



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

VOL 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1883.

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Renunciation.

CARLOTTA PERRY.

Both bird and eage were fair. And both belonged to me; Yet ever with heartful eyes The bird looked over the son. Within their tender depthe Shone ever a wild unrest; Ever against the bars It beats its beautiful breast.

I said, I will make its cage So bright, and glad and gay, With all that love can do, It cannot choose but -tay. In vain! With all my art, Still it was pain to me That ever with longing eyes My bird looked over the sea

Then I said. I will hold it close-Surely it is my right— 1 will keep this pred us thing, 1 mot by love, by might, 1n vaiu! Though mine the power To hold or set it free, Not mine to hold its heart— That could escape from me.

Then I said, Be free, O bird, To spread your beautiful wings, To apread your Denutities where the set of the set of a south of the set of t

Wide I opened the door, But I turned my face away, For men are weak sometimes, Whatever the world may say. A thrill of joy rang out From a happy, songfal breast-A flash of wings-allasi My heart told all the rest.

My bird will never come back; Yet why should I weep or sign, U only the thing I love Has entered its native sky? 'Twill never come back, I know But who, his love to prove, Is willing to be forgot, Stands on the heights of Love.

MONTH'S MIND OF BISHOP CRINNON.

A SOLEMN SERVICE.

The Principal Church Dignitaries of the **Province** Present.

SERMON BY REV. V. G. DOWLING. When a dignitary of the Roman Catho-lie Church dies it is customary to hold a month after his death a solemn service for the repose of his soul, and this is com-monly known as "the Month's Mind," The Monch's Mind of the late Bishop Crin-

which it was my privilege to serve under his administration as my coclesiastical su-perior. The early friendship and affec-tion which I formed for him in the ministo which I formed for him in the minis-try did not cease but were rather strength-ened and cemented when he became bis-hop, for it was then, as is well known, he was pleased to bestow on me, amongst others, many marks of his kindness, which I certainly did not deserve, but which I am sure I will never forget. The history of his life, as far as it is of interest to us to-day, naturally divides itself into two parts, his labors as a priest and his to day, naturally divides itself into two parts, his labors as a priest and his work as a bishop. Born in the year 1818, of pions and respectable parents, in an island noted for its faith, and in a province of that island famous of all others for its firm attachment to that this basis of the section of the section. faith amid the most constant persecution, he passed his boyhood in the north amid the stirring scenes of the struggle for Catholic emancipation. He saw the tri-umph of the cause he loved, and as he grew to manhood he resolved to make his first sacrifice to God by bidding farewell forever to his native land, consecrating himself to the cause of Christ and the sal-vation of his fellow countrymen in the then far off province of (anada. Here he came, after finishing his classical course at home, and entered the grand Seminary of Montreal to study theology under the fathers of St. Sulpice, where in due course he took holy orders and was ordained priest, in the year 1854, for the extensive disease of Theorem 1854. bices, in the year 1853, for the extensive diocese of Toronto, then under the epis-copal charge of Bishop Charbonell. That his coming to the diocese of Toronto then, as his advent in after years to Hamilton, was something providential, will at once he seen by combined and will at once

be seen by considering, on the one hand, the special work to be done and his special fitness to perform it. When you are re-minded that at this date, 1954, as many monly' known as "the Month's Mind."
The Mondy's Mind of the late Bishop Crinnon should properly have been held on the 25th of December, but as that was Christmas Day, when the spirit of the State of the Church should be one of rejoicing, the service was postponed until the 17th, when it was celebrated with all the impressive rites of the Church.
St. Mary's Cathedral was heavily draped in black, as on the occasion of the funeral of the late Bi hop, and the edifice was rowded to the doors.
The following Church dignitaries were within the sanctuary : Archbishop Lynch, Bishops Welsh (London), Cleary (Kingston), Janot (Peterboro). O'Mahony (codjutor bishop). Monsignore Farrelly (Belleville) and Vicans-General Heenna and Dowling. All the prices to the did born in the family, and that the children boar within the sanctuary is a consequence it is to be feared that the children boar bin at the only means of the child born in the family, and that the children boar bit at the only deal and died without is an onsequence it is to be feared that the examents, and that the children boar bit at the only means of the children was the cold that the children boar bit at the only means of the differ was been bellewing Church again and Dowling. All the prices to the differ was a consequence it is to be feared that the children boar bit at the only means of the differ was a consequence it is to be feared that the children boar bit at the examents, and that the children boar bit at the only means or never seens at the any bit of the children was the cold that the children boar bit at the only means of the children boar bit at the only means of the children boar bit at the childre

Jesus, will God bring with him." And the Apostle adds: "wherefore comfort ye one another with these words." Sorrow-ful them as death is, even the death of a bishop, there is this comfort connected with it, that for those words." Sorrow-fur them sadeath is, even the death of a bishop, there is this comfort connected with it, that for those words." Sorrow-for "from henceforth now, saith the bors; for their works follow them." Of those labors, from which he is now, pleas God, at rest, and of those works which follow him even to ternity. I am direct ted to pronou...e his panetyric. On the predate who of all the bishops knew him been already done, and alby and dequent y and affectionately done, by the learned predate who of all the bishops knew him for me simply to speak of his labors as i colleague in the hisrardy. It remains for me simply to speak of his labors as a tool confrere in the ministry and his-colleague in the hisrardy. It remains for me simply to speak of his labors as a twe can friendship as pastor of a neigh-boring parish, and during eight yeas of has duministration as my ecclesiastical su-tice and friendship as pastor of a neigh-boring parish, and during eight yeas of his administration as my ecclesiastical suwithout a dollar in his pocace without a dollar in his pocace or school, or funds to erect either, who has to seek out his flock among strangers and to erganize and direct and stimulate their zeal—give me such a missionary who c an in after years survey the same scene and point to the faithful flock worshipping e- in the majestic church, and the ch ldren the majestic church, and the ch ddren the together for instruction in the the store were the priests or students and together for students the sanctuary, who has built up spiritual temples first and afterwards material ones, for the honor and glory of God. Give me such a one and we have found a true shepherd indeed, a pastor after God's own heart. Such was Bishop's Crinnon's record in Such was Bishop's Orinnon's record in Stratford and elsewhere. He found a poor, neglected and scattered people, with-out organization, without zeal, with-out influence, and he left them after sixout influence, and he left them after six-teen years of labor, a prosperous, united, devout and influential congregation. He rot only attended to their religious and moral wants but he elevated them in the social scale. He made them realize their claims and their right to a fair proportion of those offices of public honor and trust, to which their numbers and their services envited them and he remained long

entitled them, and he remained long enough to see several of them occupying prominent positions in the city and county, who only for his powerful influence, would have still remained as their fathers before have still remained as their lathers before them, hewers of wood and drawers of water. And here it was, at the age of fifty.six, when he apparently needed rest and might well claim the privilege of remathing to enjoy the fruits of his labors, among a people he loved and who loved him in return, that he was called on unexpectedly to make his second services in the cause of reliation. sacrifice in the cause of religion. That sac-rifice was the acceptance of the burden of

to be found? The children of the diocese were too young and their perseverence too uncertain. His zeal would admit no delay. And so in his distress, like St Columbkille in exile, he turned his eyes and fixed his hopes on Ireland. Yes, to Ireland he would go-to Ireland who in her poverty had enriched the nations with her faith-to Ireland, fallen among the nations, yet on her knees, still clinging to the cross of Christ-to Ireland, where, in his boyhood, a fond mother first taught him to love his God, and where fond mothers are still found who glory in giving their boys, yea, their best boys, to the altar; who buckle on their bosom the breast-plate of faith, and sending them forth to foreign lands as soldiers of Christ, tell them, like the Spartan mothers of old, never to "come back but with their never to "come back but with their shields or on their shield." Yes, to Ireland he went, over the waters, on his blessed mission, and wherever he met a e blessed mission, and wherever he met a f band of college students and addressed f them, his presence, his manner, his pious pleadings so tonched the hearts and en-kindled the enthusiasm of the young men that no less than twenty-five volunteers enlisted under his banner and adouted him as their Bishop. And here again we see, as it were, the divine guidance and benediction. In the selection of his sub-jects the Bishop was specially fortunate, for whist in most colleges "many are called and few are chosen," all his young men, with two or three exceptions (and those on the cause of rengen-sacrifice in the cause of the burden of the Episcopate. For to him it was a bur-den indeed. Had he considered simply his own comfort and the promptings of his own heart (which ever sought retire-ment.) sure I am he would never have ment.) sure I am he would never have ment.) sure I am he would never have the the transformed and the promptings of the own confort and the promptings of his own confort and the promptings of the own heart (which ever sought retire-ment.) sure I am he would never have the transformed to the exalted dignity of the priesthood. Twenty-three new priests were and not one left him

ing or guiding or sustaining the pastor, as the case required, ever ready to assist and encourage him in the discharge of his parochial duties

Record.

To this vigilance over elergy and people he added a prudence that was most ad-mirable. Those who are called to govern have often certain difficulties to encounhave often certain difficulties to encoun-ter, certain matters it correct and certain changes to effect that are found to be indispensible for the general good. To act hastily in such instances is to run the risk of making mistakes that may be "grave and sometimes even irreparable. Our good bishop care-fully avoided this. In matters of impor-tance he never acted in haste. He waited, he delayed, he deliberated, and as the Holy Ghost directs, he took counsel. Then when he acted he did so with firmness and moderation. If he had to

less and moderation. If he had to cor-lect he did so in all patience and if called on to make changes that were some-times not agreeable, he did so at least after due deliberation and with the conviction that in doing so he was promoting the good of all concerned.

A.d as he was vigilant and prudent he And as he was vigilant and prudent he was also most charitable and paternal. His charity took many forms. He loved and cared for God's poor. He delighted to make the widow and orphan happy, he was specially fond of boys and students preparing for the ministry, he loved to aid and elevte in the social scale young men of talents and of virtue, but his most tender love was for the ministry, and and and students love was for the unfortunate and especially unfortunate priests. Happing he had no such lamenthle cases among the clergy of his own diocese. If he had, he used to say, it would break his heart to arise the in the second break his heart to witness them. But many instances are known of his marked charity in this respect, in the days of his marked snarry hood, when the unfortunate, who, through weakness had fallen from his high estate and incurred the wrath and censure of his bishop, came to him as to a father for advice and sympathy, was received into his humble, hospitable home and afterwards, humble, hospitable home and alterwards, by the grace of God, being proved and purified by penance, recovered his lost inheritance by the aid and influence of the good pastor. Even since he became bishop I have known him more than once

strangers and wanderers from far off parts when their own prelates had forsaken thera. One instance of this kind 1 will here mention to bit here wanderers from far to the thera mention to bit here wanted as the forsaken when their own preserved in the second part of the second part, and the second part of the second

given us. And, while we pray for him who is gone and who will not forget us in the court of Heaven, let us, also, dear friends, as we are directed by the Arch-bishop, also pray, and pray fervently, that God in his mercy may soon send us an-other bishop, who, with all the gifts per-taining to his high and holy office, may not be wanting in the qualities which endear to us the memory of our late pre-late. May the mantle of his humility and zeal as a priest fall on him and encompass him and protect him; and may the bright examples of his vigilance, prudence and paternal love as a bishop ever guide him on his course, and serve as so many shin-ing lamps to shed new lustre on the dioceas he comes to govern in the name of God. given us. And, while we pray for him

e comes to govern in the name of God. ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

St. Mary's cathedral, Halifax, was crowded to excess on Sunday last, to wit-

The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, fourth Archbishop of Halifax. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the music was the finest ever produced in the church. Eichan Cabre of Montreal was the core Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, was the con-

C. Garrison chaplain, assistant priest; Very Rev. Canon Carmody, R. C. Garrison chaplain, assistant priest; Very Rev. Mgr. Power, deacon of the Mas, and the very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. O., of Charlottetown, the sub-deacon. The Rev. E. F. Murphy acted as master of the ceremonica. The first assistant biber The Rev. E. F. Murphy acted as master of the ceremonies. The first assistant bishop to the Archbishop-elect was the Bishop of St. John, N.B., the second being the Bishop of Charlottetown. The Arch-bishop's chaplains were the Rev. Dr. Howley, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and the Rev. Gregory McDonald, of Bear River, P. E. I. Besides the prelates men-tioned there were also present Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B., and Bishop Cameron, of Arichat. About fifty priests were in attendance. The con-ceration sermon was preached by the Bishop of Arichat. Congratulatory addresses were then de-

Congratulatory addresses were then de-le cred from the elergy and laity of the ocese.

-----BRANTFORD LETTER.

On the evening of the 29th the young ladies of the Sodality will give a musical

went forth a wanderer in the work in and enemies of our holy faith met him and tried to use him as a vile instrumenta against the church. Batt weak as he was, he would not stoop to bear false witness. His sufferings and hardships were great and prolonged. At last care and remorse had done their work. He was reduced to great poverty and affliction, and in his too, he turned, like the provigal son, to his father's house. He sought the aid of p. Bishop Crinnon. The Bishop's heart was touched at the sight, and, though the man ed had no claim on him, save the common the provention of charity, he received the poor prolaim of charity, he received the poor pro-ligal with open arms, brought him to the and priests' house, leaves \$3400 to apply House of Providence, and, like the "Good Samaritan" that he was, gave orders that "he should be well cared for." There the the Very Rev. Father Dowling of Paris,



cese, besides a number from other dioceses, were present and assisted in the ser-

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated. Bishop Jamot officiating as celebrant, assis-ted by Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G.,

and the Cathedral is once more in mourning. The day fixed for the Month's Mind ing. The day fixed for the Month's wind in memory of our dear departed Bishop has arrived and we are all here to celebrate it. It is a melancholy occasion for all who knew him ; for the Prelates who have lost in him a counselor and a companion ; for in him a counselor and a companion ; for the diocese at large which has lost in him a faithful administrator; but most of all to the priests of the diocese, who are here to day, like orphans without a father, Grace, the Archbishop, kindly con-sidering their distress, has been pleased to call on a priest of the diocese to give expression to that sorrow and diocese to comfort priests and people by a brief review of the edifying life and labors of Bishop Crinnon. Of our sorrow I can only say it is something to be felt in the heart and not expressed in words, some-thing to be pitied and not paraded before the world. Our good Lord, who for his own wise ends inflicted on us this loss, alone knows how deeply it is felt. But in the words of St. Paul real at mass to-day, "He wills not that we be sorrowful even as others who have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them who have slept through Bishop Crinnon. Of our sorrow I can only say it is something to be felt in the

that, many lived and died without the sacraments, and that the children born in such settlements were in imminent peril of their faith. When you consider all this you cannot be the

all this you cannot but be convinced that "the harvest was indeed great, but that the laborers were few." The brave men the laborers were few." The brave men

mature age of twenty-six, robust, manly and fall of knowledge of the ways of

their joyous peals, and clergy and laity arose and hastened to the foot of that

ted by Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G., as Archdeacon, and Rev. Fathers O'Con-nell and Feeuy, as Deacon and sub-Dea-con. THE SERMON was preached by Rev. Father Dowling, V. G. His text was: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. From henceforth now, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors: for their works follow them.—Rev. xiv. 13. May it please your Grace, My Lords, Very Reverend and Reverend Fathers and dear friends,—The joyful feasts and mature age of twenty-six, robus, maniy the libe of his new subjects, one could not ter. And as he sat there with bent brow I listening to the words of welcome from the lips of his new subjects, one could not help applying to him the words of the gospel, "Well done good and faithful servant because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many" (St. Matt. XXV. 21) He came amongst us not only as a bishop but as a providential bishop. For surely it must be admitted that that bishop is a provi-dential one who comes into a diocese sufhabits of the people they came to evan-gelize,—imagine, if you can, in those days the joy of those poor settlers as they saw coming amongst them a man who was not only a messenger of God but one dential one who comes into a diocese suf-fering special wants, endowed by God with capacity to discern these wants and with the energy to supply them. That the diocese of Hamilton then had special needs and of raminton then had special needs and that Bishop Crinnon was just the man to realize and to remedy them are facts which it is not difficult to prove. His predecessor, it is true, ruled over a happy land, and whose heart and to hear tion as he saw them gathering to hear tion as he saw them or receive at his hands liocese, happy inasmuch as it was fre the bread of eternal life. While others lingered through ill health, he labored, from debt and other troubles. By strict econemy he had even succeeded in setting and with success. Many a priest has doubtless been often touched by such manifestations of devotion on the aside a large sum for the crection in a prominent place of a new Cathedral. But the new Bishop, convinced as he was that the salvation of one soul was of more im-portance than the building of grand tem-

sion laying the foundations of new and splendid structures; church after church arose, until twenty-four new cross crowned spires might be seen glistening on the horizon of the now flourishing and progressive diocese of Hamilton. Twelve other churches were enlarged or renovated so that he could now count as under his charge about sixty churches in the diocese. Then like St. Paul he had the "solicitudo omnium ecclesiarum," the solicitude of all the churches, and each one he visited itude of authority, he never sought "to lord it over us," but moved amongst u at an average once in two years, making in all no less than two hundred and fifty In all no less than two hundred and fifty postoral visits, for the purpose of adminis-trating Confirmation. Neither were the institutions of learning overlooked. Everywhere Pastors were encouraged to with all the tenderness and affection make known to him all our wants. And if, as the Apostle directs, he had something to admonish or reprove he never did so through anger but always "in omni patientia" in all sweetness and patience. Accordingly build schools and make them efficient, St. Mary's model school in this city was established, convent and school examinations were regularly held at which he presided and awarded medals, Berlin College waall sweetness and patience. Accordingly he had a priesthood that always acted in harmony with his wishes. Faults and im-perfections there may have been (and it would have been to new index) it is deal it. enlarged and beautified, and a house of Pro-vidence purchased for the protection of the orphans and the poor which stands to-day amongst the first and finest institu-tions of the provines. And all this ac-complished in the short space of eight years. Well might Hamiltonians say that the advent of such a bishop was providen-tial. With such a bright and beautiful among before a was may well ask what enlarged and beautified, and a house of Proyould have been strange indeed if there were not) but this much at least must be said to the credit of the clergy of this dio complement the length of the creat of the dergy of this dio-years. Well might Hamiltonians say that the advent of such a bishop was providen-tial. With such a bright and beautiful record before us we may well ask what were the virtue: and characteristics of the bishop who could produce it? Chiefly three. He was vigilant, he was prudeat, and he was most paternal. "Biessed are these servants," says our "Biessed are these servants," says our

the was most paternal. "Blessed are these servants," says our divine Saviour, "whom the Lord, when He that we had a bishop who knew how to

often and he thought much. He often pondered on the apostolic admonition, "take heed to yourself and to the whole ties now remain for us, and for love of him "take heed to yourself and to the whole ties now remain for us, and for love of him." The second "take heed to yourself and to the whole thes now remain for us, and for love of him the diocese. The diocese, you bishops to rule the church of God, first is to be mindful of his counsels and to strive to imitate his virtues; and the blood." (Acts XX, 28) And so his second is always to pray for him and espect. Mgr. Vanut

blood." (Acts A.X. 25) And so his second is always to pray for him and espec-thoughts were constantly on the welfare of the entire diocese. Wherever assistance was needed, abuses were to be corrected or good works promoted, there he was aid

Samaritan" that he was, gave orders that "he should be well cared for." There the poor penitent lingered for some months, long enough to edify all around him by his penitential works, and there he died comforted and consoled by the last sacra-ments, owing, under God, his shelter in sorrow, his safety in sickness, and his sal-vation at the hour of death, to the kindly offices of Bishop Crinnon. The prelate who could multiply such acts of charity as this, surely deserves a special crown in heaven. But what shall I say of his fond-ness for his own prjests l It is here, per-haps, that we find his most remarkable characteristic. No bishop could be more parental. Though invested with the plen-itude of authority, he never sought "to to authority, he never sought "to

ceipts, \$1456.15; Total expenses, \$1320.00. There are outstanding accounts to a con-siderable amount. Rev. P. Lennon is chairman of the school board for 1883, and Rev. Jas. F. Lennon Secretary-Treasurer. Among the congregation of St. Basil's there were in 1882, 49 births, S marriages and 91 double. The death, when is on

father. He wished that we should often come to him, be at home with him, and and 21 deaths. The death rate is con-sidered very low, there being upwards of two thousand souls in the congregation. For the whole city the figures were, births 255, marriages 98, deaths 156. NAYE.

DIOCESE OF HAMILION.

Important Ecclesiastical Meeting.

After the services in St. Mary's Cathedio-riests and bop Crimon, Archbishop Lynch called a weeting of the priests of the blocese of Will amilton to elect an Administrator. The Archbishop first read for them a telegram he received from Rome concerning the one spiritual affairs of the Hamilton Diocese, sade sacants. He afterwards explained the contents of a document received from Cardinal Simeoni and then called upon the priests present to vote conscientionsly for divine Saviour, "whom the Lord, when He cometh shall find watching. Amen, I say to you, that he will gird bimself and make them sit down to meat, and passing will minister unto them." (St. Luke XII. 37) Our late bishop was apparently always on the watch. He spoke seldom, he read little and he wrote less, but he prayed often and he thought much. He often nondered on the apostolic admonition.

> In Allehargialas, a Bulgarian village, Mgr. Vanutelli, Apostolic Legate at Con-stantinople, in his last visitation con-verted 70 families from the Greek schism and received them into the fold of the

Barbara ?'

The Unknown Future.

•)

God holds the key of all unknown, And J am glad, If other hands should hold the key, Or if he trusted it to me, It might be sad.

What if to-morrow's cares were here Without its rest? Rather would I unlock the day, And as the hours swing open, say, "Thy will is best."

The very dimness of my sight Makes me secure; For, groping in my misty way. I feel his hand—I hear him say "My hel**g** is sure."

I cannot read his future plan, But this I know; I have the smiling of his face, And all the refuge of his grace, While here below.

Enough; this covers all my want, And so I rest: And so I rest; For what I cannot, he can see, And in his care I sure shall be, Forever blest.

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT

valid

CHAPTER X. Christmas has ever been looked upon a christinas has ever been looked upon as a season of great rejoicing, especially in the days of Catholicity. It was a time when people wished not only to be happy themselves, but to make the poor and the afflicted so likewise; a time when, by that Mass offered in the silence of night, the Christian honored the ever-memorable hour when the Redeemer of the world was born. Stephen Casterman cared very little for

Christmas rejoicings. Very different thoughts occupied his mind. It was then he intended to disclose to the commissioner what he had learnt from Harkwright, and

he intended to disclose to the commissioner what he had learnt from Harkwright, and loped to obtain the promised reward for his pains. And on that night the treacher ous Harkwright was to admit him and the the commissioner into the Manor-house. Mr. Higgins spent Christmas-eve much as he spent every other day of the year; he had no family, no one for whom he cared, and none who cared for him, if we except old Peter, a servant who had been with him for more than twenty years, and had grown gray in his service. At four o'clock on that afternoon the commissioner might have been seen seated by the blazing fire in his little parlor, hus eyes fixed on the capriciously curling flames, while his thoughts wandered back in the past; and now and then a faint smile would play on the thin compressioner.

in the past; and now and then a faint smile would play on the thin compressed smile would play on the thin compressed lips of the old man, as pleasant recollec-tions crossed his mind. A loud knock at the hall door disturbed his musings, and in a moment all the bright visions of by-gone days had vanished—Mr. Higgins' fea-tures had resumed their usual stern ex-pression. He listened eagerly to the sounds outside, wondering who it was that required his services, or what could be the required his services, or what could be the matter. He heard Peter give admittance to some one, when ensued an animated conversation; at length the parlor door

"Please sir," he said in a low voice, "there is a man in the hall." his extreme paleness. "Are you ill, Harkwright ?" he asked "Well, what is he doing there ?" replied

"He says he wants to speak to you, "Is he one, think you, that comes to ask us for charity? If so, tell him I have "No, sir; 'tis business that brings him "Then let him."

"Then let him come in."

"Then let him come in." "To say the truth, I like not the man's look," replied Peter, "He's a tall, power-ful man; his trade, he says, was fishing; and those folks never have any good in them; and how could they, living in the sea, more like fish than Christians? Shall I bid him depart, sir?" "Tell him to come in at once."

Peter knew that by the determin

manner in which his master pronounced these words that opposition would be usethese words that opposition would be use-less; he left the room, therefore, mumbl-ing to himself "that if the master would be murdered, it was not his fault." Taking his lantern. He cauthously de-scended the stairs. His heart beat vio-lently as he reached the door, against which he leant himself; the minutes

Having introduced the visitor, he re-mained himself as if to arrange the fire, until told to leave the room, which he did though a few minutes after he again put in his head under some pretext, but only to receive a more peremptory dismissal. "Well what is your busines?" asked the commissioner, drawing himself up very straight in his chair, and addressing Ste-phen Casterman who stood before him. "Do you come here to bring a complaint against some one and to claim the power-ful aid of the law to vindicate your rights?" a come here," replied Casterman, "to claim the hundred pounds' reward offered by you to any one who should discover

dren even when so young to share in her over him; he knew not what it was that towards the mansion, with the view of dren, or about their more particulation and such as she knew were Catho-lies she invited to stop at the house that they mixit be able to go to confession. lies she invited to stop at the house that they might be able to go to confession, and assist at the midnight Mass; for it devotion, which had struck even Caster man, was succeeded by one of confusion and terror. A sweep of cold night air blew along the cotridor from the open door; it passed into the chapel, like the breath of an evil spirit disturb-ing the screnity of the holy place; was Sir Reginald's wish, she knew, that all such should lodge at the Manor till the following afternoon. Sir Reginald himfollowing afternoon. Sir Reginald him-self, with Austin, was engaged in similar benevolence, riding round to visit his ten-ants. And all alike were repaid for their kind actions by the glow of happiness that continuous in the head of the breath of an evil spirit disturb-ing the serenity of the holy place; several heads turned to see whence it pro-ceeded, and then they beheld Stephen standing at the entrance. A murmur was heard through the congregation, and all rose from their knees, the words of prayer continually rises in the hearts of those who engage themselves in doing good. Dame Barnby had been invited to at-

rose from their knees, the words of prayer still lingering on their lips, the book or the rosary clasped to their hearts. The wrecker threw the door wide open, calling tend the midnight Mass, but Ruth was ill, and she did not like to leave her. She therefore gave Catherine leave to go with to his companions to come on. But now the scene was plunged in darkness. Austin, hoping to afford the priest time to escape, had extinguished the lights on the altar. The commissioner shouted to his men to adverse in the house U.e. her her Bridget O'Reilly, saying that she herself would go to the morning mass, when her niece would return to take care of the in-Towards evening, accordingly, Mother

Towards evening, accordingly, Mother Bridget and her young friend, well wrapped up in their cloaks, started off for the Manor. On their way they talked of that first Christmas night, when the shepherds heard the angels' voices, and hastened to adore the Infant King. On their same of the start is a start with the grounds was being the fourther way they are start with the grounds was the same of the start with the grounds was ommunicating with the grounds was uite forgotten, until Sir Reginald was their arrival they found many of the con-gregation already assembled. The chapel was tastefully adorned with heard to cry out :

"All who can, make for the entrance on evergreens. There was a door which opened into the grounds, but this was kept right !

There was immediately a rush in that opened into the grounds, but this was kept locked, and people coming to Mass entered through the house to avoid suspicion; but in case of a surprise they could make their escape by the outer door. Sir Reginald was not without some fear of a nightly visit from the commis-ioner and the mease hence the commisdirection; but, as often happens in such moments, the door was so well fastened that none could open it; the commissioner and his party were, however, under the impression that their intended victims

ould escape. "Set fire to the house !" cried a voice

from the crowd. At these words Lady Margaret, remem-bering her little daughter who was asleep upstairs, exclaimed in accents of deep dis-

"O, my child, my Barbara, she will be urnt !" and the poor mother darted forhurnt

ward.

ward. Catherine was by her side, and whis-pered to her, "My lady, fear not; I will run swiftly and fetch her. Probably in her anguish of mind the lady had not heeded the words of her

young companion, for she continued to push on : but Catherine, more agile, had already glided past the men at the door. She groped along the passages, traversed the hall, and reached the foot of the stairday in the general rejoicings; his fellow-servants wondered what had made him so dull and uneasy; he wandered about the case, where through a long narrow win-dow the moon shed her tranquil light. house in a disconsolate manner, his sadnoise in a disconsolate manner, his sad-ness and terror increasing as night ap-proached. He went to the fatal door and examined the bolt, to see if it would make much noise on opening; as he was return-ing he met Sir Reginald. "Are all the casements firmly closed ?" she had proceeded up two or three steps when she heard a scream. It came from the direction of the chapel. She stopped and listened. There was a confused sound of voices. What could that shrick have of voices. What could that shrick have been? thought she. Was the Manor al-ready in flames? She trembled and scarcely "I think they are all fast, sir. Yes, I

"I will save the little lady at any risk," "I think they are all tast, sr. Yes, I am sure they are," answered Andrew in a voice so trembling and low that it attrac-ted his master's notice, who on looking more attentively at him, then remarked said the courageons girl to herself. "O, my God, O Holy Mary protect me !" she added as she ran rapidly up the flight of stone steps.

soon reached Barbara's room ; a She soon reached Barbara's room; a bright wood fire blazed and crackled in the large chimney, and cast a ruddy light on the old-fashioned furniture and on the bed of the little sleeper. Catherine awoke her from her peaceful slumber, and the child looked round quite bewildered. "Where is mother *l*" she asked. "You shall go to her presently, Barbara dear," replied Catherine, while she dressed her hurriedly; and, taking her in her arms, she left the room.

told me before, you might have gone sooner. I hope you will be all right to-

morrow." Harkwright had not the courage to answer. He flew rapidly to his room at the top of the house, and threw himself on his bed, wishing that the fatal hour was over and yet dreading its approach. It was midnight, and he heard the foot-to the more going to the changl: dressed her hurriedly; and, taking her in her arms, she left the room. She knew her way well about the house, and guided by the moonlight which streamed in at every window, she descended a back staircase, which led on to an outer door, which once passed she felt her little protegee would be safe. With mingled feelings of hope and fear she proceeded to unbar it experiencing a sensteps of the people going to the chapel; and then a death-like silence reigned through the mansion. Taking his lantern, he cautiously de-

proceeded to unbar it, experiencing a sen-sation of deep relief when she had crossed the threshold. Catherine directed her course towards

taking Barbara to her own home, but she soon understood that this would be im-possible; the walk was too long for the the strength to carry her that distance She the strength to carry her that distance. She therefore seated herself on an old bench, and placed her cold and terrified companloved by the people ; he therefore feared that an attempt might be made to rescue the prisoners; he also had all the servants he could find in the Manor locked up on on her knees, endeavored to co her. Taking off her own large cloak and the news of what had happened ere he had provided for the safe keeping of the priest wrapping it around the child, she rocked her in her arms till she had fallen asleep her in her arms till she had fallen asleep and then laid her gently on the ground. Kneeling down, she then returned thanks to God for her escape, and that of Lady Margaret's daughter, praying also for those of the family who were still in danger. Then she went a little way out-side to ascertain if the Manor-house was on fire : there was a light in one or two and his harborer. When Catherine and Bridget entered When Catherine and Bridget entered in the town, they found everyone in a state of much excitement; some of those who had assisted at Mass had spread the strange tidings, which filled the townspeople with astonishment. Most agreed that a Catho-lic priest deserved to be arrested, but that Sir Reginald and his family were too char-itable and good to be interfered with. Great indignation was expressed against on fire ; there was a light in one or two of the windows, but she was glad to see no Table and good to be Interfered with. Great indignation was expressed against the commissioner, who determined to con-vey his prisoners early the following morning to Launceston, and hand them over to the Sheriff of Cornwall. Hark Returning to the child, she laid down by her side. Her rest was disturbed; she heard over again in her sleep that scream that had so alarmed her, and then again would suddenly awake, imagining that men were breaking in, or that the house wright was to accompany them, to bear witness against his master and Father was crumbling into ruins. Thus passed the dark hours of the night, and Christmas morning dawned, pale and cheerless. Catherine arose, feeling stiff and cold; but Barbara, who was well cov-Ralph. Having procured the necessary provis-ions at her own dwelling, Widow O'Reilly went to Dame Barnby's cottage, where ered, seemed sleeping comfortably as if in her own little bed. Without disturbing Catherine had stopped to speak with her aunt, and to ask permission to remain with Lady Margaret until evening. "Yes, Kate," replied the poor woman, wiping her eyes; "'tis but right that we should do all we can for her dear ladyship, she was kind and compassionate to all poor folks, to you, Kate, and to myself she was very good. Go and stay with her as long as she wills; the little Lady Bar-bara is fond of you, so you may be of use." Catherine had stopped to speak with her her, Catherine proceeded cautiously

FOUR CHILDREN'S STRUGGLE. THE CONFESSION IN THE CELLAR.

JAN. 26, 1883

Keeping Together as a Family as if How God Provided a Confessor for one Who Deserved that Grace-the Fate of a Rich Sinner. Father and Mother had been Liv-

From the New York Sun. Dec. 25th. In one of the meetings of the special The battered frame house numbered 109 Frost street, Brooklyn, E. D., skulks work of our Society of St. Vincent de Paul, called "The Holy Family," one of our Brothers narrated to the assembled poor the following fact: Nothing happens by mere chance. There is no such thing as chance, if we take divine Providence into account. The

The great open space back of the house, away over to the railway tracks and beyond, and far down towards the river, laws of divine Providence are a certain order established by God and preserved by Him for the purpose of leading His creatures to their destination. Our Saviour himself has said that the bairs of our head gigantic dumping ground. Through the middle of it extends a long, inky pool, of which the foulness creeps slowly inland when the tide rises, and goes a little down are counted. Everything enters into the plans of divine Providence, even the

cvil done wilfully by man, which God uses for the purpose for which He permits it to be done. This will clearly be seen from the following story, which is not in-vented, but is a real fact: Vented, but is a real fact: A certain rich man was attacked by a sickness that led him slowly but surely to his grave. Riches do not exempt man from that debt due to sin, namely, death. Death approached this man, but was not welcomed by him. He thereaft his

not welcomed by him. He thought his money would enable the most skilful medical men to save his life. That is why he did not want to listen to the coun.

and she left us all that we needed for

out of the boat at the foot of Grand street. I stayed at that too long, for when that work ended, and I went back to the that work ended, and I went back to the glass works, they had started up again and put another boy in my place, and didn't want me any more. I got \$4 a week at the glass works, and they paid me a dollar a day when I was at hoisting coal. That's all we had to get along on, but we made out pretty well. The rent is only \$2.50 a month, and we had a good deal of clothes that mother left us, though we haven't been able to get much since half-opened, was before him ; h we haven't been able to get much since. But we always got something to eat. The coal hoisting only lasted about two months. Then I was with a peddler, helping him sell apples and things about the street for a while, but I left him about a month area. I didn't like neddling. month ago. I didn't like peddling. I didn't make much, and it is uncertain and there's no chance of getting ahead at it. I'd like to be where I could learn to do something. When I stopped work, Annie got work in Waterbury's bagging walk caused him, however, much pain, and he could not help giving audible expressions to his sufferings. And strange to say, it seemed to him that his sighs were echoed from the depth of the cellar. He held his

sighs continued though with a much feeb-ler voice. He then said as well as he could, under his pain : "Is there anybody here?" Then he

Is there anybody here to Then he listened attentively, and a feeble voice answered in a plaintive tone: "Yes, there is a poor unfortunate man here, who suffers much and would like that for the love of God a priest be called for him.

JAN, 26, 1883

"Thou Ever Art The Same." BY MARY CROSS.

The night has come and earth is hush'd. This alceping tranquilly 'A And the stream alone o'er the mossy stone Makes midnight melody. Solemn and still the forest glade With shadows on its breast, murmuring breeze sweeps through

the trees As though it sought for rest.

It is the hour when mem'ry brings The dreams of bygone years. The sunny hours, the fragrant flow'rs, The laughter and the tears. Time on the brow hath left a trace, The locks once gold are gray. Bright hopes are fled, dear dreams are dead, Fond friends are passed away.

And on the shore of olden times We have not long to roam ; We have not long to roam; A shadow falls, a voice recails Our wandering footsteps home It may be we find only wrecks Of things that once were ours; As on earth's brow so o'er us now The deepening shadow lowers.

But there is light upon our way, Cast by the Crucified : Cast by the Crucified; His genite hand to His own land Our weary feet will guide. All things of earth are doom'd to change **Rank**, honor, wealth, and fame. And friend and foe will come and go-God always is the same !

TUAM.

How Archbishop O'Huvley Died.

THE LAST SERMON OF ARCHBISHOP MCHALE. (Cork Examiner.)

The following extract throws light on

the present land question. IRISH MONKS AS LANDLORDS. All agree that the monks were the most indulgent of landlords, residing in their convents, on their estates, and amongst their tenants; they afforded a ready market for commodities, and were a sure resource to the poor and indigent, "As the friars were limited by the rules of their institutions to a certain mode of living they had not equal motives for extortiwith other men. The farmer had adeath-less landlord then, no grinding guardian, no merciless mortgages, no heartless no merciless mortgages, no heartles receiver; the manor had not to dread hange of lords, nor the oak to tremble a

the axe of the squandering heir." The gardens and the fields, which their industry has rescued from the forest, or the morass were laid out and disposed on a scale and in a spirit that are now extinet and the moss-grown and moldering mound still mark the terraced gardens of these old proprietors. Their hospitality these old proprietors. Their hospitality was unbounded, and the proud baron and lonely pilgrim asked alike for that shelter at the convent gate that was never denied ; while at the portal of the poor the peasants of the country might appea at morning, at noon, at evening, for raiment and for food. The minster, as the monastery church was called, was open in every part alike to the great and the humthen no crime; there were no cushioned pews for the rich, no backward places for of toil, it gathered the wear of the poor. Religion relieved the wear of the poor. for poverty, consecrated by the chings of St. Francis of Assisium, was the poor. Religion relieved the weariness of toil. It gathered the entire population under its celestial roofs amid the monuments of art, and it shared equally amongst all the faithful its prayers, its teachings and its music. The monks, too, were skilled in the mystery of medicine, and the kindly hand of the infirmatian was wont to smooth the pillow of death; and often received with the last gasp from the dying parent his orphaned children, whom, with a paternal care, the monks watched

with a patential cate, the honts watched over through life. But another system has grown up, and the relieving officer has taken the place of the almoner. The friars had the spiritual care of many of the parishes, because the secular clergy were few. Whilst the Cathedral lergy were few. Whilst the Cathedral of Tuam was comparatively uncared for, the seven surrounding churches were adorned with all that artistic taste could accomplish. What remains of one of the ruined monasteries is yet lovely, though the sharp touches of the chisel are gone from its rich moldings and flowing curves, and though the carvings of roses, covered with a white moss, have lost their leafy Our readers will value the following touching narrative: HOW ARCHBISHOP O'HURLEY DIED. From that time and for fourteen years the Pope appointed no archbishop to fill the Chair of St. Jarlath. To do so would bring the penalty of persecution on the prelate who would be rash enough to accept an Irish See at the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff. Darby O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, afforded a melan-choly example of this principle; he had been, in 1581, appointed by Gregory XIII. to Cashel, and for the acceptance XIII. to Cashel, and for the acceptance of that See he was brought, in 1584, to trial in Dublin. The crown lawyers, however, were of opinion that the law in Ireland did not not warrant the prose-cution, and that it did not regard the ap-pointment of bishops by the Pope as treason done in places beyond the seas. Loftus, Protestant Archbishop of Dub-in was then Lord Justice, and he sea-Loftus, Protestant Archois op of Du lin, was then Lord Justice, and he see ing that O'Hurley was likely, if left the common law of the land, to be li erated, had him tried by court-martial Dublin with the hope of dragging an a Dubin with the hope of dragging an ad-mission of treason from him. To accom-plish this end Loftus wrote to the Sec-retary of State in England that he had commissioned Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. Secretary Fenton to put O'Hurley to the torture, which was to toast his feet against the fire with hot boots. This expedient that this feet ware stuffed into boots was tried; his feet were stuffed into bo filled with boiling pitch; but they faile to extract any confession from him, an to extract any contession from him, and in his agony he was dragged on a hardle to Oxmanstown Green, and there hanged in chains in Stephen's Green as a terror to others. His bones were interred in St. Kevin's Churchyard, Dublin. Multitudes of wikring have since throughed to his of pilgrims have since thronged to his tomb, which the fancy of the people has clothed with many legends. One is—that clothed with many legends. One is-influence on dark and tempestuous nights the spectre of the murdered Archbishop, arrayed in mourning and gory vestments may be seen reading the Canon of the Mass by sickly lights on a phantom altan big by the phantom bit of the phantom altan taised over his grave, but when he comes to the raising of the Host the lights are out and the altar is gone. The following is scarcely less touch

house ; and the maid taking the little child, who was still asleep, in her arms, returned to the house, accompanied by Catherine. On the way thither the maid Catherine. On the way thither the maid told her that Lady Margaret, having has-tened out of the chapel to rescue her little daughter, had fallen while mounting a small flight of steps at the end of the cor-ridor, and received a severe blow on her back, which had caused her to scream loudly ; that lights being brought, she was found insensible and in the tests carried

learning, if she could, what had become

the congregation of the previous night. She looked through the archway into the

courtyard, and as nothing was stirring there, she continued her round outside.

to her room ; and that her first question on reviving had been about Barbara, who vas missi It was in search of the child, or rather of

Catherine, the maid had herself come out, in the full hope that they would be found together; for she knew that, on the cry of fire, Catherine had run off to Barbara's boom with the intention of saving her. By this time they had reached the hall-

"The men have possession of the place," "The men have possession of the place," whispered the waiting-woman to her com-panion. "They have been ransacking the house all night; we durst not stir from the room where her ladyship was, but they have all fallen asleep now. There," she continued, pointing to a man who was lying on a bench near the spacious chimney—"there is one of them."

was tying on a bench near the spacious chimney—"there is one of them." They proceeded softly up the stairs, fearing at every moment that the slum-berers would awake, and prevent their en-tering the house; for the commissioner had given strict orders to allow no one to outer. They presed on however, upmoenter. They passed on, however, unmo-lested, and arrived at Lady Margaret's department. When the door was opened Catherine saw her kind patroness lying on her bed; she was deadly pale, her face

wore an expression of deep sorrow, and she appeared to be in great pain, but yet ere was a look of heavenly resignation

Barbara was placed beside her mother, who drew her darling fondly towards her. "Was she with thee, my Kate?" she said,

"Was she with thee, my Kate?" she said, turning to the faithful girl. In few simple words Catherine related what she had done, when Lady Margaret took her hand in her own and pressed it gently. She felt too weak to speak, and the silent cratitude of the mother was as

gently. She feit too weak to speak, and the silent gratitude of the mother was as well understood as if she had spoken. Catherine's eves filled with tears for she feared that her kind friend, whom she

truly loved and venerated, was near her Widow O'Reilly and several waiting-

omen, were in the room, and were con

women, were in the room, and were con-versing in a low voice. "If we could but procure something for her ladyship!" said one. "Stay ye all here," replied Bridget, "and I will go to the town and seek pro-visions; and may be Kate will come to haln we"

help me. "I will, indeed," answered Kate; and the

wo accordingly started. The sun had now risen ; his gracious

rays warmed the benumbed earth, and cheered the landscape ; high on a leafless bush a robin poured forth its joyous lay ; it was Christmas morning, and nature looked bright and festive; but there was

sorrow in many a heart that day. one of the numerous outhouses at the rear of the Manor. She had at first intended Austin, and Father Ralph had been con-

there, she continued her round outside. "Catherine !" said a voice near her. She turned quickly, with a feeling half of joy, half of fear, but was quite reassured on seeing one of Lady Margaret's maids. She was so full of anxiety to know the fate of those whom she left in the chapel, and so glad to see one of them, that she could hardly speak. "O Mistress Jane, what has happened ?" were her only words. 109 Frost street, Brooklyn, L. D., skuns back from the imaginary street line in a sidelong way, as if seeking to hide beyond rickety 107. Before it, and on every side, are muddy pools and hilocks of ashes. were her only words. "Her ladyship's dying, methinks," re-

is called by the wretched dwellers on its verge the back bay meadow. It is a

The reporter found the Lavin children on the upper floor, in a room about eight feet square, the only visible articles of furniture in which were a stove, two chairs, and a table. The stove was cold. The broken shutters on the only window were about and a gray child light filtered were closed and a gray chilly light filtered scentily in between the broken slats and

through the grimy panes. The tour chil dren stood in a group, close together, while the eldest, a boy of 16 years, told the story of a struggle to maintain existence as a family. "My name," said he, "is William Lavin.

"My name," said he, "is William Lavin. That's my oldest sister, Annie, 15 on Christmas. Mary Ellen, there, was 13 on Sept. 22nd, and Richard, the littlest, was 7 last Thanksgiving. My father was a driver of a truck in the bonded lumber yard in Hunter's Point. He died six years ago. It'll be two years on June 23 since our mother died. We d been living here a year before mother died and she left us all that we needed for

and she left us all that we needed for keeping house, and we just kept right on trying to do the best we could. I'd been working in Meyer & Ceolsch's glass works in Greenpoint before we were left to do for ourselves, and kept on there until the first of last Jaly, when they stopped You know the glass works always stop for a vacation in summer. Well, then I went and got a job at hoisting coal with a berse out of the boat at the foot of Grand The next morning came, but then his or the name of the man. The poor priest did his best to find the place; he went from door to door and inquired every where. Tired at last he resolved to go home and wait for another call, when he remarked a small little house, into which he might also stop and inquire. He entered, but went on in the dark ; a door opene hall-opened, was before him; he opened it, in the hope of finding one who could give him information. He went on one step farther, . . he tried to put down his foot, but—unfortunately, he found no ground, and, quicker than it can be told, he fell down a steep staircase into a cellar. He got up, very much bruised, but hap-pily without any bones broken. He tried to find out where he was, but the small window opening from above into the small lar, admitted so little light that he could at first distinguish nothing. He tried to regain the stairs he had come down by much quicker than he had desired. To

factory." "Yes," spoke up Annie, "and two weeks ago I stayed home one day because I had such an awful toothache that I couldn't work, and the next morning when I went to the factory they said they didn't want me any more, just because I'd stayed home the day before." "How much did you earn at the bagging factory?"

factory?" "First when I went there I got \$3.60 a

week, and afterward I got piece work, and on that I made from \$4 to \$4.60." "Where do you all sleep?" "Well," answered William, "we've got

"Well," answered William, "we've got a little bedroom back there, but it's so awful cold in there at night, with the wind coming up from the back bay, that we can't stay there, so we draw our tick out here and putdown a piece of carpet under it and sleep here. Even if there isn't any fire in the stove it isn't so cold here be

plied the waiting-woman, who appeared much agitated. "Heaven help us! We are in sore distress. Where is the Lady Catherine conducted her to the outagain as the tide runs out. The reporter found the Lavin children

and insensible, and in that state carried

"Have you, then, found one ?" "I know where there is one. Sir Regi-nald de Courey has long had a priest in his house. A servant at the Manor let out the secret. And, farther, to-night you may seize them all, for there will be Mass (whatever that is), and they will be alto-gether in one room and the priest with them. If you will come with your men, he servant will let us in by a back-door.

door. "It is excellently well planned; I knew there was a priest in that house!" ex-elaimed the delighted commissioner. "Come here to-night, my good man, and lead us into the Manor, and to-morrow the hundred pounds shall be yours." "It ight," replied Stephen, and he retired.

retired.

retired. Ignorant of the projects formed against them, and of the dangers by which they were threatened, the inmates of Bron-Welli were spending Christmas-eve in peace and happiness. That day the poor of the neighborhood

flocked to the spacious kitchen of the man-sion, where plentiful provisions were dis-tributed to them for themselves and their families. Nor would Lady Margaret trust families. Nor would Lady Margaret trust this charitable office to the care of her ser-vants alone; but radiant with holy joy, she herself superintended all, accompanied by little Barbara, for she liked her chil-

Swindlers Abroad. If any one has represented that we are in any way interested in any bogus bitters or stuff with the word "Hops" in their name, cheating honest folks, or that we will pay any of their bills or debts, they are frauds and swindlers, and the victures should punish them. We deal in and pay only the bills for the genuine Hop Bitters, the pureet and best medicine on earth. Hop Bitters MANUFACTURING CO.

rights?" "I come here," replied Casterman, "to claim the hundred pounds' reward offered by you to any one who should discover a priest and those who harbored him." "It was you, then found one?"

opened the door, giving admittance to Stephen Casterman, the commissioner, his officers, and several others. "You men," said Mr. Higgins in an undertone, "remain here until you are called ; the fewer men the less noise. Now show the way," he added, turning to Andrew, who mechanically preceded them in the direction of the chapel. Their footsteps were scarcely audible, as the stone floor was thickly strewn with rushes.

rushes. On reaching the door Harkwright

stopped, pointing towards it; Casterman pushed it gently open, and gazed in with silent awe and wonderment. It would be

difficult to say what the wrecker expected difficult to say what the wrecker expected to witness; but certainly he was not pre-pared for the sight he now beheld. At the farther end of the chapel was the altar, decorated with evergreens; four large lights burnt on it, shedding a soft glow on that part of the chapel. Mass was now nearly over. The congregation were on their knees praying fervently, and the priest in his vestments stood on the

were on their knees praying fervently, and the priest in his vestments stood on the right hand side of the altar. Casterman had never before been within any place of worship, and now, as he looked into this chapel, a strange and solemn feeling came

for years sorely troubled with a swollen for years sorely troubled with a swollen leg. In vain I tried all the prescriptions of medical men. At last in deep despair I resolved to test the virtues of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, and to my great joy before one bottle had been exhausted I found myself completely cured Trusting that St. J cobs Oil may meet with the success it deserves, I close this statement, by reiterating my indorsc-

ment of its efficacy.

The "Tin King" Talks.

From Maine to Manitoba — from St. John's to British Columbia, Mr. Thomas W. McDonald, the Tin King of the Dominion, whose large works extend from minion, whose large works extend from 153 to 157 Queen street, Toronto, and cover a solid block, is recognized and re-spected. Mr. McDonald's experience with the Great German Remedy is thus worknessed by him. It is very contifying with the Great German Remedy is thus announced by him: "It is very gratifying to me to be able to give a written testi-monial respecting the unequalled merits of the world renowned remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, as an alleviator of pain. I was

TO BE CONTINUED

Wrecked Manhood.

Victims of excessive indulgence suffer-ing from Nervous Debility, Lack of Selfconfidence, Impaired Memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials. Address WORLD's DISPEN-SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo,

N. Y. MyRTLE NAVY.—The success which the MytrLe Navy. The success which the public is because it is composed of the very finest With the most scrupulous care at every stage of the process. MytrLe Navy.—The success which the public is because it is composed of the very finest with the most scrupulous care at every stage of the process. MytrLe Navy.—The success which the public is because it is composed of the very finest with the most scrupulous care at every stage of the process. MytrLe Navy.—The success which the public is because it is composed of the very finest is because it is composed of the very finest with the most scrupulous care at every stage of the process. MytrLe Navy.—The success which the writes: "Mother has been afflicted for years with kidney diseases. Last Spring and numbress in one side. Kidney-Wort proved a great blessing and has completely Ask the druggist. MytrLe Navy.—The success which the stage of the process.

emotion: "My friend you have cried to God, and God has heard your prayer. Bless His holy name I am a priest.

"Oh, how good God is," said the dying man, "He has heard my prayer. I am going to die, Reverend Father, I know I am; and I have prayed to God from the bottom of my heart, to send me a priest to hear my confession." hear my confession."

for bed-clothes. We buy coal by the pail sometimes, but mostly we pick up what we can. There's a good deal of coal that's only half burned thrown out with the ashes they dump about here." "Do the younger children go to school?" "We have been seading them most of the time, but they're not going just now. Annie's been staying at home to do the housework and patch the clothes and all that, but since she went to work Mary The priest bent down to hear the man's confession; after which he addressed a few words of exhortation to him, and lew words of exhortation to him, and gave him the supreme consolation of the Holy Viaticum which he had with him. Then he promised to return soon to ad-minister to him also extreme unction, and housework and patch the clothes and all that, but since she went to work Mary Ellen had to be at home, and Richard is too young to go alone. We all go to church regularly every Sunday at Father McCarthy's Catholic Church on the corner of North Henry and Herbert streets. "Have you any money now?" "Oh, yes, sir. Some gentlemen have given ne \$10." with it the last blessings of our holy Mother, the Catholic Church. Happy to be able to do his duty under Happy to be able to do his duty under such exceptional circumstances the priest had quite forgotten all the bruises, contu-cions and wounds he had received from fal ing into the cellar. Now he climbed

"Oh, yes, sir. given us \$10."

Stylen us \$10." Sergeant Burford of the Fifth Precinct police said that a blunder in the publica-tion by a Brooklyn paper of the address of the children had led to a great deal of mignderstending up and went home with a most contented mind. On his return he found the address splendid palace. Notwithstanding his acute sufferings the good priest hastened of the entitler nad ted to a great deal of misunderstanding, annoyance, and possibly to a misconception of their position as really deserving objects of charity. Some Wall street brokers had made up a purse, to his residence When he arrived it was too late! The

Wall street brokers had made up a purse, and had sent it up to this police station to be given to them, but inquiries made at the place where they were said to live in Fourth street failed to reveal their wherepoor millionaire had put off his duties to the next day; on the next day he was no more! On his return from there the worthy

priest again visited the poor man in the cellar, lying on a little straw, whence he had invoked the help of God-a help abouts, and an adverse report was made at the station. Later, however, they were discovered, and the facts found to be as had invoked the help of God—a help which came in a quite unexpected manner. He gave him the Sacrament of extreme unction. The poor man soon breathed his last, blessing God for the miraculously provided assistance he had received at the here narrated. A merry Christmas was insured for the

orphaned family by the receipt on Saturorphaned family by the receipt on Satur-day of \$30 from sympathizing strangers who called, and the knowledge that \$93 more had been collected for them. Of this sum \$59 was collected from fifty-nine priest's hands, in the momentous hour of his appearing before God's tribunal. Such are the ways of divine Providence! brokers, and it is held in trust by Mr. G. L. Hassell, who has requested William to call at the office of his firm, W. C. Dornin & Co., in Wall street, to-morrow morning, when he hopes he will find em-ployment for him He whom He protects is well protected! He who shuns Him, is shunned by Him! Be He praised forever and ever!-From the Bombay Catholic Examiner.

A Cure for Headache .- Thousands are **"They who cry loudest are not always the most hurt." Kidney-Wort does its work like the Good Samaritan, quickly, unostentatiously, but with great thoroughness. A New Hampshire lady writes: "Mother has been atilicted for commit kidney discover Last Spring A cure for frequence.—Inousands are suffering martyrs to this distressing trouble. If you have pure and properly vitalized blood coursing freely through your veins; if the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels set rickely will were will be the stomach. act rightly, you will never experience headache. Burdock Blood Bitters will

ng: ARCHBISHOP MACHALE'S LAST SERMON. in the month of April, 1881, the Arch bishop had passed his fourscore and ter JAN. 26, 1883.

"Thou Ever Art The Same."

BY MARY CROSS. The night has come and earth is hush'd. 'Tis sleeping tranquilly.' And the stream alone o'er the mossy stone Makes midnight melody. Solemn and still the forest glade With shadows on its breast. And the murmuring breeze sweeps through the trees

the trees As though it sought for rest.

It is the hour when mem'ry brings The dreams of bygone years, The dreams of bygone years, The sunny hours, the fragrant flow'rs, The sunny hours, the fragrant flow'rs, The locks once gold are gray, Bright hopes are fled, dear dreams are dead, Fond friends are passed away.

And on the shore of olden times We have not long to roam ; We have not long to roam; A shadow falls, a volce recalls Our wandering footsteps home. It may be we find only wrecks Of things that once were ours; As on earth's brow so o'er us now The deepening shadow lowers.

But there is light upon our way, Cast by the Crucified : Cast by the Crucified; His genite hand to His own land Our weary feet will guide. All things of earth are doom'd to change; Rank, honor, wealth, and fame, And friend and foe will come and go-God always is the same !

TUAM.

How Archbishop O'Huvley Died.

THE LAST SERMON OF ARCHBISHOP MCHALL

[Cork Examiner] The following extract throws light on

the present land question. IRISH MONKS AS LANDLORDS. All agree that the monks were the most indulgent of landlords, residing in their convents, on their estates, and amongst their tenants : they afforded a ready mar their tenants, they and the a sure ket for commodities, and were a sure resource to the poor and indigent, "As the friars were limited by the rules of their institutions to a certain mode of living. they had not equal motives for extortic with other men. The farmer had a death-less landlord then, no grinding guardian, no merciless mortgages, no heartless receiver; the manor had not to dread a change of lords, nor the oak to tremble at the axe of the squandering heir." The gardens and the fields, which their

industry has rescued from the forest, or the morass were laid out and disposed on a scale and in a spirit that are now extinct and the moss-grown and moldering mound still mark the terraced gardens of these old proprietors. Their hospitality these old proprietors. Their hospitality was unbounded, and the proud baron and lonely pilgrim asked alike for that shelter at the convent gate that was never denied ; while at the portal of the poor the peasants of the country might appeal orning, at noon, at evening, for raiment and for food. The minster, as the monastery church was called, was open in every part alike to the great and the humfor poverty, consecrated by the hings of St. Francis of Assisium, was preachings then no crime; there were no cushioned pews for the rich, no backward places for the poor. Relicion subhe poor. Religion relieved the weariness f toil. It gathered the entire population inder its celestial roofs amid the monuthe poor. of toil. I ments of art, and it shared equally amongst all the faithful its prayers, its teachings and its music. The monks, too, were skilled in the mystery of medicine, and the kindly hand of the infirmarian was wont to smooth the pillow of death; and often received with the last gasp from the dying parent his orphaned children, whom, with a paternal care, the monks watched over through life. But another system has grown up, and the relieving officer has

taken the place of the almoner. The friars had the spiritual care of many of the parishes, because the secular clergy were few. Whilst the Cathedral clergy were few. Whilst the Cathedral of Tuam was comparatively uncared for, the seven surrounding churches were adorned with all that artistic taste could accomplish. What remains of one of the ruined monasteries is yet lovely, though the sharp touches of the chisel are gone from its rich moldings and flowing curves, and though the carvings of roses, covered

years, and it was on a Sunday in that month that, for the last time, with diffi-culty he ascended the altar stores, and with difficulty he turned round af or the communion of the Mass, which he had cele-brated, to address in Irish the congregation. His voice was enfeebled, but nevertheless he enchained his hearers, for "the orator," says Cicero in his book on old age, "may says Cheero in his book on old age, "may become enfeebled, unimpassioned and sub-dued, but the language of an eloquent old man gains itself a hearing," and so did that of the Archbishop on that occasion. Leav-ing the vestry, he was surrounded by a public definition of the archbishop of the start but multitude of beggars who usually sat by the way-side to the Cathedral, which, like the way safe to the Cathedral, which, like the way to the Temple of Jerusalem, might well be called "the way of wailing." To give alms to the beggars seemed to him through life to be a high privilege, and his custom was to give them of his charity de die in diem from day to day. "The die in diem from day to day. "The young," says Aristotle, "live forward in hope; the old live backwards in memory," and on the rocks of his memory the angels of youth hal left the deepest foot-marks, and the long-ago and distant past were more deeply inpressed upon his mine then

more deeply impressed upon his mina than the occurrence of yesterday. The following is the eloquent conclu-

A RETROSPECT.

Reader, have you ever stood within the walls of some great old gothic cathedral of the continent, when the bells summoned to a solemn worship? I have stood in such a place, at such a time, and when I saw the train of long-robed priests sweep by me; when I heard these notes of sacred song which venerable tradition tells us were chanted in the temple of Solomon; when I saw the smoke rising from the censer as it rose of old from the altar of incense; when I beheld the lights shining from the altar, such as they shone from the altars of the middle ages—such as the early Christian lighted in the Cata-combs; and—older than the Catacombs— such as he of Patmos beheld in the Apoc-

alypse; and older than the Apocalypse-such as Aaron kindled in the golden candlestick; when, I say I witnessed that majestic ceremonial, I felt that the ground on which I stood was holy; and that angels, as of old, are still ascending and descending the ladder which joins this earth to Heaven. Henceforth it was, more than ever, a work of love to me to search into the history of the Church: to ask from the past what the resent ought to ask from the past what the present ought to be. And now that my work is done, that work has not been done in vain if I have added one glory to the glories of that Church upon which my humble but immortal hope depends.

The Idea of a Saint

Worldly-minded men, however rich, if they are Catholics, cannot, till they utterly lose their faith, be the same as those who are external to the Church : they have an instinctive veneration for those who have the traces of heaven upon them, and they praise what they do not imitate.

Such men have an idea before them which a Protestant nation has not ; they have the idea of a saint : they believe the alize the existence of those rare servants of God, who rise up from time to time in the Catholic Church like angels in disguise, and shed around them a light as they walk on their way heaven-ward. They may not in practice do what is right and good, but they know what is true ; they know what to think and how to judge. They have a standard for their principles of conduct, and it is the image, the pattern of

saints, which forms it for them * * * Very various are the saints, their very variety is a token of God's workmanship ; but however various, and whatever was their special line of duty, they have been heroes in it; they have attained such noble self-command, they have so crucified the flesh, they have so renounced the world; they are so meek, so gentle, so tender-hearted, so merciful. so sweet. der-heatled, so merciful, so sweet, so cheerful, so full of prayer, so diligent, so forgetful of injuries; they have sustained such great and continued pains, they have persevered in such vast pains, they have made such valiant confessions, they have niracles, they have been blessed with such strange su cesses, that they have set up a standard before us of truth, of magnanimity, of holiness, of love. They are not always our examples, we are not always bound to follow them : not more than we are bound to obey literally some of our Lord's pre-cepts, such as turning the cheek or giving away the coat ; not more than we can fol-low the course of the sun, moon, or stars in the heavens : but, though not always our examples, they are always our stan-dard of right and good ; they are raised up to be monuments and lessons, they remind us of God, they introduce us into the unseen world, they teach us what Christ loves, they track out for as the way which leads beavenward. They are to us who see them, what wealth, notoriety, rank and name are to the multitude of men who live in darkness-objects of our veneration and of our homage.-Cardinal Newman.

MOTHER OF GOD. Cardinal Newman's Famous Article on the Incarnation.

Mere Protestants have seldom any real perception of the doctrine of God and man in one person. They speak in a dreamy, shadowy way of Christ's Divinity; but, when their meaning is sifted, you will find them very slow to commit themselves to any statement sufficient to express the Catholic dogma. They will tell you at once that the subject is not to be inquired into, for it is impossible to in-quire into it all without being technical and subtile. Then when they comment on the Gospels, they will speak of Christ not simply and consistently as God, but

THE

A BEING MADE UP OF GOD AND MAN. partly one and partly the other, or between both, or as a man inhabited by a special divine presence. Sometimes they even go on to deny that He was the Son of God in heaven, saying that He became the Son when He was conceived of the Holy Ghost; and they are shocked, and think it a mark both of reverence and good sens to be shocked when they hear the Man spoken of simply and plainly as God. They cannot bear to have it said, except as a figure or mode of speaking, that Go had a human body, or that God suffered they think that the "Atonement," and "Sanctification through the Spirit," as they speak, is the sum and substance of th Gospel, and they are shy of any dogmatic expression which goes beyond them. Such, I believe, is the ordinary character of the Protestant notions among us on the Di-vinity of Christ, whether among members of the Anglican communion, or dissen-ters from it, excepting a small remnant or dissen

of them. Now, if you would witness against Now, if you would witness against these unchristian opnions; if you bring out, distinctly, and beyond mistake and evasion, the simple idea of the Catholic Church that God is man, could you do it better then by laying down in

ST. JOHN'S WORDS that God became man? and could yo again express this more emphatically and unequivocally than by declaring that He was a born man, or that He had a Mother The world allows that God is man: the The world allows that God is mon; the admission costs it little, for God is every-where, and (as it may say) is everything; but it shrinks from confessing that God is the Son of man. It shiriks, for it is at once confronted with a severe fact, which violates and shatters its own unbelieving view of things; the reverend doctrine

forthwith takes its true shape, and receives an historical reality; and the Almighty is introduced into His own world at a certain time, and in a definite way. Dreams are broken and shadows depart; the divine truth is no longer a poetical expression, or a devotional exaggeration, or a myst cal economy, or a mystical representation. "Sacrifice and offering" the shadows of the Law, "Thou wouldst not, but a body hast Thou fitted to Me." "Thou which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have even with one area which which we have seen with our eyes, which we have diligently looked upon, and our hands have handled," "that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you" such is the record of the Apostles, in op-position to those "spirits" which denied that Jesus Christ had appeared in the Cash ", and which discussed". Him by flesh," and which "dissolved" Him by denying either His human nature or Hi divine. And the confession that Mary i Deipara, or the mother of God, is THAT SAFEGUARD WHEREWITH WE SEAL I

AND SECURE. the doctrine of the Apostle from all evasion, and that test whereby we detect all the pretences of those bad spirits of "Antichrist which have gone out into the world." It declares that he is God ; it implies that He is man ; it suggests to us that He is God still, though He has become man, and that He is true man though He is God. By witnessing to the process of the union, it secures the reality of the process of subjects of the union, of the divinity and of the manhood. If Mary is the Mother of God, Christ is understood to be Emmanuel. God with us. And hence it was that. when time went on, and the bad spirits and false prophets grew stronger and bolder, and found a way into the Catholic body itself, and the Church, guided by God, could find no more effectual and sure way of expelling them than that of using this word Deipara against them ; and, on the other hand, when they came up again from the realms of darkness, and plotted the utter overthrow of Christian faith in the sixteenth century, then they could find no more certain expedient for their hateful purpose than that of reviling and blas-pheming the prerogatives of Mary; for they knew full sure that if they could opinions and weighs objections. been known to completely re-write, after grave debates, encyclicals which he had already completed. As he suffers from get the world to dishonor the Mother, dishonor of the Son would follow sleeplessness, it is generally in the night hours that he composes his most impor-The Church and Satan agreed together in this, that Son and Mothe tant works. together; and the experience of three It is by this active life, the monotony of enturies has confirmed their testin

HOW POPELED MILL PASSES HIS LONG DAYS AND SLEEPLESS NIGHTS-HOURS OF TOIL, MODEL AND EXPERIENCED RULER.

OUR GLORIOUS LEO.

CATHOLIG RECORD.

From the Figaro

After his Mass, which he says early, Leo. XIII. gives audience to Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State, and formerly Nuncio at Vienna, whose political learning is rare even in those of his official position. His even in those of his official position. His place is then taken by the Cardinal Secre-tary of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and by the Con-gregations of Cardinals, each of which has its fixed day. These several councils gen-erally occupy the whole morning, until one hour after mid-day! The Pope's dinner! A potage, one dish of meat, and some cheese a few minutes suffice for its some cheese: a few minutes suffice for its onsumption. While he takes the air in consumption. While he takes the air in the afternoon—generally in his carriage— he usually reads the Bishops' report, all of which come direct into his own hands, the dispatches from the Nunciatures, and especially any news from Belgium. That little kingdom, which has broken its diplo-matic relations with the Holy See, is par-ticularly near his heart. For it is there that he himself was Nuncio from 1843 to 1846, and there that he studied at clos quarters a great politician, Leopold L Towards four o'clock the Pope gives his private and public audiences, and the evening hours are devoted to the reception of Bishops. This long day over, Leo XIII. regains the solitude of his own closet. Then at last he is able to begin work

work. Tall, thin, spare, with his pale, and deeply lined face, the Pope usually has delicate health, of which he takes small care. His austerity is extreme. The spiri-tual sovereign of two hundred millions of Catholics does not spend a hundred frances a month for his table. The energy of a strongly developed nervous system alone enables him to resist the fatigue of his labor and of his vast responsibilities. At times those about him perceive a moment of exhaustion and collapse; but a little

be exhibited and compact, but a first happiness, a piece of good news, or a pleasant telegram, restores the life of his worn frame. Suddenly well again, he takes up once more his heavy burden, and betakes himself to that work of reconciliation and peacemaking to which he has devoted himself. He is always grave, or rather solemn;

always the Pope. The Italians call his manners and surroundings ceremonius, Gravity is inherent in his pature, as those aver who have known him from earliest youth. He never abandons bimself, laughs rarely. He might be thought stern did he not temper his severity by the pa-tient attention with which he listens without interruption-to all who speak to him. His audiences are far less frequent than were those of Pius IX, but for that very reason they take up more time. He has not the brilliant side so noticeable in his predecessor, the genial ease, the fine good humor which endured, notwithstanding the surprising vicissi tudes of the last Pontificate; nor the frank bold and genial speech, full of witty and happy words, thrown off in that sonerous voice which Pius IX. retained to his extreme old age. Leo XIII. is as slow of speech as the Archbishop of Paris. But if neither the Pope nor the Cardinal has received the orator's gift, each has been endowed with the author's. Perhap this similarity explains the special sympa-thy and esteem which the Pope entertains towards Mgr. Guibert. The pastorals in which the Archbishop

of Perugia was wont to demonstrate the harmony of faith and reason, of religion and civilization, "growing like the flowe and fruit from the root of Christianity, were much noticed by Italian publicist The prelate loved to treat the questions of the day and of modern society. The illustrious Bonghi said of him, that his was "one of the most finely balanced and most vigorous of characters;" that he was "a man who had realized the ideal of a Cardinal mode as "a man who

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS. THE SALARY OF PRIESTS.

Saint Emiliana.

From the Church Progr

RESISTANCE AND OBEDIENCE TO GRACE.-St. Gregory the Great had three aunts on the father's side,—Thrailla, Emiliana and Gordiana. All three made a vow of chastity, and devoted themselves to an ascetic life in the house of their father the senator Gordian. Thrasilla and Emiliana having renounced the world on the same day, gave themselves up, with mutual zeal, to the practice of perfection, and made great progress in the spiritual life Gordiana allowed the fervour of her piety of her piety gradually to tone down. Her sisters, b force of entreaties, and by lavish mark of affection towards her, were instrumen tal in leading her to fresh renewals of zeal but her love of the world ended b detaching her wholly from a devout lif and inducing her to relinquish the placti-ces of piety. Nothing further is known of her after life. Thrasilla was first called to her reward, after having been favoured with a vision of the Pope St. Felix, her uncle, who addressed her thus:-"Come I will accompany you to the abode of glory." Shortly after, she herself appeared to Emiliana, inviting her to celebrate with her, in Heaven, the teast of the indeed. Epiphany. Emiliana, in effect, died the following day, the 5th of January, on the

eve of that great festival. MORAL REFLECTION .- Let us often

keep in mind the words of our Saviour, "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will sustain the one and despise the other."-(Matt. vi, 24.)

The Epiphany.

GOOD EXAMPLE.-The word Epiphany means "manifestation," and it has passed into general acceptance throughout the universal Church, from the fact that Jesu Christ manifested to the eye of men His Divine mission on this day. First of all, a miraculous star revealed His birth to the kings of the East, who came forthwith to adore Him at Bethlehem, and to offer Him nystical presents, as to the King of Kings, to the God of Heaven and earth, and to a Man withal, feeble and the the the state of the state of the state. mortal. He was in fact all this. Subsequently, when going out from the waters of Jordan, after having received baptism from the hands of the Precursor, the Holy Spirit hovered visibly above Him,

under the form of a dove, and a voice descending from the clouds uttered these words:--"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased!" Finally, at the out-set of His evangelical mission, He wrought the miracle of the conversion of water the mirade of the conversion of water into wine, at the nuptial feast of Cana, at the sight whereof His disciples believed in Him. The remembrance of these three great events, concurring to the same end, Holy Church has wished to celebrate in

ne and the same festival. MORAL REFLECTION .- "So let your light shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven "-(Matt. v. 16)

St. Lucian.

THE STUDY OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURE St. Lucian, who suffered martyrdom at vicomedia, in 312, was a native of Samosata. Having been invested from early youth with full power of disposing of his worldly goods, he distributed them to the poor, and withdrew to Edessa, to live near a holy man, called Macarius, who imbued his mind with knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and led him to the prac-tice of the Christian virtues. Having become a priest, his time was divided between the external duties of his holy state, the performance of works of charity, and the study of sacred literature. He revised the books of the Old and New Testament, expunging the errors which, through the negligence of copyists or the malice of heretics, had been insinuated into the text; thus preparing the way for the learned St. Jerome, who shortly after was to give to the world that Latin translation known as "The Vulgate." Having

What do they do with in ld to their shame-and other questions of a kindred nature are often put by a certain class of Catholics, some of whom ertain class of Catholics, some of may be found in every congregation. The "Grumblers" fail to understand why a priest without wife and family can need or merit the five, or six, or seven hundred year at which their salary may be fixed by diocesan regulations. It is strange that these same people, even if unmarried and alone, never object or scruple to accept as much and more for compensation in their own daily avocations. But call on them to contribute towards the salary of their pastor, and immediately we find that in their pocket-book we have touched their sciatic nerve. Indeed it will be found invariably that the chronic "grumbler" of any congregation, on this point and every other, or those who criticise unfavorably everything that is done, are the ones who lo the least toward the maintainence of the congregation. Their mouths are ever open, but their pockets are tightly closed

8

Four Brothers in the Sauctuary.

Exchange.

In the Church of the Holy Family, on the south side of Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn, there was singular family reunion on the 29th ult. The celebrant of the Mass, a pale, black-haired young priest, the Rev. Father George M. Hanselman, had been ordained George M. Hanselman, nad been order two two days before at the Grand Seminary in Montreal, and it was the first time h officiated. The chief assistant of the celebrant was his eldest brother, the Rev. Father J. Hanselman. The chaplain of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, the Rev. Father John M. Hanselman, officiated as deacon, while the subdeacon was the youngest brother, the Rev. Joseph F. Han-selman, S. J., of Woodstock College, Mary-Another of the family, a cousin, a master of ceremonies. This was land. acted as master of ceremonies. This was the Rev. Father Michael Wagner of the Church of St. Benedict, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn. In the congre-gation were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hanselnan, the father and the mother of the priests.

A SENSIBLE BOY.

An intelligent boy sat on the steps of his father's dwelling, deeply absorbed with highly wrought and pernicious book, alculated to poison and deprave the mind.

This father, approaching, saw at a glance the character of the book, and said: "What have you there, George?" The little fellow, looking up with a confused air, though his young mind had already been tainted with tales of romance and fiction, promptly gave the name the work.

His father gently remonstrated, point-ing out the danger of reading such books and having some confidence in the effects of early culture upon the mind of his child, left him with the book closed by

his site. In a few moments the father discovered a hight in an adjoining room, and on in-quiring the cause, was informed that it was George burning the prenicious book.

"My son, what have you done?" "Burned that book, papa." "How came you to do that?"

"Because I believe that you knew bet-ter than I."

Compliment to Scotch Catholics.

The Rev. D. Burns, the Protestant inumbent of Glasgow Cathedral, in replying o the toast of "The Clergy," at the annual anquet of the St. Andrew's Society of that city, referred to the work being ac plished by the Catholic community. It struck him sometimes, he said, that perhaps as Protestants they did not give full credit to those working alongside of them beonging to another d own part he was glad to say that he felt that as much good work, thorough work, earnest work, and genuine work was being done by their Catholic friends, at whose head was Archbishop Eyre, as by any community in the city. As members of St. Andrew's Society- and they must remember that in the north there were as many Catholics as Protestants-they could not forget that there were noble minds and noble hearts not Protestant in Scotland doing thoroughly God's work. In the name, therefore, of the Catholic as well as the Protestant clergy he begged to return thanks for the hearty manuer in which they had honored the toast. The speech of the Rev. Docior was received with ap plause.

with a white moss, have lost their leafy Our readers will value the following

touching narrative: HOW ARCHBISHOP O'HURLEY DIED.

From that time and for fourteen years the Pope appointed no archbishop to fill the Chair of St. Jarlath. To do so would bring the penalty of persecution on the prelate who would be rash enough to accept an Irish See at the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff. Darby O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, afforded a melan-choly example of this principle; he had been, in 1581, appointed by Gregory XIII. to Cashel, and for the acceptance XIII. to Cashel, and for the acceptance of that See he was brought, in 1584, to trial in Dublin. The crown lawyers, however, were of opinion that the law in Ireland did not not warrant the prose-cution, and that it did not regard the ap-pointment of bishops by the Pope as treason done in places beyond the seas. Loftus, Protestant Archbishop of Dub-in was then Lord Justice, and he seelin, was then Lord Justice, and he see ing that O'Hurley was likely, if left t the common law of the land, to be li erated, had him tried by court-martial i Dublin with the hope of dragging an ac nission of treason from him. To accom plish this end Loftus wrote to the Sec-retary of State in England that he had commissioned Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. Secretary Fenton to put O'Hurley to the torture, which was to toast his feet against the fire with hot boots. This expedie was tried; his feet were stuffed into boo filled with boiling pitch; but they failed to extract any confession from him, and n his agony he was dragged on a hurdle in his agoing to be adapted and there hanged until he was dead, afterwards suspended in chains in Stephen's Green as a terror to others. His bones were interred in St. perience long wished for relief from it, kevin's Churchyard, Dublin. Multitudes of pilgrims have since thronged to his tomb, which the fancy of the people has clothed with many legends. One is—that Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dunon dark and tempestuous nights the spectre of the murdered Archbishop, arrayed in mourning and gory vestments may be seen reading the Canon of the Mass by sickly lights on a phantom altar intervention derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainraised over his grave, but when he comes able from no other source, and it has raising of the Host the lights are the

out and the altar is gone. The following is scarcely less touch-

ing: ARCHBISHOP MACHALE'S LAST SERMON.

in the month of April, 1881, the Arch-bishop had passed his fourscore and ten weight was increased twenty pounds."

How it Works.

Malarial Diseases, so prevalent in the Spring and Fall, such as Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, &c., depend upon an inac-tive state of the liver, bowels, skin, kidneys, etc., for did these outlets of morbi-

o sickness would result. Burdock Blood Bitters effectually regulates these organs and corrects the absorbent and secretary system as well. GREAT RESULTS ARE SPEEDILY ACCOM-

PLISHED by the leading alterative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dysbe by the second bacover and by the second bacover and by a peptic Cure. Indigestion ceases, billous ness disappears, constipation gives place to regularity of the bowels in consequence of taking it. Ladies suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex extension. das St.

*proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the

his tles. I have lots of customers, who would not be without it over night.

for Catholics who have honored the Mother still worship the Son, while Protestants, who now have ceased to confess the Son, began then by scofling at the Mother.

Get Rich.

When Hops are \$1.25 per lb. as now, an acre will yield \$1.000 profit, and yet the best family Medicine on earth. Hop Bitters, contain the same quantity of Hops and are sold at the same price fixed years austerity, is the dominant note in th Sovereign Pontiff's conduct, and which h igo, although Hops now are twenty times ligher than then. Raise Hops, get rich n pocket; use Hop Bitters and get rich

in health

Mrs. R. A Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Ly-man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptie Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pim-ples on the Face, Biliousness and Consti-pation—such cases having come under my corrected descention." ersonal observation. Don'T DIE in the house. "Rough on

the Holy See and almost all States, guar-antees for the present the existence of the Pope at Rome and his spiritual indepen-Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says : pose that the present moderation denotes a change or a backward movement from the doctrines of the late pontificate. I have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and the sale is con-stantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my cusrecall to mind the recent significant say-ing of a dignitary of the Roman Curia "All that had to be said has been said tomers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of The Church never changes."

bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bot-STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba.

\$1 per bottle.

Nevertheless, wo

must not sup

Cardinal such as St. Bernard conceived it. been denounced as a Christian, Lucian Since the eighteenth century, since the time of Benedict XIV. and Clement was put in chains and condemned to the torture, which was protracted for twelve XIV., Rome has not seen a Pope of so culti-vated a mind, so accomplished in Latin and Tuscan verse, so familiar at once with classic and with contemporary letters. At the present time the two avoiding which whole days. Having been visited by Christians while in prison on the day of the Epiphany, he had bread and wine brought to him, consecrated the elements, the present time, the two qualities which Leo XIII. most prizes, and aims most con-stantly at securing in his own writings, communicated, and with his dying words, said "I am a Christian!" MORAL REFLECTION .- Let us strengthen

ourselves by "reading" and meditating upon the Holy Scriptures, conformably are simplicity and moderation. His letters his encyclicals, all are submitted to the Sacred College. Nothing is more admirwith the counsel of the great Apostle. able than the manner in which he elicit 1 Tim. iv. 13.) He ha

A Hundred Bells Tolling at a Funeral.

A rare honor this, especially as it was offered, not to a great potentate, but in memory of a private citizen. What added

to the solemnity of the occasion was the fact that these bells were not all in one place, but were sounded, most of them which would frighten many a statesman, that the Holy Father is able to manage that the Holy Father is able to manage directly, in all their immensity of detail, the affairs of the Church. Those affairs have multiplied greatly since the third of the century. More than a hundred bishoprics have been founded in America. Plus IX, wrote hitle; he inspired the writings of others. Los VIII, he his miles and miles apart. "On this day," writes a local newspaper in Bohemia, "diec here Otto Herold, the bell-founder. His His

father, also a bell-founder, had cast the bell of the Protestant church of this place. He made an agreement, on delivery of the ame, that it should be rung at the funeral the writings of others. Leo XIII, has h own hand in all, sees all with his own eye and directs all. Moderation, which, wi of any members of his family who should

some Catholics. Accordingly the bells the Catholic and Protestant churches il both be rung at his funeral. Morewill both be rung at his funeral. over, by a concerted arrangement all th has made into a law for himself, has born has made facto a law for infinitely, as borne its fruits. At the time of his accession, the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Vatican was reduced to about two Am-bassadors, those of France and Austria. bells manufactured by the firm of Herold. over one hundred in number, will be tolled at his burial in various places throughout Bohemia, Mæhren, Silesia, Lower Austria and Hungary. There is something and Hangary. There is something tomarkably touching in this circumstance of a hundred bells, each sending from afar the wailing tones of its plango mortuos over the grave of its "formation". At present he receives the envoys or the ambassadors of all the Powers, save only Belgium and Italy. With regard to thes two countries, there are no signs of any possible understanding; but the re-estab-lishment of diplomatic relations between over the grave of its "founder."

. To Consumptives.

or those with weak lungs, spitting of Fro blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of tradi-throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. it. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies Address the doctors, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Good Investment. Twenty-five ents expended to your druggists for a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil will allay more pain and cure more diseases than many dollars spent for ordinary medicines yould do. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, and all Lameness and Inflammation.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil is as good for inter-nal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always are band

on hand. Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. I such a lame back that he could do ing; butjone battle entirely cured him.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, says she has yellow Oil in the house for the last twenty years, and would not be for the last twenty years, and would not be for ten times the sot; adding that she has never known it to fail for Colds and Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Burns, Scalds, etc. She concludes by saying, "if any one doubts its efficacy, refer them to me."

Deafness that is caused by colds, inflammation of the membrane of the ear, and Eurache, is often cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great external and interrelief of the great external and inter-nal remedy for all Pain, Someness, and Inflammation, Rheumatism, Barna, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Con-tracted Muscles, etc. Never be without

Mr. J. R. Seymour, Druggist, St. Catherines, writes that he finds an ever-increas-ing sale for Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds that he can, without hesitancy, recommend it. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand specific for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin ebipmunka, Me.



Epe Catpolic Mecord Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich mond Street.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor Annual subscription Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. IERAS MR. COPFEY, —As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC BEOORD, I deem it my duty to announce to the asbecribers and patrons that the change proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what then been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-terpondent of political parties, and exclu-rely devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am been and that under your experienced man-mement the RECORD will improve in useful-ment of the clergy and latty of the diocese. Bellew Then.

ieve me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of Lor Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

[LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.!

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIE:-I am happy to be asked for is rord of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf o the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in Londor with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its egreellent literary and religious character. The judicious selections from the best writers apply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

The here the sound is a control of the second secon



IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE

FAITH. II.

In 1543 Cromer, Archbishop of who, at the early age of nine years, Armagh, died. He had been succeeded his father on the death of throughout his whole career an unthe latter in 1547. From the very compromising foe of royal supremday of his accession to the see of acy, and an earnest as well as de-Patrick, Archbishop Dowdall was the voted advocate of the just claims of unflinching and unpurchaseable dethe Roman Pontiff to supreme aufender of the ancient rights, prerogathority and jurisdiction. The choice tives and customs of the Irish church of the Holy See for a successor to and of the supreme authority of the continue the good work of this wor-See of Peter. On the death of Henry thy prelate fell on Robert Waucop, the reins of government fell into a Scotchman of erudition and piety. the hands of the Duke of Somerset, This remarkable man, though blind uncle of the young kirg, who, under from his youth, enjoyed the reputathe title of Protector, exercised abtion of being one of the most brilliant solute sway in the royal dominions. scholars and soundest theologians of The crown was in the beginning Europe. He was one of the few reof this reign represented in Ireland presentatives of the Irish episcopate by Lord Deputy St. Legar. He was at the Council of Trent which cona zealous partisan of the Reformademned the heresies of the various

ing letter, setting forth the reasons son why the Dominion government Ignatius of Loyola in 1541, had from ness, had consented that the chamber prelates took place by order or inviwhich prevented the Emperor should step in to protect, wheresoever of Deputies should appoint a comits very foundation kept the advance tation of the Deputy in Dublin. The IRISH DISTRESS. Francis Joseph and herself from reit can, the rights of the minority. ing tide of heresy in check. But as reformed bishops were led by Dr. mittee of twenty-two members turning at Rome the visit of the The distress in the west of Ireland We desire to put a very plain ques- | charged with the preparation of a the society grew in numbers and in- Browne, and the Catholic prelates by King and Queen of Italy to Vienna. tion in reference to this matter. new modus vivendi between church is of the severest character. Lord fluence it was not content to act Archbishop Dowdall. A long and The empress declares that neither Spencer fell into a very grievou We desire to ask whether any man nerely on the defensive. It became fruitless discussion took place, and state, and with the total revision in issuing a circular refusing to in- in New Brunswick or elsewhere is of the Concordate. It is true that suade themselves to visit them in her husband nor herself could peraggressive, and everywhere achieved | The Primate refused to receive the stitute public works and to allow to be excluded from appointment or the adversaries of the Concordate the Eternal city, and she calls the victory after victory. royal order to establish the English boards of guardians to grant outdoor preferment simply because he is a were in a minority on the Commit- attention of the Italian Queen to the "Dominant in the south of Europe," form of worship in the Irish church relief. He has himself visited the Catholic? If such be the case, and tee, but no one can now doubt that says Macaulay, "the great order and with the whole body of the Cathmisfortunes which have fallen on all western part of Ireland and knows from many instances that have come the republic has at length reached soon went forth conquering and to olic prelates, with the exception of something of the destitution apt to under our notice, we are inclined to that part of the masonic programme and independence of the Pope. who have interfered with the rights conquer. In spite of oceans and Myles McGrath, of Cashel, who joined prevail in the districts now visited by think it is a principle often acted on, which prescribes total separation of After having spoken of the persecudesorts, of hunger and pestilence, of the apostates, retired from the confamine. But he is the more creature Catholics, irrespective of party church and state. Thus far the tion of Napoleon I. practiced on the spies and penal laws, of dungeons ference. Of the eight bishops and racks, of gibbets and quartering who accepted the decree of the leanings, should rise in vigorous Church has been protected, but by blocks, Jesuits were to be found Privy Council five were Englishprotest against it. The Catholics of narrow majorities, against republi-Sovereign Pontiff in 1809, she adds: advice in all things. They have no New Brunswick have shown a very can rapacity. But how long will "The fact is that after numerous under every disguise and in every men and mere creatures of Cranmerkindly feeling for their fellow counmarked preference for the policy of those majorities resist that secret restored to Rome, and Napoleon reand terrible reverses the Pope was country; . . . in the hostile Goodacre of Armagh never entered trymen in distress, and are never court of Sweden, in the old manor the primatial city. Miles McGrath the present Dominion government. seemingly all-powerful influence happy except in promoting hostility One of their number forms part of which has already accomplished so afterwards to that of St. Helena. house of Cheshire, among the hovels of Cashel and Quin of Limerick were between the government and the that government, and will not, we much in the way of hostility to re- And his son! The unfortunate King of Connaught, arguing, instructing, banished by the outraged people of people. Mr. Trevelyn, the Irish secare confident, per ait the just claims ligion. The system followed by the of Rome! He died in this very palconsoling, stealing away the hearts their episcopal cities. Bale barely retary, has taken a wise step in visof his co-religionists to be ignored. radicals is very clearly seen. The ace from which I write. At eight of the young, animating the courage escaped with his life in Kilkenny. iting Donegal. He will there see for Speaking of the vacant judgeship in lodges give the word of attack, minutes past five on the 22nd of of the timid, holding up the crucifix Nowhere, in fact, could the people be himself the evils of that thrice ac-New Brunswick, the St. John Even- speakers visit public assemblies, and before the eyes of the dying." . . cursed system of land tenure which induced to tender deference or obeing Globe states that the Hon. Mr. a factitious agitation organized in chamber of the palace of Schoenbrun The old world was not wide dience to the schismatical bishops. has driven so many thousands of Ire-. . . Costigan "was taken into the gov- favor of some innovation proposed. that his father had occupied in the enough for this strange activity. Vainly were troops despatched from land's children into disease and ernment before the election chiefly Candidates are bound to pledge days of his triumph, in this palace The Jesuits invaded all the countries England to assist the Lord Deputy death. There will be periodical which the great maritime discover- and the Irish Privy Council, now led as an assurance to the Roman Cath- themselves in its support, and when famine in Ireland till the land quesies of the preceding age had laid and controlled by Browne, in their That basis is none other than the esclics of the Maritime Provinces that the legislature meets a member ness dictated the decree of the 17th the government was about to inaug- brings it up for discussion. The of May, 1809, which despoiled the open to European enterprise. They projects of religious innovation. The were to be found in the depths of the people were not to be overawed by urate for them a new era, and that government of the day may offer it Pope of his dominions and made tablishment of a peasant proprietorthey were to be more fairly consid- momentary resistance, but is soon himself master of the city of Rome. Peruvian mines, at the marts of the menace, nor overcome by strategy ship. Mr. Trevelyn, previous to his ered than they had been in the dis- forced to yield and the lodges carry I cannot think of these horrible coin-African slave caravans, on the shores or violence. The new religion, with connection with the Irish governof the Spice islands, in the observa- its strange and meaningless liturgy, ment, had the reputation of possessing tories of China. They made con- they were resolved not to accept, and We trust that he may have the courthat they had not been so considered It was thus that immediately cidences without being filled with liberality, judgment and foresight. vorts in regions which neither avar- everywhere throughout the brief dismay. I know well that certain had been proclaimed under succes- after the exposition of 1878 the disice nor curiosity had tempted any of reign of Edward VI. maintained a sive governments by Senator Miller missal of Marshall MacMahon was age of expressing the convictions he public men laugh at all this, that must form from personal observa- and by Senator Dever, their repre- resolved upon and accomplished. cident, my dear sister Margaret, has their countrymen to enter; and vigorous, and on the whole successpreached and disputed in tongues of ful resistence against the propagasentatives in the Senate, and had Then came the agitation for the been mournfully repeated in our which no other native of the west tion of heresy. The death of Edward been in some degree admitted by re- amnesty of the Communists and the own days. There was, as your Manexpressed them he may act on them. There could be no stronger evidence presentatives of the government of unexpected surrender of the govern- zoni would say, a third Napoleon understood a word." The arrival of in 1553 terminated a period of nearly against English misgovernment in the day. Promises had been made ment, to be followed in turn by the who in 1856, although there had Jesuits in Ireland, an event due to twenty years of oppression for the the foresight of Primate Waucop, is Irish church. Purified by suffering ines. Give Ireland home government Complained should be righted, and and the most abominable education congress of Paris the war against Ireland than these periodical fam. them that the wrongs of which they banishment of the religious orders been born to him a son, began at the the earnestness of the struggle be- church of Patrick, of Malachy and tween the adherents of the ancient of Lawrence O'Toole rose again in claimed as a guarantee that there There has been a marked differ- and the Pope have always had the faith and the professors of the new the loveliness of its purity and the would not be much cause for future ence between questions opened same joys, the same persecutions, We are compelled to hold over some We are compelled to hold over some complaint." This was certainly un- through masonic intervention and the same sorrows. The good Emdoctrines in Ireland. If Archbishop splendor of its holiness to assert in week derstood to be the meaning of Mr. those springing from the personal press Eugenie, like Maria Louisa at

monasteries, seized temporalities and | from Cape Clear to Donegal bay, and robbed the altar of its gold and silver from Boyne's fair banks to Shannon's plate, overturned images and dese- broad estuary.

crated relics to propagate the new The successor of Edward was Mary, religion; if by bribe, by menace, by daughter of Henry VIII. and Cathertorture, and occasionally by murder | ine of Aragon. Mary was a devoted they spent their whole strength in Catholic and lost no time in restorbuilding up the king's spiritual su- ing Catholic worship in both counpremacy, the faithful pastors of a trics. Primate Dowdall was recalled faithful people gave their whole from Brabant, whither he had exhearts and minds and strength to the iled himself during the last reign. work of preserving intact the seam. The heretical bishops, with Browne less garment of Christ, the figure and at their head, were deposed and Cathtype of the unity and indivisibility olic divines appointed or restored to

of God's holy Church. the sees usurped by the former. In The introduction of the Jesuits | the Irish Parliament of 1556, the first into Ireland gave deep offence to assembled for several years, many Archbishop Browne, who denounced enactments of importance were them in terms of bitter invective. assed p by both Houses of the legis-His denunciations of the intrepid lature. The queen's legitimacy ollowers of Loyola served but to was, we read, admitted ; she was instrengthen them in the affection and vested with the royal authority and confidence of the Irish clergy and her posterity declared entitled to inpeople. The good work of Primate | herit the crown of England and Ire-

sor, George Dowdall, of Ardee, who punishment and ordered to be suphad been at Archbishop Cromer's pressed : all the acts which were leath nominated by the king to the passed against the Pope since the see of Armagh, but out of deference twentieth year of the reign of Henry to the Holy See, which had bestowed VIII. were repealed, and all conces the primatial dignity on Robert sions made by Archbishop Browne Waucop, the king's nominee waived were declared null and void. his claim till the death of Waucop, triumph of the Irish church was thus when he entered into possession of complete. The whole hierarchy of the primacy. If Henry nominated Ireland was once more united in its the Prior of Ardee to the first ecclesadhesion to the ancient faith. The

iastical dignity in Ireland because he people led by the pastors, thus united considered him pliable as to his conand zealous, were prepared for any victions, never did a king make a reverse of fortune which might again greater mistake. The new primate plunge the Irish church into the sordid not take possession of the See of

rows of persecution. The time was Armagh till the reign of Edward VI, not far distant when Ireland was again to meet with oppression, massacre and spoliation. But the first twenty years of heretical persecution had prepared the Irish people for the terrible ordeal they were, under Elizabeth, to undergo. The record of the heroism of our fathers fighting and dying for faith and fatherland should inspirit us children of a martyr race to cling like unto them to that altar and that cross which are to Christians protection and glory pracsidium et duce decus and make it our constant aim and unflagging purpose to bear throughout our lives the noble characteristic of our heroic ancestry-love of God and love of country-to preserve, in a word, for those to come after us, as our fathers

well sung: No shadow shall make dim his name No sun its light efface;

l be forgot, with Patrick's faith dearest thought of fame.

PROVINCES. Most if not all of our readers re-

member that at various times since confederation, the Catholics of the Maritime Provinces have complained of injustice exercised

towards them in the matter of political appointments. When the Dominion Senate was first constituted not one Catholic was appointed to that body from the Province of New Brunswick. During the very first session of the Parliament of Canada.

the Hon. Mr. Anglin drew the attention of the government and of the public at large to this monstrous injustice. It was so evident that the Catholic body had been deliberately gnored in the appointments first made, that when attention had been drawn to the fact, one Catholic was called to the Senate from New Brunswick. By virtue of population the Wancop was continued by his succes- land; heresy was made liable to Catholics of that Province stood entitled to four members out of the twelve to which New Brunswick was then entitled, and on the same ground are now entitled to at least three cut of thirteen Senators now selected from that Province. The Catholics of New Brunswick have, The however, to be content with one solitary representative in the Senate of Canada. Is this, we ask, just or fair? Is it the manner in which the Protestant minority of Quebec would like or permit themselves to be

treated? But it is not of the Senate we now desire particularly to speak. Our attention has been called by a respected correspondent from the East to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench in the Province of New Brunswick. The name of Judge Watters of St. John has been very favorably mentioned in connection with the filling of this vacancy. But it is alleged by our correspondent that the fact of his being a Catholic prevents his promotion to the bench of the Supreme Court. He has every qualification for the office, but it appears that the spirit of puritanism in New Brunswick is yet strong enough to prevent the eleva-

tion of a Catholic to the highest court in the Province. The legislature of New Brunswick has dealt by the Catholic minority in the Pro-

ligion in a republic that boasts of concordate of 1801 is subjected to tion, and made strenuous efforts to vince with such intolerance and inliberty but has never yet shown that preserved for us, the priceless heritsects of reformers already scattered discussion the moment the set up the form of worship approved it understands the meaning of the justice that no one can doubt the exdebate on the budget is age of Patrick, of whom the bard has throughout Europe. To Primate by the Protestant Privy Council of istence of the rankest bigotry in the opened. During the last session of Waucop is justly ascribed the honor England for both kingdoms. On breasts of an unfortunately too large of being the first amongst Irish pre- Easterday, 1551, the church service the French legislative bodies this A CATHOLIC SOVEREIGN. Deep in his people's heart, no steel Its graving shall rease, Holy his prayers shall keep his isle, Shall be forged lates to introduce the Jesuit Fathers a portion of that majority. But if discussion assumed a very serious in English was for the first time The Empress of Austria has writthe local legislature be so unjust and form. M. de Freycinet, in a to Ireland. read in Christ church, Dublin. Preten Queen Margaret of Italy a touchintolerant there is all the more rea-The Society of Jesus, founded by moment of most deplorable weakvious to this a meeting of the Irish

JAN. 26, 1883.

Browne and satellites suppressed peaceful triumph its undisputed sway CATHOLICS IN THE MARITIME Costigan's appointment, and the motion of any politician, however effect of that appointment was to prominent. Thus, powerful as Gamsecure for the government a large betta once was, he could not succeed measure of support it could not in his attempts to introduze the otherwise have secured. Mr. Costi- scrutin de liste or bring about a regan brought far more strength to vision of the Constitution.

the government than any indi-Not till the masonic body has had vidual member of the Cabinet disposed of the question of the total from the Maritime Provinces, separation of church and state, will and will, we are certain, from what there be any revision of the constiwe know of his public course, never tution heard of. The vast majorfail to insist on the rights of his coity of the French Chamber of Depureligionists to representation in the ties is anything but well disposed to Senate and on the bench being ac- the Church. Amongst the actual knowledged and granted. The ministers there is not one real friend Catholics of New Brunswick have of religion. Yet the proposed abocertainly set their hearts on the ap- lition of the Concordate has not yet pointment of, at least, one of their met with general favor amongst the number to the Provincial Supreme radical majority. Many radicals Court bench. Judge Watters is ceradvocate the continuance, at least in tainly fitted for the post and ought name, of that solemn covenant. They to be appointed at the earliest posconsider it is better to keep it nomisible date. If the place, now vacant, nally in force and use it as a means of has been promised to Mr. Fraser, or persecuting the clergy and restrictif he has, as some claim, been really ing the operations of religion. They appointed, we hope it will be only on distort its provisions into despotic the distinct understanding that the infringements upon the rights of the next vacancy shall be filled by a clergy, and would regret its disap-Catholic. What our Catholic friends pearance lest that body might escape in New Brunswick, and, for that from their control altogether.

matter, in every Province, must The adherents of Masonry, on the strenuously insist on, is, that no man, other hand, think that the Concordate simply because he is a Catholic, shall is a cover and protection for the be excluded from government appriests in the exercise of the holy pointments. They have the remedy ministry. Feeling this, they seek in their own hands for any injustice its abolition. Not that in case of its of this kind that may be inflicted on abolition they would cease their perthem. They are numerous enough, secution of religion. They have intelligent enough, and, we trust, indeed no such intention. With the

united enough, to make themselves Concordate removed they would profelt in political contests to such an ceed to the closing of the churches extent as to have their just claims and the proscription of the priests. respected. It is their duty to They would level any monument of strengthen the hands of those they religion with the ground and make have chosen to represent them so France as unchristian as Zululand long as those gentlemen do their and more irreligious than pagan duty by them-and to punish them. Rome. Between Radicals in favor by rejection at the poll, in case they of the temporary maintenance of the ail in that duty. What we say to Concordate, and radicals in favor of the Catholics of New Brunswick, and its immediate abolition, there is little of the other maritime provinces, is, difference in the eyes of French to be vigilant in regard of their re-Catholics. Both are deadly enemies presentatives, fearless in the asserof the Church and can be overcome tion of their rights, and determined only by vigorous, united, and conto employ every legitimate means to certed action on the part of its faithful children. Hitherto there has been no such action. Events of

FRANCE.

CHURCH AND STATE IN daily occurrence now prove it to be indispensably necessary, if there is to be anything left of freedom for re-

a former time, trembled for her child when she saw the floodgate persecution loosened on the P and more than once expressed fears to her husband, who, howe smiled at the fears as became a free from prejudice. Neverthe disasters rapidly followed other for the Bonapartes. father, crushed at Sedan, had to p his sword at the feet of the Kin Prussia, that very sword which would not place at the service of church, but eyen used against And his son, unhappy boy ! w afar to perish miserably at the ha of the Zulus. The mere possib that to these two accidents ano should be added strikes me terror and disposes me to suffer thing rather than enter Rome or ancient and apostolic palace of Quirinal.

I now suffer keenly on account my inability to return you the a tionate visit with which you hone me, but it is not my own fault. is the fault of those who rule acc ing to worldly polity while we in accordance with our materia stincts. You who are also a mo can understand me and sympat with me, while I, for my part, understand you and sympathize you. Without entering into pe cal questions which concern us permit me to predict for both of happy day, the day on which husbands, ourselves and our child may visit each other and embra each other merit at the same the blessing of the Vicar of J Christ.

"I am, with my whole heart, affectionate sister.

"ELIZABETH These are the words of a Catl princess, and clearly show wh thought in Catholic circles of present position of the Holy Fai The letter reflects honor on Empress Elizabeth. Her s ments, so nobly expressed, rer one of the best days of the age tath. With such a noble outspo Catholic mother, the house of H burg may well hope for long yea prosperity and security. The right of monarchs to their thrones never so gravely injured as it wa the spoliation of Rome and the thronement of the Pope. It never be re-asserted in a manne just and so emphatic as by the storation to the Supreme Pont that which is his own.

AMERICA VINDICATED.

Mr. Bryce, M. P., in the Decen number of the Fortnightly Re discusses the question of Ame politics. The honorable and lea gentleman, who is Professor of

obtain them to the fullest extent. Every year of late in France the

JAN. 26, 1883.

tory at Oxford, and well know author of that excellent work "Holy Roman Empire," has than once visited America. In last visit he was accompanie Mr. Freeman, also an able w and profound thinker. Both tured to large audiences, and well received. Mr. Freeman just concluded a series of mag articles treating of American their institutions. Mr. Bryce steps forward with an article product of keen observation and ture reflection on "Some Aspe American Public Life." H clares very plainly "that Amer no worse than England in posse political characters whose fault even vices surpass their merit that there are plenty of public in Washington just as upright minded and high-minded as ni the leading politicians in Eng He asks his English readers be misled by exaggarations, trust to American newspap novels for the real condition of erican politics, but at the same calls on Americans to improv efficiency of their administr and to put a stop to jobbery of lic work, and encourages thos have already set to work to ste leaks in the ship of state. He out the fact that, while in En the political life of the coun its main, its central, its h social life, the chief occupat the men most conspicuous by and talents, the great game for bition and the widest field for

otic and philantrophic effo America it is not the main or o current of its life, but a kind of vagral wall not

Quirinal.

fears to her husband, who, however, are almost never the subject of dis smiled at the fears as became a man cussion as they are in England, and free from prejudice. Nevertheless, that many Americans look on govdisasters rapidly followed each other for the Bonapartes. The father, crushed at Sedan, had to place least justified by the extraordinary ticians. his sword at the feet of the King of elasticity of its finances and the al-Prussia, that very sword which he church, but eyen used against it. direction. And his son, unhappy boy! went afar to perish miserably at the hands of the Zulus. The mere possibility political activity those who have long that to these two accidents another should be added strikes me with and timely. There is no doubt that terror and disposes me to suffer any. both the United States and the Canthing rather than enter Rome or the ancient and apostolic palace of the severely from the fact that so many

I now suffer keenly on account of my inability to return you the affec. of the country. These men do so tionate visit with which you honored from a mistaken view. They judge me, but it is not my own fault. It all politicians by the acts of one, o is the fault of those who rule accord. of a few, and heap undeserved con ing to worldly polity while we act demnation on them all. There have in accordance with our material instincts. You who are also a mother can understand me and sympathise with me, while I, for my part, can understand you and sympathize with you. Without entering into political questions which concern us not, permit me to predict for both of us a happy day, the day on which our husbands, ourselves and our children may visit each other and embracing each other merit at the same time the blessing of the Vicar of Jesus the evil. Christ.

"I am, with my whole heart, your not say, in his eyes an absolute conaffectionate sister,

"ELIZABETH. These are the words of a Catholie long as party organization princess, and clearly show what is thought in Catholic circles of the of machinery, it will be next to impresent position of the Holy Father. possible to simplify the working The letter reflects honor on the Empress Blizabeth. Her senti- moving without the trained hands ments, so nobly expressed, remind that find their only compensation in one of the best days of the ages] of public offices. Mr. Bryce thinks the tath. With such a noble outspoken | management of the affairs of the or Catholic mother, the house of Haps- dinary towns and cities is not much burg may well hope for long years of | if at all, worse than that in England prosperity and security. The rights while he looks upon the caucus. of monarchs to their thrones was whether it be in Philadelphia or in never so gravely injured as it was by Birmingham, as the source of very the spoliation of Rome and the de- great evils. He compares, thronement of the Pope. It can but not without inaccuracy, never be re-asserted in a manner so the various methods of political orjust and so emphatic as by the re- ganization in use here and in Engstoration to the Supreme Pontiff of land, and points out the fact that that which is his own.

AMERICA VINDICATED.

Mr. Bryce, M. P., in the December number of the Fortnightly Review, phia, he thinks, has the honor of bediscusses the question of American ing largely controlled by the "bolpolitics. The honorable and learned | ters," moderate and patriotic men of

a former time, trembled for her own channel encumbered by weeds and to politics diminishes, and there is a child when she saw the floodgates of persecution loosened on the Pope, a stay of four months in this coun- and carnest men who enter public 'Notes' is to make him more loved, whose and more than once expressed her try, led him to believe that p life, especially as candidates for local offices. Every year more and better "Independents" are elected, both on the score of their own merit and as ernment as a matter af small interest a protest against the control of rings and no moment, a view that is at and the power of professional poli-

Mr. Bryce draws many warnings most absolute freedom of individual from the American system for his others of the elergy who have thus aided would not place at the service of the and corporate enterprise in every own countrymen and decides that that system with all its drawbacks Mr. Bryce thinks that the efforts is preferable to that of Europe. His

made in recent years to bring into reflections on the subject he undertook to treat in the Fortnightly cannot fail to remove many misappreheld aloof from them is both wise hensions existing in the old world on American politics and instituadian dominion have suffered very

THE BONAPARTISTS.

useful and estimable men keep aloof

from intervention in the political life The manifesto of Prince Napoleon has raised a storm in France. The Prince himself has very little personal influence, but the dynasty of which he is the sup-posed representative has a very large and influential following throughout the country. There can be no doubt whatever been, as there are now, and always that the very mention of the Napoleonic will be, some few men, who, by ac race excites amongst Frenchmen a feeling cident or dexterity, secure the conof enthusiasm which no partisan rancon fidence of their fellow-citizens to can subdue. Never since the republic such an extent as to be entrusted with has been established has there been the some responsible public position. same excitement as now exists over the But these men are the exception, and recent manifesto of Prince Napoleon. not the rule-and the duty of all pa-It is a document well calculated in our estimation to make Frenchmen think of triotic citizens is to combine to rethe present situation and future prospects move the evil as soon as possible. of their country. We have no admira-Non-intervention, instead of removtion for Prince Napoleon personally. ing or lessening, simply aggravates His course of action has been many times of such a character as to invite and merit Civil Service Reform is, we need the very severest censure. But he now

represents in French politics an element that can neither be despised nor ignored. dition precedent to any real improve The Bonapartists are yet, notwithstanding ment in American politics, but, so dissension and jealousy, the most powerful of the monarchical parties in France. so complicated and intricate a piece The other fractions of the Right are so hopelessly weak and so hostile to each other as to render it impossible that they sufficiently to enable it to be kep ould control sufficient influence to overturn the radicalism now rampant and allpowerful in France. We can see no real ope for monarchy in France, no prospect for the subversion of radical rule exept through the return to power of the Bonapartist dynasty. Louis Napoleon, the last of the sovereigns of that race, had little or nothing to recommend him to public esteem. His course as a sovereign was marked by weakness and duplicity of the most palpable character. Sedan was a fitting close to a career such as his. His action on the Roman question especially was so clearly unjust as to alienate from him the sympathy of the very best classes of Frenchmen. And this to-day New York, with its vast population is the real weakness of the Bonapartist of poor and ignorant people, mostly family, that they stand in a large measure recent emigrants from Europe, deprived of that sympathy. We do not must not be taken as a type of Amexpect that Prince Napoleon himself will be able to secure it for the Napoleonic erican city politics, while Philadeldynasty, but if his son Prince Victor be

Island bade farewell to one of their most in the interest of truth to omit those of esteemed confreres, and certainly one of their brightest ornaments. loss is to the Church and to France an irreparable misfortune." AS HE APPEARED TO AN EAST IND IAN JESUIT

"FATHER TOM."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following letter from the esteemed parish priest of Douglas, in the Diocese of

Ottawa. We extend our hearty thanks to the summer of 1859) the ominous tidings began to be bruited in the Grassmarket the reverend gentleman, as well as to and its neighborhood, that those dreadful people the Jesuits were coming to Edinpeople us in establishing on a firm basis a truly burgh, and were to begin operations in a disused brewery off the Grassmarket, Catholic paper.

Douglas, Jan. 9th, 1883. liscussion over their tea by two old I thought it sufficient for a person to

read the RECORD once to have him sub-scribe for it afterwards. In this I was mistaken, for there are still a few of my people who are only in or near the Grassmarket.

It was with no small constraint that Mrs. O', who had been descanting on the many advantages which the new Fathers and their church would be beginning to look upon it as an inseparable ompani My reasons for this apathy are, (1st,) that they do not understand the mission nor realize the necessity of the enterprise. (2nd.) that they ignore the evil caused by the secular and atheistical press of the

I will have the RECORD go to every homestead in my parish in which literature can be read. I look upon it as a blessing many o each family and therefore I shall sub ribe and enclose for the present, for blowing addresses. Yours faithfully, H. S. Marron, P. P. opies, which you shall please mail to the

BANQUET TO AN ARCHBISHOP.

On Wednesday evening the 11th, the Episcopal Palace of Charlottetown was the scene of a brilliant reception, in honor of the Archbishop-elect of Halifax. The ergy of this diocese are naturally proud of the honor and distinction conferred apon them by the Holy Father, in the election of one of their number for the exalted position of Archbishop of one of important Sees in America. most They wished to testify that pride by a grand reception and testimonial to the cultured Dr. O'Brien, as he was familiarly known in the diocese. The Rev. Dr. wa always a great favorite amongst the clergy of the Island, and nearly every one of them was present on the occasion of this fraternal meeting. At six o'clock in the evening, the

clergy met in the grand *salon* of the pal-ace, and the Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G., read the following address on be-half of the priests, and presented the Archbishop-elect with a beautiful gold and ring, which costly and prechain, cro cious emblems of the Episcopacy were made to order in Montreal, and are of need people, but there is a sort of grace in saying what you like against them. When, having merely called a man a Jesuit, you

O'Brien, D. D., Archbishop-elect of Halihave by the very fact, put him outside fax. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,-The

welcome and not unexpected intelligence recently received from Rome, of your aparchieve and the second from home, of your ap-pointment by the Holy Father to the Archieviscopal See of Halifax, has caused us, the clergy of the Diocese of Charlotte-town, much and unfeigned joy. We beg to tender you our warmest congratula tions on your elevation to so exalted a

tions on your elevation to so exalted a position in the Church's Hierarchy. Your selection by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to fill so high and honorable an office, is an additional proof of the wis-dom usually evinced by the Holy See in discerning and rewarding the solid vir-tues and distinguished merits of those anti jesuitical outburst. whom it chooses to be the principal teachers and guardians of the faith.

We are not unmindful that called, as you have been, to the dignity of the Archiepiscopate, and to succeed therein

nent. These meetings have been much disturbed by youths who have been apos-trophized by indignant electorsas "grown-up babies." And last—and apparently least a temperance spouter by the name Murphy.

You may remember my telling you that the Calton Hill is disfigured by a "feeble reproduction" of a classical ruin. I have IN EDINBURGH-THE SCOTCH GOSSIPS AND THE J-S-TS-THE BISHOP OF "MEAT." nce been told that the intention of those Father Henry Shea in the Indo-European who put it there was by no means to represent a ruin; but they began to build the frontage of a classic temple which lack of funds prevented them from finishing. Nor is the High School beneath, a Greeian Some three-and-twenty years (it was in affair, as I hinted. Looking at it more attentively, I see it is not Grecian. For

fear of going wrong again, I will not call it Egyptian, though I dare say it is. There has been excitement about the nomination of an Englishman to the Greek disused brewery off the Grassmarket, till such time as their church in Lauriston street should be built. The coming event was the subject of Professorship in the University, and the correspondence columns of the local papers have teemed with expressions of opinion whom we may call Mrs. Mac and Mrs. O. Mrs. Mac was Scottish by nationality and an adherent of the presbyterian persuasions on the subject. Was it by a misprint that writer was represented as stating that Mrs. O' was a staunch and, let us hope, a devont Roman. Both these ladies dwelt the new Professor's father was Bishop of Meat ? His name is Butcher.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union

and their church would bring, heard from THE year is thus far signalized by a per-fect epidemic of bank failures and defal-cations. Foremost among them is State Treasurer Polk's absconding with \$400,000 Mrs. Mac that if she (Mrs. O') intended Mrs. Mac that if she (Mrs. O') intended worshiping in the Jesnit's church, she would have to change her religion. For, said the Presbyteriau dame, these Fathers had not the same religion as the rest of the Romans, and they had been cast out of of Tennessee funds to be accounted for. He has been arrested, to be sure, and brough many Roman Catholic Kingdoms; nay, condemned by the Pope of Rome himback to answer for his crime; but, though he cannot fill the aching void in the Freasury, he will probably fare easier at the hands of the law than many a lesser criminal: more especially as he threatens Do you know, Mr. Editor, that I verily the hands of the law that many here threatens criminal: more especially as he threatens disclosures that will criminate many of disclosures. But what clieve the venerable Mrs. Mac might ave written a work against the Jesuits his governmental associates. But what is the secret of all these breaches of trust; of this high-handed trifling with other with quite as much credit and renown as many pamphleteers I wot of; and possibly honesty, for the old body may people's money? What but the general contempt of the day for small things, conhave said all she knew, and that of course was only evil. Will you say that there was a suppressio ceri in her tale? But if tempt for the gradual accumulations of honest labor; and the growing desire to she knew only half the truth, how could she be accused of keeping back the other half? Was there suggestio falsi? But suppossess and enjoy wealth, without work-ing for it. Not even the most reckless means to defraud the widow and the pose she thought her story true, the counter supposition falls at once. There, there, my Good Editor, I know orphan, or to render himself amenable to the authorities of a plundered state. what you are going to say Charity, not to say justice, forbids our calumniatonly "borrows," and in his frantic efforts to cover his tracks, to keep up appearances, to retrieve what he has already isked, falls ing our neighbor. Granted And that to say the evil, about the truth of which headlong into the abyss of ruin, and drags many a guiltless one down with him. What the country needs is a return to we are not sure, against our neighbors is calumny to all intents and purposes. calumny to all intents and purposes. Yes, yes,.....Of course; you may read that in any spiritual book. But, don't you the simplicity of an earlier day; an em-phasizing of the fact that there is no lasting or reputable gain without a proportion ate outlay of hard work; and such an ensee that, so far as the Jesuits are concerned, it really matters very little whether you speak the truth or lie, provided you speak against them. Indeed, I am not by any forcement of the law that thefts shall be in had as ding to their magnitude, and means sure that the lie is not the more preferable of the two. When the very Jamily Co. ections or social position preferable of the two. When the very word "Jesnit" has been incorporated in our English dictionaries as a synonym for all that is knavish, one or educational attainments avail to screen a rascal from the consequences of his misdeeds. So shall the public conscience be righteously formed, and honesty, if from no higher motives than those of policy, ed not only not be squeamish to what one says about such

come into fashion again, THERE have been 2,400 divorces decreed in Maine during five years, making a ratio of one separation in ten marriages .-- New York Sun.

the pale of fair play and branded him a knave, what matters it if you specify an What unspeakable faithlessness, cruelty ust, and wretchedness might be revealed extra charge or two coined for the occa-sion? If a cry of "mad dog" is raised by the secret history of those 2,400 divor-Is this some of the dead sea fruit of against some luckless hound, and the cry of New England "Culchah?" Sunday is that of the majority, how do I wrong the creature by averring that he foams at schools and bibles galore have long been there; and the voice of the preacher is heard in the land. But it seems the divine command: "What God has joined, the mouth ? Answer me that. Now, don't rejoin, Mr. Editor, I know heard in the land. But it seems the divine command: "What God has joined, let no man put apart," is regarded as quite too old fogyish for the modern "cul-chah" child of progressive ideas. And those are the people that piously call for the extermination of the Mormon plague. What are the aveiles of diversa you will say, Nego paritaters, and that I am arguing beside the point. The fact is that an intelligent public will agree with me and not with you. Jesuit! Yah! Now for the explanation of this little plague. What are the apostles of divorce Last Friday evening I was in the Laurbut a species of Mormons? The only diff. iston street church-it figures in the Edinerence between them-as Gail Hamilton burg Postoffice Directory Map as the "J-s-ts' Church"-upon my word it does-listening to a tall, portly man with very pithly puts it-is that the Mormons drive their wives abreast; the other felis not done to stop the progress of this voice like the booming of a great big bell. dreadful cancer that is eating its way into The stood on a platform at the chancel arch, and he was clad in a white serge habit and black cloak. His lecture was, "The Church the Image of God." One of his illustrations of the vitality which ing. It is powerless. ing. It is powerless. the Church enjoys and communicates to her members was the Society of Jesus,

5

gentleman, who is Professor of Hisboth parties.

tory at Oxford, and well known as We differ from Mr. Bryce in his author of that excellent work, the refusing to have New York taken as "Holy Roman Empire," has more a model of American civic governthan once visited America. In his ment. We have very closely last visit he was accompanied by watched the course of municipal af-Mr. Freeman, also an able writer fairs in the city of New York for and profound thinker. Both lecmany years, and feel justified in say-

tured to large audiences, and were ing that on the whole no city in well received. Mr. Freeman has America has had, since the Tweed 1882, compiled by the Department of just concluded a series of magazine articles treating of Americans and their institutions. Mr. Bryce now Strangers visiting America are points were as follows :--Halitax, their institutions of public affairs. The series of the highest dignity in our ecclesiastical province, yet our pleasure is not un-mingled with feelings of regret when we just concluded a series of magazine scandal, a more honest or efficient Agriculture, we learn that the total steps forward with an article, the exposed to fall into the hands of the 438; St. John, N. B., 7; Montreal, via product of keen observation and ma- aristocratic know-nothing class, ture reflection on "Some Aspects of which is the very bane of the municipal and political life of the metro- States, 860, 5,345, other ports, 7,806; American Public Life." He declares very plainly "that America is polis. That class is never tired of total for December, 13,151; previously holding up the foreign element of the reported, 162,267; total for 1882, 175, no worse than England in possessing population of New York to ridicule. 418. Of those 98,690 are said to have political characters whose faults and even vices surpass their morits, and But that element is just as capable remained in Canada and 76,728 that there are plenty of public men of self-government as the shoddy in Washington just as upright, fair- native born pretenders. Mr. Bryce minded and high-minded as most of states that the striking difference bethe leading politicians in England. tween the English member of Parlia-He asks his English readers not to ment, with freedom from local presbe misled by exaggerations, or to sure, and the American Congressman, trust to American newspapers or who is forced to vote under the party novels for the real condition of Am- lash, is one of the discreditable feaerican politics, but at the same time tures of American politics. We calls on Americans to improve the doubt if that freedom which he efficiency of their administration, ascribes to the English M. P. is as and to put a stop to jobbery of pub- extensive as he would fain have us lic work, and encourages those who believe. Mr. Bryce finds that pubhave already set to work to stop the lie opinion, an irresistible factor in leaks in the ship of state. He points American politics, is slowly but out the fact that, while in England steadily setting towards reform of the political life of the country is the Civil Service, and the very effort

hope he will prove himself a true Catho. lic Prince and thus merit the approval and support of those classes of his countrymen who have at heart the true honor and glory of France.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

as true to his Catholic instincts as he

ought to be, there is little doubt that he

will be the coming man in France. We

From the immigration returns for

United States, 595; Suspension Bridge, 3,456; Emerson, from United passed through to the United States. It is also estimated that 30,000 settlers arrived in British Columbia in 1882, and 1,200 are reported as having crossed the frontier into Manitoba at points west of Emerson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Blind Friend of the Poor : Reminis censes of the Life and Works of Mgr. de Segur, by one of his Spiritual Children. Translated from the French by Miss Mary McMahon. 16mo, cloth, 40 cents. We have received the above neatly

printed volume from the publishing hou of Benziger Bros., New York. The following, taken from the Preface, brie explains the nature of the work : "The few pages, writen during a retreat, are intended by the author to satisfy the natural impatience of the friends and spiritual children of Mgr. de Segur while maiting the larger Life which will avail waiting the larger Life which will appear in a few years from a more authorized pen

and of which this short sketch is to serve bition and the widest field for patri-otic and philantrophic effort, in America it is not the main or central current of its life, but a kind of side-

Prelates of brilliant parts and eminent sanctity, you will have additional duties to fulfil and more weighty burdens to bear but we cherish the encouraging hope that the same benign Providence that has hitherto sustained you in the zealous and faithful discharge of your priestly func-tions will not fail to favor you with such an increase of Divine grace and assistance as will enable you to perform the more onerous obligations of your higher station in a manner eminently conducive to th

greater glory of God and the abundant salvation of souls. Most pleasing to us as is your promotion

but constant, may effect; the very n of Jesuit, said he, was now accepted by many as a bye-word and reproach. Yet the lustre of that Society, so far from reflect that henceforth, in our reunions being dimmed, was as bright and great to day as it ever was. The lecturer was the renowned Dominand clerical conferences, we shall prived of the wise counsel and salutary ican orator, Fr. Burke—"Father Tom," as men love to call him. And, indeed, "Father Tom Burke" is a household word nfluence of one whose edifying companion ship, superior theological attainments, and

which the lecturer said had encountered

scholarship alway insured for genera English-speaking Catholics, him a hearty welcome among his fellowamong here and across the Atlantic. I had read his sermons and lectures often, but saw and heard him for the first time last Fri-On the eve of your departure from amongst us for your metropolitan See, we beg your Grace's acceptance of the accomday; and when I found, to my amazement, that for an hour and a quarter he had riveted my attention (who can hardly pay panying archiepiscopal cross, chain, and ing, which we offer as a small token of our high esteem and fraternal love for attention past the twenty-fifth minut owned him a real orator. He is l

you, and as an assurance of our best s and fervent aspirations of your mentally and physically fitted for one. You must not suppose, however, that "Father Tom" is great only in the pullit good health and length of days, and for your happiness in time and eternity. As the Rev. Dr. rose to reply, it could

or on the platform. I might almost say that he is greater in conversation than in easily be seen that he was nearly overcome by emotion on bidding farewell to the ranks of the priesthood on this Island. public speaking. The greater part-at all events the earlier part-of his career was spent in Rome; Perugia and other parts of Italy; so that he speaks Italian fluently. He speaks French well; is a good musician—but above all he has an The first few sentences were broken, and the learned prelate was evidently struggl-ing to keep his feelings under control. It

was certainly a difficult task to separate from his brother priests who stood around from his worker preserve who soor addunt him, histening in silence to his parting words of affection. As the Right Rev. Dr. entered fully on his reply, he grew elo-quent and animated, and it was evident that he spoke the warm language of a tenand he must be now verging upon sixty, he has all the buoyancy and freshness of a Edinburg has of late been favored with

that he spoke use and der and loving heart. After the reply to the address, all re-tired to the refectory, where a sumptuous tired to the refectory. The Right everal displays of eloquence, forensic and ther. There has been the "Dunecht Outother. There has been the "Dunecht Out-rage" trial this week at the H gh Court, dinner was in preparation. The Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, bishop of Charlotte-town, presided, the archbishop-elect being seated on his right. After dinner was over, the grand salon was again visited,

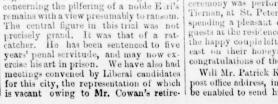
Boston Pilot.

THE best way to keep the abomination known as "socialism" in its home, in from its very birth to the present day, a persecution so constant and unrelenting Europe, is to import a few more such "leaders" as Herr Most. This wretch has not even an idea to fall back upon. He is the apostle of greed and robbery. He as to be well nigh without precedent. And here it was that the lecturer adduced as instance of what misrepresentation, if it is without money and he would seize by force the money of others. Not a word of argument, not the slightest pretence of equity. Only-those who have nothing, ize! In his last speech in Chicago, he said that only when the people got the upper hand they should stop killing. The only thing to be done was to keep on killing. People here must kill, must open banks and stores and help both themselves to whatever they wanted and bankers and capitalists must be set to and cankers and capitalists must be set to wors on the streets. It never struck this man that bankers and capitalists have at least as much right to exist as work-men. He has no idea that the thing needed to improve our social system is not brute force, but a sense of Christian betweened annut, fair the more He is both brotherhood, equity, fair play. The word "socialism," which ought to stand for the noblest philosophy, is a hissing and an abomination in the ears of men, because of such moral and intellect al monsters as Herr Most.

Congratulations

The Milwaukee Catholic Citizen appears in a handsome new dress this week and und though his health is wretchedly bad, porary is a well-selected and well-writ-

> A pleasant affair took place at the Huron hotel Tuesday evening, the occasion being the mariage of the proprietor's eldest daughter, Miss Mary Lewis, to James Dewan, Esq., of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Tiernan, at St. Peter's (anderal. After spending a pleasant evening with invited guests at the residence of the bride's father, the happy couple left by the 11.20 express east on their honeymoon trip amid the congratulations of their many friends.



its main, its central, its highest to secure it has enlisted a large

social life, the chief occupation of number of able and thoughtful men;

the men most conspicuous by rank who take no part in ordinary party

and talents, the great game for am- elections and hold no office, in dis-

ten paper.

3

Two Women.

A grandma sits in her great arm-chair ; Balmy sweet is the soft spring air. Through the latticed, lilac-shadowed pane She looks to the orchard, beyond the lane,

And she catches the gleam of a woman's As it flutters about in the wind's caress. "That child is glad as the day is long— Her lover is coming, her life's a song !" Up from the orchard's flowery bloom Floats fragrance faint to the dark'ning room Where grandma dreams, till a tender grace And a softer light steal into her face. For once again she is young and fair, And twining roses in her hair ; Once again blithe as the lark above, She is only a girl, and a girl in love ! The years drop from her their weary pain She is clasped in her lover's arms again '

The last faint glimmers of daylight die. Stars tremble out of the purple sky, Ere Dora flits up the garden path, Sadly afraid of grandma's wrath.

With rose-red cheeks and flying hair She nestles down by the old arm-chair.

"Grandma, Dick says, may we-may I-The faltering voice grows strangely shy. But grandma presses the little hand : "Yes, my dearie, I understand ! He may have you darling!" Not all in vai Did grandma dream she was a girl again! She gently twists a shining curl; "Ah, me! the philosophy of a girl '

"Take the world's treasures, its noble

And love will outweigh all the rest?" And through the casement the moonlight

Streams on two heads, one gray, one gold. - Mobile Register.

CROMWELL PLAGIARISED.

The following, from United Ireland of Dec. 2d, will give our readers an idea of the present state of affairs in Ireland and the remedies proposed by the Govern-ment to alleviate these sufferings during the present winter.

the present winter : Cromwell's brief receipt for extirpating Cromwell's brief receipt for extirpating the unspeakable Celt was to drive him into Conneught to starve or deport him to Bar-badoes in a chain-gang of slaves. It is the custom of English Radical purists to shudder over Cromwell's naughtiness in dealing with Ireland. The radical purists have some hundreds of thousands of inconvenient hundreds of thousands of inconvenient Celts on their hands. The question what to do with them presses. A month hence immense bodies of western peasants will be hungry in their naked cabins—hungry within sight of smiling lands and well-larded cattle. What has the philosophical Radical to propose that Cromwell did not carry out with less cant, and possibly with less cruelty, better than two centuries eeo makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recom-mend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. less cruelty, better than two centuries ago. Cromwell at least gave the hunted Irish cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

Cromwell at least gave the hunted link the run of Connaught—its juicy pastures as well as its withered wastes. The differ-ence which two centuries of more enligh-tened English rule make to the Connaught peasant is that he stands now lespoiled of every itch tract in the province, and hem-med into the most woe-be gone corners of bogs and coasts. The rolling plains of Moyture, the miles of knee-deep pastures around Loughtee and Castlebar have passed into the enjoyment of strangers and beasts. The people have been crowded out by a process more lingering than Crom-well's sword-thrusts. They have been crushed back into the stony wildernesses, from which they alone and the wild birds could extract a living. They have been from which they alone and the wild birds could extract a living. They have been pursued even here by the plunderers. The little spots of vegetation they have pro-duced have been in Colonel Tottenham's phrase, "salted" with rack-rents. And now, when it is doubtful whether the events of stinted tillage will give sustannow, when it is torothin superior the scraps of stinted tillage will give susten-ance to the unfortunate tillers, not to talk of affording tribute to their heartless tasktwo remedies to offer-remedies plagiar-ised from Cromwell. The superabundant population can starve or emigrate. To save them from starving would be to prewhen them from starving would be to pre-the Government will not stir a finger to help them to tide over the winter at home. No public works will be started. Even outdoor relief will not be facilitated. If the alms of a meddlesome world will here the alms of a meddlesome world will keep them alive a while longer among the rocks, so much the worse for the world's sense ;

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Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Discase. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifls. Will you let them suffer? PUZZLE MATCH-BOX. J. LEE & CO., M

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iroueh tue botteme er or itrough waren, er bie de-hend, are perforation; through the bristles to the ac polish passes, and through the bristles to the of the polished. Sample by Endi, Söe; I doz, ross, \$2; 6 doz, \$*0. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q. PERFACT GEM POCKET MATCH-BOX

Wins. Miss Kingsley, who resides in the house of Charles T. Yerkes, sr., a former President of the Kensington National Bank, No. 1723 Mas-ter st., Philadelphia, won a prize of \$10,000 on investment of one dollar for a tenth of a ticket in the last Grand Semi-annual Draw-ing of The Louisiana State Lottery sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—Philadelphia Press, Dec. 2t. e "Gem" is the most beautiful Pocket Match-Safe offered to the public. In fact it is a "Perfect "It has a patent spring cover. Sample by mall 3 for 60c; 1 doz, 52 J. LEE & CO., Montreal. P. Q. AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED g and Vulgar Phrases. OF CONSUMPTION, When death was hourly expected all rem-dies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Cal-entia, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMP-TION. His child is now in this country en-going the best of health. The Doctor now gives this Reche free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb alse cures night sweats, nause at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. A ddress CRADDOCK & CO., 1052 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. 2228-w Un the Whole History of to Live loo Years..... Jwn Letter Write I Pn l Panetnation. Beautifying the Hair Dictionary. Book of Polite Conversation & Book of 400 Secrets. Pis Treatise on the Horse. Dertean Horse Owner's Guid American Horse Owner's Guide... ting, Trapping, & Fishing Made Easy ution Made Fasy of 500 Curious Puzzles. nd Eliquette of Making Love mal Beauty. No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AyER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the vorld's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all cli-mates has made it universally known mates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always re-lleving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remote to be to Amuse an Evening Party..... y Made Speeches. Young Debater & Chairman's Ass't... nateur Painter. on Complaints, How to Cure them. o Write a Letter. o Woo and Win. g Made Easy. the Flint e Flir mic Songster. n Jincks' Musical Album of Erin Songster. from the English Opera. ing Gems of Song and Music. makes it an invaluable remedy to be

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as not read Sir Walt antibled "The term upon this spot. How many hay picture will awaken in the hearts readers. Dear to the heart of co-oman, will be a sight of their m oman, will be a sight of their m ill serve as a tie to bind present r ill serve as a tie to bind present r to play will be a signt of present as rve as a tie to bind present as What finer scenery can anyo is indeed a picture that will on account of its great beau on account of its great beau

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te. Sent postpaid for 2 breed minks), etc. Sent postpaid for 20c. or 50c.; 6 for 80c, JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, P.Q. THE HARP-ETTE.

a ornamone est diousance al.56 ; 10 se e. 10 strags and key oils #1.56 ; 10 se 50. Instructor and 1 optider airs, sel / / Harp-ette, free with each ; 20 per ceat / each are ordered at one time JAS, LEE & CO., Mor

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THE METALAPHONE.

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JAN. 26, 1883.

JAN. 26, 1883.

Work if You Would Rise.

Soon after the great Edmond Burkk had been making one of his powerful asreches in Parliament, his brother Rich-edd was found sitting silent in reverie, and when asked by a friend what he was thinking about, he replied: I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of our family. But then I remember that when we were doing nothing or a tolay, he was always But then I remember that when we were doing nothing or at play, he was always at work." And the force of the anecdote is increased by the fact that Richard Burke was always considered, by those who knew him best, to be superior in natural talent to his brother; yet the one rose to greatness, while the other lived and died in comparative obscurity. The lesson to all is, if you would succeed

and died in comparative obscurity. The lesson to all is, if you would succeed in life, be diligent; improve your time; work. "Seest thou a man," says Solo-man, "diligent in business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand be-fore—that is, shall not be ranked with mean men."

WASTE PAPER -A recent report of the

what FAPER — A feeent report of the controller of the British Stationery Office, whose function is to provide the paper used in all the government offices, stated that the value of the waste paper col-lected from the various offices and sold for the public account averages \$50,000 a year. Hitherto it has been the ru'e to turn the bulk of this paper over to a single firm, under bond to reduce it to pulp in the United Kingdom. Under such conditions, the price received was less than the paper was worth in open market. The paper is now sent to the state prisons, where it is sorted and torn up, so as to be rendered practically illegible and then old unconditionally at much better rendered practically inlegible and then old unconditionally at much better prices than before. At first thought it might seem to be more economical to⁻ burn the paper at once, and thus save all the expense of collection and transpor-tion; but the controller states that the money received for waste many in

money received for waste paper in some years amounts to more than the total salaries of the controller, assistant con-troller, and staffs of the department in both England an I Ireland.

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CAPIT AL. -\$1,000,000. SUBSCRIBED. -\$000,000, PAID UP. -\$000,000, TOTAL ASSETS, -\$720,000. TOTAL ASSETS, -\$720,000. Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipa Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense

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\$1.75, and we will mant y beautiful 7-SHOT NICE

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JAN. 26, 1883.





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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST BY TEL. GRAPH.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

LIST OF BRANCHES, AND NAMES OF REC

ING SECRETARIES. Windsor, J. M. Meloche,

Mindsor, J. M. Melsche,
 St. Thomas, P. L. M. Egan,
 Amherstburg, H. W. Deare,
 London, Alex. Wilson,
 Brantford, Prof. J. A. Zinger,
 Strathroy, P. O'Keefe,
 Sarnia, M. P. Sullivan,
 8 Chatham, F. W. Robert,
 9 Kinata, Oran L. Clauxy

Kingston, Owen J. Cleary, St. Catherines, P. H. Duffy

11 Dundas, Matthew Sheppard, 12 Berlin, Louis von Neubroun, 13 Stratford, R. A. Purcell,

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SAMUEL R. BROWN,

Secretary of Grand Council.

14 Galt, Theo. J. Wagner, 15 Toronto, John S. Kelz,

16 Prescott, John Gibson,

Ireland.

8

Dublin, Jan. 20.—The tweaty-one per-sons recently arrested were before the ourt to-day, charged with conspiring to murder officials. The room was crowded though great discrimination was exercised in the admission of citizens, and a large mend collected outlide. wd collected outside.

An informer swore that several of the An informer swore that several of the prisoners, including Carey, the member of the municipality, attended a Fenian meeting where the informer was asked to join the "inner circle," formed for the assassination of officials. The name of the informer is Farrell. He acknowledged having a particulated to be able to associate the several sector. ing participated in the plot to assassinate a juror. He swore that Hanlon informed him that he participated in the attempt to murder Field ; that Brady stabbed Field and Kelly also participated. Farrell tesand Kelly also participated. Farrell tes-tified that threepence was collected weekly from the Fenians to purchase arms; the eity had been marked mto districts, and military inspections were held occasionally, at which most of the accused were present. at which most of the accused were present. At one meeting John Devoy, who said he came from America, presided. The organ-isation had existed for some years. Far-rell said picked men formed the Assassina**ame from America**, presided. The organization had existed for some years. Far-isation had existed for some years. Far-tion Committee; they were ignorant of another. Branch No. 8, Chatham, will accept our thanks for complimentary tickets to their annual C. M. B. A. supper, on Tuesday, 16th mst. We were very sorry we could not attend, being hindered by a prior engagement. In New York State, according to the remoted Grand Secretary Bertrand, there

Kelly and Joe Brady would do the fe-mainder; but the plot failed through a mistake. Farrell identified Kelly, Brady, Curley, Maloney, Dwyer, and Boyle in the prisoners' dock as having been on the Ellis quay when the attempt was made to waylay Mr. Forster; Curley was much vexed at its failure. Farrell said Brady, Kelly, and Bankiy, the latter of whom is the prisoner's dock as having been on the mainten the prisoner's dock as having been on the set of pennsylvania and Michigan kindly inform us of the number of mem-bers in those States respectively. President Quillinan of Branch 18 informs are a General to the set of the of Fisher for the "inner circle."

The assassination club received a letter from Mullit, instructing them to be near Merrion square on the morning of the day the attempt was made to assassinate Judge Lawson. Delaney, who got ten years for that attempt was a member of that organization. The witness met Debe something new soon, and added that he had his work before him that evening. Hanlon was with him on the Friday before. Farrell is described on the charge sheet the foregoing should be added that as a van

as a van man. Smiles were observed on the faces of some of the prisoners when the witness proceeded with his story. When he detailed the conversation with Brady about the Chief Secretary, Brady indiguantly called him a liar.

—Death No. 42, Anth. Schelhamer, Buffalo, died Dec. 2nd, 1882, age, 34 yrs.; Death No. 43, Auton Gast, Buffalo, died Dec. 10th-age 43 yrs. Death No. 44, Thos. Wiley, Buffalo, died Dec. 29th, age, 40 yrs. A C. M. B. A. applicant cannot be initiated by proxy. He must present himself at a regular meeting of the Branch. for initiation. No werson that the original Myles Kavanagh, the informer, to-day swore that he drove the car on which the five assistants escaped. He is not in cus-tody. Immediately after the Phœnix Park murders he was apprehended and detained two days on suspicion of having driven the car in which the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke escaped. for initiation. No person shall be entitled to any beneficiary in case of death, unless he has been duly initiated and paid the Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke escaped. It is reported that the six prisoners in the dock to-day offered to become approv-ers, but up to the present time the author-ities have accepted only one, who will be examined at the next hearing. It is said there are three other informers; the names of Poole. Devine, and Delaney are there are three other informers; the names of Poole, Devine, and Delaney are mentioned. The detective department is besieged with persons offering to give in-formation. Several suspected persons London, Jan. 22-A Dublin despatch ays: Although a wide belief exists that ays: Although a wide belief exists that the authorities will now be able to bring the Phonix Park assassins to justice, the "inner circle" was so composed that its members were unknown to each other and therefore could not be identified, is members were unknown to each other and therefore could not be identified, is only too well founded. At the adjourn-ment of the examination of the accused conspirators next Saturday a list of Gov-ernment officials whose murder was arranged will be produced. Set that the medical certificate has been procured by the Secretary of said Branch's Council.—Sec. 7, Art. 11I, and all of Art. XVIII. of Branch constitution, revised, is explanatory of "withdrawals." We do not see the necessity for the word original in said Articlas. Samuer, R. BROWN. ornment officials whose murder was arranged will be produced. Dublin, Jan. 22.—Two further arrests in said Articles. were made this morning in connection with the conspiracy to murder officials. It is believed the most important part of the case has not been revealed by the officials, and that the inquiry will extend over sev-ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE CHAT-MAM CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENE-FIT ASSOCIATION. eral weeks.

General" being honored by the company singing "God save the Queen," the chair-man next proposed, in a next speech, "Our Guests." In proposing the toast of "Our Guests" Mr. Heffernan gave a short sketch of the purpose, working and progress of the C. M. B. A., at the same time extending on invitation to the guests present to enroll themselves in this literature. themselves in this excellent society. Mr O'Neill, barrister, of Chatham, responded in a bright and happy speech, in which he spoke in the most flattering terms of 16 Freecot, John Guson,
 17 Paris, John Sheppard,
 18 Niagara Falls, James Abbott.
 We are pleased to hear that Branch No.
 1 will be represented this year in the
 Windsor Fown Council by three of its the good accruing from such a Society in our midst. He was followed in a similar strain by Mr. Larue, of Paincourt. The duties of the vice chair were now begun by members, viz., Mr. F. (heavy, Mayor, and Messrs, Chas. Fox and G. W. Baby, coun-cillors. The Mayor of Niagara Falls, Ont., Mr. Peter Flynn, is also a C. M. B. A. Major O'Reilly, its incumbent, proposing the health of our esteemed pastor, the spiritual director of the Society, Rev. Father William, O. S. F.

The response was happy, eloquent and hearty. Father William, whose kindliness of heart and solicitude are proverbial in this parish, spoke in the highest terms of the society, pointing out that it had wel-ded together, irrespective of national sen timent, the Catholic elements of Cha ham into the grandest society of all-a society of good, earnest, practical Cathohes. Fr. William, who is well known as one of the mainder; but the plot failed through a report of Grand Secretary Bertrand, there in the prisoners' dock as having been on the Bills quay when the attempt was made to waylay Mr. Porster; Curley was much yexed at its failare. Farrell side Brady, Kelly, and Raukin, the latter of whom is that a C. M. B. A. Branch will shortly be instituted to the tool of the prisoners' dock as having been on the states respectively.
President Quillian of Branch 18 inform as of the number of man Binform and Mray, 'brought forth a song in grand Binform as often Quillian of Branch 18 inform and Binform and Mray, 'brought forth a song in grand Binform as often Quillian of Branch 18 inform and Binform and Mray, 'brought forth a song in grand Binform as often Quillian of Branch 18 inform and Binform and Mray, 'brought forth a song in grand Binform as often Quillian of Branch 18 inform and the name of Branch 18 inform and the prisoners' were remanded for a week. The witness continued:—On three successive evening in a cab; Carey, the town councillor, remained in the cab; Curley can be nevering in a cab; Carey, the town councillor, remained in the cab; Curley can be never to bind, and then the mem were told to go home. On the day of the Promir park murders the witness muthers of undersoft as pooint a special Deputy think it would be douvabable for our Grand as the appoint as pacial Deputy with McCaffrey. Brady said that would be douvabable for und range profesent with McCaffrey. Brady said that would be douvabable for und sort as bescial Deputy is think it would be advisable for our Grand as the chabam Secial and head in the cab. The witness always burned them. Huwed the name of Salmon if the business was for "centre" meetings, and the name of Salmon if the business of the Deputy are now paid by the mane of Salmon if the business of the Deputy are now paid by the members of the members of the members of the members of the the "proping in and head the importance of the anamet of Salmon if the business of the Deputy are now making such appointment, was the paying of the expenses of said Deputy; but this difficulty no longer presents itself, as the expenses of the Deputy are now paid by the members of the new Branch. The charter members pay the Deputy's ex-penses, and are exempt from the "proposi-tion tax" to the Grand Council. (This, and the doing away with gratis setts of supplies to new Branches, are among the best regulations the Supreme Council has lately enacted.) Said Deputy, to be sucinterest which they were taking in the progress and welfare of the separate schools. The toast of the "ladies" elicited responses from Messrs. Thibodeau, Lareau, Henry, and O'Hagan. The "Press" was honored by speeches from Messrs. O'Neill and O'Hagan, both gentlemen pointing out the necessity of supporting a good Catholic press, and speaking in the most approving terms of the "Catholic Record," which they considered second to no Catholic lately enacted.) Said Deputy, to be suc-cessful, should be a man willing to accept the position, a man of energy, ability, and approving terms of the "Catholic Record," which they considered second to no Cath-olic paper in Canada. The toast of the C. M. B. A. was then given by Mr. O'Ha-gan, and responded to by Mr. Hefferan, President of the society and ex-Presidents Reilly, W. A. Dumas, and W. H. Davy, During the evening graduat registicas Assessment 17 was issued for the Bene-ficiaries of the following deceased brothers: —Death No. 42, Auth. Schelhamer, Buffalo, During the evening excellent recitations were given by Messrs. O'Neill and O'Hawere given by Messra. O'Neill and O'Ha-gan, and songs by Major Reilly, Messra. O'Hagan, Blondy, Kenny, and Kohan, of Chatham, and Messra. O'Neill, of Dover. As the wee sma' hours peeped throu' the curtains of the night, the happy share-holders in this banquet dispersed after hav-ing spent a truly happy and enjoyable evening. evening

A large stock of Pure Rees Wax Candles, Paraffine Wax Candles and Wax Tapers for sale cheap at the "Catholic Record " Bookstore. Orders from a distance promptly filled.

We refer our readers to the advertisement

on his right, and T. O'E agan, E-q., B.A., on his left. When the good things had vanished and the sweet scenery that brightened before the eyes of each guest had grown perceptibly less, toasts followed in sparkling order, the chairman, Mr. Heffernan proposing the health of "His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.," which was re ceived with the greatest enthusiasm. The toasts of "the Queen" and "Our Governor" General" being honored by the company

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. Mothers! Mothers!! Nothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth 7 if so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give resi to the mother, and relief and health to th-child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the laste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest _d best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. "BoowN'S HOUSEHOLD PANATA" has no equa: for relieving path, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, foothache, Lambago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panaces," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Linimentin the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggigts at 25 cents a bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Jan. 22 GRAIN \$0.00 to 0.00 Spring. Trédwell Clawson. Reg.....

lover Seed.
 Pastry Flour
 6 0 to 7 00

 Pastry Flour
 275 to 3 00

 Spring Flour
 275 to 3 00

 Oatmosil, Fine
 28 10 2 50
 Granulated. Cort.meal. 🖗 ton Shorts..... Bran

Hay..... Straw, per load.... PRODUCE. Eggs, retail... Butter per lb. " crock. " tubs... Cheese Ø lb... Lard.... SKINS AND HIDES. Calfskins, each... Taliow, rendered... Hides, No. 1....

.. furkeys, each lamb, Veal, Dressed Hogs... Potatoes & bag. Apples, & bag...

Sh. Name. \$50 Agricultural,.... 50 Canadian. 50 Huron & Erie..... 50 London Loan 50 Ontario..... 50 Royal Standard.....

Montreal, Jan. 22. FLOUR-Receipts, 1,800 bls.; sales, 200; Marke

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.



JAN. 26, 1888.

H. BEATON

being about to remove one door south of his

old stand.

WILL OFFER HIS WHOLE STOCK

-0F--

COME AND

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ACRES FREE

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Fributary to the United States Land Office at

GRAND FORKS, DAKOTA.

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H. F. MCNALLY,

28 E. Front St., Toronto, Ont

KIDNE 7-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

No other disease is so prevalent in this courty as Constipation, and no remedy has eve qualled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as ure. Whatever the cause, however, obtained

PRICE SI. USE Druggists Bell

KIDNEY-WORT

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

PILES. THIS of plaint in

CONSTIPATION.

General Traveling Agen St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R.,

And Mouse River Country,

Devil's Lake, Turile Mountain .

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222.4 W

Estimates given for Building Work, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Shop: Opp. Exhibition Ground, Richmond St. REMOVAL

HATS & FURS! AT COST FOR NEXT 30 DAYS:

Use "TEABERRY" and you will find Your teeth become as pearls; 'Twill fragrant make the breath of all. Boys, women, men and girls.

SECURE A BARGAIN. FOR THERUWER 3426 BEATON. H.

and the second RICHMOND STREET. 222-4w \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and to out free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me. London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada. NOTICE is hereby give that the annual general meeting of the members of this Company will be held at their office, Rich-mond street, in the City of London, Ont. on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1888, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a statement of the affairs of the Com-pany will be submitted, and Directors clos-ted, according to the Act of Incorporation. By order. ANOW HOUR SOTUMAL H D. C. MACDONALD, ITS JUST REWARD. J. T. Manchester, Auburn, N. Y., says ZOPERA is taking the place of many older medicines in that section. As a panacea for the Liver it is admirable, correct sthe bile, strengthensdigestion. eures Dyspepsia. It acts quickly, gives rest to the nerves, promotes scheep. It is plensant to take. Keep the Liver healthy and you prevent fever and ague, Billous and other fevers, and as a rule are happy mortals. Secretary and Manage London, th January, 1883. 2224 TEACHER WANTED

MMEDIATELY, for the R. O. Separate ddress Trustees, R. C. S. S., Hayesian . Q., Ont. 222-3v

SEEDS 320

Field, Garden, and Flower Seed recto all intending purchasers boom canada, and handsomest Catalorne published in Canada, and nable to all who wish to bay Purk Frank Sakos.

WM. RENNIE, Seedsman, TORONTO \$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Me

Stained Glass Substitute Wea nple 25c. Colored price list etc., Tree ents wanted. L. JUMSMITH, Pub. Orien Casket, Agents' Herald, etc., Sole Licen 912 Arch St., Phila., Pa





country holds good men and true, d men, just men, and brave men, too ligive them all the merit due, here's to one well known to you— The RC C ! The R C C ! The gentle, faithfal R C C, No better man on earth than he, The Irish patriot R C C!

We all revere the great Arch B, † We much admire the deep D D, We know the worth of the good P P, But the man we love is the R C C! The kindly, friendly, R C C! The church's bravest soldier is The hope of Ireland, bound or fi The fearless patriot, R C C!

His heart is near the people's hearts, He knows their wrongs, he feels their smart He sees the tyrant's cruel arts, And through his yeins each outrage darts. Oh! firm and true as steel is he, The calm, courageous, R C C! The friend of truth and liberty, The youthful patriot, R C C!

The rich man, deep in sin and gold. The great man, pompous, proud and cold, Take care their doors shall seldom fold. On one so pure, so frank and bold. Dut, oh, give me the R C C! The poor man loves the R C C! Good friends his health with thr times three, The Irish patriot, R C C! John of Tagen + John of Tuam.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

OUR HOLY FATHER LEO XIII., BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE, TO

The Archbishops and Bishops of Spain.

To Our Venerable Brethren and Beloved Sons, the Archbishops, Bishops, and other ordinaries in Spain. Venerable Brethren and Beloved Sons

Health and the Apostolic Benediction. Many are the points in which the noble and generous Spanish nation has shown itself pre-eminent; but above all others, and worthy of the highest praise, is their measurements of the second second second second measurements and second sec preservation, through so varied a succes-sion of men and of events, of that love of the Catholic faith with which the prosperity and greatness of Spain have always appeared to be bound up. Of this affec-tion various proofs might be mentioned but the chie ut the chief one is that peculiar devotion this Apostolic Chair of which Spaniard have given such repeated and striking testimony by all manner of manifestations, by letters, by their liberality, and by their pilgrimages. The recollection must still be fresh of that recent period when Europe beheld their courage and their piety, at a time when the Holy See became a victim

of dire and unfortunate circumstances. In all this, Beloved Sons and Venerable Brethren, We recognise not only a special grace from God but the fruit of your zeal, and likewise the all-praises or thy disposi-tion of the people itself, which in these times so besting to obtain the first second times, so hostile to Catholic interests chings with the greatest watchfulness to the religion of its fathers as to an inheritance, and does not hesitate to oppose itself to the greatness of the danger with

an equal greatness of resolution. Nothing can be more hopeful for Spain, if only these dispositions be quickened by charity

and strengthened by a lasting harmony.

THE NECESSITY OF UNION AMONGST CATHO

LICS.

LICS. But on this point We cannot suppress the truth; when We mark the conduct which some Spaniards deem themselves justified in pursuing, We experience a feeling akin to that anxious solicitude of the Apostle St. Paul for the Corinthians. The perfect union of Catholics among themselves and enseither the set

themselves, and especially with their Bishops, had ever been secure and undis

Bishops, and ever been seen predecessor, furbed in Spain, and led Our predecessor, Gregory XVI, to address to the Spaniah people the well-merited eulogium that

"the immense majority had persevered in its ancient reverence towards the Bishop

tuted. But now owing to party rivalry signs are showing themselves of dissension which are dividing minds, as it were, into

different camps, and greatly disturbing even societies founded for a purely relig

ous object. It happens often that in di cussions as to the best manner of defend ing Catholic interests the authority of the Bishops has not that weight which shoul

belong to it. Sometimes even, if a Bishol recommends or decrees something in virtue of his power, there are people who will submit to it but ill, or even openly

criticise it, assuming that he has wished thereby to favour some or hinder others.

Yet it is easy to see how important it is that unity should exist among the minds of men, and all the more so that, amid

the unfettered prevalence everywhere of error and in the war so violently and

insidiously waged against the Catholic Church, it is absolutely necessary that all

Christians should unite their wills and

powers in resistance, for fear that separ-ately they may be crushed by the cunning

and violence of their foes. Moved, therefore, by the thought of

such dangers, We have addressed these

and the inferior clergy canonically

MISCELLANEOUS. 0 75 to 2 00 TY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1883 PERMANENT PASTUR London Stock Market. London, —noon, Jan. Name. Sellers Buy tural,......xd 121

28 to 0 30 26 to 0 28 25 to 0 28

15 to 0 1

0 75 to 1 00 0 10 to 0 13

..xd 122 90 1131 Montreal Market.

FLOUR-Receipts, 1,800 bis.; sales, 200; Markel julet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows; superior, 4 85 to 4 90; extra, 4 70 to 4 75; spring xtra, 4 60 to 4 65; superfine, 4 35 to 4 8; trong bakers', 5 60 to 6 59; fine, 3 90 to 4 60 induings, 3 65 to 3 75; pollards, 3 25 to 3 30 intario bags, 2 00 to 2 25; city bags, 5 00 to 46.

Ontario bags, 2 00 to 2 25; criy bags, 5 00 to 3 05. GRAIN--Wheat, white winter, 1 06 to 1 03. Canada red winter, 1 10 to 1 12 spring, 166 to 10. Corn, 77c to 80c. Pens, 0 89 to 0 99. Oats, 35c to 35c. Barley, 55c to 65c Rye, 48c to 69c. PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 16c to 19c Eastern Townships, 20c to 25; E. & M., 10c to 22c. Creamery, 25c to 30c. Cheese, 12c to 13/c Fork, mess, 21.00 to 22.00. Lard, 13/c to 14 Bacon, 13c to 14c, Hams, 15c to 17c.

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respective jurisdictions. A member leav-ing the jurisdiction of one Council to join a Branch, on a "withdrawal" card, under the jurisdiction of another, should have his medical certificate transferred to the Grand Secretary of the latter Council. It is the duty of the Branch in which the member deposts his withdrawal card, to

DEWAN-LEWIS-At St. Peter's Cathe dral, on the left Jan., by the Rev. Father Tieroan, Mr. Jas. Dewan, to Miss Mary daughter of John Lewis Esq. DIED.

MURPHY-In this city, on January 16, drs. Ellen Murphy, [mother of William Thomas as d Daniel Murphy.]

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The Guly one in America."

The International Throat and Lung institate. Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of inhalations are used through the Spiror passages alone are treated. Cold



RHEUMATINE is not a sovereign remed "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for N RALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, complaints of Rheumatic nature.

IT IS A SURE CURE From Mrs. M. Webster, of Guelph, mot of the late Registrar of Wellington and wife of the former Registrar Guelph.

WHEAT (street)—Fail, \$0,95 to \$0 67.
SEAFORTH, Jan 20.—Flour. No. I super, 4.59 to 5.09; fall wheat, 0 81 to 0 92; spring wheat; 0.85 to 0.95; barley, 0.95 to 2.05; c.25; c.25; c.25; c.25; 2.10 1.25; barley, 0.95 to 0.95; barley, 0.95 to 0.95; barley, 0.95 to 5.95; barley, 0.95; barley 5-9 Woolwich Street, Guel February 12, 1-83. THERLAND -- I have had so many p Pebruary 19, 19 me for particulars of your famous i "that I thought I would write and relief it has a lobert, in Caste and relief it has a lobert.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Not Require Manual Solution (Constraint) The Require Manual Constraints Co'y, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

RHEUMATINE acts directly on the Kid-neys, it is therefore an invaluable Medicine for those suffering from KIDNEY COM-PLAINTS.

AINTS. DD BY ALL Dauggists. - Wholesate nis: Toronto, Northrop & Lyman; millon, J. Winer & Co.; London, James

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at the Company's Rooms, Vistoria Buildings, Richmond Street, City of London, on

Monday, the 29th inst.,

223-2w

The public is requested carefully to notice the AUT CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. "6% TICKETS ONLY 85. SHARES IN PROPORTION



LUUISIANA STAIL LUTTENT GUMPTIAN "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Sate Annual Drivenass of The Louisiana Sate Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and all the seme are conducted with honesty. fairness, and in good faith toward all parties and we author-ise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its ad-vertiscments."



Commissioners. Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of $\frac{1}{3}$, 000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$556, 00 has since been added.

added to the born popular vote its fran-Ey an overwhelming popular vote its fran-chise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and en-dopted by the people of any State. It see societ or postpones.

A splendid opportunity to win a fortane. A second Grand Drawing, Class B, at New Or-leans, Tuesday, Febru'ry 13, 1883–158d Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

109.0 Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. \$75.00 25,00 1,000 12,000 10,010 1^{1,}000 2,000 30,010 25,000 25,000 1 CAPITAL PRIZE. 2 PRIZES OF \$6,000 ... 2,000.. 1,000.. 500.. 10 20 10 300 500 1000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 A pproximation Prizes of \$750. 6,750 4,500 2,250 500.... 250....

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

Letters to you, Beloved Sons, Venerable t Brethren; and We most earnestly call t upon you to be the interpreters of Our c salutary warning, and to employ your r wisdom and yonr authority in the main- e tenance of concord. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RELIGION AND

Here, however, it will be fitting to in

Ontario Mutual

at 2 o'clock, p.m., when a report for the year will be submitted, and the election of Direct-ors for the easuing year proceeded with.

JOHN SMITH. London, Jan. 13, 1883.

