a political, commercial and military point of view. Politically it is of great importance that immigrants should be attracted to our shores, and that and Quebec great centres of commerce. A policy which will strengthen the wants of our people, and make them self-reli-ant, and not teach them to shiver and shake at every chill word that blows from Washington. He was satisfied that if a

products, at present practically inacces-sible. The Atlantic and Pacific Railway must pass close to its Eastern shores, between it and the Ottawa; it is believed

to send one silluent to that River, and the other to Lake Huron. Lake Nippissingue is sixty miles in its greatest length, and twenty in its greatest width. The French River greatest width. The French River leaves it (thirty-one miles from its eastern end and thirty-four from Trout Lake), at its South-Western extremity; it has a course of forty-nine miles, failing into Lake Huron four hundred and thirty miles West of Montreal, two hundred and seventy from Montreal, two hundred and seventy from the Straits of Mackinac, which connects that Lake and Lake Michigan, and five hundred miles from Chicago, thus making the distance between Montreal and that port nine hundred and thirty miles. By way of the St. Lawrence and Lakes the distance between these ports is thirteen hundred and forty eight miles being four hundred and eighteen miles in fa-your of the Ottawa route.

four hundred and eighteen miles in fa-vour of the Ottawa route. He said that the opening up of this route was important from a commercial and military point of view, he truisted that we should have no difficulty with the people of the United States, and that our only rivalry might be that of civilization and progress. He could have no prejudice againt the people, for his grandfather was born almost under the shadow of Bunker's Hill. He liked their institutions, and he believed that next to our own, they were calculated to produce the end of all good government, the greatest possible good to the greatest number. We had many Americans in our midst, and they were among the foremost in all our industrial, charitable, and social projects. What he particu-f larly liked in the Americans was their energy and enterprise, and their wise the North and the great struggle between the board of all great public under-takings. In the great struggle between the board and he be adbearding the south he had bearting the North and the encouragement of all great public under-takings. In the great struggle between the North and the South he had heartily sympathized with the North. To his mind the struggle was one between light and darkness—civilization and slavery. He had admired the pluck, the daring, and the gallantry of the South, but it had exhausted its idea and was forced to succumb. The dice were loaded in favour of civilization, progress, and huto succumb. The dice were loaded in favour of civilization, progress, and hu-manity. It was not in the nature of things that Bois Gilbert, although he was the best lance of the Temple, could ever have conquered Wilfred of Ivanhoe. That terrible struggle was now over. Side by side Federal and Confederate lie together on many a bloody battle field. field.

These in the robings of glory, Those in the gloom of defeat, Both with the battle blood gory In the dusk of eternity meet, Under the sod and the dew, Waiting the judgment day; Under the laure: the blue, Under the willow the gray. He trusted that the armies of England

he trusted that the armies of Lingland and the United States would never be drawn up in battle line against each other, but if that emergency should arise, he trusted that the Englishmen, and Trishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen and Americans of Canada would not disgrace their noble ancestry. He heartily sym-pathised with the sentiment which had fallen from the lips of the hon. Minister of Finance the other night; that the conof Finance the other high; that the other nection between the mother land and Colonies might never cease, a connection fraught with such advantages to both. He trusted that the God Terminus would he bendanies of never withdraw from the boundarie never withdraw from the boundaries of the British Empire, as a sign that the hour of its decadence was at hand. He hoped that the British flag would always be our nation's emblem. But if at some future time the British Empire should fing away the Colonies; if in the dark-ness of some night the glorious Standard should go down, he hoped that when the morrow came it would not be the stars and stripes we should see waving in its stead. He hoped there would be energy, spirit and manliness enough in the Cana-dian people to fing the banner of Cana-dian nationality to the breeze. TO BE CONTINUED.

TO BE CONTINUED.

as affording evidence of the increasing as affording evidence of the increasing thrift and prudent forethought of our people, and in this connection it gives us more than ordinary pleasure to chronicle the rapid advancement "The Ontario Mutual Life" has made in popular favor and to wish it a measure of success in the years to come commen-

surate with its admitedly high financial surface with its admitedly high hnancial standing, its admitable plans of assur-ance, its attractive and convenient sys-tem of annual distribution of profits, and with the well-deserved reputation it enjoys for liberality and promptness in the settlement of its death claims.

Father Feron's Concert.

Albert Hall was literally packed Tues-day evening on the occasion of Father Feron's concert, the citizens turning out en masse, knowing full well that the excellent taste displayed by Father Foron at his former concerts would be equalled if not excelled on this occasion. In this they were not disappointed, for it was truly a musical treat, and although the excellent heart. by Miss Strong. This was certainly the gem of the evening. Miss Reidy, an old favorite here, rendered her numbers in a pleasing manner, and was repeatedly encored. 'So the folks say' and 'Coming through the rye,' were her best selec-tions. The violin solos by Miss Lenora

tions. The violin solos by Miss Lenor Clench, need no comment from us, as sh Clench, need no comment from us, as she has been pronounced by competent critics as a musical prodigy on the violin. 'Once Again' and Alice where art thou' by Mr. L. H. Sprigings, were rendered in excellent voice and received well-merited applause. Mr. P. H. Matthews took his several parts well and was encored, while Master Charles Butler, by his comic songs kept the audience in a humorous while Master Charles Butler, by his comic songs, kept the audience in a humorous mood. Miss Hall and Miss Clench very acceptably fulfilled the duties of accom-panists. This entertainment was unani-mously pronounced the very best ever given in our town.—Strathroy Age, April 24.

PRESENTATIONS AND WEDDING BELLS.

Ingersoll Tribune.

On Tuesday evening last a very pleas-ant event took place at the R. C. Par-sonage, and one which will be long re-membered both by the members of the R. C. choir and those who were made the recipients of handsome tributes of resrecipients of nandsome triottes of res-pect on the occasion of their entering a new sphere of life. The members of the choir wishing to show the esteem and appreciation in some tangible form in which they held Miss Emma Smith and Mr. Alex. Murdock, assembled at the Mr. Alex. Murdock, assembled at the parsonage and presented each of them with an address, together with a hand-some silver cake basket. The following are the addresses :-DEAR MISS SMITH,-Your friends meet

none the less enjoyable. Many hand-some presents were also given to the happy pair. Both couples left on the evening train for the west, accompanied by the congratulations and good wishes of a host of friends.

CLOSE OF A MOST SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

On Passion Sunday began a most successful mission in the pastoral charge of Rev. Father Watters, comprising the churches of Goderich and Hullett. The exercises of the holy mission were conduc-ted by the Redeuptorist Fathers Miller and Kantz, of Toronto, and lasted two weeks. The mission was brought to a termination on Good Friday night. Never before in this section of the country was there observed such an anxisty on the part there observed such an anxiety on the part of the people to partake of the benefits to be derived from the religious instructions given from day to day by the good priests. There were about seven hundred communicants. In a district where the Catholic people have heretofore been con-sidered few and far between, this is indeed a grand tex hibit of fervor and zeal on the part of the people, as well as speaking volumes for the great success accompany-ing the good work of the Redemptorists. The people will long remember the ear-nest exhortations delivered, and doubtless rears hence the good code orm, will earn years hence the good seed sown will con-tinue to bring forth an abundant harvest in the vineyard of the Lord.

In the vineyard of the Lord. We congratulate the good pastor, Rev. B. J. Watters, on the grand success attending the mission. It must be truly gratifying to see such a good dispos-tion or mined by search a good disposition evinced by a people whose spiritual welfare he has nearest and dearest his

BURNING OF LORETTO CONVENT, LINDSAY.

LINDSAY. Lindsay, April 24.—Of the beautiful building known as the Loretto Convent at Lindsay nothing remains but the bare walls standing, blackened and disfigured. The fire which worked the destruction started shortly after eleven o'clock yester-day morning. The building was heated by hot water throughout, and was sup-posed to be free from danger of fire. The alarm was given as soon as possible after the fire was noticed, and the brigade answered with promptness. How the fire originated is not yet definitely known. An invalid Sister occu-pied a room in the south-west corner of the upper storey, and in the room was a small stove, and from the con-nections between the store and the chimnections between the stove and the chim-

nections between the stove and the chim-ney the fire may have started. Another story is that the chimney being on fire the heat fired some clothing hanging in a closet close to the chimney. For twenty minutes after the alarm was given no flames were visible, but a dense smoke poured from the top of the window and a crevice in the cornice. The children attending the convent school were fortunately in the basement, and were at once dismissed and taken outside. An effort was made to save the clothing and personal belongings of the young An effort was made to save the clothing and personal belongings of the young lady boarders, but the dormitories in the upper flat filled with smoke so rapidly that very little could be taken out of them. A large quantity of bedding was thrown from the window in the lower thrown from the window in the lower room. Ample time was allowed to re-move nearly everything, and valuable books, paintings, furniture, and piano were removed. Owing to the distance from the nearest hydrant only one line of hose was laid and with one branch the

are the addresses :--DEAR Miss SMITH,-Your friends meet you to night for a two-fold purpose, the less agreeable part of which is to bid you good-bye. It were scarcely just to mar the pleasure of this evening with regrets, yet we cannot refrain from expressing to you our sorrow at loosing so amiable a companion, and so valuable an assistant. But we must not dwell on the painful portion of our task, but hasten to extend happiness in the new sphere of life in which you will soon find yourself. We trust that your pathway through this world may be smooth, obstructed only by such bars and crotchets as may be surmounted by singing a good song. In requesting you to accent this little count

the wood work and roof had blazed

fiercely for some time it fell inwards,

many a dangerous spark and red hot cinder. At this juncture the old hand

carrying in its fall the floor of the

HANDSOME PRESENTATION TO MRS. J. J. CURRAN.

Last evening at S o'clock a deputation of about twenty friends of Mr. J. J. Cur-ran, Q. C., M. P., met at his home for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. Curran, the accomplished wife of our popular city member, a valuable silver service and dinner set. Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. E. Murphy, Jas. O'Brien, P. J. Coyle, Ald. Tansey, J. Hoolahan, Dagsld Macdonald, B. Con-naughton, J. Slattery, W. Rafferty, J. O'Hara, W. Grenier, D. McClanaghan, J. Foley, etc., etc.

O'Hara, W. Grenier, D. McClanaghan, J. Foley, etc., etc. The presentation consisted of the fol-lowing articles, which are of the finest quality, Breakfast service of plate, con-sisting of tea tray, tea and coffee pots, sugar basin, cream jug, spoons, toast rack and a large number of minor items. The dinner service consists of ivory handle table dessert cutlery, table and dessert forks and spoons, ladles, cruets, ice pit-cher, &c., &c.

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cher, &c., &c. This, we understand, is one of the largest and finest sets ever presented in this city, the cutlery is from Messrs. Rodgers & Sons, the plate is of Walker & Hall's best make, and was imported from England specially for this presen-tation by the firm of Messra. Frothing-ham & Workman, of which Mr. Murphy is a member. On each article are the cher, &c., &c.

is a member. On each article are the family initials, and on the silver tray is

the following inscription :--THIS TRAY

And accompanying Service and Dinner Set Presented to MRS. J. J. CURRAN By a few of her husband's friends. Montreal, 23rd April, 1884. Mr. EDWARD MURPHY read the follow-ing address: ing address :--

Mrs. J. J. Curran : Mrs. J. J. Curran: $MADAME_{r}-A$ few of Mr. Curran's friends conceived the idea of presenting you with some slight token of the high esteem which they entertain for you and your respected husband. Had any at-tempt been made to appeal to Mr. Curran's hosts of friends in this city, the subscription would have been so large as to necessitate the modification of the original intention.

original intention. Two years have scarcely elapsed since your husband entered the House of Commons as a representative of the place of his birth, and to day we find that his many gifts of heart and mind have placed him in the first rank. This fact is a source of pride not only to his country men throughout the land and to his con stituents, but to all those who anticipate with pleasure the brilliant future which he will carve for himself in this Canada

of ours. We are not unmindful of the cares and We are not unmindful of the cares and anxieties which necessarily accompany a life devoted to the interests of our vast country now making giant strides in national prosperity. Those cares and anxieties which beset the life of a public man necessarily throw more home re-sponsibilities on her who is the partner of his joys and his sorrows. In recogniz-ing this fact we desire this evening to present you with an expression of our feelings, which to some extent is mater-ialized in the shape of the useful and ornamental articles before you. We may state that these have been brought from across the seas for the purpose, and they will serve to remind you, Madam, and your family of the high esteem in which both you and your hus-band are held. In conclusion, we wish yourself and

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affectation, er will be essings and m our divine sen convey f November ent instruc st excellent e divine and nexpressible casion heard preacher of ries of our Church, are minds, and indomitable isplayed for tion of in the vinebe forgotten by prolixity, t in confirmayou, we most th this humou to accept ompanies it. aware that ncere appreualities and littleness o ou are going and, so we Divine Provi transatlantic on her hal-return in full ne with your This is the any grateful ther, we most yers for our ers. We wish ts expressed of the entire parish. congregation, Woods, Mrs. ard, Mrs. J. Liss O'Rilley, ows. Messrs. in Kelley, M. n, E. Do many others. 884.

hael Warren, us and Ennis-

ants should have the means of easy compolicy like that should be initiated, the solution of the problem of the future could not be of a difficult character. But munication. Commercially it is greatest importance that the shortest and easiest route for the produce of the Great West to reach the sea-board should at on the other hand, if such a policy be not initiated, he believed that the future west to reach the seaboard in a military point of view, it is of the utmost import-ance that this interior line should be utilized, inasmuch as in the event of a difficulty with the United States, that would be dark and doubtful. Look, sir, at the map of our country. On one side our shores are washed by the Atlantic; on the other we trust that soon the Pacific will form our boundary. We had dimently with the United States, that of the St. Lawrence would be closed. He would ask them to recollect the solemn warning of that eminent English soldier, Sir John Mitchell, that if we washed to be able to defend our country, it was absolutely essential that we should open on this great and internal line of coma territory almost as large as that of Europe; we had almost every variety of soil; we had a climate favourable to all the conditions of health, and the develop-ment of vigorous manhood; we had a vast forest which would furnish an almost up this great and internal line of com

inexhaustible supply of valuable timber we had great mineral treasures ; we were a people descended from the great Euro-pean races, which had ever been fore-most in the march of civilization and unication. The Ottawa River is a stream seven The Ottawa River is a stream seven hundred and eighty miles in length, draining a country of 89,000 square miles, or one-fourth of the area of the late Province of Canada. Its course for most in the march of civilization and progress; we had great inland seas, great rivers, which only required improve-ment, in order to carry the blessings of civilization and commerce throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; we three hundred and five miles above Montreal, is nearly due West, and a straight line drawn from that city to the Straits of Mackinac, connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, would pass along it

whole length and breadth of our haids, we had the theatre prepared, let us see whe-ther the actors of the present day were prepared to play their parts boldly in the drama of the future, and here he would ask the members of the House to for that distance. At this point the main river turns sharply to the Northward, but the direct sharply to the Northward, but he direct course to Lake Huron is continued by a tributary which joins it from the West-ward—the Matawan. This stream is forty and one-half miles in length, drains an area of nine hundred and fifty square miles, has its source in a deep lake on the summit of the water shed between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa River sys-tems three miles from Lake Nippias discard all local and sectional prejudices and look at these matters from a Domin ion point of view. Every member of the House, every man in this country, must be satisfied that after having once put our hands to the plough it was im-possible to look back. Humanity and civilization never recoil. After having tems, three miles from Lake Nippis-singue, whose effluent—the French River

civilization never recoil. After having obtained this great country it was absol-utely necessary that we should be pre-pared to utilize and develope it. And how can we utilize it? Only by filling up this vast territory with a happy, con-tented, and industrious population. We could only utilize it by affording to all its inhebitant the means of easy com--passes into Lake Huron. The dividing ridge is nowhere more than ten feet above the level of Trout Lake (the head of the Matawan), and not over thirty feet above Lake Nippis singue. This lake stands six hundred its inhabitants the means of easy com and thirty two feet above the level of tidal water; it is the second of two munication, or we can defend it by pre cisely the same means by which we de-velope its resources, and promote its natural advantages. The statesmen of the present day had a great mission before them; to fuse all the divers elesheets of water which receive the drain-age of an area of nine thousand square miles, the first known as Lake Tamangamingue, lies to the Northward, at a con siderable elevation above Lake Nippis ingue; it has an area of six hundred and ments of our people into one great whole, and to develope amongst them the ideas of the useful, the great, the good, the fifty square miles, and is connected with the latter Lake by Sturgeon River. It of the useful, the great, the good, the beautiful, and the true. Among the point jects which commend themselves to the attention of this House, there are some

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We publish in another portion of this eek's RECORD the fourteenth Annual Report of this prosperous Company and bespeak for it a careful perusal by those ong our readers who take an interest in the important subject of life assur

ance. The Company began business in 1870, at Waterloo, Ont., without any capital to inspire public confidence, relying solely on the excellence of its plans for the percentage of its plans for the assurance of life and on its merita as a purely mutual company, established for the express purpose of giving to its for the least possible outlay," and what have been the results ? At the end of the first year's operations the Company had a cash income of something over \$9,000, a cash income of something over \$9,000, with assets (deducting preliminary expenses) of \$6,216, while for the year ending December 21, 1883, its cash income reached the handsome sum of \$199,152.60, with gross assets aggregat-ing the grand total of \$533,705.00; and the whole number of policies in force, Dec. 31, 1883, was 5,241, covering assurance for \$6,572,719,71—a result as remarkable in the experience of our assurance for \$6,572,719.71—a result as remarkable in the experience of our Canadian Companies as it must be grati-fying to the members of "the Ontario Mutual Life," whose interests in every respect are identical with those of the Company itself, all the realized profits being distributed among them annually being distributed among them annually on what is known as the "Contribution

plan. Without further entering into details which our readers will find set forth with singular clearness in the report itself, we may here state that the busi ness of this Company during the past year shows a rapid and most satisfactory increase in every department. There has been a marked gain in its member ship, in the premium and interest re ceipts, in the number of policies and amount of assurance in force, in the net amount of assurance in lorde, in the net assets, in the surplus to the credit of policy holders, and in many other items the growth has been all that could be desired, while the ratio of expense to income has materially decreased.

surmounted by singing a good song. In requesting you to accept this little souvenir, we would ask that it may some-times act as a reminder of the many pleasant days spent with the choir of ngersoll DEAR MR. MURDOCK,-We, your pas

storey. A cry now arose that the church, distant only about fifty yards, was on fire. The alarm was rashly given, and under the impression that the church might be tor and the members of the choir of which you have been so long a prominent member, cannot let this opportunity the impression that the church might be destroyed, a large number of valuables were hastily removed. A few resolute fellows climbed on the roof of the church and with water supplied them in pails, kept the shingles of the roof wet. In this work happy Jack Rogers distinguished himself by the agility with which he capered along the roof and blotted out many a dangerous spark and red hot pass without giving expression to the esteem in which you are held by each of us in particular, and by all in general. Through the many changes which you have seen since you first attached yourself to the choir, you have always proved yourself agreeable, and willing to forward any scheme proposed for our mutual improvement and advancement. Therefore, it is with pleasure that we take this occasion to show our apprecia tion of your worth, and also to wish you every happiness in the step you are about to take. We would also assure you that although wow to take. We would also assure you that although you are about to take sole charge of one lady, we shall still require your protecting wing in the gallery, and trust that you will continue to take your accustomed place as leader of our bass. Accept then, dear friend, with this little gift, our kindest wishes for your happiness, and trusting that our relations in the future may be as pleasant as those in the past. We subscribe ourselves

the past. We subscribe ourserves Your Sincene Friends. O The wedding ceremony of Miss Smith was performed in the Church of the Sac-red Heart on Wednesday morning, Rev. Father Molphy officiating. The bride was tastefully attired in olive green plush and satin, and waited upon by Miss Josephine Smith and Miss O'Neil. The groom, Mr. James O'Neil, of Woodstock, was attended by Messrs. J. and P. O'Neil, of Wood-stock. At the conclusion of the cere-mony, the "Wedding March" was played by Mrs. Watson, and the leading solos twere given by Miss Belle McDonald. A f large number of guests were present, and the bride was made the recipient of many handsome gifts. YOUR SINCERE FRIENDS. is on fire," spread with lightning rapidity throughout the town. For a time the excitement was intense from the knowing building, and fathers of pupils instantly forgot the business of the moment in their anxious haste to save their little ones.

DUGALD MACDONALD, Secretary. Mr. Murphy supplemented the address by stating that Mr. Curran's friends had experienced the greatest satisfaction at the marked success of his career in par-liament. He had taken an active and leading part in the prominent debates since he entered the House of Commons, and had fully realized the actnectations and had fully realized the expectations of his many friends, and, he could add, the mercantile community of this city had assured him (Mr. Murphy) on many occasions that they appreciated how anxious and zealous Mr. Curran had ever

anxious and zealous Mr. Curran had ever been to serve their interests. In responding on behalf of Mrs. Cur-ran, Mr. J. J. Curran said it would be difficult adequately to express his feel-ings. He thanked them most sincerely for their costly gift. It was composed of objects beautiful in design and of con-siderable intrinsic value but its heauty many a dangerous spark and red hot cinder. At this juncture the old hand engine, the "(Catract" No. 1, was brought up and manned. Water was supplied from a well in the yard. Good service was given by the hand engine in saving the south wing. For two hours longer the work of destruction went on, the brigade fighting desperately as best they could with only one branch. Several narrow escapes from from injury by falling portions of the roof were noted. By four o'clock the fire had somewhat weakened and it was practically under control. The building was insured to the amount of \$25,000, which was placed among three companies as follows:-Phonix, of London, \$14,000; Royal, \$5,-000; Western, \$3,000. Through the kind-ness of friends who threw open their houses ample accommodation was provided for the young lady boarders so suddenly rendered homeless. The news, "the convent is on fire," spread with lightning rapidity throarchout the town. siderable intrinsic value, but its beauty and its value were enhanced a hundred and its value were enhanced a hundred fold by the delicacy of the senti-ment which had caused them to make the presentation to Mrs. Cur-ran. He was too sincere in his feelings to be able to coin an appro-priate phrase for the occasion, and then, if they looked back to history, sacred and profane, if they read the poets and the uttrances of great men in every the utterances of great men in every age, kings, potentates and poets had vied with each other in sounding the praises of a true wife. For his part, all he would say was that Mrs. Curran good little woman. Had she been a woman of fashion, had she not practised self-denial and devoted herself to her home and the cherished ones in it, he never could have attained the position of member for the City of Montreal. (Applause.) Next to the pleasure he felt on account of their kind apprecia-tion of his wife was that afforded him by ercitement was intense from the know-ledge that little children from many of the families in town would be at the time assembled in school. From all directions crowds rushed in the direction of the burnthe flattering testimony of Mr. Murphy as to his public career. He knew he had the people with him, and he was glad to think that the commercial men in this

large number of guests were present, and the bride was made the recipient of many handsome gifts. Mr. Alex, Murdock, our esteemed townsman, was united in the bands of Wedlock to Miss Jenne Nicholson, of Hamilton, on Wednesday noon, at the R. C. Parsonage, by Rev. Father Carlin. The ceremony was of a quiet nature, but

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. THE CATHOLIC RECORD. Tipperary. Oa April 3rd, the deputy sub-sheriff of the county, Mr. Richard Quinn, assisted by the balliffs, and protected by a force of FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT THE AUDITORS' BEPORT. For the year 1878, 3.06 OF THE 1879, 1880, 5.67 4.65

Written for the Record. Mary and Joseph. I Joseph, happy wedded pair, united by divinest ties, woted by God to mortai care, ned by Him in wedlock's griefs an

6

joys; lissful couple ! Blessed was the ring at made of Mary, queen, and Joseph

Mary and Joseph. by the holy love And heavenly joy of your espousals, deig In those bright mansions where you dwe

those bright mansions where you then above To help us who sigh here 'mid sin and pain hro' gain or loss, thro' joy or woe, be still Our guides, and all is well tho' seeming ill. E. C. M. Lowe, P. Q. E. C. M.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublis. The Lord Chief Baron opened the County Commission at Dublin, on April 1st, and congratulated the Grand Jury on the lightness of the calender, as compared with the corresponding periods in other years. The only case of interest to be tried at the commission is one in which a publican's assistant is charged with having embezzled £1,000 belonging to his em-ployer. Dublin.

At the western side of the large garden to the rear of St. Michael's flospial, Kings-town, a charming little Gothic church is town, a charming little gather and the source the source of the source town, a charming nittle Gothie course is fast approaching completion. It is quite a gem in its way, and has been built from the designs furnished by Mr. J. J. Robin-son, and at the sole cost of the Sisters of Mercy, in kind and Christian charge of the hospital and the adjoining female peniten-tiary.

Bildare Bildare Bildare Bildare Con March 29, Edward Moore, with his wife and four small children, was evicted from his holding, which consisted of a miserable cabin and two acres of poor land, at Cherryfield, within two miles of Kildare. What makes this case of special interest is the fact that the landlord, Daniel O'Connell Langan, was at one time president of two branches of the Land Lague in this county. At the time this cruel eviction was being carried out the police were in the act of taking up the voting-papers for the election of Poor-law Guardian for the division this whilom Land Leaguer represented for some years. But his term is past, notwithstanding the support of the landlord, and the Nationalist's nominee, Mr. Terence Byrne, Bally, keely, ex-suspect, was elected in his stead. <u>Ruen's County.</u> branch of the National League was then established.
 On Sunday, March 30, a monster mass meeting was held at Greencastle, which is about twelve miles distant from Omagh, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Irish National League in that district.
 Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., accompanied by a deputation from the Omagh Central Branch, attended. Mr. James Donnelly was moved to the chair, Mr. Michael Mc-Ginn proposed the usual National resolutions, which were adopted, and a branch of the Irish National League established.
 On Sunday night Mr. Harrington addressed a meeting of the members of the Omagh Branch of the National League at the League Rooms, Castle street.

Reely, ex-suspect, was elected in his stead. Queen's County. Mr. Patrick Ryan, Killaban, died on March 29th. The son of a Carlow rebel of '98, he took an active part in the tithe agitation, and, following the advice of the late venerable parish priest of Carlow Graigue, the parish priest of Leighlin-bridge, Mr. Ryan held a grip of the tithe, and his patriotic action resulted in consid-erable pecuniary loss to himself. He was an active member of the '48 movement. less enemies of public rights, this precious pair of investigators simply say the proxi-mate cause of the trouble was the conduct of the little Orange faction, and the origi-nal cause the determination of the Nationan active member of the '48 movement and shortly afterwards, having left the county Carlow, and settled in Queen's County, continued, in conjunction with the true and tried patriot who, although so much younger, preceded him to the grave, Patrick Cabill, L L B.; Richard Lalor, M.P., and others of the old guard, to fight the battles of his country at the hustings. At the last general election he insisted on going to record his vote for the present popular representatives. Massra insisted on going to record his vote for the present popular representatives, Messrs. Lalor and O'Connor; but, overcome with weakness, his friends were obliged to carry him from the court-house after doing his duty to the county of his adop-tion. This was the last political act of his life.

King's County.

King's County. On March 30, a public meeting was held at Ballylean, in the King's County, in furtherance of the National League programme. Two bands were present, and there was a profuse display of the National emblems. Mr. Frederick W. James was, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Neill, seconded by Mr. John Cusack, appointed to preside. Mr. Wm. Coxton proposed, and Mr. Wm. Aylford seconded, a resolution condemning the magisterial bench as at present constituted. Longford.

Mr. J. H. Richards, Q. C., County Court Judge, in addressing the grand jury at Castlebar Quarter Sessions, on April 1, congratulated them on the very satisfac-tory state of that division of the county Mayo. The calendar, he said, was most satisfactory and gratifying for such a large and populous district, there being only one case of assault to go before them. Longford.

Mayo.

Slip

ev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishon

Onterio Mutual Life Assurance Comby the barnins, and protected by a force of police, evicted a respectable farmer, Richard Merrick, of Ballunty, on non-title, for the landlord, Rev. Thomas Pen-nefeather, rector, Borris, county Carlow. Marrick was particle for

nefeather, rector, Borris, county Carlow. Merrick was paying £2 an acre for 48 acres of poor land. He offered to pay fifty shillings, but the landlord at first demanded seventy-five shillings, and sub-sequently would not accept any increase of rent, but proceeded against the tenant on the ground of non-title. A large crowd of people attended. The landlord was present; also the Rev. Matthew Ryan, of Lattin. No disturbance took place. Galway.

demanded seventy-five shillings, and sub-sequently would not accept any increase of the ground of non-title. A large crowd of people attended. The landlord was present; also the Kev. Matthew Ryan, of lattin. No disturbance took place.
Galway.
At a meeting of the clergy of the Dean-ery of Tuam, on March 21, under the presidency of his Graze the Archbishop, a tchase and Settlement Company was unanimously adopted. The resolution was strongly advocated by the clergy, and over five hundreu shares taken by the priests present.
On March 21st, Mr. Harrington visited Dangannon. He had been specially in-vited by a deputation that waited on him a t Carrickmore, on -the occasion of the stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great in the direction of his hotel. There they stopped, played several airs, to the great the general body of spectators. A stop bont welve miles distant from Omagh, for the purpose of establishing a brawoko the is about twelve miles distant from Omagh for the purpose of establishing a brawoko the is about twelve miles distant from Omagh is about twelve m

B. Snyder, John L. Wideman, I. E. Bowman, St. Jacobs; J. H. Ahrens, Paris; J. O. Snider, Peterboro; James Beattie, Seaforth; John Limbert, John N. Goebel, Hespeler; F. Holwell, Petersburg; W. H. Nash, Parkdale; R. C. Tye, Haysville; R. W. Moore, Doon; E. M. Sipprell, St. John, N. B.; J. B. Hughes, Dr. Webb, James Lockie, Dr. Walden, Geo. Moore, Mayor, P. H. Sims, A. Beltz, Paul Pequegnat, Dr. Wells, John Killer, Levi Greybill, C. S. Snider, S. Snyder, Thos. Hilliard, John Shuh, B. Devitt, Theo. Bellinger, D. Buckberrough, Fred Huether, F. Doering, C. M. Taylor, D. L. Bowman, C. A. Haehnel, J. H. Winkler, Waterloo; R. S. Patterson, Whitby; and others. The President, I. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair, on motion of Robt. Baird, Esq., seconded by James Hope, Esq., Mr. W. H. Riddell, the Sceretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Having read the notice calling the Annual Meeting, on motion of James Watson, Esq., seconded by B. M. Britton, Esq., Q. C., the Minutes of last Annual Meeting were adopted, whereupon the President proceeded to read THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Derry. Anything more ridiculous than the conclusion arrived at by the brace of law-rers who were sent to inquire into the Vers who were sent to inquire into the Orange outrages in Derry, on the 1st of November last, it is not possible to con-ceive. After having set forth a state of facts which would justify a recommenda-tion that the instigators, organisers, and perpetrators, high and low, of the outrages in question should be prosecuted as com-mon disturbers of the peace and shame-less enemies of public rights, this precious pair of investigators simply say the provi.

To the Members of the Ontario Mutual Life

Assurance Company. Gentlemen,-In presenting to you our Fourteenth Annual Statement, being for the year 1883, it affords us much pleasure and satisfaction to be able to report to and satisfaction to be able to report to you that our Company has had another very successful year, and that its encouraging prospects and rapidly increasing popularity warrant us to predict still greater success in the near future. The volume of new business is again in woose of any provide statements of the second statements of the second statement of the secon

nal cause the determination of the Nation-alists to exercise an unquestionable pub-lic right ! Several magistrates are named as having aided in this unprovoked vio-lence, and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has demanded from them an explanation of their conduct. It is understood that in these communications each of the magistrates is asked to explain his conduct on the 1st of November last. Up to the present Mr. Robert McClintock, D. L., is the only one of the Orange J. P.'s who acknowledges having heard from Sir Edward Sullivan. He has put the letter he received into the hands of his solicitor. Rumor says that several of the magis-trates who have been written to have made humble apologies to the Government. Excess of any previous year—our income is largely increased—our ratio of expense is diminished—and our assets as at the 31st December last amount to over half a million dollars.

During the past year 1538 policies wer issued, granting assurance for \$2,035,600, and 66 applications for \$94,000 were received from persons whose health was not up to our standard and were therefore made humble apologies to the Government. Mr. J. H. Richards, Q. C., County Court

leclined. Our Manager's actuarial report shows that on the 31st December, 1883, there were 5241 policies in force, covering assur-

ance for \$6,572,719,71. Our income for the year is composed of \$180,592,74 for premiums and \$18,-589,56 for interest on investments, mak-ing a total of \$199,182.60.

Our net assets are \$450,080.35 showing On March 29th, at Galway, before Judge Johnson, Jemmet Murray, Samuel Mur-ray, and John Saltry were convicted of a common assault, by firing with three re-volvers on a crowd that had come into Ballymote on the 2rd of Editorem

BEING THE 14TH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSUR-The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Company was held at its Head Office, in the Town of Waterloo, Ont., on Wednes-day the 9th day of April, 1884. Among the large, influential and repre-sentative gathering present, in addition to the officers of the Company, were the Dr. Moorehense G Total during 5 years, 24.87

\$559,201.32 GENERAL EXPENSES. Commissions to Agents...\$29,591.41 Medical Examinations,... 4,434.50 \$34,025.91

 Rents of offices in Hamilton and Toronto.
 154.00

 Rooks and Stationery.
 785.10

 Tazes.
 67.76

 Josurance Department.
 198.10

 Office Furthshings.
 105.50

 " Postage.
 606.07

 Printing acct. part 1852, 1853.
 1143.63

 Advertising.
 721.49

 Tazveiling Expenses.
 573.85
 Advertising Travelling Expenses, Commissions on Loans and Valuation Fees..... 363.50 272.69

> . 1,046.43 \$6,396.25 \$109,120.07

\$450,080.35 \$450,080.35 estments : \$105,854.53 229,985.0 6,314 5

38,832.18 10,872.85 15,919.38 12,17

Cash Assets brought down,..... Short date Notes secured by Police short date Notes secure and fis in force... Premiums due and in course of

Audited and found correct. GEO. J. JAFFRAY, HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Waterloo, March 22, 1884. The Manager, having made a few intro-ductory remarks, read his ACTUARIAL REPORT. To the President and Directors of The Onta-rio Mutual Life Assurance Co.: GENTLEMEN :---I have made a seriatim examination and valuation of the Policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1883. stand second to none in the Dominion of

Annual Average, 4.97. Rate for 1883, 4.26. In the same published Summary 1 find the three other Canadian Companies which commenced business after The Ontario, $\begin{array}{r} 4.71 \\ 5.52 \\ 6.18 \end{array}$ 30.79

IMPROVEMENT.

MAY 3, 1884.

Manager Waterloo, April 8, 1884. ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS. The President was pleased to congratu-late the members of the Company on the satisfactory progress made during the year 1883 and said it gave him much pleasure interest maniand the election of John Carnegie, M. P.P., of Peterboro', for the ensuing

1883 and said it gave him much pleasure to point to the growing interest mani-fested by our policy holders in the con-tinued welfare of the Company, as was evident from the very large number pres-ent on this occasion. Having explained for the information of the meeting vergens in the form A. F.F., of Peterboro', for the ensuing term of three years. Oa motion, Messrs. Henry F. J. Jack-son and J. M. Scully were appointed, by vote of members present, auditors for the current year. Votes of thanks to the President and

directors to the Manager, Secretary and official staff; to the Agents, Medical Examiners and Referees, having been ten-

Having explained for the information of the meeting various items in the finan-cial statement, which had been printed and distributed among the members; and having directed attention to the surplus which for the fiscal year ending 31st Dec. 1853, amounted to the handsome sum of \$43,761.95, the President said that apart from any credit which might be fairly claimed by the management for the conduct of the Company's affairs, its steady growth in popular favor must necessarily very much depend on the exertions which our agents may continue to put forth to secure new and desirable business. He had a very great deal of pleasure in comdered, Messrs. J. B. Hughes, Chas. Packert, Prof. Mills, and others spoke in laudatory terms of the efficiency and energy shown by the Company's officers in the manage-ment of its affairs and of the zeal displayed with a sponta in the procument of new ment of its affairs and of the zeal displayed by the agents in the procurement of new busines; during the past year; and while ad-vocating a wise economy in every depart-ment, contended that work well done should be well paid for. Thorough effici-ency and experience should not only receive but command adequate recogni-tion. but agence may and desirable business. He had a very great deal of pleasure in com-plimenting them on the marked success which had attended their labors in the which had attended their labors of the tion.

past; and, if the largely increased volume of new assurance secured during the first three months of the current year, as com-The President having replied on behalf The President having replied on benait of the directors and officers, it was moved by Mr. Hoskin and seconded by Mr. Baird and Resolved that the congratulations of the members be tendered to the Manager on his restoration to health and his return to active duties. pared with former years, be an earnest of what we may expect, he had no hesitation

Thus one of the most successful and influential meetings ever held in the his-tory of the Company was brought to a

After the Annual Meeting the Board met, when I. E. Bowman, Esq., was re-elected President, and C. M. Taylor, Esq., Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Vital Questions !!

Vital Questions !! Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irri-tation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing sleep always ? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

Ask any or all of the most eminent phy-"What is the best and only remedy that

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary, organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"— "And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically 'Buchu'." Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; con stipation, indigestion, billousness, malarial fever, agne, &c.," and they will tell you: "Mandrake ! or Dandelion !" Hence, when these remedies are com-

"Mandrake : or Dandelion !" Hence, when these remedies are com-bined with others equally valuable And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power

MAY 3, 1884 DON

IN DRESS AND PER Don't walk with a s gait. Walk erectly stifly; walk with eas dignity. Don't bend walk in-toed, nor drag walk in a large, easy without affectation, b Don't carry your pockets. Don't thrus pockets. Don't thrus the arm-holes of your Don't cleanse your or trim and clean yo public. Cleanliness a

things pertaining to the pensable, but toilet in the privacy of one Don't chew or nurse public-or anywhere toothpick, except for remove some obstacle the habit of sucking y Don't chew tobacco ingentlemanly habit obacco-chewer can ne the odor of tobacco f breath and clinging to

the "places that know redolent of the weed. let him be particular torates. He should tobacco-juice in publi side-walk, or in any be offensive. Don't expectorate.

health do not need to them continual expect the result of habit. M or lung diseases are co torate, but no one matter of the kind except into vessels p it. Spitting upon the inexcusable. One sho inexcusable. One sho upon the side-walk, bi for the purpose. On into the fire-place no and hence the English spit in his handker not a pleasant alter occasions no other ma Don't whistle in th

vehicles, at public a where where it may an whistle at all.

"DON'T D

Commenting on the Catholic Citizen and the the best cure for dru drink-the Glen Cove "And these two w are the most useful that to the people of the Un drink' thundered fro echoed by the press, for ple taking the advice a the use of intoxicants, erty and crime from th sult in vacant alms ho ing churches, means clo d for the hungry peace and plenty for that the murderer shall darkness (hell) and the enter the kingdom of

the fate of the m wonder is that there sh

derers, or drunkards.

lerers and drunkaids

GA Health and How Are your Kidne M. W. Devera Are your ne Have you Bri alk and then like Fran Suffering fro ased. Gives almost Dr. Phill Have you - Liv

5.136.4311.1710.118.93 5.61 5.76 1882, 39.74 Total, 32.65 Average, 6.53 7.95 6.16 Annual average of these three combined 6.88 Respectively submitted, WILLIAM HENDRY,

1879.

881,

reported as follows :-CONFEDERATION. 1878, 6.05

6.30

Waterloo, April 8, 1884.

1881.

1882,

6.07 5.42

SUN

1,996.59 200.00 \$9,865.10

Repairs on office, Fire Insur-ance, and Incidentals,.....

40,943.42

\$450,080.35 .\$450.089.35

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

41 %

31.11 69 68

113 66

10 89

57.25

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105 42

11872

333 76

268,40

31.33

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45 13

 $247.82 \\ 564.78$

AGE 50. 20 15 49

fables in use . ordinary LIFE, AGE melean H. M.

AGE 35

AGE 20, 10 PAY LIFE. 20.75 21.56 114.91 117.83

AGE 35.

AGE 50.

The reserves under "AMERICAN"

474

 $25.81 \\ 57.71 \\ 97.00$

9.82

53 20

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20 45

106.83

222 74 342 79

262.61

29.85

164 99

44.90

245.54

556 98

376.35

15

10

Total Assets, Amount of reserve required (in-cluding Liens, deferred premi-ums, notes, dc.) based on the Actuaries 4 per cent. Table, \$185,651.4 Less re-assurance, 3,476.57 Claims under 2 Policies awaiting the pecessary claim papers. ports. Alderman W. E. Brown, of Ottawa, felicitated the management on the very felicitated the management on the very satisfactory reports presented to the meet-ing and said as the representative of the Company's policy holders in the Ottawa district he had great pleasure in stating that the true principles of mutuality in life assurance were being better understood now than in the past in his part of the country; and in proportion to the dissem-ination of correct ideas on that subject the Company advanced in public estima-2.000.00 5,766.13 Total Liabilities,\$489,943.60

the Company advanced in public estima-tion. He predicted that the time was not far distant when "The Ontario" would

Canada ! He then read the minutes of a meeting He then read the minutes of a meeting of policy holders held in Ottawa on 22nd ultimo, appointing him their representa-tive at the Annual Meeting, in which the following passage occurs: "A vote of

ations for \$94,000 were re-persons whose health was not iandard and were therefore ger's actuarial report shows 31st December, 1883, there blicies in force, covering assur-ance to the amount of \$6,572,719.71, an average on each life of \$1,327.55. Dicies in force, covering assur-interest on investments, mak-t \$29,152.60. Sasts are \$450,080.35 showing of \$\$4,\$503.89 and our total 33,705.55, being an increase .83. .31 for death claims dur-t very is \$34,403.10. If we addition thereto, the present value of all future premium reductions on lien polic-ies; from this, the value of re-assurances

12,632.89 what we may expect, he had no hesitation in stating that the new business for 1884 would be the largest, by no inconsiderable amount, ever secured in any one year since the establishment of this Company, and he felt convinced he would not be disappointed at the close of the year when the results of their beneficent labors would become known. He concluded by moving the adoption of the several Re-ports. Premiums due and in course of transmission... Deferred nalf-yearly and quarterly premiums on existing policies due in 3, 6 and 9 months....... Interest due and accrued,...... Market Value of Debentures over cost. 10.273.32 34,734.89 22,743.83 3,220.07 \$83,625.20 Total Assets. .\$583.705.55

the necessary claim papers,.... 10 per cent. collection fee on de-ferred and other premiums,.....

of Ardagh, has issued a circular to his clergy in reference to the representation of the county Longford. He intends to the county Longford. He intends to invite the priests and people of the con-stituency to a meeting, when the question of selecting suitable candidates to be put forward at the general election will be considered. The proposed aim of this meeting is "to prevent dissension and to people." These are Dr. Wooklock's own words. The details of this meeting will, he informs the priests, be arranged when he and they meet on the 15th instant. he and they meet on the 15th instant. Cork. The police continue to have a lively time of it over the collection of the blood-

tax. At Blarney, on March 29, there was an animated scene over the sale of Mr. John Daly's horse, seized by the police for 13s. 14d. An Emergency man from the derelict farm at Newcastle bid 15s. for the animal Mullen, and convicted the prisoners James McLoughlin and Francis Hinds of a comthe animal. The owner of the horse protested against its being sold for less than its value, whereupon Mr. John O'Connor, mon assault. Judge Johnson sentenced the prisoner McLoughlin to six months' of Cork, bought it for £5. Mr. Daly, on imprisonment from the date of his combeing tendered the money minus the tax-levy, refused it, saying he would summon their own recognisances. the police-sergeant. Other seizures were made on the same night, a heifer of Father Kelleher's and a number of other animals being captured and driven to the

pound. Limerick.

The tenants evicted from certain farms In the tenants evicted from certain farms on the Apjohn estate near Pallasgrean, county Limerick, will shortly resume pos-session of their holdings, their proposals for re-letting having the approval of Judge Ormsby. The tenants will hold by lease for a substantial term, and the rent in each case is, we are informed, lower than the batement originally sought. The Rev. Michael Ryan, Administrator of Pal-lasgrean, took a very active and for the lasgrean, took a very active and for the tenants most advantageous part in the settlement of the question; and when Judge Ormsby signified his assent to the the punctual payment by the tenants of the rents to which they will be respectively liable.

and be cured

thing in the market.

The Rev. Father Doody, C. C., died at his residence, Ballingarry, on April 2. The deceased was educated at the Irish The deceased was educated at the Irish College, Paris, and having to leave that city with many other students during the reign of the Commune, he spent the re-maining years of his student's life at May-nooth. He was ordained in 1874. assets are \$533,705.55, being an increase of \$106,275.83.

The amount paid for death claims during the past year is \$34,403.10. If we deduct from this amount the sum of \$8,-437.72 brought forward from 1882 and add \$2000 unadjusted for 1883, we find amounting to \$3,476.57 requires to be deducted, leaving the net reserve required that the claims upon the mortality of 1883 amount to \$27,965.38. to be \$482,177.47.

As intimated in our last report we have Since appointed two general agents for the Maritime Provinces, Mr. George Knight of Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince beg to present the following Mullen, were then put forward charged with an illegal assembly, and with an as-sault on the Murrays and Saltry on the day of the meeting by attacking their house and throwing stones, with one of which James Murray, father of the two prisoners in the previous case, was dan-gerously wounded. The jury acquitted the prisoners Patrick Hinds and Mrs. Mullen, and convicted the urisoners James Edward Island and Mr. E. M. Sipprell of St. John for New Brunswick, both of various Tables in use :-whom have been successful in placing the merits of our Company before the public in those parts of the Dominion. We are confident that a continuation End of

of the careful and economical management which has brought the Ontario Mutual to its present prosperous condi-tion will soon place it in the foremost rank among the Live Assurance Companies of Canada.

We continue our comparative statement showing the steady growth of the Company from its commencement in 1870, with the assets for the year 1883 added.

A Popular Fallacy. Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poison-ous matter in the joints and muscles causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kid-ney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Ktdneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action. ASSETS. YEAR. ASSETS \$ 6,216 7,830 12,246 $1877 \\ 1878$ \$110,209 142,619 1879 177,897 23,14233,721227,424 339,909 427,429 1881 53.681 1882 81,105 1883 533.705 The surplus to the credit of our policy stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and elimiholders is \$43,761.95, which shows that nates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort the increase in this important item of our report is fully equal to the general in-crease of our business which enables us to continue the liberal scale of surplus Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N.Y., distribution which has given such great sav satisfaction to our members.

You will be called upon to elect four Directors in place of I. E. Bowman, James Trow, Alfred Hoskin and R. S. Patterson

whose term of Office has expired, but who are all eligible for re-election. On behalf of the Board,

ISAAC E. BOWMAN, President. The President then read

those of the latter year." He took more than ordinary pleasure in seconding the adoption of the reports. Professor Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, desired to say that as a heavy policy holder, as one who had been canvassed by many of the best agents of the most prominent Com-panies doing business in Canada, he con-fessed a preference for "The Ontario." He had investigated the statement which appeared in a Toronto paper some time As the matter of Valuation and Reserves is so little understood by the public, I fessed a preference for "The Ontario." He had investigated the statement which appeared in a Toronto paper some time ago, to the effect that this Company had not given as large profits as the stock Companies, but found it to be not only misleading but false. His investigations convinced him—in fact he was entirely satisfied—that "The Ontario" was giving better results to its members than were given by other Companies, without in any way impairing its stability. 6.164 B. M. Britton, Esq., Q. C., of King-133 41 ston, in reply to repeated calls, said he enjoyed the "bad pre-eminence" of having lost more money in insurance of one kind or another than perhaps any other man in 110.79 Canada. He carried \$28,000 on bis life, 24.94 batter satisfied with the policy he held from "The Ontario" than with those he had in any other Company. He did not think, however, that a mutual Company should be in any sense a mutual admira-tion society. All should aim at practical results—to increase the efficiency of the management—to entertain a profound conviction of the merits of the Company -to inspire the agents with zeal in the prosecution of their labors (the agents in of Reserves required to be held under the Actuaries

-to inspire the agents with zeal in the prosecution of their labors (the agents in his part, he was glad to say, were enthusias-tic) and to instruct the public in the true 49.06 265.87399.43principles of mutual life assurance. are believed the mutual system as practised by "The Ontario" to be the correct one requirements in New York and sevand, therefore, should be encouraged. There was nothing in the contention that the subscribed capital of stock Companies made assurance in them more desirable than in a well established mutual association. The stock of such companies gives but a nominal security to the policy holders—the real security of a Company y all druggists.

tions that no disease or ill health can pos

tions that no disease or ill health can pos-sibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weak-est invalid or smallest child to use. CHAPTER II. "Patients" "Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consump-tion, have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy.

Women gone nearly crazy.

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to

People drawn out of shape from excruciat-ing pangs of Rheumatism. Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula. Erysipelas! Sait rheum, blood poisoning, dyspanete

Erysipelas ! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases

rail Na ture is help to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood h the known world.

Cure For Deafness.

As numerous testimonials will show, there is no more reliable cure for deafness than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is also the best remedy for ear ache, sore throat, croup rheumatism, and for pains and lameness generally. Used externally and internally. Every observer who walks the streets of

a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty eye the coloriess faces of more than fifty per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that this age, which makes such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of business, has destroyed in a proportionate degree their animal health and robust constitution. Nature, in this stage of exhaustion, can-not be restored of itself, but requires some not be restored of itself, but requires some stimulating tonic, to strengthen and keep the system in regular order, and in North-rop & Lyman's Quinine Wine we have the exact remedy required. The peculiar op-eration of this medicine, in cases of gen-cold debility and parrous prostration has and debility and nervous prostration, has andergone long and close observation, and t is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and sold

Fraudulent Transactions,

with large cash assets and growing in-come was to be found in the safe and judi-cious investment of its funds. He had much pleasure in expressing his confidence in the financial strength and stability of "The Ontario," which he believed to be a sound and good Company in all respects.

i prayed to die." -Henry Ward, late Is your Back la "Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) lame I had to roll out C. M.

Have you Ki "Kidney-Wort made me after years of unsuccess! \$10 a box."-Sam'l Hodge

Are you C dney-Wort causes er iter 16 years use of Nelson

Have you y-Wort has don have ever used Dr. R

Are you Wort has done edy I have eve Mrs. J. T. C

Are you tormer les. Dr. W. C. Kline reco Geo. H. Horst, Cashie

Are you Rheur "Kidney-Wort cured m die by physicians and I h Elbridge M

Ladies, are y "Kidney-Wort cured n veral years standing. Mrs. H. La

If you would 1 and gain H KIDNEY

THE BLOOM



For Hoeing & Hilling Potatoes, Corn. Onions. Beets, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.



We guarantee a boy and hill potatoes, co easy and fast as one illustrated Catalogo WANTED, Mentlo

Monarch Mfg. Co., 200

eral other States. Those under "H. M." are required in Canada. Those under "ACTUARIES" are held by THE ONTARIO, and required by Massachu-setts and several other States. Having completed our fourteenth year's

business it is gratifying to cast a glance back over our Mortality Experience: For this purpose I have referred to the Sum-mary published in "The Monetary Times" of Oct. 5, 1883, and find the death claims of The Ontario per \$1000 of Assurance, during the five years ending December 1882 to be, respectively :-

he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame satisfaction to our members. It affords us sincere pleasure to report to you that the health of our Manager is sufficiently restored to enable him to re-sume the discharge of his duties. The detailed statement prepared and duly certified to by your Auditors is here-with submitted for your information. You will be called upon to alert form back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best The Secret Out. The secret of beauty has been at last revealed. Without good health, pure blood and a fair clear skin none can posMAY 3, 1884

be offensive.

DON'T.

IN DRESS AND PERSONAL HABITS.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

WARRANTED 6 YEARS.

25 STOPS.

9 Full Sets of

Reeds.

SII5 (58Fy) \$49.75

19035

d the Board e Manager, , to enable ' holidays. th had been

1884.

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Miller of ardine, and o Mutual," eccive the r directors number of n made the esulting in man, Esq., skin, Q. C.,

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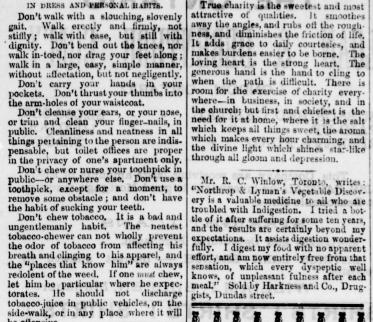
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gists, Dundas street. side-walk, or in any place where it will be offensive. Don't expectorate. Men in good health do not need to expectorate ; with them continual expectoration is simply the result of habit. Men with bronchial or lung diseases are compelled to expec-torate, but no one should discharge matter of the kind in public places except into vessels provided to receive except into vessels provided to receive

the result of habit. Men with bronchial or lung diseases are compelled to expec-torate, but no one should discharge matter of the kind in public places except into vessels provided to receive it. Spitting upon the floor anywhere is inexcusable. One should not even spit upon the side-walk, but go to the gutter for the purpose. One must not spit into the fire-place nor upon the carpet, and hence the English rule is for him to spit in his handkerchief—but this is not a pleasant alternative. On some occasions no other may offer. Don't whistle in the street, in public UR. JAS. M. SIEVENSON'S NEW DRUG STORE. RICHMOND ST., NEAR DUNDAS ST.

Don't whistle in the street, in public vehicles, at public assembles, or any-where where it may annoy. Mem.: don't whistle at all.

"DON'T DRINK."

Commenting on the suggestion of the Catholic Citizen and the Examiner, that the best cure for drunkenness is-don't

the best cure for drunkenness is—don't drink—the Glen Cove Gazette says: "And these two words—'don't drink' are the most useful that can be preached to the people of the United States. 'Don't drink' thundered from the pulpit and echoed by the press, followed by the peo-ple taking the advice and abstaining from the use of intoxicants, would banish pov-erty and crime from the land, would re-sult in vacant alms-houses and overflow-ing churches, means clothing for the naked, food for the hungry, happy homes of peace and plenty for all. The Word is that the murderer shall be cast into outer darkness (hell) and that no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven, shall share

enter the kingdom of heaven, shall share the fate of the murderer- and the wonder is that there should be any mur-

derers, or drunkards, or makers of mur-derers and drunkards by rum selling.

CAIN

Surgery in rear of Store

Try our WINTER FLUID, the best remedy for chapped hands, etc. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION

Charity

True charity is the sweetest and most

Parties at a distance may consult Dr. Stevenson by letter. Enclosing two three-cent stamps will ensure a reply.



All the Spring Styles



ment, or if you are unable to buy now, write your reasons why. Remember, this offer cannot be continued after the limited time has expired, as the **ATTIVN** and WINTER MONTHS are fast approaching, when I self housenads at the regular prior for **Holiday Presents**. Read the following brief description and let me hear from you anyway, which we not any a not any set of the set 1. Voits Celestic. The sweet, pure formed from this iso are provided by the state of this Stop is " Deatty's favorite."
 2. - Forwerful iter Sub. Ress. - New formed former former iteration. - A full set of this Stop is " Deatty's favorite."
 3. - Forwerful iter Sub. Ress. - New former iteration iteration in the stop is the state of the stop is " Deatty's favorite."
 3. - Forwerful iter Sub. Ress. - New former iteration iteration in the stop is the stop is " Deatty's favorite."
 3. - Biological iteration iterat hove ten [16], bringing torun in communication integer, as it were, to a grand hurst of h beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand hurst of harmony. Bu MELODIOUS TOMES, while using the full Organ, must be heard to a merciated. Height As inches, Length, as function, berth, it inches. The full of the set of the weet Voir Celeste Reeds of Theorem 20, or Full Set - Paris' Reeds are a subministed for the set of the set of the set of the set of the standard set of the standard set of the standard set of the standard set of the standard set of the standard set of the standard set of the hunde from the keyboard. IT INPORTANT NOTICE. This Special Limited Offer is positively it good on and after the limited time has expired, and to secure the celait Price the following NOTICE must accompany your order t-Given under my fland and Seat, this

NANUFACTURER DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

CATEOLIC RECORD

HEALTH FOR ALL !!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS. COUGHS,

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Porterial, the posteau Cheapest and the Best Lightknown for Clarches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and ele-gant designs. Send size of room. Get develoar and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 651 Fearl Street, N. Y.

czneni for one of my Pipe Organag Others. All lask in return of you is 250, dcs. Money refunded, wind to show the instrument to your r cent. from date of your respirate 18.4 Represented and the are presented, after your sugar RESCH 24.5 Represents for itself, it is a represented, after your sugar RESCH 25.4 Represents (FS 115.00, DANIEL F. HEATTY, The instrument speaks for itself, it is for this of present a over the site over prates. If YOU ARE for THIS OFFENT AND STREAM STREAM STREAM STREAM STREAM of yours may desire as Order. Call their attention to this advertise are from hance mail this offer. Call their attention to this advertise are from hance mail this offer. Call their attention to this advertise of other and these FOPULAR INSTRUMENTS I shall certainly d the sale of these FOPULAR INSTRUMENTS I shall certainly rs for this handsome Pipe Organ will be executed for less than 45.75, within 13 days, \$19.75; after that date, \$115 each.

PIPE ORGANS [25 STOPS] ONLY \$49.75 Enter, or i, fou sour whim here available re-duction of board colours (AA will be allowed). I de-duction of the dollars (AA will be allowed). I de-one GAN introduced WINDOW DELAY, hence this GREAT DEDUCTION. REGULAR PRICE, \$115.00

25 USEFUL STOPS AS FOLLOWS:

Daniel Fratty. 188.

motive d'entity any renter of the CAT HOLLC RECORD without \$45.25 or \$10.2 to \$2.5 to \$10.5 t

Advertising Cheats! "It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interestingmanner, "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible.

7

possible. "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value, that they will never use any-thing else." "The REMEDY so favorably noticed in all

"The Romer's of avorably housed in all the papers, "Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bit-ters have shown great shrewdness "And ability

"In "compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's ob-servation. Did She die ? .

Bid She die ? ... "No! "She lingered and suffered along pining away all the time for years, "The doctors doing her no good; "And at last was cured by this Hop Bit-ters the paper say so much about. "Indeed ! Indeed ! "How thankful we should be for that medicine."

Medicine." A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery. "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bit-ters, that we had shunned for years before seeing it."—The PARENTS.

eeing it."-THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well. "My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." "Ho is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable. "And we are so glad that he used your Bitters." A LADY of Utlea, N. Y.

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH !

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH:

NONSUCH

The only absolutely perfect and harmless Washing Compound now in the market.

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH!

Is what every hotel laundry requires

Is what every public laundry should use NONSUCH !

Is what every family wants. NONSUCH!

Is guaranteed not to injure any fabric.

NONSUCH!

Will wash in one hour what usually taken one day by the old way.

NONSUCH:

Will not tear or wear out the clothes. No labor or fatigue caused by using it.

NONSUCH:

Once tried commands the approval of all and gives satisfaction in every case.

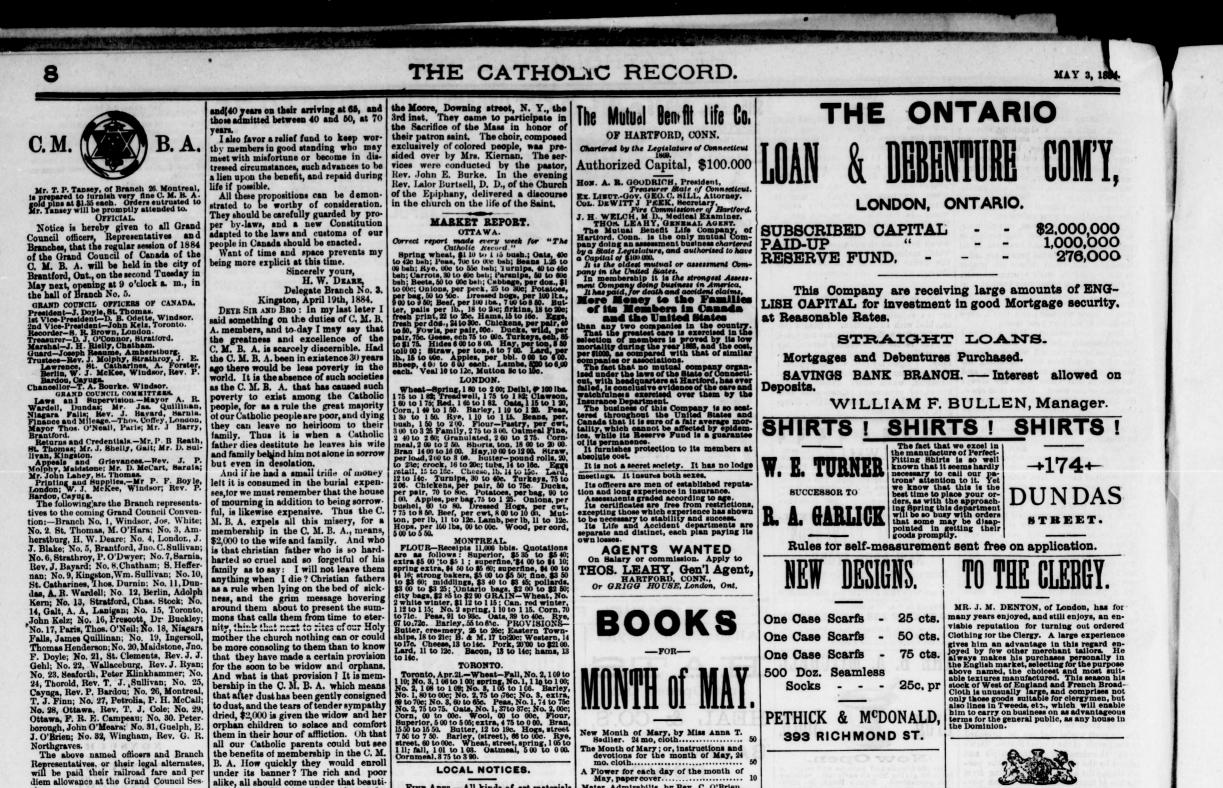
NONSUCH!

When used as directed has never failed to please and satisfy.

NONSUCH !

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Northgraves.

8

Northgraves. The above named officers and Branch Representatives, or their legal alternates, will be paid their railroad fare and per diem allowance at the Grand Council Ses-

sion. President Doyle is making arrangements with the anthorities of the railroad lines, by which the C. M. B. A. delegates to the Convention will be charged only a fare and a third for the round trip. At our last Con-vention Mr. Doyle made similar arrange-ments. We hope he may succeed this time also, as it would be a great saving to the Grand Conneil.

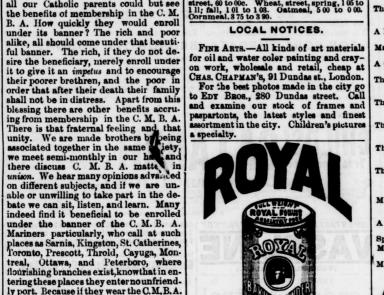
ments. We hope he may succeed this time also, as it would be a great saving to the Grand Council. On 25th inst. Deputy J. O'Connor organ-ized Branch No. 32 Wingham, Ont This Branch starts with 22 members, all first-class men. It will eventually be one of the finest Branches in this section. To Rev. G. R. Northgraves is due the credit of having this fine Branch added to our list. The Rev. Father has taken a deep interest in C.M.B.A. matters, and with him for President the new Branch must certainly ip prosper. We are pleased to see that the Branch was unanimous in selecting the Rev. Father has tir representative to the H Grand Council Convention. The list of officers will appear in next weeks' issue. SAML, R. RBOWS, Secretary Grand Council. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite windom to call from our midst our deceased brother Capt. F. Fahey, therefore, Resolved, That in his death Branch 10, C. M. B. A., has aus-tained an irreparable loss, his being the first death since the organization, and that his bereaved father, mother, sister and strothers have lost one most kind and affectionate to them and the community a worthy citizen. Resolved, that we hereby sympathise

and regulati

whole

TORONTO. TORONTO. Toronto, Apr.21.- Wheat.-Fail, No. 2, 109 to 10; No. 3, 109 to 100; spring, No. 1, 114 to 100; No. 2, 108 to 109; No. 3, 108 to 106. Barley, No. 1, 80 to 000; No. 2, 75 to 760; No. 3, estra, 60 to 700; No. 3, 60 to 65c. Peas, No. 1, 74 to 75c No. 2, 75 to 75. Oats, No. 1, 37to 37c; No. 2, 000; Corn, 60 to 000c. Wool, 60 to 000c, Flour, Buperior, 500 to 505; estra, 475 to 0.60. Bran, 1550 to 1550. Barley, (street), 66 to 00c. Rye, street, 60 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 165 to 111; fail, 101 to 103. Catmeal, 500 to 000. Cornmeal, 875 to 390.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water coler painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to Eny BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.



MUNITH OF MAY LOCAL NOTICES.

New Month of Mary, by Miss Anna T. Sedlier. 24 mo. cloth..... The Month of Mary; or, instructions and devotions for the month of May, 24 mo. cloth...... Flower for each day of the month of May, paper cover..... Mater Admirabilis, by Rev. C. O'Brien, 32 mo. cloth..... cloister. 16 mo, cloth\$1 A Flower every evening for Mary. Little Month of Mary. 16 mo, cloth.....

For the Public institutions of Ontario for 1884. TIME, AND-TROUBLE. TROUBLE. THIS CAN BE DONE BY ADDRESS. THOMMAS P, EGAN, SYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON-Hard coal, 180 tons for grates. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGS-TON-Hard coal, 180 tons for grates. TON-Hard coal, 180 tons store size. Both coal and for grates. N.B.-200 tons of the soft coal and the 5 tons

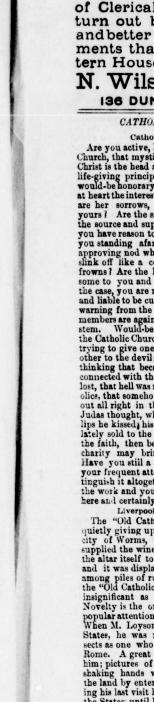
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We mak

fourishing branches exist, knowthat in en-tering these places they enternounfriend-ly port. Because if they wear the C.M.B.A. pin a member of these places at once re-cognises them and the hand of fellow-ship is immediately extended. It is needless for me to dwell too long upon this subject; only the "initiated" can fully realize the benefits of member-ship in the C. M. B. A. And on the night of one's initiation, when that beautiful ceremony is gone through with, and the new member pledges himself in the pre-sence of the witnesses to faithfully carry out that obligation, what emo-tion fills the hearts of the listeners. And then during the proceeding of the meet-ing when the chairman asks: "Does any one know of a sick brother, or brother's family in distress?" and again, "Notices of unemployed brethren;" How we feel them the the hearts. AKING . / **Catholic Dictionary** an ectionate of them and the other and the second s POWDER Absolutely Pure. deceased brother we bow in humble sub-mission to the will of the Almighty, who does all things for the best. Resolved, that we drape our Blanch Charter for thirty days, and that these res-olutions be printed in the official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, and a copy be fur-nished the afflicted family. Resolved, that the members of this Descable propused to attend the funeral der never varies. A marvel of purity ness. More economical than the or family in distress ?" and again, "Notices of unemployed brethren;" How we feel then that the Catholic people have a something by which they can aid and solace their living members, and provide for the widows and the orphans of dead members. And that something is had test snort weight, alum or phosphate powders. tans, ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 New York. THE MISSION BOOK for the widows and the orphans of dead members. And that something is had through the ministry of the C. M. B. A. Let us hope then, that every Catholic in Kingston from the ages of 21 to 50 (especially those who have wives and families) will study up the benefits ac-cruing from membership in the C. M. B. A., and at once avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded of becom-ing members therein. For the infor-mation of non-members I may state that our meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month-and for the benefit of those who would like to join, I may say that if they apply to any of the undermentioned officers, they will give them all the information neces-sary. The officers are: President, M. Of the Congregation of the most Holy Re-deemer, a manual of instructions and prayers adapted to preserve the fruits of the mission, drawn chefuf from the works of St. Alphonsus Liguori, published under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers. Neatly bound in cloth, 698 pages. Price, free by mail, 65c. Address, Thos. Coffey, London, Ont. Branch be requested to attend the funeral in a body. Amherstburg, April 22nd, 1884. C. M. B. A. Column, CATHOLIC RECORD : DEAR BROTHERS and READERS :-- I have DEAR BROTHERS and READERS: --- I have been an attentive reader of the various articles recently published in relation to the questions that will come up at the Grand Council meeting in Brantford. I have been too busy to be able to write myself, but the column has been well supplied with very useful and interesting suggestions. I wish now, however, to state briefly that I know that if a half rate can be established that it will tend to increase our tablished that it will tend to increase our numbers, and that, together with separate beneficiary, will tend to increase not only the membership in the branches already established, but will also tend to largely will give them all the information neces-sary. The officers are: President, M. Brennen, Vice Presidents, J. J. Behan, and M. Flynn; Rec. Sec. J. J. Buggee; Asst.Rec. Sec., R. McAuley; Fin.Sec., O. J. Cleary; Treasurer, Wm. Shanahan; Chan-cellor, Wm. Leahey; Marshall, I. Gordier; Guard, James Nolan. Yours fraternally, M. J. MALONEY. areas the number of branches. I am in favor of a reserve fund if it can be legally established, but not in the way proposed by the committee on laws of the State of New York. **IDENTIFY OF THATS IDENTIFY OF ALL ROAD FOR YOUR DIGINAL** For your Hats and Caps. The Oldest and Cheapest Hatter, and has the Largest stock in the city. Ten per cent. off for cash. Sign of Black Bear and Large Hat. HATS THAT "R" HATS. **IDENTIFY OF ALL ROAD IDENTIFY OF ALL ROAD** In state of Arew 10 rk. I shall favor one assessment monthly so long as the deaths do not exceed six per 1000 members, the surplus, if any, to form the reserve fund. Extra assessments to be made as required under proper rules and reculations. CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Pope will hold a Consistory about the end of June, when he will create sev-eral new cardinals. There are eleven hats vacant. London Truth says Arch-bishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be the The reserve fund not to be drawn upon until after a certain date in the future. And then only for one half of the number of deaths occurring above a certain numnext Cardinal.

of deaths occurring above a certain num-ber in any one year, and never to be re-unced below a certain percentage of the below a certain perc At the time of the Vatican Council it published the Pater Noster in two hun-dred and fifty languages; and has printed Bibles, catechisms, Missals, etc., in all known tongues.—Ave Maria. whole I also favor a measure to provide for paying one half the benefit to any mem-ber who may become totally disabled, and who is in indigent circumstances, and to pe admitted under 30 years of age on their arriving at 60, those admitted between 30 Kat the time of the Valuan Council it published the Pater Noster in two hun-dred and fifty languages; and has printed Bibles, catechisms, Missals, etc., in all known tongues.—Ave Maria. Many colored people thronged into the little Catholic Chapel of St. Benedict

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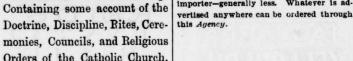
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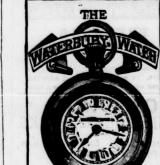
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Ine towes of any construction and accepted [No newspaper to insert without special subority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.] Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS { OTTAWA, 19th, March, 1884 } 289-2w

Jack Tier Oak Openings The Heidemauer Stanstoe Precention The Waldemauer Beneform The Waldemauer The Pilot Mark's Reef The Beatoman Mark's Reef The Bravo The Beatoma Ned Myers Seat Ione Lincoln The Beatoma Ned Myers Address, Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

TENDERS FOR COAL

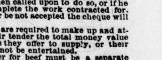
For the Public Institutions of Ontario for 1884.

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