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# The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS 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. NO. 290

## CLERICAL.

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

**N. Wilson & Co.,**  
136 DUNDAS STREET

THE PROPAGANDA QUESTION AND OUR DUTY.

From the American Catholic Quarterly Review.

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 working 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 perfect freedom, struggling even for their 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 legislative 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.

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 religious supremacy during the last fifteen hundred years, which made Rome the centre of Catholicity, of Christianity, and 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 ambitious 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 maintain their pre-eminence.

The flag of Savoy is but little known and yields but little power beyond the shores of the Mediterranean. But there is a mightier, an incomparable moral force which, a confederate Italy could wield for the highest purposes of civilization, for the glorification of her political power even, on every shore bathed by the tides of the Atlantic and the Pacific, among every people known to the traveler, 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 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 supremacy" so long the day-dream of her patriots!

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 of the Review, the great mass of our people, understand what a wonderful means of influencing, for the best, the divinest end, a truly Catholic and united Italy might have in that great institution, by supposing a similar centre of education and apostolic enterprise to be situated in London, and used by England to spread her own fame, as well as to encourage the spread of the Gospel in all pagan countries.

Suppose, then, that Protestant nations and all Protestant sects in both hemispheres should agree to concentrate, in the metropolis of the British Empire, all the resources for missionary enterprise now divided among the numerous organizations on both sides of the Atlantic. Suppose that 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, professors of every science needed by the most accomplished missionaries, of every 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 to be enlightened by them, all the works in

these same languages best adapted to help in their labors the ministers of the Gospel among the heathen, or to be their converts the most powerful aids towards instruction. To library and printing presses add a museum filled with all the ethnological treasures collected from every land under the sun, and fitted to illustrate the manners and superstitions of their peoples.

To this Cosmopolitan University, so constituted and so equipped, call selected 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 England to their native shores, bringing home with them the fruits of the ripest European culture, the seeds of our civilization and manifold progress, to be cast into the furrows along with the seeds of the Gospel truth and morality.

Follow me still further, and suppose that the name of England were only known on these distant 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 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 admirable 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 government stock—utterly ignoring the wishes, the intentions, the rights, of the original benefactors, donors, and founders; utterly defying the intervention, and repelling the remonstrance of the government and peoples interested in this Cosmopolitan school of Christian civilization?

Would the English people tamely, silently, submit to have this great light extinguished, when its radiance was brightest, when the eyes of all Protestant nations were fixed upon it? Would no foreign government interfere to prevent the consummation of what would be justly considered to be both an international wrong and a national act of madness verging on something like suicide?

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 agencies ever known throughout the whole course of history.

We need not stop to answer the question, Why such a phenomenon in the once-leading countries of Christendom, as to see Catholics, or men either calling themselves so or at least born of Catholic parents, foremost in urging the destruction 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, conspirators 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, perhaps, that in expelling from his country the religious orders of men and women, he could prepare the way for the speedy triumph there of his own form of Protestantism. 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 anti-Christian work of demolition done by the Secret Societies, by the Radical Revolutionists, by Socialists and Anarchists, even both in France and Italy? There are plenty of men in our midst who applaud every effort of the Revolution to 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 Protestantism, but against the Catholic Church. She was the common enemy to be slandered, ridiculed, vilified, despoiled, and blotted out of existence.

We are to remember that the conspirators, disguised under a hundred names, or now openly avowing their aims and their principles, were, and are, no Catholics. The Illuminati, the European Secret Societies, the Carbonari, Young Italy and Young Europe, the International Society of Workingmen, and all those organizations which bear on their banners No God, No Master, have been, from the beginning, one and all, denounced and condemned by the Catholic Church,—the condemnation always proceeding from the Roman See, from him who holds Christ's place on earth.

Hence the united and uncompromising warfare made by all these enemies of the ancient social order established by Christianity against the only living authority professing to speak in the name of Christ and challenging the obedience

of all Christ's flock to his solemn utterances.

MM. Depretis and Mancini are willing enough that Protestant churches shall be founded and flourish in Italy, that within Rome herself Protestant schools 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 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 France and Italy of the nineteenth century are not a field in which contradictory 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 CONTROVERSIALISTS.

The following is a full report of the lecture delivered by Mr. Edward Murphy, on Thursday evening, April 24th, at the 10th public monthly Conference 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 controversialists 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 publications 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 Ireland 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 to everlasting perdition." They were in consequence oppressed, persecuted, and despised, and shut out from every position of honor, emolument, or trust under the crown." In fact, so crushed and despised were the Catholics at the close of the last century, that the saying passed into a proverb that "Catholics had no rights that Protestants were bound to respect." Such was their state during the whole of the terrible period when they lay prostrate under that refinement of cruelty, the "Penal Code," of which the great Edmund Burke has said:—"That the Penal Laws were an elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression of a people and 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 name anything in defence of his religion or country, no matter how atrocious 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 of the American Revolution, and its influence on the policy of England towards the close of the last century, the penal laws were somewhat relaxed, still public opinion was so deeply prejudiced against Catholics, and people were so intolerant that few dared face the indirect persecution that was sure to follow, and liberal Protestants such as the immortal Grattan, Edmund Burke, John Philip Curran, and other large minded and enlightened men of the time, were almost the only defenders the Catholics had during much of that turbulent period of Ireland'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 persistently promulgated against the Catholic religion, numbers of Catholic clergymen (and even laymen) in the beginning of this century, entered the lists and engaged in religious controversies with some of the leading Protestant divines of the time. I shall only refer to a couple of names of the time, were almost the only defenders the Catholics had during much of that turbulent period of Ireland'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 persistently promulgated against the Catholic religion, numbers of Catholic clergymen (and even laymen) in the beginning of this century, entered the lists and engaged in religious controversies with some of the leading Protestant divines of the time. 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Under the Chestnut Boughs.

There's a lad to-night far out at sea—
Ho may never be home again;
But whether or not he comes back to me,
My heart is his own till death.

They tell me a sailor's heart is bound
By bonds that break at a breath;
Others, perhaps, such love have found,
But his will be mine till death.

But whether he sleeps beneath the wave
Or over the great blue sea,
I must always be true to the pledge I gave
Under the chestnut boughs.

It would grieve me less if the news were brought
That he died in a far off sea,
Than if, sitting alone to-night, I thought
He could ever be false to me.

The lowland in winter garb is clad,
Snow covers the mountain brow—
No longer I stand beside my lad
Under the chestnut boughs.

But I feel that my love will come some day
From over the stormy sea,
As loyal and true as when going away,
He whispered farewell to me.

My heart goes out by the foam flecked shore
And never a doubt allows;
We shall surely stand as we stood before,
Under the chestnut boughs.

Reported for the Record.
SERMON BY REV. FATHER MILLER,
C. S. R.

The following are notes of a sermon
preached by the Rev. Father Miller, C.
S. R., at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa,
March, 1884:

Subject.—Hell, and its eternity.
"Depart from me ye cursed into ever-
lasting fire, which has been prepared for
the devil and his angels."

This, dearly beloved Christians, 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
hell. It is indeed a terrible sentence, one
that strikes terror into the heart of the
sinner and of the just man. And just
because it is terrible, on account of it
being true, some men fear it, and
therefore, and precisely therefore, do they
prefer not to believe it and fear it, they
pretend to deny it, telling us point blank
"there is no hell." Others saying that if
there is a hell, that hell is not eternal.

Dearest beloved Christians, who are they
that deny the existence of hell and its
eternity? Men of faith and morals?
Men of extensive and profound learning?
The prophet answers by saying, "The fool
says in his heart, there is no God." Mark
these words well, dearly beloved Chris-
tians, "the fool says in his heart there is
no God," not the man that has the wisdom
of God, the faith of Jesus Christ, but the
one who would be guided by the wisdom
of this world, the wisdom of the child-
ren of this world, the wisdom of dark-
ness as they are called. All the saints of
God and holy church, all the fathers and
doctors of holy church, the St. Augustines,
the St. Jeromes, the Chrysostoms, Grego-
ries, etc., all the great luminaries in the
galaxy of the saints of God, 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
with 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. Augustine, a St. Chrysostom, a St.
Jerome, a fool, an idiot, a maniac, or
the great lights, and doctors, and saints
of the church, 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
most profound, the thousands and thou-
sands of men who shone in their day as
the greatest scientists of the world; who
commanded the attention of the schools
and universities, the saints of God, whose
very touch could raise the dead to life
within the eye-sight of hundreds of thou-
sands of men; men whose lives were both
publicly and privately most chaste, most
holy, 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 profound theo-
logian and philosopher, had the flames of
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. Augustine—St.
Augustine, who has written a whole library,
volume after volume, when preaching
upon the existence of hell, moved the
large audiences listening to him more by
the palpitation of his heart than the force
of argument and the power of eloquence.
St. Jerome, the greatest biblical scholar,
a regular polyglot of languages, a linguist
like unto whom there seldom appeared
one in this world, at least to whom St.
Jerome was not second; St. Jerome—a
profound philosopher, a deep thinker, a
man first in every kind of science and
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 Roman Court,
and forced him into the deserts, there to
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 other, who
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
in strict keeping with the infinite per-
fections of God, yes, with the very exist-
ence of God; so that St. Augustine reasons
thus upon the words pronounced by the
prophet, "the fool says in his heart there
is no God." He 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
is a God, that God must necessarily be
an infinitely just, as well as an infinitely
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
very idea of justice to mete out, and to
deal out according to justice unto all
men." And just because God is infinitely
just, and is obliged by His infinite justice

to mete out according to justice, those
men who have reason to fear this justice,
would rather that there were no God, and
therefore no infinitely just God. A man
therefore who will make believe that
there is no hell, will very soon make
believe there is no God; or else he will,
as he must logically and necessarily do,
form, fashion, a God according to his
ideas, or rather according to his passions.
And what kind of a God would that be?
St. Paul tells us, "They make a God of
their belly." What kind of a
God? They have Bacchus, a God of
drink; Venus, a goddess of lust; Mam-
mon, a God of ambition, avarice. This is
the idol of their worship. This is their
God of their worship. This is their faith,
this is their religion. A Tom Paine even,
in his harrowing, and disparaging, and
withering throes of death, cried out, "Oh,
if there is a God, that God must be just!"

Who are they that deny the existence of
God? "The fool says in his heart there
is no God." His mind; that is to
say, as the great Tertullian explains these
words, "he who would deny the existence
of God, and therefore all supernatural and
eternal order of things, would wish that
there were no God." He cannot deny that
there is a God upon any reasonable
grounds; no, merely upon the ground
that he would wish that there were no
God. And therefore, says the prophet,
in his heart does he deny the existence of
God; that is the set of the will. He
would wish that there were no God, and
therefore no christianity, no religion;
therefore no supernatural and eternal
order of things, in order that he would
not be forced to bear the yoke of Jesus
Christ, the check of christianity, of faith,
of religion, in order that he might live,
like Ingersoll and his abettors and fol-
lowers, according to the mere natural,
animal law and instincts of man. What
wonder then that these men who deny
the existence of God, and blaspheme
Jesus Christ and His revealed religion,
and malign His holy church, do lead
lives of abomination. What is the secret
life of a Voltaire, the rank leader of
infidelity? God forbid that I should
bring it before respectable men! We are
told by a French author, speaking of this
great infidel, that he was the greatest
lecher that existed in France in his day.
Who are they that deny the existence of
God and of hell?

Ah! it is just a young man told me in
Boston one day. "Father," said he, "I do
not believe in hell. I have got over that
idea. Once upon a time I believed, but I
have become more enlightened." I asked
him what enlightened him. "I have been
reading very able works, and have con-
sidered able and learned men." "Well,"
said he, in reply to my query, "who are
these learned and able men?" "I read
Huxley," I have read Sketches of Tom
Paine; I have read translations of Voltaire,
and several works that I could mention."
"My good man, do you know what these
men are? Have you well digested the
arguments and reasons they give? Have
you read these works studiously, care-
fully?" "No, father," said he, "I have
not, I have read them more as I would
a novel or a romance. I then asked, 'on
what grounds do you accept your belief
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
believe that these are the only so-called great
lights in this world, learned and able men?"
"No, father," said he, "certainly not."

"Well," then, my not accept the doctrines
of those very learned and able men, who
are on the same grounds as you, who ac-
cept those of Voltaire and the rest of the
infidels and atheists?" And what answer
do you suppose he gave me. "Well,"
said he, "the doctrine of infidelity is so con-
sonant with the spirit of the age." "Pre-
cisely," said I. "Yes, I admit that the teach-
ings of infidelity and atheism is more in
the spirit of the age, and of the day, and
of the age. Therefore you prefer to live ac-
cording to the spirit of the age rather than
to the spirit of Jesus Christ, of christianity,
of religion. What then is the spirit of the
age, and what is the spirit of christianity,
in its laws, in its moral code and in its
mystic doctrines?" After I had reasoned
with him, the poor young man, who was
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-
lieve in it, I could not help feeling that
there must be a God, and that therefore
that God, being just, will and must punish
sin." Therefore he told me that he felt
his sin. Therefore he told me the existence
of God when he was with his boon com-
panions 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,
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 world-belief
crumbled to dust, and with tears in his
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 I always believed it."

"The fool says in his heart there is no
God," and therefore he would wish to be
left to fools? No, I am speaking to men,
men of intellect, men of reason, men of
faith, men of religion, therefore did I
prove to you further the existence of hell,
not only from the fact that there is a God,
but from the infinite attributes, from each
and every one in particular, that there
must be a hell, an eternal hell, did I prove
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 law of God,
is written in the very nature of man, in
the very inmost conscience of man, in his
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
and heathen world; did I prove to you
that the existence of hell and its eternity
is imprinted upon almost every page of
the history of mankind and the world,
being the unanimous belief of Christian as
well as pagan nations, pagan nations
reaching even as far back as before the
coming of Jesus Christ into this world,
dearly beloved Christians, I am afraid
that I could make the impression upon
you, Catholic men whom I am address-
ing in particular, that I doubt your Chris-

tianity, that I doubt your Catholicity.
For, my friends, you cannot be a Christian,
much less a Catholic, if you do not believe
in the existence of God, and if you believe
in the existence of God, you must neces-
sarily believe that that God is an infinitely
just, as well as an infinitely merciful God,
and if infinitely just, as well as infinitely
merciful, he must mete out, and deal out
to all men according to their deserts.
Therefore, says scripture, "They shall all
appear before the judgment seat of God,
where they shall receive the things proper
to their bodies, as well as to their souls,
whether they have been good or evil."

Hence God, the supreme Being, the sov-
erign Ruler, the King of Kings, by virtue
of His very nature, of His omnipotence,
of His infinite existence, of His infinite
justice, will, and must judge me, judge
every one in existence. Therefore says
St. Paul, the Lord will judge the world
according to its works. You, everyone of
you, therefore, will be judged. The entire
history of your lives, every page of it,
from its beginning to its end, every word
thought expressed in that history of life,
and every action and every omission of duty,
One and all shall be placed upon the scales
of infinite justice, and they shall either
be found wanting in the balance or not
wanting, and according will God mete out,
as even human justice demands according
to a man's deserts. Hence, dearly beloved
Christians, God must necessarily either re-
ward or punish, else there would be, in
the mind of God, no distinction between
virtue and vice. Then virtue and vice
would be tantamount in the mind of God.
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
gloried in the blood of thousands and
thousands of victims of the faith of Jesus
Christ—would be as acceptable, as meri-
torious, as worthy of reward in heaven,
as St. Peter who sacrificed all he had in
this world, and followed Jesus Christ to
the last, despite of obstacles and difficul-
ties, despite of his momentary treason,
and sealed his fidelity by the shedding of
his best and last blood as a martyr for
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 so-
ciety, the family, of individual men.
And is that consistent with the justice
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 eternity, a
heaven as well as a hell; a hell as well as
a heaven; and if there is a God, what
is hell? What a question to ask!
You might as well ask what is heaven,
and who is God! Did I attempt to port-
ray the existence of God, to draw a portrait
of God, with His infinite sanctity, sanctity
more glorious, more luminous than the
sun in its brilliant splendor, the justice
of God, the mercy of God, the power of
God, the omnipotence of God, that in the
twinking of an eye, by a mere thought,
designs the vast globe of the earth, with
all that is grand and majestic in it; the
millions and millions of human beings,
endowed with noble faculties of soul, as
well as great gifts of body; the world, the
work of an instant, brought into ex-
istence more quickly than a flash
of lightning? I try to portray that
God, an impossibility! And so much the
less can I or any man ever succeed in
telling you what heaven is. St. Paul was
asked to tell what heaven is, and he
said he had seen, and what he had experi-
enced and St. Paul, gifted, enlightened,
a vessel of election, a mouth-piece of the
Holy Ghost, tells us, "eye hath not seen,
ear hath not heard, neither hath entered
the heart of man to conceive what it
hath prepared for those who love and
serve Him." In other words, it is literally
impossible for any man to describe, im-
agine 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
of heaven, that is, the reward of God,
the elect and saved in heaven, is God
himself. They are swallowed up in that
nature by virtue of the beatific vision.
They possess God's nature, and, possessing
His nature, possess God himself, 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
every one perfection; so little can we
scale the sweetness of His bliss, and relish
the splendor, the majesty and the glory
that enshrouds them.

Hence, dearly beloved Christians,
and it being one that God will punish
reward, it follows that the punishment
ishment 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
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, a murder, for instance.
And the same is true, as it must be true,
of God's infinite justice. He, therefore,
will, and must punish according to the
degrees of justice; and justice must take
its course according to the enormity of
the crime. Well, dearly beloved Chris-
tians, if God would visit, try sin in its
malice through our glasses of selfishness,
of sentimentality, of sensuality, in our
glasses of partiality, of self-indulgence,
and of human weakness; ah! yes, the
justice of God would be a very easy-going
thing, and the consequences and effects of
it dreadful. But, dearly beloved Christians,
what is the standard that God will visit
sin by on the day of reckoning? God
will, and must judge every sin as an in-
sult, as a desecration of His infinite sanctity,
as an abuse of His infinite mercy, and as
obstinacy, hard-heartedness, in a word,

consummate malice; sin as being an act
of consummate contempt of God, con-
tempt most foul in the sight of God; sin,
being an act of rebellion against the
Most High; sin, being an act of the greatest
of the blackest ingratitude against the
Father of divine graces, in the sight of God, an
abomination of desolation, an abomination
in the sight of God, and a desolation in
the soul. Therefore God will judge mortal
sin, as He considers and views mortal sin,
and the infinite glory of God, from the
infinite perfections of the living God;
therefore mortal sin is, in a measure,
of infinite malice, because, I repeat,
an outrage against an infinite being.
Therefore, will, and must mortal sin,
if it is to be punished at all in eternity—
to receive a punishment commensurate with
the enormity and malice of sin, and por-
tionate to the infinite hell offended by
it. Hence, dearly beloved Christians,
if there is a hell at all beyond the grave,
that hell must be a place in which all the
torments, all the woes, and all the pangs
and despair, that all men in this world can
endure, must be concentrated and enumer-
ated. Therefore a damned soul in hell is
a concentration and accumulation of all
sorrow, of all despair, hence the gnawing
worm. The damned in hell must be a
very seething, burning lake of fire, in which
all the torments, all the sufferings, all the
agonies, which the human heart can
endure in this world, are concentrated and
accumulated. Hence if there is a hell, all
that a sinner would desire must last as
long as God is God; because, if God could
not, and sin would not, be punished
according to its intrinsic malice as God
views it, as an insult to His infinite Being,
to His infinite essence. Therefore since
God cannot punish sin so as to make the
punishment equal to the crime, He must
give a compensation by eternity, eternity,
eternity. Hence when a sinner, in the
justice of God forfeits in its justification
in its satisfaction, upon the sinner in hell
by the absence of infinity, He must neces-
sarily gain in the manner that the sinner
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
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,
into the prisons of God's avenging
justice! Would that I could see 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
to assuage his burning thirst!
Throughout those prisons he is crying out
to his heavenly Father for rescue and for
freedom; but no, no, as long as God is
God, for an endless and endless eternity,
God, for an endless and endless eternity,
not so much as a drop of water shall fall
from the tip of God's merciful finger
upon the tongue of that man burning
alive. The day of redemption passed by
the gates of hell, and not one drop of the
blood of Jesus Christ, not one drop of the
divine blood of the Saviour was permit-
ted to trickle down to that lake of fire to
extinguish it and soothe and assuage the
thirst of the damned and cool their burn-
ing souls in that lake of fire. Yes, so
long as God is God shall hell exist, as well
as heaven, shall the elect of God rejoice
in God, possess God for an endless eter-
nity, and just so long shall the damned in
hell suffer the tortures and the torments
of that rack of fire, of that lake of fire,
salt through their bodies, and shall all
very faculties of their souls, fire that shall
fill their will and their intellect with des-
pair; fire that shall never be extinguished,
devouring fire that shall never be extin-
guished as long as God is God, fire, fire,
kindled by the justice of God; fire nourished
by the souls and bodies of the damned;
the dearest object of their affections,
Mary, the Mother of our Saviour, 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 precious offering 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. Joachim accompanied
his holy spouse and generously ratified
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 glory of God
the dearest object of their affections.
After the ceremony Ann returned with
her husband to their home, which was
gladdened by the presence of that incom-
parable child who was the theme of Solo-
mon's song, and who grew up purer
and fairer in mind and body than the lily
of her native valleys.—The Homeless Child.

Importance of 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, Barlock Blood Bitters.
It is invaluable in all diseases peculiar to
females.

What's In A Name?
Scrofula is so called from the Latin
scrofa, a pig, from the supposition that the
disease came from eating swine's flesh. It
is often inherited from parents, and may
be absorbed, ulcers, sores, debility, king's
evil and consumption. The cause of the
disease is a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia
caused by using Northrop & Lyman's
Vegetable Discoverer, 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 appetite and a free
secretion of bile, mark the radical change
which it produces. Sold by Harkness &
Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

THE CHALICE OF OUR LORD.
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,"
a correspondent of the London Tablet is
furnishing a series of very interesting let-
ters to that journal. Writing from Valen-
cia, he thus describes the El Sauto
Chalice, 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 cathedral here is among the finest in
Spain, but of all these relics none by far
exceeds the others in value—"El Sauto
Chalice." Persons who ignore the history
of this relic have written and spoken
lightly of it, and many a sceptic has sought
to turn 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 Sauto Chalice," until,
through the kindness of a friend, I had
the privilege of searching into some inter-
esting 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. "El
Sauto Chalice" is destined to be no other
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
disposed of the plate in favor of the poor,
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,
however, mentioned by several authors of
an early period. In the year 712, when
Spain was invaded by the Saracens the
Bishop of Huesca Andredetta 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 centu-
ries, 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 Valen-
cia, 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
the document: "Cum Rex desideraret et affectu-
rum cultum habere in capella sua illum
calicem lapideum, cum quo Dominus nos-
ter J. C. in sua sancta coena, sanguinem
suum pretiosissimum consecravit, et
quem beatus Laurentius, qui ipsum habuit
a Sancto Sixto, transmissit summo Pon-
tifici eius discipulis erant. \* \* \* misit
et dedit cum ejus litteris," etc.

DON MARTIN RECEIVED THIS GIFT
with great joy and devotion, and placed
it in an ivory case in his oratory at the
Aljafiera of Zaragoza. Some years after-
wards King Alfonso V. brought the holy
chalice to Valencia, his favorite town and
residence, and caused a beautiful chapel to
be added to the palace, where it should be
exposed to the veneration of the faithful.
In 1824, on the occasion of his being
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 "Santo" until
his return. Thirteen years elapsed, and
the King, constantly engaged in wars and
unable to reside in Valencia, determined
to present "El Sauto Chalice" to the Cate-
dral, in order that it might receive more
honor.

The deed of gift is preserved amongst
the documents of the church, and the
chalice has since that time
remained in the relicary of the Sala
Capitular, from whence it is taken out
once a year and solemnly exposed on the
13th of September. Experienced lapidaries
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 inverted position.
The upper cup is perfectly unadorned,
but the stem and base are set with and
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 forth for our veneration, the
good padre, addressing my friends and me
said: "I think English Catholics who 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.

The Bishop of Burgos, Spain, having
condemned a newspaper published in that
city, the printers refused to set type for it,
so that it was effectually suppressed. A full
false man may be drawn from this fact. If
Catholics were all firmly united, we could
thus suppress many an evil.—Ave Maria.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was
bally bitten by a horse a few days ago,
and was induced by a friend to use
Dr. Thomas' Electric 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' Electric Oil,
as there are imitations on the market.

ST. ANN.
HER MARRIAGE AND THE BIRTH OF THE
BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.
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
Joachim with the message, she espoused
Joachim of Serrador. He was considerably
by 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 twenty 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 property of her
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
devout and were held in the greatest
respect and by the people.

Twenty years went by since the period
of their marriage, and Joachim and Ann
were still unmarried by a child. A priest
of the Temple, named Isachar, trusted
Joachim with the barrenness of his wife
and it, 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.

The prayer of that pious and faithful
heart was heard. God sent an angel to
comfort her and announce that she would
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 Joachim.

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 should invariably send us the name of their  
 former post office.

**Catholic Record.**  
 LONDON, SATURDAY, APR. 26, 1884.  
 THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

The Western Catholic says:  
 "Parrell wants \$200,000 for a Parli-  
 amentary Campaign Fund, but where  
 is the money to come from? The Irish  
 Americans are disgusted at the energies  
 of the home lea-ders being diverted from  
 the cause of Irish Independence in  
 order to minister to the selfish clamour  
 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  
 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 intelli-  
 gence that the private acceptance of  
 Mr. Parrell's scheme to raise a fund  
 from which to pay a salary to the  
 nationalist members of parliament is  
 making rapid headway, and that the  
 success of the project is becoming  
 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 unaccount-  
 able neglect with which they have been  
 treated by the envoys and agents in  
 America of the Irish leaders.

**THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA  
 ACT.**

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  
 government and the administrations of  
 the greater provinces. But time  
 wrought changes. In 1878 came the Que-  
 bec coup d'etat, and the complications  
 arising therefrom did not even momen-  
 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 ac-  
 tion of Lieutenant Governor Letellier—  
 the merits or demerits of which it is not  
 now our purpose to discuss. In Ontario,  
 on the other hand, difficulties of a char-  
 acter not less grave have arisen to dis-  
 turb the relations between the federal  
 and provincial authorities—the bound-  
 ary question, the license dispute and  
 the disallowance at Ottawa of the local  
 Rivers and Streams Bill of the local leg-  
 islature, 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 Parliam-  
 ent of Ontario Mr. Pardee moved and  
 carried a series of very strongly worded  
 resolutions on the subject of federal in-  
 terference 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 prov-  
 inces, on the basis of certain accom-  
 panying 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 be-  
 tween 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  
 that clause 45 of said resolutions gives  
 control over licenses without any re-  
 striction whatever to the provinces in

the following terms—Section 12—"Shop,  
 saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other  
 licenses," while the B. N. A. Act de-  
 clares that such control may be exercised  
 by the provincial governments in order  
 to the raising of a revenue for provincial,  
 legal or municipal purposes; that this  
 radical change made in the conditions of  
 the federal compact is one of the sources  
 of this discord between the provinces and  
 the federal power; that the said resolu-  
 tions, while setting forth the subjects  
 which are under the control of our fed-  
 eral parliament, assign to it "all such  
 works as shall, although lying wholly  
 within any province, be specially declared  
 by the acts authorizing them to be for the  
 general advantage," while the B. N. A.  
 Act goes much further, and gives to the  
 federal parliament jurisdiction over such  
 works as, although wholly situate within  
 a province, are before or after their ex-  
 ecution declared by the parliament of  
 Canada to be for the general advantage  
 of two or more of the provinces, that  
 the direct result of this change has been  
 to take from the Province of Quebec its  
 control over all the railways built within  
 its limits with the aid of provincial  
 grants, except over one, whose control  
 it 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-  
 mony between the provinces and the fed-  
 eral 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  
 federal compact."

We had not heard at the time of writ-  
 ing the fate of these resolutions, but,  
 granting that they have been defeated,  
 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  
 when amendments to the constitution of  
 1867 must be made if confederation is to  
 be anything like a permanent success.

**OTTAWA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.**

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  
 readers will see, one of very great inter-  
 est. The speeches of Messrs. Wright,  
 Shanly, Oliver and Grant are specially  
 deserving of attention. There was on all  
 sides a very earnest expression of opin-  
 ion 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  
 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  
 devised and at least partially carried  
 out.

The country may now be fairly consid-  
 ered to have done its full duty in regard  
 of the Pacific railway. It has no other  
 scheme of national importance just now  
 to undertake, if we except this of the  
 canalizing of the Ottawa and the con-  
 sequent 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 says:  
 "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 clergymen. 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  
 representations made to him from the  
 highest possible quarters and elsewhere,  
 the Cardinal Archbishop was induced to  
 reconsider his determination and with-  
 drew his resignation. The incident, how-  
 ever, is suggestive, and suggests grave  
 doubts as to the permanency of the  
 present makeshift arrangement for the  
 University Education of Catholics in Ire-  
 land."

The fact is that the so-called Royal Uni-  
 versity is a thorough sham, the inven-  
 tion 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,  
 the Buffalo Union and Times, on its  
 greatly improved appearance in a neat  
 new dress, as also on its really excellent  
 exhibit of able original articles from some

of our best writers. The Union and  
 Times is one of the very best Catholic  
 papers published. While Father Cronin  
 wields the editorial pen and Mr. O'Reilly  
 looks after the management we feel safe  
 in predicting for the paper a long and  
 useful as well as brilliant career.

**MR. GLADSTONE ON IRISH REPRESENTATION.**

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the fran-  
 chise bill was certainly one of the great-  
 est of his life. With good reason indeed  
 might his friends congratulate them-  
 selves on the wonderful vigor and ora-  
 torical power of their leader. We have  
 but space for one extract from the liberal  
 chieftain's speech— that dealing with the  
 question of Irish representation. On that  
 point Mr. Gladstone was exceedingly  
 clear and vigorous. His position, as may  
 at once be seen, is irrefragable. He says:

"I fully admit that at the present  
 moment Ireland has but one seventh of  
 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  
 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 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  
 ideas 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 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  
 have been niggardly and unjust in former  
 times must be cautious when they come  
 to plead on their own behalf for the  
 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  
 almost three-tenths of the population,  
 and 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  
 entirely dismiss from my recollection  
 that fact in coming to consider the Irish  
 question when we deal with redistribution.  
 I should certainly not assume the plan  
 contemplated by the present Govern-  
 ment. I commit no one—I do not wish  
 to commit anyone; but I say it is not  
 a desirable position for a great country  
 to occupy, to claim the most rigid  
 application of numerical laws—which  
 they tell in her favor, and to apply a  
 very lax view when they tell against  
 her. (Irish cheers.) I do not argue the  
 point, because I have proceeded on the  
 assumption that it will be allowed that  
 103 was not a liberal allotment to Ire-  
 land in 1832, and that if Ireland had  
 been treated according to her  
 numbers, she would have had a num-  
 ber which I am almost afraid to present  
 to hon. gentlemen; the number would  
 have 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 proposition which I threw out  
 should be taken, as my noble friend  
 near other justifications which was in-  
 tended to submit to their favourable con-  
 sideration, and that there should be no  
 haste at all events to run, like the hon.  
 gentleman who has just done, to the ex-  
 treme conclusion that criticisms equiva-  
 lently taken upon that particular point in  
 the outline of the endeavor 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.

**CATHOLIC PRESS.**

After three centuries of turmoil we  
 have at last arrived at a critical point in  
 man's religious belief and history. The  
 revolt of the Lutherans raised countless  
 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 be-  
 tween Christ and Caesar. The like oppor-  
 tunity is again placed before them. They  
 can no longer choose between Roman and  
 Lutheran, between Unitarian and Metho-  
 dist, between prelaty and Presbyterianism.  
 It is now Christ or Caesar, or better and  
 truer yet, Christ or nothing. The col-  
 lege of men by such spiders as Calista  
 and Melancthon 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  
 say the majority are Protestants, for they  
 are not and never were. Neither are  
 they more than practical atheists, this vast  
 number which subscribes to no set, 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 God and Christ, but they see no  
 reason why one sect should have the privi-  
 lege, 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 Caesar. 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.

**OBITUARY.**

We deeply regret to announce the  
 death of Mrs. Louis Rayotte, of Pem-  
 broke, which occurred in that town some  
 days ago. The deceased lady, who was a  
 sister of the Rev. Father Marion, P. P.  
 Douglas, leaves a husband and six chil-  
 dren to mourn her early demise. She  
 was a sincere and devoted Catholic lady,  
 never losing an opportunity to do good.  
 We heartily condole with her relatives  
 and friends in their present trial. We  
 need not say that the example of a good  
 life dieth not, and that therefore the  
 deceased lady will not be forgotten. We  
 join our prayer with that of her many  
 friends for eternal rest and perpetual  
 light unto her soul.

**THE NORTH-WEST.**

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 move-  
 ment 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:

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 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  
 French Canadians may attain by working  
 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  
 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 brilliant hopes.

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, Scandi-  
 navians and other foreigners to Canada.  
 With this we find no fault. But we do  
 think that there is at least a little remis-  
 sion in the matter of bringing our own  
 people back to Canada. There cannot be  
 any better indication 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.**

After three centuries of turmoil we  
 have at last arrived at a critical point in  
 man's religious belief and history. The  
 revolt of the Lutherans raised countless  
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 tween Christ and Caesar. The like oppor-  
 tunity is again placed before them. They  
 can no longer choose between Roman and  
 Lutheran, between Unitarian and Metho-  
 dist, between prelaty and Presbyterianism.  
 It is now Christ or Caesar, or better and  
 truer yet, Christ or nothing. The col-  
 lege of men by such spiders as Calista  
 and Melancthon 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  
 say the majority are Protestants, for they  
 are not and never were. Neither are  
 they more than practical atheists, this vast  
 number which subscribes to no set, 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 God and Christ, but they see no  
 reason why one sect should have the privi-  
 lege, 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 Caesar. 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.

**OBITUARY.**

We deeply regret to announce the  
 death of Mrs. Louis Rayotte, of Pem-  
 broke, which occurred in that town some  
 days ago. The deceased lady, who was a  
 sister of the Rev. Father Marion, P. P.  
 Douglas, leaves a husband and six chil-  
 dren to mourn her early demise. She  
 was a sincere and devoted Catholic lady,  
 never losing an opportunity to do good.  
 We heartily condole with her relatives  
 and friends in their present trial. We  
 need not say that the example of a good  
 life dieth not, and that therefore the  
 deceased lady will not be forgotten. We  
 join our prayer with that of her many  
 friends for eternal rest and perpetual  
 light unto her soul.

head beyond lovingly beseeching the  
 helpless wayfarer to accept the possibi-  
 lity of his place within his reach and come  
 to Him. These possibilities are the life-  
 giving sacraments, and God's mercy alone  
 provided him with them. They are, as it  
 were, the piers and buttresses that sustain  
 the bridge of Divine love, over which the  
 safe shores of eternity alone can be  
 reached. This is the truly passage way,  
 and he that essays another will surely be  
 engulfed in the wild waters that rage be-  
 neath.  
 Boston Republic.

Italy is seriously thinking of abandon-  
 ing her contemplated robbery of the Prop-  
 andante. American protests made the  
 Piedmontese robbers withdraw their hands  
 from the American College, and the sev-  
 eral European governments have sent  
 strong notes of reclamation.  
 O'Donovan Rossa's dynamite fund will  
 be probably boomed in some quarters by  
 the false reports 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  
 in Dublin will not prevent Rossa from  
 claiming that it did exist, nor deter some  
 fools 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 Cincinnati, were a warning  
 against the system of popular election.  
 He doubtless considers the pauperism of  
 Ireland, the moral depravity of England,  
 and the anarchy of Russia testimonials to  
 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 Catholics 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.  
 Now tell me this: Would you, a Protes-  
 tant yourself, have me become one  
 too?' 'No, mother, no. I know what  
 you are; I know what your life has been,  
 and 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, for all that  
 thought can compass, say or do ought to  
 alienate you from the faith which has fur-  
 nished me so noble an example.'"  
 Buffalo Union.

"Eight lady doctors!" exclaims the  
 New York Herald. Young, handsome  
 and accomplished, too. Ah! but they're  
 killing.

The Quincy (Mass.) Patriot gives an  
 account of a public school pupil of that  
 town receiving the works of Shakespeare  
 as a prize. This so stirred up the bile of  
 a certain golly deacon there, that he 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  
 make Rome howl!

**IRISH AMERICAN.**

Newark, N. J., has started on a reform  
 movement that could be wisely and  
 profitably initiated in this city and its  
 surrounding municipalities. Superintendent  
 Yatman, of the Newark Society for the  
 Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has  
 complained to the Grand Jury that new-  
 dealers expose papers containing indecent  
 pictures in their show windows. School  
 children and young women gather in  
 front of these windows and look at them.  
 Judge Deane has directed the Grand Jury  
 to take active measures to suppress 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 con-  
 cerned, 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-curdling "revela-  
 tions." Scotland Yard (like a political  
 pie-man), appears to keep those things on  
 hand, "hot and hot," for all occasions.  
 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 Silva, and from his mother's  
 side, his name was Reel. And Dom  
 Henrique Jose Reel da Silva was a Can-  
 onic in the Church of Angola, where  
 the Bishop of Loanda resides, when  
 there is a Bishop there,—in that forsaken  
 Guinea Coast of Western Africa. Rev.  
 Dom H. J. Reel da Silva, was named  
 Bishop of the Titular See of Philadelphia  
 in Asia Minor,—in the Turkish posses-  
 sions, and "Prelate"—Vicar Apostolic  
 perhaps, 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.  
 Boston Pilot.

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.  
 Irish Nation.  
 The "Kinfauns Castle," on board of  
 which James Carey met his richly de-  
 served 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  
 berth.

**TRIDUUM IN INGERSOLL.**

Next Sunday Bishop Walsh will inaugu-  
 rate a Triduum in Ingersoll parish.  
 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  
 pastor, Rev. Father Molphy, will also, we  
 feel assured, be pleased to have the  
 people of his parish thus favored.

**BISHOP CLEARLY.**

Waterford Citizen, April 8.  
 Dungarvan, Saturday.—At the meet-  
 ing of the Town Commissioners to-day,  
 Mr. A. M. Anthony, (chairman) presid-  
 ing.  
 The Chairman said that the Most Rev. Dr.  
 Cleary, their distinguished and patriotic  
 fellow-townsmen, 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 untiring 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  
 of his country (applause). They could  
 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  
 prelate would be amongst them very soon,  
 and they owed it to him as their town-  
 man, as their former P. P., for the good  
 he had done while in their parish 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  
 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. Brennan,  
 Ed. Keohan, E. O'Shea, and the Chair-  
 man be appointed a committee to draught  
 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. S. A., 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 co-  
 parishioners to bid you a most cordial  
 and 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  
 Lord, through you as his chosen confer-  
 ence, 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  
 holy mother the Catholic Church, are  
 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,  
 as an unrivalled missionary in the vine-  
 yard of our Lord, cannot be forgotten.  
 That we may not stagnate in our pro-  
 gress, we desire simply to say, that in confir-  
 mation 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  
 to old, dear Catholic Ireland, so we  
 have recently learned, may Divine Provi-  
 dence protect you on your transatlantic  
 voyage and land you safely on your hal-  
 lowed soil. And may you return in full  
 physical strength to resume with your  
 wonted zeal, 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

OTTAWA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

House of Commons, March 28, 1870.

Mr. Wright (Ottawa) moved, seconded by Mr. Shanly, that the petition of Michael McLean 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.

Mr. Wright said that in placing this motion before the House he trusted that it would take into consideration the circumstances 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 enterprise, the sense of his own incompetency, all induced him to ask of the House that indulgence which had always been accorded him. A great French philosophical 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 productions, its botany, its geology, its climate, its winds, its waters, and its physical geography, and I pledge myself to tell you what men will inhabit that country, and what place that country will occupy in history."

A great soldier, the victor of Aroca 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 unreal designs on that Italy which more than one, commences by giving a description of the Italian territory, from which he deduces the past history of that country, and traces the only reasonable plan for its future glory and prosperity. He knew of few pages of history more beautiful than that. At the present time, when, so far as we can judge, the organization of the British Empire in North America nearly reaches its completion, at a time when the great scheme of Confederation must produce its natural and legitimate results, or must end in disastrous failure, it may be well for the representative men of British North America to pause for a moment and inquire what idea their country is likely to represent—what men will probably 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 institutions as a sacred heritage, or whether the Republican ideas which prevail on the other side of the line will obtain ascendancy. He was aware that there were a few individuals—and he was happy to believe that the class was a comparatively small one—who held that a great problem yet remained to be solved. The problem arose as to whether, after we have obtained this great territory, we are prepared to utilize and defend it; or both sides of the House should manifest the same patriotism, and the same boldness 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 policy foreshadowed during the last session in the speech of the hon. Member for Finance should be carried into effect; a policy of canals and railroads—a policy which would improve our internal communication; a policy which would prevent the exodus of our own people, and give labour and a home 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 will fill up the vacant land of the great West, and give a back bone to the country; a policy which would make of Montreal and Quebec great centres of commerce. A policy which will strengthen the wants of our people, and make them self-reliant, and every child would be born in Washington. He was satisfied that if a policy like that should be initiated, the solution of the problem of the future could not be of a difficult character. But on the other hand, if such a policy be not initiated, he believed that the future 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 a 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 development of vigorous manhood; we had a vast forest which would furnish almost inexhaustible supplies of valuable timber; we had great mineral treasures; we were a people descended from the great European races, which had ever been foremost in the march of civilization and progress; we had great inland seas, great rivers, which only required improvement, in order to carry the blessings of civilization and commerce throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; we had the theatre prepared, let us see whether 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 discard all local and sectional prejudices, and look at these matters from a Dominion 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 impossible to look back. Humanity and civilization never recede. After having obtained this great country it was absolutely necessary that we should be prepared to utilize and develop it. And how can we utilize it? Only by filling up this vast territory with happy, contented, and industrious population. We could only utilize it by affording to all its inhabitants the means of easy communication, or we can defend it by precisely the same means by which we develop its resources, and promote its natural advantages. The statesmen of the present day had a great mission before them; to fuse all the diverse elements of our people into one great whole, and to develop amongst them the ideas of the useful, the good, the godly, the beautiful, and the true. Among the projects which commend themselves to the attention of this House, there are some

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 Dominion. 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. These 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 improvement 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 deemed of the utmost importance, from a political point of view. This route was for many years, and within his own recollection, the only one to the great North West. In the year 1615, Samuel Champlain first ascended the Ottawa River, and made his way to the shores of Lake Huron. He was followed by La Salle and many other adventurers, and that for many years was the only route to the North West. Every day some relic of the past makes its appearance; now a rapier once probably worn by some gallant Norman or Breton gentleman is found on a lonely portage; now some weapon of the chase or utensil of the ancient voyageurs. Suffice it to say that it is by this route, first discovered by Champlain in 1615, that it is proposed to improve the route to Lake Huron. He had said that this project had engaged the attention of many of our most eminent and practical statesmen. He heard the Minister of Justice advocate this great work as one of the greatest national importance. He had 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 Chateaugay 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 advocate of this route as soon as the state of the finances would permit it. Many members of the House would be in the recollection of many members that in 1863 a deputation from the Board of Trade of Chicago visited Quebec to press upon the Government of the day the necessity of improving this navigation and constructing this great work as affording the shortest and easiest outlet for the products of the teeming West. Many members of the House would collect a visit paid by many members to the waters of the Upper Ottawa. Our glorious river put on her gayest apparel as to welcome her distinguished visitors. At every point the bone and sinew of the country had welcomed them with that hospitality which is eminently characteristic of the Ottawa people. The hardy ruffians gave us a cheer as they passed them by, and the pioneer of civilization in his lonely hut in the wilderness 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 diverse shades of Canadian politics, and they were unanimously 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 and military point of view. Politically it is of great importance that immigrants should be attracted to our shores, and that can only be done by affording them labour and a home. Politically it is of the greatest importance that all our inhabitants should have the means of easy communication. Commercially it is of the greatest importance that the shortest and easiest route for the produce of the Great West to reach the sea-board should at once be opened up, and in a military point of view, it is of the utmost importance that this interior line should be utilized, inasmuch as in the event of a difficulty 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 wished to be able to defend our country, it was absolutely essential that we should open up this great and interior line of communication.

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 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 for that distance.

At this point the main river turns sharply to the Northward, but the direct course to Lake Huron is continued by a tributary which joins it from the Westward—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 systems, three miles from Lake Nipissing, whose effluent—the French River—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 Nipissing. This lake stands six hundred and thirty-two feet above the level of the sea; it is the second of two sheets of water which receive the drainage of an area of nine thousand square miles, the first known as Lake Tamangamingue, lies to the Northward, at a considerable elevation above Lake Nipissing; it has an area of six hundred and fifty square miles, and is connected with the latter Lake by Sturgeon River. It has never been properly surveyed or explored, although it lies in the midst of a rich country in minerals and natural

products, at present practically inaccessible. The Atlantic and Pacific Railway must pass close to its Eastern shores, between it and the Ottawa; it is believed to send one affluent to that River, and the other to Lake Huron.

Lake Nipissing is sixty miles in its greatest length, and twenty in its greatest width. The French River leaves it (thirty-one miles from its eastern end and thirty-four from its western end), at its South-Western extremity; it has a course of forty-nine miles, falling into Lake Huron four hundred and thirty miles West of 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 favour of the Ottawa route.

He said that the opening up of this route was important from a commercial and military point of view, he trusted 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 against the people, for his grandfather was born almost under the shadow of Bunker's Hill. He liked their institutions, and he believed that their people should have no difficulty with 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 particularly liked in the Americans was their energy and enterprise, and their wise encouragement of all great public undertakings. 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 liberty. It was the nature of the North and the South, 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.

These in the robes of glory,  
Those in the robes of shame,  
Both with the battle blood gory  
In the dusk of eternity meet.  
Under the nod and the sign,  
Waiting the judgment day;  
Under the willow the gray,  
Under the willow the gray.

He trusted that the armies of England 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, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen and Americans would not disgrace their noble ancestry. He heartily sympathized with the sentiment which had fallen from the lips of the hon. Minister of Finance the other night; that the connection between the mother land and Colonies might never cease, a connection fraught with such advantages to both. He trusted that the God Terminus would not allow the boundaries of 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 fling away the Colonies; if in the darkness of some night the glorious Standard of the Empire should be hurled to the ground, he hoped that when that standard should be raised again, it should be raised on the banner 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 fling away the Colonies; if in the darkness of some night the glorious Standard of the Empire should be hurled to the ground, he hoped that when that standard should be raised again, it should be raised on the banner of the British Empire, as a sign that the hour of its decadence was at hand.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We publish in another portion of this week's RECORD the fourteenth Annual Report of this prosperous Company and bespeak for it a careful perusal by those in the important subject of life insurance.

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 assurance of life and on its every respect are identical with those of the Company itself, all the realized profits 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 business 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 membership, in the premium and interest receipts, in the number of policies and amount of assurance in force, 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.

As a journalist we are always pleased to note the steady and healthy development of our Savings Banks, Life Assurance Companies, and similar institutions,

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 commensurate with its admirably high financial standing, its admirable plans of assurance, its attractive and convenient system 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 Tuesday 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 Feron 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 expense of getting such excellent talent together must have been very great, we believe a snug balance will be left for the object for which it was instituted, namely, in aid of the R. C. Church of this town. It is almost impossible to particularize so well all that accompaniment, the singing of Miss Strong was much admired and encored, and she will leave Strathroy as great a favorite as she did on her former visit. Her rendition of "Semi-ramide" was particularly sweet and pleasing and called forth an encore number. "Robin's Return," by Mrs. Hamilton took the hearts of the audience by storm on this her first appearance here. This lady possesses a sweet and clear soprano voice, which appeared to good advantage in the duet from Norma, in the rendition of which she was assisted 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 selections. The violin solos by Miss Lenora Hensch, need no comment from us, as they have been pronounced by competent critics as a musical prodigy on the violin. "Once Again" and "Alice where art thou" by Mr. L. H. Spriggins, 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 mood. Miss Hall and Miss Clench also acceptably fulfilled the duties of accompanists. This entertainment was unanimously 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 pleasant event took place at the R. C. Parsonage, and one which will be long remembered both by the members of the R. C. choir and those who were made the recipients of handsome tributes of respect 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 that parsonage and presented each of them with an address, together with a handsome silver vase. The following 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 losing 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 to you our hearts' best wishes for your 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, unobstructed only by such bars and crotchets as may be requested you to accept of this appreciation. We would ask that it may sometimes act as a reminder of the many pleasant days spent with the choir of Ingersoll.

DEAR MR. MURDOCK,—We, your pastor and the members of the choir of which you have been so long a prominent member, cannot let this opportunity 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 appreciation 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 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 note, 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,

YOUR SINCERE FRIENDS.

The wedding ceremony of Miss Smith was performed in the Church of the Sacred Heart on Wednesday morning, Rev. Father Molphy officiating. The bride was tastefully attired in olive green plush, 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 Woodstock. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the "Wedding March" was played by Mrs. Watson, and the leading solos were given by Miss Belle McDonald. A 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 Jennie Nicholson, of Hamilton, on Wednesday noon, at the R. C. Parsonage, by Rev. Father Carlin. The ceremony was of a quiet nature, but

none the less enjoyable. Many handsome 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 conducted by the Redemptorist 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 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 considered few and far between, this is indeed a grand exhibit of fervor and zeal on the part of the people, as well as speaking volumes for the great success accompanying the good work of the Redemptorists. The people will long remember the earnest exhortations delivered, and doubtless years hence the good seed sown will continue to bring forth an abundant harvest 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 disposition evinced by a people whose spiritual welfare he has nearest and dearest his heart.

BURNING OF LORETTO CONVENT, 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 yesterday morning. The building was heated by hot water throughout, and was supposed 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 occupied a room in the south-west corner of the upper storey, and in the room was a small stove, and from the connections between the stove and the chimney 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 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 room. Ample time was allowed to remove 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 men endeavoured to stay the progress of the fire. The roof was a mansard covered with slate. The fire worked its way alone the roof hidden by the slate. To get at axes were used, but the footing was so precarious that it took some time to make an opening. It was apparent that with only one branch little could be done to stay the fire. The water was carried in pails, but the height of the fire from the ground made this way of quenching it both labourous and almost useless. As the flames crept along inside the roof, the ceiling of the room below fell through and added to the fury of the fire. In a short time the lower over the front of the building was surrounded and after the wood work and roof had blazed fiercely for some time it fell inwards, carrying in its fall the floor of the second 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 destroyed, a large number of valuable 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 ember. At this juncture the old hand engine, the "Catact" 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 brigade fighting desperately as best they could with only one branch. Several narrow escapes 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:—Phoenix, of London, \$14,000; Royal, \$8,000; Western, \$3,000. Through the kindness 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 throughout the town. For a time the excitement was intense from the knowledge 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 burning building, and fathers of pupils instantly forgot the business of the moment in their anxious haste to save their little ones. But the mothers were before them, and in most cases the latter could be seen issuing from the building with their offspring safe from all harm. No lives were lost, which is perhaps due chiefly to the gentle self-possession due to the Mother and Sisters of the convent and the careful foresight of the late Father

Stafford, who observed the proper precaution of having the doors open outward.

A PLEASING EVENT.

HANDSOME PRESENTATION TO MRS. J. J. CURRAN.

Last evening at 8 o'clock a deputation of about twenty friends of Mr. J. J. Curran, 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, Dagald Macdonald, B. Connaughton, J. Slattery, W. Rafferty, J. O'Hara, W. Greiner, D. McLaughlan, J. Foley, etc., etc.

The presentation consisted of the following articles, which are of the finest quality: Breakfast service of plate, consisting 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 pitcher, &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 presentation by the firm of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, of which Mr. Murphy 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 following address:

MADAME,—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 attempt 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.

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 countrymen throughout the land and to his constituents, 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 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 responsibilities on her who is the partner of his joys and his sorrows. In recognizing this fact we desire this evening to present you with an expression of our feelings, which to some extent is materialized 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 husband are held.

In conclusion, we wish yourself and your family a long and prosperous life in this world, and happiness in the next, and while earnestly praying for the same blessings for your devoted husband, we may express the hope that he may realize the anticipations of his friends, namely—A long, honourable, and useful career in the service of his country.

Signed on behalf of the subscribers, EDWARD MURPHY, Chairman.

DEGALD 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 parliament. He had taken an active and leading part in the prominent debates since he entered the House of Commons, 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 been to serve their interests.

In responding on behalf of Mrs. Curran, Mr. J. J. Curran said it would be difficult adequately to express his feelings. He thanked them most sincerely for their costly gift. It was composed of objects beautiful in design and of considerable intrinsic value, but its beauty and its value were enhanced a hundred fold by the delicacy of the sentiment which had caused them to make the presentation to Mrs. Curran. He was too sincere in his feelings to be able to coin an appropriate phrase for the occasion, and then, if they looked back to history, sacred and profane, if they read the poets and 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 was a 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 appreciation of his wife was that afforded him by the 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 great metropolis were satisfied with his efforts to serve them.

The party then sat down to refreshments and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Several impromptu toasts were proposed and speeches and songs were the order of the evening.—Montreal Gazette, April 24.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Written for the Record. Mary and Joseph. Mary and Joseph, betrothed pair, spouses united by divine ties, Angels veiled by God to mortal care, And joined by Him in wedlock's rites, and O, blessed people! Blessed was the ring That made of Mary, queen, and Joseph, King.

At a meeting of the clergy of the Deanery of Tuam, on March 31, under the presidency of His Grace the Archbishop, a resolution in favor of the Irish Land Purchase and Settlement Company was unanimously adopted.

On March 21st, Mr. Harrington visited Danganmon. He had been specially invited by a deputation that waited on him at Carranmore, on the occasion of the National demonstration there.

On Sunday, March 30, a monster mass meeting was held at Greenacree, which is about twelve miles distant from Omagh, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Irish National League in that district.

On 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.

Mr. Patrick Ryan, Kilbalea, died on March 29th. The son of a Carlow rebel of '46, 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 considerable pecuniary loss to himself.

On March 30, a public meeting was held at Ballyvaughan, 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.

On March 29th, at Galway, before Judge Johnson, James Murray, Samuel Murray, and John Saltry, were convicted of a common assault, by firing with three revolvers on a crowd that had come to attend a meeting presided over by Canon McDermott to protest against a circular of the Protestant clergyman, Mr. Walker, advising the giving of farms to Protestant tenants only.

Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of joints and excruciating pains.

The tenants evicted from certain farms on the Ajohn estate near Pullagreen, county Limerick, will shortly resume possession of their holdings, their proposals for re-letting having the approval of Judge Ormsby.

The Rev. Father Dooly, C. C., died at his residence, Ballingarry, on April 2, 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 remaining years of his student life at Maynooth. He was ordained in 1874.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Company was held at its Head Office, in the Toronto, Ontario, on Wednesday the 9th day of April, 1884.

Among the large, influential and representative gathering present, in addition to the officers of the Company, were the following members:— Mr. Moorehouse, Cap. R. B. Hamilton, John Hallam, Frank Turner, C. E. W. B. Campbell, H. J. Brice, A. Hoskin, Q. C. Toronto, Richard Brierley, J. Elliott, S. M. Kenney, I. B. McQueen, M. A. Hamilton, B. M. Britton, Q. C. Kingston, James Watson (Watson, Young & Co.), J. McLaughlin, London; Alderman Brown, James Hope, Ottawa; R. Ashon, E. W. P. Jones, Brantford; Professor Mills, Robt. Melvin, W. B. Boney, Guelph; L. H. Ellison, St. Thomas; S. Burrows, Belleville; J. H. Huggard, A. Rose, H. Philip, Woodstock; T. A. Middleton, Lindsay; W. S. Packard, W. S. Holings, Thos. Miller, Stratford; J. W. Connor, Head Master High School, I. D. Bowman, J. H. Sul, John Fennell, Berlin; A. A. Baby, Galt; R. V. Vance, Ingersoll; J. G. Ream, Elora; De Witt H. Marty, M. D., R. B. Baird, Kincardine; Alex. Dawson, Wingham; J. Gieseman, F. Willard; J. A. Hawk, M. D., E. G. Woodward, Hawkeville; W. Stephen, Elmira; D. A. McEae, Appin; L. Howell, Brooklin; J. Batzer, J. S. Wood, W. D. Hepburn, Preston; J. B. Snyder, John L. Wideman, I. E. Bowman, St. Jacobs; J. H. Abrams, Paris; J. O. Sailer, Peterboro; James Beattie, Seaforth; John Lambert, John N. Goober, Hespeler; F. Holwell, Peterburg; W. H. Nash, Parkdale; R. C. Tye, Haysville; R. W. Moore, Doon; E. M. Sippel, R. L. John, N. B.; J. B. Hughes, Dr. Webb, James Locke, Dr. Walden, Paul Pezner, Mayor, P. H. Sims, A. Beltz, Paul Pezner, Dr. Wells, John Miller, Levi Greig, C. S. Sailer, S. Snyder, Thos. Hilliard, John Shub, B. Devitt, Theo. Bellinger, D. Buchner, Fred Huether, G. A. Haggart, C. M. Taylor, D. L. Bowman, C. S. Patterson, Whitley; 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. Kiddle, the Secretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting, and 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 following REPORT.

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 you that our Company has had another very successful year, and that its encouragement, having read the notice of the meeting, and the rapidly increasing popularity warrant us to expect still greater success in the near future.

The volume of new business is again in excess of any previous year—our income is largely increased—our ratio of expense is reduced. Having read the notice of the meeting, and the rapidly increasing popularity warrant us to expect still greater success in the near future.

During the past year 1838 policies were issued, granting assurance for \$2,035,900, and 66 applications for \$94,000 were received from persons whose health was not up to our standard and were therefore declined.

Our Manager's actuarial report shows that on the 31st December, 1883, there were 5241 policies in force, covering assurance for \$6,572,719.71.

The total amount for the year is composed of \$180,592.28 for the year, and \$15,589.56 for interest on investments, making a total of \$196,181.84.

Our net assets are \$450,080.35 showing an increase of \$84,853.89 and our total assets are \$533,705.55, being an increase of \$106,276.83.

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 \$2900 unadjudged for 1883, we find that the claims upon the mortality of 1883 amount to \$27,965.38.

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 Edward Island and Mr. E. M. Sippel of St. John for New Brunswick, both of whom have been successful in putting the merits of our Company before the public in those parts of the Dominion.

We are confident that a continuation of the careful and economical management which has brought the Ontario Mutual to its present prosperous condition will soon place it in the foremost rank among the Life 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 poisonous matter in the joints and muscles causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of joints and excruciating pains.

The surplus to the credit of our policy holders is \$43,761.93, which shows that the increase in this important item of our report is fully equal to the general increase of our business which enables us to continue the liberal scale of surplus distribution which has given such great satisfaction to our members.

It affords us sincere pleasure to report to you in the health of our Manager is sufficiently restored to enable him to resume the discharge of his duties.

The detailed statement prepared and duly certified to by our Auditors is here submitted for your information. Direct to the office of I. E. Bowman, James Trow, Alfred Hooker, 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

THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

BEING THE 14TH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NET ASSETS, December 31st, 1883, \$565,328.71. Less amount of cancelled Liens on Issued Policies, following Less Ledger Balances, written off, \$1,249.95, \$564,078.76.

Cash from Premiums, \$192,265.63. Cash paid for re-assurances, \$180,002.74. Cash from interest on investments, \$1,260.88. \$193,523.77.

EXPENDITURE. Claims under 23 Policies, \$41,032.10. Interest on Investments, 1,260.88. Dividends paid in Cash, \$14,279.19. Purchased Policies, \$151,455,438,834.74.

GENERAL EXPENSES. Commission on Agents, \$29,284.51. Medical Examinations, 4,431.50. \$34,716.01.

SALARIES. President and Directors' Fees, \$1,938.21. Manager, Sec. & Assistant, 5,742.27. General Agents and Superintendents, 27,828.88. Auditors, 300.00. \$35,810.36.

Agents of offices in Hamilton and Toronto, \$140.00. Books and Stationery, \$75.19. Taxes, \$67.76. Office Furniture, \$18.10. Telephone, \$108.97. Printing and Stationery, \$1,143.63. Travelling Expenses, \$71.49. Commissions on Loans and Valuation Fees, \$63.50. Solicitors' Fees, \$72.69. Repairs on office, Fire Insurance, and Licenses, \$1,064.43. \$6,396.22.

BALANCE SHEET, 1883. TOTAL NET ASSETS, \$450,080.35. Computed Reserves, \$150,000.00. Municipal Debentures, Face Value, \$103,277.44. Market Value, \$109,074.09. Mortgage, First Liens on Real Estate, \$1,000,000.00. Valuation, \$855,193.00. Company's Office, \$22,985.02. Loans on Policies in Force, \$1,956,277.00. Amount to the credit of Policyholders, \$40,948.42. Liens Reserved to the credit of which the Company has no claim, \$38,822.18. Agents' and other Balances, \$10,872.85. Cash in Montreal Bank, \$16,739.68. Less amount of outstanding cheques unpaid, \$919.38. Cash and postage stamps in Office, \$12.17. \$450,080.35.

Cash Assets brought down, \$450,080.35. Sundry Notes secured by Policies in force, \$12,629.59. Premiums due and in course of payment, \$10,733.32. Deferred annually and quarterly premiums on existing policies due in 6 and 9 months, \$1,748.89. Interest due and accrued, \$2,743.88. Market Value of Debentures over cost, \$6,805.20. \$483,765.51.

Total Assets, \$483,765.51. Amount of reserve required (including Liens deferred premiums, interest on investments, and Actuarial reserve), \$38,719.16. Actuarial reserve, \$38,719.16. Less re-assurances, \$3,757.82. \$482,177.47. Claims under 23 Policies awaiting the necessary cash value, \$20,000.00. 10 per cent. collection fee on deferred and other premiums, \$5,768.13. Total Liabilities, \$482,945.60. \$483,765.51.

Audited and found correct. GEO. J. JAFFRAY, HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Auditors. Waterloo, March 22, 1884. The Manager, having made a few introductory remarks, read the following ACTUARIAL REPORT.

To the President and Directors of The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company: GENTLEMEN:—I have made a serious examination and valuation of the Policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1883.

I find the number of Policies in force to be 4241 on 4951 lives, covering assurance to the amount of \$6,572,719.71, an average on each life of \$1,327.55.

In the valuation I have used the "Actuaries' table of mortality and 4 per cent. interest.

As it is the Company's policy to pay surplus the anniversary of the respective policies, when the premium for the ensuing year becomes due, I have used our Office terminal values, and find the amount required in reserve to be \$485,054.04; in addition thereto, the present value of all future premium reductions on lien policies from this, the value of re-assurances amounting to \$3,476.57 requires to be deducted, leaving the net reserve required to be \$482,177.47.

As the matter of Valuation and Reserves is so little understood by the public, I beg to present the following COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Reserves required to be held under the various Tables in use:—

Table with columns: End of Year, Ordinary Life, Act. 20, Actuarial. Rows for Age 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100.

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Agents of offices in Hamilton and Toronto, \$140.00. Books and Stationery, \$75.19. Taxes, \$67.76. Office Furniture, \$18.10. Telephone, \$108.97. Printing and Stationery, \$1,143.63. Travelling Expenses, \$71.49. Commissions on Loans and Valuation Fees, \$63.50. Solicitors' Fees, \$72.69. Repairs on office, Fire Insurance, and Licenses, \$1,064.43. \$6,396.22.

BALANCE SHEET, 1883. TOTAL NET ASSETS, \$450,080.35. Computed Reserves, \$150,000.00. Municipal Debentures, Face Value, \$103,277.44. Market Value, \$109,074.09. Mortgage, First Liens on Real Estate, \$1,000,000.00. Valuation, \$855,193.00. Company's Office, \$22,985.02. Loans on Policies in Force, \$1,956,277.00. Amount to the credit of Policyholders, \$40,948.42. Liens Reserved to the credit of which the Company has no claim, \$38,822.18. Agents' and other Balances, \$10,872.85. Cash in Montreal Bank, \$16,739.68. Less amount of outstanding cheques unpaid, \$919.38. Cash and postage stamps in Office, \$12.17. \$450,080.35.

Cash Assets brought down, \$450,080.35. Sundry Notes secured by Policies in force, \$12,629.59. Premiums due and in course of payment, \$10,733.32. Deferred annually and quarterly premiums on existing policies due in 6 and 9 months, \$1,748.89. Interest due and accrued, \$2,743.88. Market Value of Debentures over cost, \$6,805.20. \$483,765.51.

Total Assets, \$483,765.51. Amount of reserve required (including Liens deferred premiums, interest on investments, and Actuarial reserve), \$38,719.16. Actuarial reserve, \$38,719.16. Less re-assurances, \$3,757.82. \$482,177.47. Claims under 23 Policies awaiting the necessary cash value, \$20,000.00. 10 per cent. collection fee on deferred and other premiums, \$5,768.13. Total Liabilities, \$482,945.60. \$483,765.51.

Audited and found correct. GEO. J. JAFFRAY, HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Auditors. Waterloo, March 22, 1884. The Manager, having made a few introductory remarks, read the following ACTUARIAL REPORT.

To the President and Directors of The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company: GENTLEMEN:—I have made a serious examination and valuation of the Policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1883.

I find the number of Policies in force to be 4241 on 4951 lives, covering assurance to the amount of \$6,572,719.71, an average on each life of \$1,327.55.

In the valuation I have used the "Actuaries' table of mortality and 4 per cent. interest.

As it is the Company's policy to pay surplus the anniversary of the respective policies, when the premium for the ensuing year becomes due, I have used our Office terminal values, and find the amount required in reserve to be \$485,054.04; in addition thereto, the present value of all future premium reductions on lien policies from this, the value of re-assurances amounting to \$3,476.57 requires to be deducted, leaving the net reserve required to be \$482,177.47.

As the matter of Valuation and Reserves is so little understood by the public, I beg to present the following COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Reserves required to be held under the various Tables in use:—

Table with columns: End of Year, Ordinary Life, Act. 20, Actuarial. Rows for Age 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100.

THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

BEING THE 14TH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NET ASSETS, December 31st, 1883, \$565,328.71. Less amount of cancelled Liens on Issued Policies, following Less Ledger Balances, written off, \$1,249.95, \$564,078.76.

Cash from Premiums, \$192,265.63. Cash paid for re-assurances, \$180,002.74. Cash from interest on investments, \$1,260.88. \$193,523.77.

EXPENDITURE. Claims under 23 Policies, \$41,032.10. Interest on Investments, 1,260.88. Dividends paid in Cash, \$14,279.19. Purchased Policies, \$151,455,438,834.74.

GENERAL EXPENSES. Commission on Agents, \$29,284.51. Medical Examinations, 4,431.50. \$34,716.01.

SALARIES. President and Directors' Fees, \$1,938.21. Manager, Sec. & Assistant, 5,742.27. General Agents and Superintendents, 27,828.88. Auditors, 300.00. \$35,810.36.

Agents of offices in Hamilton and Toronto, \$140.00. Books and Stationery, \$75.19. Taxes, \$67.76. Office Furniture, \$18.10. Telephone, \$108.97. Printing and Stationery, \$1,143.63. Travelling Expenses, \$71.49. Commissions on Loans and Valuation Fees, \$63.50. Solicitors' Fees, \$72.69. Repairs on office, Fire Insurance, and Licenses, \$1,064.43. \$6,396.22.

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DONT.

IN DRESS AND PERSONAL HABITS. Don't walk with a slouching, slovenly gait. Walk erectly and firmly, not stiffly; walk with ease, but still with dignity. Don't bend out the knees, nor walk in-toed, nor drag your feet along; walk in a large, easy, simple manner, without affectation, but not negligently. Don't carry your hands in your pockets. Don't thrust your thumbs into the arm-holes of your waistcoat. Don't cleanse your ears, or your nose, or trim and clean your finger-nails, in public. Cleanliness and neatness in all things pertaining to the person are indispensable, but toilet offices are proper in the privacy of one's apartment only. Don't chew or nurse your toothpick in public—or anywhere else. Don't use a toothpick, except for a moment, to remove some obstacle; and don't have the habit of sucking your teeth. Don't chew tobacco. It is a bad and ungentlemanly habit. The nearest tobacco-chewer can not wholly prevent the odor of tobacco from affecting his breath and clinging to his apparel, and the "places that know him" are always redolent of the weed. If one must chew, let him be particular where he expectorates. He should not discharge tobacco-juice in public vehicles, on the sidewalk, or in any place where it will be offensive. Don't expectorate. Men in good health do not need to expectorate; with their continual expectoration is simply the result of habit. Men with bronchial or lung diseases are compelled to expectorate, 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 sidewalk, 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 vehicles, at public assemblies, or anywhere 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 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 people taking the advice and abstaining from the use of intoxicants, would banish poverty and crime from the land, would result in vacant alma mater and overflowing 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 the fate of the murderer—and the wonder is that there should be any murderers, or drunkards, or makers of murderers and drunkards by rum selling.

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**GAIN Health and Happiness.** How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE. Are your Kidneys disordered? Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease? Suffering from Diabetes? Have you Liver Complaint? Is your Back lame and aching? Have you Kidney Disease? Are you Constipated? Have you Malaria? Are you Bilious? Are you tormented with Piles? Are you Rheumatism racked? Ladies, are you suffering? If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take **KIDNEY-WORT** THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

**MONARCH HORSE HOE** AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED For Hoing and Hilling Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Beets, Cabbages, Turnips, &c. SENT ON 30 Days' TEST TRIAL.

Charity.

True charity is the sweetest and most attractive of qualities. It smooths away the angles, and rubs off the roughness, and diminishes the friction of life. It adds grace to daily courtesies, and makes burdens easier to be borne. The loving heart is the strong heart. The generous hand is the hand to cling to when the path is difficult. There is room for the exercise of charity everywhere—in business, in society, and in the church; but first and chiefest is the need for it at home, where it is the salt which keeps all things sweet, the aroma which makes every hour charming, and the divine light which shines star-like through all gloom and depression. Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with Indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and an now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal." Sold by Harkness and Co., Drug-gists, Dundas street.

**CH. F. COLWELL**, 171 Dundas St., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Ware-rooms in Western Canada. Call or write before buying elsewhere. Telephone connection day and night.

**DR. JAS. M. STEVENSON'S NEW DRUG STORE**, RICHMOND ST., NEAR DUNDAS ST. Try our WINTER FLUID, the best remedy for chapped hands, etc. Surgery in rear of store. **NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION** Parties at a distance may consult Dr. Stevenson by letter. Enclosing two three-cent stamps will ensure a reply.

**THE B. A. MITCHELL Drug Store.** (Now Open.) His old friends and patrons will confer a favor by giving him an early call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunt's Block, 361 Richmond St., west side, 4 doors south of King St., City.

**W. HINTON** (From London England.) **UNDERTAKER, &c.** The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE, 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

**WALTON'S PECTORAL BALSAM** Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc.

**Notes on Ingersoll** BY FATHER LAMBERT. A supply of the Sixth Edition just received. Price, 25 cents. Seventy thousand already disposed of. Sent on receipt of price. Address—THOS. COFFEY, London, Ont.

**HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL** CURES RHEUMATISM. **FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.** Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Parasite. Is a safe, sure, and effective Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

**ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.** Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings. FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

**EVANS BROTHERS, PIANO Manufacturers,** DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. We are now manufacturing Pianos, with the very latest improvements. Having had thirty years experience in Piano-forte making, is conclusive evidence that we know how to make a first-class Piano. Every Piano guaranteed for five years. Buy an EVANS BROS. Piano. Remember the place, Nitschke Block, Dundas St., LONDON, ONT. Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to.

**WARRANTED 6 YEARS. \$115 (only) \$49.75** **PIPE ORGANS [25 STOPS] ONLY \$49.75** INCLUDING BENCH, BRASS AND MUSIC, provided you order the **WINTER FLUID** after the time has expired, as the **WINTER FLUID** is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with Indigestion. **REGULAR PRICE, \$115.00** **25 USEFUL STOPS AS FOLLOWS:** 1-Vox Celeste, 2-Vox Viola, 3-Vox Viola, 4-Vox Viola, 5-Vox Viola, 6-Vox Viola, 7-Vox Viola, 8-Vox Viola, 9-Vox Viola, 10-Vox Viola, 11-Vox Viola, 12-Vox Viola, 13-Vox Viola, 14-Vox Viola, 15-Vox Viola, 16-Vox Viola, 17-Vox Viola, 18-Vox Viola, 19-Vox Viola, 20-Vox Viola, 21-Vox Viola, 22-Vox Viola, 23-Vox Viola, 24-Vox Viola, 25-Vox Viola. **Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.**

**All the Spring Styles** —OF— **HATS** Just Opened Out —AT— **HEAL & CO'S,** 226 DUNDAS STREET. **BAKING POWDER.** Without exception the best in the market. Call for a free sample and be convinced. PREPARED AT **STRONG'S DRUG STORE,** 184 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

**Burdock Blood Bitters.** WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN. And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. **T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.**

**REID'S CRYSTAL HALL!** The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, ETC., ETC. **DECORATING WORKS.** SEND FOR PRICE LIST. **W. J. Reid & Co.** DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

**W. J. Thompson, King Street, Opposite Revere House,** Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of **CARRIAGES & BUGGIES** IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. **W. J. THOMPSON, PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.** R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attys, Washington, D. C.

**CHILD'S CATARRH** Treatment For **The Great Church Light.** **IMPORANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF VASELINE** (PETROLEUM JELLY). **London Mutual FIRE INSURANCE CO.** THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA. Assets, 1st January, 1883: **\$310,781.97.** With 39,719 Policies in Force.

**CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER** IS A PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the household, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: **COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.** Trade Mark on Every Package. **A PRIZE** Send six cents for postage, and you will receive free, a costly book of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first trial. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, **TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.**

**DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY** LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, for a short period, to make loans at 6 or 8 per cent, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to **F. B. LEYS,** MANAGER, OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London Ont.

**MASON & HAMLIN** IMPROVED **UPRIGHT PIANOS.** Entire iron frames, to which the strings are directly attached by metal fastenings, securing 1. Best quality of tone, which is very musical and refined; free from the rubbishiness which is common in cheap pianos. 2. Greater durability and freedom from liability to get out of order; adaptation to trying positions and climates. 3. Increased capacity to stand in tune, will not require tuning one-quarter as often as pianos on the old system. Having tested this new system of construction for two years and proved its advantages, this Company are now increasing their manufacture of these improved pianos, and offer them to the public generally. Every piano of their make will illustrate that supreme excellence which has always characterized their Organs, and won for them the highest award at every great world's exhibition for sixteen years. Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues of Pianos and Organs, free. **MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.,** 151 Tremont St., Boston; 40 East 14th St., (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER** IS A PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the household, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: **COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.** Trade Mark on Every Package. **A PRIZE** Send six cents for postage, and you will receive free, a costly book of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first trial. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, **TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.**

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