

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

vince.

## VOL. 5.

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1883.

NOW is the time to order your Spring Suits from N. WILSON & CO., the most Fashionable Tailors in the city.

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's

136 DUNDAS STREET.

For The Record. O! Be Silent My; Heart!

O: be silent my heart! Let thy sorrow depart. It will pass, like the dew-drop, away: And tho' now thou art sad. O: again thou'lt be glad. It is thus with thee, poor thing, alway

It is now darksome gloom, Not a tint of the bloom, Or a ray from the bright face of Love, Cheers thee onward to-day, In thy dim lonely way— And shadows seem lowering above !

The dark strife of thy tears, And the shade of past years

And the shade of past years, Like mist from the cold brows of Sorrow, Is tempting thee now;-O'my heat, why dost thou The gloom of such phantasy borrow?

Thou art fitful and frail, Even as the light gale Borne swiftly across the deep sea. That dies unto rest, On the calm Ocean's breast. E're it reaches the far distant lea

Tho' all friendships depart Yet be true, thou, ny heart, Ad treasure fond memoses ever. It is life-thou must bear Of suffering thy share, Tho' chill blasts thy blossoms may sever

Then like unto the Spring In its gay echoing Thro' bright budding woodland and vale, O! my sad heart rejoice With the sweet, plaintive voice— Nor the past, with its tumuit, bewail ! Hamilton, Ont. PASSION FLOWER.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

**Buffalo** Union Buffalo Union THE pro-British cable informed the public a few days ago that the Vatican was greatly displeased with Archbishop Croke for inaugurating the Parnell testi-monial in Ireland. Of course that lie and motive were well understood. But the only reply Dr. Croke vouchsafed was to order a collection for the testimonial throughout his diocese.

THE Baptist Examiner calls New York "New Rome," and presents statistics of the Church's growth in the metropolis, that, in the pages of a non-Catholic jour-nal, have indeed startling significance. It ways the following separate tribute to the clothes and looks well on Sunday. It prevails very much amongst those forlorn persons commonly known by a phrase widely current: "Our separated breth-ren." Among their higher types, the vivid forms of Sunday Christianity are incarnate, and walk forth in the flesh covered with sober broadcloth. The Sun-day Christian abhors noise even in the suburbs, and when the band plays, shrieks out "police!" Sunday recreation of any kind he regards as a plague spot in society. nal, have indeed startling significance. It pays the following generous tribute to the Little Sisters of the Poor and the world-revered Daughters of St. Vincent: "They take huge baskets and beg from store to store, and from house to house, carrying enormous loads without complaint. Peo-ule sneer at them show doors sent," covered with sober broadcloth. The Sun-ple snear at them, refuse them, slam doors in their faces and insult them. For what do they labor? Their identity is lost. They renounce their family ties and names, and assume titles by which they can no longer be known. Summer and winter, day and night, I meet them every-where. Retiring, modest in demeanor, patient bearers of heavy burdens, they devote themselves to alleviating the world's aches and woes. They come when needed. They are often swifter than the police, and always present in time of needed. They are often swifter than the police, and always present in time of calamity. I have seen men in flames, blazing in explosive oils. Before we could subdue the fires and procure resting places for the agonized unfortunates, the "Sisters of Charity" were bending over them. were bending over them, in from the jars already pre-ing for such emergencies—and the pre-the pouring balm from the jars already pre-pared-waiting for such emergencies-and ooling the smoking flesh with saturated cotton. They were delicate women, with is Sunday, and you can never think of white faces, and skilful swift hands that were tender and delicate of touch, Romanwere tender and delicate of touch, Roman-ist or heathen, no questions were asked, and hear Sunday and feel Sunday as a suffering and auguish procured their subering and abguish procured their priceless service without money. I have seen men battered, broken, and bleeding. The same certain skillful messengers came unbidden and when their mission was accomplished they went quietly and un-thanked away." The Examiner attempts He thanked away." The Examiner attempts doubts everybody as far as nonesty is in question. He impeaches the honor of it pose as admirer or upholder of that Church that is the wonder of the ages.

piece of hypocrisy. If Ireland has a right to complain at being robbed and slowly murdered, the desperation of a few Irish-men does not end her right or justify the robber and murderer. "A MAN was drowned in the river at

"A MAN was drowned in the river at Cork, yesterday: it is thought that he was murdered for political reasons." So runs the English cablegram. And, let us add, a boy swallowed a marble in London on Friday: it is feared that instead of a marble it was a lump of dynamite. The Home Secretary had the boy sunk in the sea to prevent an explosion. What charity do we show in our week-day dealings to support our starched mor-ality on Sunday ? When it comes to a question of saving the interests of others, or of serving the interests of others, do we not nick out the trade dollar short of The English press and English voices in this country "denounce outrage," and declare how manly it would be if Ireland would "stand up and fight." Certainly, an armed insurrection would just suit England. "Don't fight at all—or fight as I want you to:" this is the position assumed by the bloodthirsty power which is now frightened for its ill-gotten hoards. One show of armed resistance would be an excuse for the wholesale slaughter of un-armed Irish people that England thirsts for. We deplore the dynamite era, but the power that raised the devil must lay him. As Mr. Sullivan, M. P., said, recently, the matter lies between the Eng-lish Home Secretary and O'Donovan Rossa : let them fight it out. JOHN BROWN, the "faithful gillie" of

not pick out the trade dollar short of weight for them, and demand and bank the whole-weight silver for ourselves ? Catholic Columbian. THE utter disdain for the Catholic Church and the contempt for her cere-monies, manifested by some ignorant non-Catholics, should cause that grand old in-stitution to collapse; but it won't. What would be thought of one of these individ-uals if he stood turning up his nose at the State House with the intention of making it crumble to nieces? Catholic Columbian.

it crumble to pieces ?

Catholic Telegraph MICHIGAN ranks as a stronghold of Pro-testantism; yet Rand and McNally's Atlas, an accepted authority in such matters, puts the whole number of Christians in that state at 421,000, and of these two hundred thousand are Catholics. JOHN BROWN, the "faithful gillie" of Queen Victoria, whose death was reported last week, has left money, in his London account alone, to the amount of five million dollars, behind him. Besides this, he was a large landed proprietor, having received numerous gifts of land from his royal mistress. This accounts for the "faithfulness," perhaps, but it does not explain the fellow's insclence to even the highest personages at the court, which was not reproved by Victoria, and had to be borne by those who displeased the favored JOHN BROWN, the "faithful gillie" of

THE Central Christian Advocate apolog-izes for the little interest taken by its denomination in Easter and Lent. Yes, it was a little strange to see the exchanges of the country closed on Good Friday and the Protestant Churches not opened. Is there more religion in the marts of Mammon than in the temples of Protestantism ? It would seem so.

borne by those who displeased the favored lackey. Just think of it—a life of abso-lute indulgence, with five millions lying by that he could not spend, and a stolid Queen to endorse his acts. Faithful ! Who wouldn't be faithful ? "A very genuine sort of uan was this John Brown, an antique kind of man, not often seen in this world now.a-days," says the N. Y. Sun. The antique kind of man may be rare, but it would not be difficult to secure the services of such a modern specimen willing to give faithful work in return for such wages. There was nothing so wonackey. Just think of it—a life of abso-The Register, of London, says of Giad-stone: "History will lay at the door of the Minister, who began life so hopefully, who was once the intimate friend of Cardinal Manning, who is described by Cardinal Newman as having 'a deep religious mind,' who had many other dear friends, and a sister, among the converts to the Catholic Church, and who still finds his best relaxation at Cannes in talking amateur theology with Lord Acton.—it is at his door that history will lay the first great step taken in this generation towards the de-Christian-izing of the English State." derful in the devotion of the "plain, rough man," but the liberality to him of his mistress was remarkable, since she is not of the bounteous kind, by any means.

izing of the English State." "NEVER has the English Parliament witnessed so interesting a spectacle," says Reynold's Journal, a London journal of wide circulation among the working classes, and the middle classes generally in Eng-land, "asthat of the small band of young Irishmen, who are doing battle for their country's rights against odds so unequal as the united force of land and capital. It is a struggle with which the British workingman can sympathize, for the same

THERE is a species of pie.y which un-dresses on week days, but wears its clothes and looks well on Sunday. It It is a struggle with which the British workingman can sympathize, for the same combination has been used against him-self for many a generation, and never did it operate more powerfully than at pre-

our circle? Are we not capable of putting on an extra and carefully preserved coat of piety on Sunday, and of wearing a very ragged one, a very patched one, a very poor one on Monday, and every other week-day and week-night? Why do we so very often expect perfection in others and lack so much of it ourselves? What charity do we show in our week.

# On the second day of Lent, Gounod's Faust was to have been played in the theatre of Sinigaglia, in Italy, as a kind of anti Clerical protest against the peni-tential exercises that the Church was then following. Some groups of participate

Bay City Chronicle.

at all. Here in our own country, though prominent Catholic laymen seldom become persecutors of the Church, many of them become very indifferent to its teaching

of his own early years' Is it necessary, even, that he shall become that anomalous sort of being called a "liberal" Catholic?

an immense amount of good so far. The financial statement of the Treasurer was very satisfactory and showed the society to be on a perfectly sound basis, and the noble generosity of the members, which prompted them to very such a such a large which prompted them to vote such a large sum to relieve the pressing wants of their sum to relieve the pressing wants of their distressed countrymen at home in the dear old land, shows that there is no sel-fishness amongst them and that while God has given them the means to live and prosper in this splendid country they are not unmindful of those who from ao fault of their own are still doorned to suffer the hardships and privations entailed tential exercises that the Church was then following. Some groups of anti-Clericals and Radicals arrived at the time appointed but there was a very "bad house" that evening. However, the curtain was raised, and the well known singer Ron-doni appeared, to commence the opera. He was about to sing the opening notes when he fell heavily on the stage, speech-less and motionless. The attendants re-moved him and he expired a short time afterwards. The event created a pro-found impression in the city and pro-vince. suffer the hardships and privations entailed on them by what is now universally ad-mitted to be one of the worst forms of Government that was ever imposed on a civilized and intelligent rever imposed on a ivilized and intelligent people.

I am dear sir, yours, &c., Sarnia, April 16, 1883, P. M. H.

### BRANTFORD LETTER.

The work of plastering our church is finishel and on Sunday the scaffolding was down and gave us an opportunity of a good view of the work. Everyone ex-pected to see something very fine when the work was done ; but few were pre-hared for so grand an effect as the interior Bay City Chronicle. ONE of the strange things of the present age is the tendency of Catholic public men to become indifferent to their reli-gion. In Europe, the Gambettas and the Berts and the Baras and the Garibaldis ared for so grand an effect as the interior now presents. Before the work had pro-gressed far you gave a full description of the plan, which it is not necessary to re-peat. Much credit is due to the contrac-tors, Messrs. Sinon and Griffin, who had charge of the improvements in different and Cavours were at one time Catholics. They listened to the instructions of the Church, and were taught that she is the Church, and were taught that she is the one and only true Church; that there can be no other: and this they believed dur-ing the years before their rise to the posi-tion of recognized public men. But as they grew to prominence, and were pass-ing through the preparatory school of what is now called statesmanship, they gradually yielded up their faith, forgot or ignored their early instruction and be-came enemies of the Church. These men seem to think it inconsistent with politi-cal prominence and public position to be faithful Catholics, or, indeed, Catholics at all. Here in our own country, though charge of the improvements in different branches, and both of whom are members of St. Basil's congregation. It is intended to have a grand opening about the third to have a grand opening about the third Sunday in May, when the choir and orchestra of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamil-ton will have charge of the music. Mr. Owen Judge, who was seriously injured by being caught between a loco-motive and flat car in the Grand Trunk vard here a few weeks are is improving

yard here a few weeks ago, is improving slowly. How he escaped with his life is a mystery. Within a couple of days of the time he was injured John Cahil and Corneline Power couple here to feel and the second Cornelius Power each lost part of a finger

persecutors of the Church, many of them become very indifferent to its teachings; many of them become what are called "liberal" Catholics, and some of them desert the Church altogether. We say this is one of the strange things of the present age. Is it necessary, in order to become a popular favorite, a prominent public man, a "statesman," that a Catho-lic shall abandon his religion and turn his back on the church of his fathers, and of his own early years Is it necessary, while working in the yard. Mr. Michael Kew has been laid up for some time with bronchial asthma, but is recovering.

recovering. Mrs. R. A. Purcell, of Stratford, is visiting with her parents here. In a short time she starts for Lincoln, Nebraska, where Mr. P. has taken a position in a visition bard collection. railway land office.

Allway land office. Mrs. D. Curry, of Goderich, is on a visit to her parental home here, her first visit for some years, and has been warmly greeted by many of her old friends. Mr. John W. Walsh, of Syracuse, spent a few days here last week. Miss Ella Kew has returned from the some city

But these men,—these renegades, these deserters from the ranks of the Uhurch, —sometimes ask for public favors at the hands of Catholics who have remained a few days here last week. Miss Ella Kew has returned from the same city where she has been living for the past year. Miss Schryer, of London, is visit-ing in the city. James H. Dignan returned hands of Catholics who have remained faithful. They do not deserve the fav-ors and they should not receive them. There is nothing of bigotry or uncharita-bleness in this. Catholics should rather select as the object of their favors Protes-tants who have not the mark of the rene-cade. o Detroit last week to resume his position in a shipping office

## WHO ARE THE BAPTISTS !

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. DEAR FATHER :- Will you kindly tell us in your next issue of the Watchman who is the founder of the Baptist Church? I have vainly tried to find it out but failed. countries named:

amateur Christianity. Baptism, was something every man could form an opinion about : the dullest could (see the difference between sprinkling with, water, pouring on water, and plunging in water; hence nine out of ten of these pioneer church organizations appropriated a prefix church organizations appropriated a prefar taken from some favorite view of admin-istering the sacrament. Catholicism war imported to these shores; so were Prez-byterianism, Anglicanism and even Meth-odism; but the Baptists grew up spon-taneously from a rick field of uneducated interesting from a first field of interfactors and piety; and the weed is indigenous to all unsurveyed, uncultivated, withered por-tions of the Christian domain,—Western Watchman.

## LONDON POST OFFICE.

During the past year the business in the London Post Office has increased to such an extent that it now stands far ahead of other places with a larger popu-lation, and persons unacquainted with the working of the office will be surprised at the large number of mail matter passing through. We find that the total number of letters delivered by the carriers for the past two years are as follows: past two years are as follows

It will be seen by a glance at the above figures the very large increase there has been during the past year, viz., 322,961, of which 22,002 were registered. The of which 22,002 were registered. The number of registered letters delivered from the London Post Office (not including those delivered by the carriers) was, in 1881, 65,128; while in 1882 they reached as high as 110,772. The number of registered letters mailed

at London and forwarded were, in 1881, 37,872, and in 1882, 44,454, making the total number of registered letters handled during the two years 258,226. The revenue of the London office shows

the steady increase that has taken place during the past three years, and a glance at the figures below show how it stande as compared with other offices.

as compared with other offices. <sup>Year ended</sup> London...\$35,804.90 Sines ited. June 80,1882. London...\$35,804.90 Sines ited. June 80,1882. Kingston...\$16,892.96 17,362.09 19,858.52 Ottawa...\$25,573.01 30,419.83 34,571.81 Quebec...\$33,773.69 35,929.84 38,750.69 St. John...\$31,616.25 33,274.57 35,218.47 Halifax...\$49,882.15 53,139.29 58,516,33 The number of neuronece constants

Hamilton.. 49,882.15 53,139.29 58,516.39 The number of newspapers forwarded are estimated at 3,244,800, and the num-ber of periodicals 308,400, all sent from this city. It will therefore be seen the vast amount of matter that is handled by the staff, and when we come to take into consideration all that passes through, mailed at other offices, no one can say other than that the staff is a very efficient other than that the staff is a very efficient

one. Another important branch of the Post Office is the Money Order and Savings Bank business, and by reference to the returns for the past three years it will be seen that it too has increased wonderfully. The following were the orders issued in The following were the orders issued in the London office and payable in the

NO. 236

escape! Brave lady, inquired after by Queen's own faithful gillie! Detestal Queen's own faithful gilne ! Detestable assassin, dressed in woman's clothes, wear-ing brogues and a green gown ! A green

THE London Times screams that leading Irishmen and Irish Americans ought to "denounce outrage and the shedding of blood"-of course meaning English blo We have for years denounced these things -and England's answer has been bayonets and buckshot, prisons, workhouses, and emigration. Why does not the 'limes scream for the release of Michael Davitt and Mr. Healy from prison, the men who

though soup is a mighty poor dinner to invite a feller to. So I was helped four times; and then came on the finest dinner I ever see, and there I set," groaned he "chock full of soup !" quivering but intangible essence. If you meet our Sunday separated brother on Monday, there is a different man at the If you counter, or at the desk, or in the market. Charity is apparently departed from him. He needs mending everywhere. He doubts everybody as far as honesty is in

maps out his church manners for twenty-four hours? Let us take care whilst con-

Baltimore Mirror.

Irish Nation. CATHOLIC Emancipation was the recog-nition by England of the right of Irish-men to worship in a way believed by Engmen to worship in a way believed by Eng-lishmen to be wrong. Self-government means the right of Irishmen to do many other things which Englishmen may or may not think wrong, but it chiefly means their right to spend or mis-spend their own money in their own way. Narrow religionists might sincerely enough recom-

cile it with their consciences to deny free-dom of worship, but it is not religion, narrow or broad, that inspires England's determination to hold on to Ireland's

thanked away." The things. Nor does no explanation of these things. Nor does it pose as admirer or upholder of that Schurch that is the wonder of the ages. Church that is the wonder of the ages. But in view of the magnificent facts in sight, it utters menly, common sense pro-test calling the Catholic masses "marrow, ignorant, fanatical, fools, dupes," &c.; and bids its readers study the ways of the Church, for "wonder and wisdom are in them." Boston Pilot. "THE man who bent over me," said Lady Florence Dixie, whom the Boston Globe ungallantly calls Sapphira Dixie, "who bent over me with a dagger, had an "theak of determination stamped on "theak of the stamped on "theak of determination stamped on "theak of determination stamped on "theak of determination stamped on "theak of the stamped on "theak of determination stamped on "theak of determination stamped on "theak of determination stamped on "theak of determina making a friend, for he has no heart for a friend; nor an enemy, for he is too small for an enemy. The drift, aim and end of his being seems himself. His own welfare seems the supreme object of his part in creation. Small and narrow of mind, he is narrow of action. He has no sympath-ies with any one otherwise. His soul is a dead-level soul, without a spark of light that has not to steal through a key-hole to oet into it. He is an inert body who lives get into it. He is an inert body who lives by trade, and barter, and purchase, and sale, and self. During every week day he is only a very small worshiper at Mam-mon's feet; and on Sunday it is habit or hyporrisy that brings him to church, and maps out his church manners for twenty.

THE Holy Father has authorized Car-

and Mr. Healy from prison, the men who always denounced outrage? ENGLAND's "horror" at the dynamite explosions and her gathering resolution to "do no more for Ireland" is a villainous in the distribution of the little sinners in the little sinners in the sinner sin the source outrage is a villainous in the source outrage is a villainout the source outrage is a villainout

From D. J. O'Brien, Esq., Professor of Music, Hamilton:--"Your Journal is a credit to Catholicity and to journalism The Baptists are a large body of Chris-tians who do an article and to do but failed. The Baptists are a large body of Chrisgenerally, and permit me to wish every success to the Record."

COMMENDATORY.

Extracts from Letters received the Past

Week.

gade.

James Meagher, Esq., of Belleville, says:---"I am pleased to know that the Record is appreciated as a family paper wherever it finds its way."

Coleman Flaherty, Esq., St. John, N. B., writes:—"Please continue the Record. I cannot do very well without it."

Daniel Barrett, Esq., St. Thomas, in remitting his subscription, says: "I am convinced that I have the full value of to inquire. y money.

### . .... FROM SARVIA

To the Elitor of the Catholic Record. Dear Sir-Knowing the kindly interest you take in everything pertaining to the welfare of the Irish people, and more particularly the Catholic portion thereof, scattered as it is throughout this vast domining Luch

dominion, I take pleasure in laying before your readers the proceedings of the St. Patrick's Society of Sarnia on the occa-sion of their annual meeting, which was held in their rooms, Tuesday evening, April 10th. After the usual routine business was

disposed of the following amongst other resolutions was moved, seconded and carried:

"That the sum of \$200 be sent to Ire-"Inat the sum of \$200 be sent to fre-land for the relief of the poor and dis-tressed of that ill-governed country." One hundred dollars being the proceeds of the late concert given in the Town Hall under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society and the balance from the funds Society and the balance from the funds of the Society. A Committee consisting of Rev. J. Bayard, the President and of the Treasurer were impowered to forward the money to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, for distribution in the West of Ireland.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place and resulted as follows:--Mr. John Rooney, President (re-elected), Mr. T. Byrne, Vice-do., Mr. J.

tians who do an extensive business in church building and tract-writing, and their name they have taken out on the definition of a Greek word bap out zein. They say that the Catholic Church does not translate that word properly; but what the original Cyro Chaldaic word used

by our Lord was or whether that word was properly translated into the Greek baptizein, they do not trouble themselves The Baptists, objecting to the form of

administering the sacrament of regeneration in use throughout the Church, in-sisted on rebaptizing all who entered their movement; hence originally they were called Authentitis or Babaics called Anabaptists, or Rebaptizers. They arose in the sixteenth century, the age of all dogmatic chimeras, chilaism and apoc-alyptic theorizings. Thomas Munzer, an gnoramus like Joseph Smith, is ounder of the Baptists. The Netherlands were the headquarters of a Baptist propaganda. They were communists in the sense that other people's goods should be their common property. All they re-quired of their followers was to be im-

mersed, and the ceremony made them knights of earth and soldiers of the Cross. The ignorant people were excited by the actounding declaration that in the four-teenth century there was not one Chris-tian in the world. Under a famous eader, Kipperdolling, they became free lovers. In Holland a few fanatics, headed by John of Leyden, spread a reign of Baptist terror throughout the land. They here invented the name of Latter Day

here invented the name of Latter Day Saints, which has since been usurped by the Mormons. In the days of John Ley-den the Baptists were Mormons. Feet-washing was one of the indispensable or-lingues of the stilling. dinances of the religion.

dinances of the religion. The Baptists of England arose not from propagation; but the entire atmosphere of Germany was surcharged with the germs of heresy, religious lawlessness and fanatical ignorance; and the Baptists grew from such horms on the wind from the from seed borne on the wind from the

disturbed continent. The existence of Baptist communities in England and in this country is not due Marsha'. Marsha'. Mr. J. Phelan, Mr. F. Lynch, Mr. T. K. Sullivan, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. P. Although this society has only been in existence a little over a year it has done

 
 Dominion
 United
 land.
 States.

 1880—\$52,898,72
 814,686,29
 856,43
 87,071,95

 1881—446,670,81
 12,505,74
 19,56
 9,681,52

 1882—54,540,90
 15,912,62
 151.86
 11,332,16
 The following were the amounts of the orders paid at London office, issued in the ountries named:

 
 Dominion.
 United Kingdom.
 Newtonia
 United States.

 1880-\$194,118.78
 \$5216,31
 \$2.210
 \$6,843.14

 1881-213,135.90
 \$6,453.47
 183.53
 12.951.94

 1882-212,2377.56
 \$6,348.84
 20.24
 11,099.06
 During the year 1882 the Post Office Savings Bank deposits were \$112,953, and the withdrawals \$60,987,55.

### How Our Lord was Eastened to the Cross.

It is commonly supposed that our Lord's feet were separately nailed to the cross, and not placed one over the other and fastened by a single nail, as is the tradition in the Greek Church. Pope Benedict in the Greek Church. Pope Benedict XIV., commenting on this point, pertia-ently remarks that it would be almost im-possible to avoid breaking some of the bones of the feet if one rested on the other and a nail were driven through both. There would be danger in that case of making void the scriptural saying to the effect that not a bone of our Saviour was to be broken. to be broken. Before the twelfth century, the paint-

ings representing the crucifixion always exhibited our Lord's feet nailed separately; and therefore, four nails instead e were the entire number that nailed Him to the cross.

Him to the cross. St. Gregory of Tours and Durandur speak of four nails, but the latter writer also alludes to three without saying which number he inclines to (*"Rationale Divin-orum, p. 537*). From time immemorial, the Latin Church has kept up the tradition that four nails were employed, and not three, and she represents our Lord as thus crucified. rucified.

It is, commonly believed that one of the nails of the erucifixion is kept in the Church of the Holy Cross at Rome, and that the cathedrals at Paris, Treves and Toul have the others. When St. Helena first discovered them it is said she attached one to the helmet of her son, Constantine the Great, and another to the bridle of hiz

R. Suffyan, ar. T. Bartin, ar. T. Could not anderstand the interest of grace, Darcey, Mr. F. Rearden. Although this society has only been in existence a little over a year it has done ism did not thrive in the back-woods of never make a good use of the one will



## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A Life Without Sorrow.

2

A life devoid of sorrow, where no tempering shade is seen. Where never cloudlet overhangs, where never care has been. Which has not felt the bealing balm, be-stowed in some dark hour. The grace which springs from out the cross, with sweet systaining power.

Ah! such a life is arid since it lacks that

-"Moimeme," in Cork Examiner.

TRUE TO TRUST.

OR THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XXI.

Shortly after the unsuccessful attempt of Lord Essex, and while the trial of that unfortunate nobleman and his accomplices. almost exclusively occupied the public at-tention, Master Alwin received secret information that Father Ralph would say Mass at his house on the following Sun

It was then the middle of the week: the intervening days were to Catherine and Barbara days of solemn and anxious in-berest, for they dreaded that those hours were to be the last they were to spend together. But steady to her purpose, the young girl frequently reminded her little pupil of the good instructions she had reeived, and earnestly conjured her never

courage failed her; the errand on which she came seemed such a strange one. At that moment Catherine stepped for-ward, and in that cheerful gracious manto neglect them. "Thy position will change, my little Barbara," she said, "but God's law does not change, and thou wilt find in thy new ner which is so winning, she prayed the station duties to perform just as much as thou dost here."

timid visitor to enter. The young girl had quickly perceived, both on this and the former occasion, that the wife of Sir Guthbert had gone through Saturday evening came, but no priest appeared. "He will be here to-morrow," said Master Alwin as he retired to bed, severe trials, and it was to those in affli tion that her warm and generous heart

after waiting up an hour later than usual to receive his expected guest. Sunday morning passed, as had the pre-vious evening, without bringing any in-telligence of Father Ralph. The merfelt drawn. At Penzance it had cost nature a struggle to view with charity Sir Cuthbert and Lady Adelina de Courey oc-cupying the place of the rightful owners of the Manor; but now, when the poor lady stood before her with sorrow imchant and his household concluded that some urgent need had called him else-where, or that he had not deemed it safe pressed on her young and once laughing face, the past was all forgotten, and Cathto come; but when a whole week had elapsed without their gaining any knowl-

"Enter, I pray they madam," she re-peated kindly. "I desire to speak to one Master Alwin if he lives here," said the lady in low but edge concerning him, they began to fear that he had been apprehended. During this time Lady Adelina was plunged in a like painful uncertainty as to what would be the fate of her hus-band; access to him had been refused

She was one day musing on the events

"Hush" said Catherine, "the lady wants to speak to your master." And which then occupied most people's atten-tion, and which had, for her in particular, so keen an interest, when her favorite waiting woman entered the room. wants to speak to your master." And turning to the visitor, she added, "The " said dame is up-stairs, and Master Alwin will

"See the other paper, my lady," replied the woman, handing it to her. "Ah, that is his writing, indeed!" ex-claimed Adelina ; and she commenced reading the note, the perusal of which caused her no less astonishment than had the first "Is that your daughter, good dame t she at length inquired. "Not so," replied the old lady; "she is from the country parts, and came to us some time ago with Barbara, Lady Mar-garet de Courcy's daughter. But perchance my lady, you would like to see your little niece? Wilt thou fetch her, Kate ?" The young cirl left the room; and Lady caused her no less astonishment than had the first. Sir Cuthbert, after regretting the im-possibility of seeing his wife, which forced him, he said, to commit to paper that

At i such a life is and since it lacks that heavenly dw. That, sorthy falling, cools its beats, refreshes, it answ. Reindles pro-Reindles pro-Reindles

through the woods of Bron-Welli. Turning from the quiet sadness of past recollection to the emergencies of her pre-sent situation, she felt puzzled how to act failed ; and she sighed when she thought and the idea of going to France quite alarmed her. She read over again Sir Cuthbert's letter. "Ah, if he has found a

friend in prison, that is more than I have found in the world. Would that I had some one whom I could consult!" At that moment the words of Catherine the words of Catherine

"It does," replied Catherine ; "yet, for her sake, I am glad that she should return ounded in her ear ; "we have a heavenly father to whom we can always have reshe bade the waiting-woman leave the

her sake, I am glad that she should return to her family." "But when you were at Penzance," answered the lady, "you would not let the child come to me, who am your aunt. I did not at first secognize you, but now I remember how unwilling you were that she should even come to the Manor, and how you and the dame went away with her some than let use hare her. I thought room, and then kneeling down she murmured half aloud a prayer to Him who abandons none that trust in His mercy. When she rose she felt comforted; she resolved to go immediately to see her niece at the address Cuthbert had given her. When she stood at the entrance of Masher sooner than let me have her. I thought it was your affection, and that you could not bear to part with her." ter Alwin's shop, she at once recognized the house where she had rested on the

"My lady, it was affection," replied the young girl, smiling. "Affection for that way to her cousin's. "What do you lack ?" cried the apprentice at the door. Lady Adelina hesitated to enter; her which is most precious-her

"Her faith," repeated Adelina thoughtfully. "You Catholics think much of that. You supposed that I should force her to be a Protestant?"

her to be a Protestant?" "I know not, my lady, whether you would have forced her; but I do know that you could not have taught her rightly, and a child so young would naturally have followed the religion of those

around her. Lady Adelina was about to answer that that would have been no misfortune, since it would have secured the temporal welfare of her nice, but the remembrance that Sir Reginald had been willing to sac-rifice all, even his life, sooner than relin-quish his faith, checked her and she re nained silent.

"I shall make all necessary inquiries, she at length said, "as to the journey into France; and I wish to go thither as soon as possible, since such is my husband's de-sire. The child must be ready to start, and let me know if she wants anything. I do not take her to my house, for I should not like to deprive you of her during the time she still remains in England." As Adelina spoke she looked at Catherearnest tones. "What do you lack, ma'am ?" cried the

towards her aunt, she said, with joined hands and a face expressive of intense

the door, stopped and turned back. "You shall not part from her, my niece

THE LAND OF ACADIA. the little Lady Barbara would never have ECTURE BY REV. JOSEPH P. ROLES, BEFORE

gone without her." "Indeed, I would not," said the child. "But thou wilt let Kate come back to us 7" suggested the oki man. Barbara shook her head. "No, I cannot let sister Kate leave me," she replied. "Catherine, Catherine, I fear we shall never see thee again," said Dame Cicely. "But if thou dost return to this country, thou wilt find a welcome here." THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY AS OCIATION OF CHICAGO

"But if thou dost return to this country, thou wilt find a welcome here." The young girl thanked her kind friends and said that although she could not pro-mise to return, she would always remem-ber their goodness to her, and always lave them. Master Alwin then brought

Chapter of American History." He began by saying: "Take for the topic of this even-ing one which has some, if not close, connection with that which I read some months ago before your association. I call it a chapter of American history. ber their goodness to her, and always love them. Master Alwin then brought out one of his large account-books, to ex-plain to Catherine how her money mat-ters stood; a subject on which the old merchant often blamed his young friend In explaining the reasons why a certain class of people in Paris are in a state of chronic dissatisfaction, always prepared and anxiously looking for any disturbanfor being too indifferent; so she now leant her utmost attention, while he told her how much money he had in hand be-longing to her, offering, if she remained in France, to send the amount through a great deal to do with it,

French house of business. TO BE CONTINUED. THE PRIEST-HUNTER AND THE

SCOTTISH JESUIT,

visit the districts of Balmoral and Brae-mar, perhaps few are aware how rife the whole straith of the Dee is with Catholic whole straith of the Dee is with Catholic traditions. You have done well to revive some of them; let me add my quota in the words of the chronicler: Father Charles Farquinharson, S.J., exercised his ministry first in Glengairn and afterwards in Brae mar. Like his brother John, so well known in Strathglass, he was often tracked by the priest hunters as well as by others whose cupidity the reward for his capture excited. Once as the laird of Invercauld and his coachman were walking along the banks of the Dee they perceived on the opposite side his reverence ensconed in a thicket that grew at the foot of Craig Chonnich. The coachman proposed to arrest the priest and thus gain the Gov. arrest the priest and thus gain ernment reward. Invercauld durst not oppose him, so he crossed the river at some distance from where the Father, little suspecting snares, sat quietly reading his breviary. Sneaking through the trees the servant came behind him, and taking him by the collar, in the phraze there-anent provided, captured him. "Stop a moment," returned Father Charles, "until I finish my prayers, and then I am your man.' The Jesuit went on quite unconcernedly to the end, and closing his book with a slap, made a huge sign of the cross, staring the astonished coachman out of counten-ance, while he repeated :--In Nomine

Patris e Fili et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. What heretic could stand it from a Jesuit without a shudder of terror and feart The coachman's prisoner in the name of the King of Great Britain and Ireland was refractory on one point. Jesuits are always scheming and contentious. He would not enter the river to cross to the Invercauld side and be handed to the authorities, but at a place of his own choosing. Astonishing to hear of such liberties being taken by a Catholic priest! This place would not suit, neither would that; but this one is the very ford that pleases Jesuit feet to tred; and he plunged in with the coachman and strode on till the water wet their armpits. Then-a can nander: "Father, I have long wished to see tion to those who will meddle with you to talk over our battles with mis-Jesuits—in turn he seized the coachman by the collar and by his nether garments,

and dipped his head into the water. He allowed him to kick and struggle at full scope, and after a time took him up to make a short study of his physiognomy, and from this concluded that another dip might be administered with good effect. Down went the head again. Then in the nick of time the Jesuit raised him up and

bore him to the Invercauld bank of the river, where on a bed of soft moss he laid him down beside his master, the Laird. The Laird had been a spectator of the The young girl raised her eyes and tried to smile as she thanked the lady. Little Barbara who had been standing close to Catherine, now left her side, and going to the wooden side of Craig Chonnich. APRIL 20, 1883.

of Nova Scotia and part of New Bruns-wick before the Pilgrim Fathers had landed at Plymouth rock. Frenchmen from Brittany had settled there, French mission-aries had converted the Indians, and the colonists lived in peace together; indeed, they often intermarried. They were in-they often intermarried. They were inthey often intermarried. They were in-dustrious and prosperous, and busy, according to localities, in fishing, hunting for the peltry, and tilling the soil. They had reclaimed some very valuable alluvial lands by building levees in the sea. They were like all French colonists-very were like all French colonists-very [Chicago Times, April 2.] Rev. Joseph P. Roles, pastor of St. Mary's Church, read a very interesting paper before the Union Catholic Library Association last Friday night, entitled "A Chapter of American History." He began gregorious, lived near, as the phrase goes, the cock on the village steeple, loved to speak their own language, were singularly attached to their faith, and assiduous in

the practice of its forms. AFTER VARIOUS STRUGGLES, by the treaty of Utrecht (the one over which Voltaire rejoiced) Acadia was ceded to England, but the Acadians were not disturbed and remained in the settlesaid the want of colonies for France had a great deal to do with it, NOT HAVING AN OUTLET FOR THE YOUNG, the enterprising, the needy, and the crimi-nal classes, they congregate and fester in the great city, and naturally tantilized by the ropulence and luxury around them, they are ready to take risks to better their condition. Thus it is that Paris is the center of communistic and socialistic movements, and France reaps to day the evils that former governments have sown, and reigns of terror and communistic assassinations are the poison. ments in the character of French neutral have sown, and reigns of terfor and communistic assassinations are the poison-ous fruits of former misconduct, oppression, and apathy on the part of the upper class-es. A little over one hundred years ago the dominion of France extended from the extreme east of this continent to the Rocky Mountains. With the exception of parts of New England, parts of New York, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Geor-gia, North America, it may be roughly said, belonged to France. The soil from Nova Scotia to the peaks of the Rockies with these exceptions were held by her soldiers, aided by Indians whom she had made friendly to her flag. Port Duqgesne frowned in her interest on the valley of Ohio. Here and there, throughout the

Ohio. Here and there, throughout the Western States her fortresses and stations proclaimed her possession. The Missis-sippi was here from its head waters to its mouth. The St. Lawrence too form the proclaimed her possession. The Missis-sippi was hers from its head waters to its month. The St. Lawrence, too, from the great lakes to the Atlantic-territory very much larger than Europe-offered homes to colonists who were well able to ac-commodate themselves to the new position and as soldiars were well fitted to make clusters, neatly constructed and comfort and, as soldiers, were well fitted to make clusters, neatly constructed and comfort-head against any enemy, provided the ably furnished, and around them all kinds mother country would show them the of domestic fowl abounded. With the mother country would show them th natural and needed sympathy. HER MISSIONARIES WERE SINGULARILY spinning wheel and the loom their women made of flax from their own fields, of

fleeces from their own flocks, coarse but sufficient clothing. The few foreign luxuries that were coveted could in their intercourse with the red men, and their attachment to them and the French luxuries that were coveted could be obtained from Annapolis or Louis-burg in return for furs, or wheat, their attachment to them and the French officers contrasted with the difficulties our race and people have had either to assimil-ate or domesticate the Indian. When the fort at Kaskaskia, in this State, was surrendered to the British fort at Kaskaskia, in this State, was surrendered to the British by treaty, and their troops stood at its gate, Pontiac, the Indian king, appeared and was refused permission to pass through their lines to see the French officer still in the fort. "Hesitate not," said he to the British officer, "or I destroy you as fire does the grass of the prairie." They allowed him to pass into the fort, when he then accosted St. Ange, the com-mander: "Father. I have long wished to see

when he then accosted St. Ange, the com-mander: "Father, I have long wished to see you to talk over our battles with mis-guided Indians and those Euglish dogs. I love the French, and I have come here to avenge their wrongs." Then St. Ange was compelled to admit that France had abandoned them, that their great father had forgotten him. The fort was duly surrendered, the upper Mississippi lost, and the fortunes of the world perhaps changed. Louis XV. was then on THE THRONE OF FRANCE. take up arms against France. But it was finally determined that they should be expelled. Governor Lawrence,

This was

finally agreed to do s.

rebels and recusants; that they were to numerous, and that the time was propiti-ous for removing them, and so it was done. Artifice in some places was used to bring

the unhappy people together, and at the chief settlement of Grand Pre they were unarmed and ordered to convene in the church, when Winslow, the American commander, proclaimed them king's pris-

I READ AGAIN FROM BANCROFT.

"The 10th of September was the day for the embarkation of a pair of the exiles.

They were drawn up six deep, and the

oners.

THE THRONE OF FRANCE. Since the days of the worst Roman emperors, from Tiberius to Domitan, there never was over a civilized people a more accursed reign than that of this king. His court was a sink of profigacy. The king reigned, but his harlots governed. It was they who selected the generals for the in his dispatch to the In his dispatch to the lords, wrote: "They possess the best and largest tract of land in this province; it would be much better they were away." France did make in this year an ineffectual APRIL 20, 18-8.

so. Some contrived to get to Canad About seven thousand were sent to th About seven thousand were sent to the colonies, and now called the Unit States, scattered in the towns on the se board from New Hampshire to Georgi 1,020 went to South Carolina, to

PREVENT THEIR RETURNING, PREVENT THEIR RETURNING, The whole country that they had in habited was devastated. They we forbidden to return. They were throw among the people whose language the could not speak, without resources. This were broken and separated, the membe seeking for each other—parents for the children, children for the parents, wir for the husbands, and reciprocally. Tho in Georgia escaped in boats, and in value to reach their beloved Acadia. Mar tied to reach their beloved Acadia. Mar succeeded in reaching Louisiana, and bui up the town and settlement of Thibade ville. The Jesuit, Father Boudreau, we known in this city, and his sister, Mm Boudreau, are descendants of these exile Some of them in Pennsylvania, becau they had the impertinence to address th Governor in their own language, we captured and sent to England to serve of the British men-of-war; some of ther unhappy, to my knowledge, did escaj and returned to Acadia, where their de cendants now live.

cendants now live. "I KNOW NOT," SAYS THE AMERICAN HIS

"if the annals of the human race kee the record of sorrow wantonly inflicted, bitter and perennial, as fell upon the French inhabitants of Acadia. We have been true, said they of themselves, to or religion and true to ourselves, yet natur appears to consider us the objects of pul appears to consider usithe objects of pul-lic vengeance. The mother country inu-not take all the discredit of the persec-tion. The old and new England suppo-ted it. The lands won by the Acadian uplands they had taken, were given to the colonists of New England. The soldier who aided in the atrocity were from the colony, and the whole preceding are who hided in the atrocity were from the colony, and the whole proceedings wer sanctioned by it. But a New Englan historian has worthily commiserated the Acadian wrongs, and a New England poi-has given in undying words the narratic of their sufferings." WHEN I WAS PASTOR OF THE LARGEST OF THE CONTRACT OF THE LARGEST OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT.

ACADIAN MISSIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA, an agent of Mr. Longfellow came the to localize the poem of "Evangeline, Longfellow had seen Acadia when he wrot and, as the agent advined. Longfellow con-sidered that the poem through which h name would reach posterity. This gent man i was anxious that present spo should be pointed out as homes of Eva geline, so that the force of tradition should be added to the value of the work

THE FORM WILL LIVE, for it is attached to undying memory of a great tragedy. These words of his wi always have an echo: "Ye wto believ always have an echo: "Ye who believe in affection that hopes and endures and patient; ye who believe in the beaut and strength of woman's devotion; list to the mountful redition still sung by the pines of the forest, list to a tale of love i Acadia—home of the happy." After the American colonies had gained their inducendence, and animosition as

their independence, and animosities re-laxed in British provinces, those Acadian who survived in the forests, or could, se turned and settled on what Longfellow calls the shores of the misty Atlantic, bu can such as the since of the misty Atlantic, on as another evidence of how useless perso cution is to destroy a people, the Acad ans in Acadia now number over 100,000 I myself, for some years, was grastor of church which numbered six hundred fam illes, living in weircuit of ten miles, au it used to be sed that the wester could it used to be said that the postor coul count on his fingers the number of all i the parish

WHO HAD NOT SERFORMED THEIR EASTE

DUTIES. They are the same people still that Ban croft describes and Longfellow sings abou An instance, too, of how frequently crim an instance, 500, 51 now frequently char meets a retribution may be taken from this chapter of American history, the exit of the Acadiaxs. They were extradite in the autumn of 1755. In LTET Genera Monroz, on Lake George, in the now Stat of New York, surrendered to Montah Fact William Morren human methods. Fort William Henry, having under hi command troops to the number of twenty two hundred. Montcalm had been aide in his victory by the Indians in great.num bers. The Abexakis tribe, in many o whose veins ran Acadian blood, and of th Acadians, some who had escaped the ex-traditory syndificing ware there in cardid radiants, some who had escaped the C. traditory expedition, were there in considerable numbers. After Monroe had sur rendered, to avoid any treachery on the part of the Indians toward their captives Montaelle capture the chick into any Montcalm called the chiefs into council and explained how favorable to the Frenci were the terms of the capitulation, and made them sign the treaty. The English retired to an entrenched camp. Evidently Montcalm knew what a desire of year geance actuated the souls of Abenakis and the Acadians. He ordered that no intoni can's should be allowed them, yet they obtained some from the English prisoners Excited thereby, the Abenakis went ou for revenge, and thereby impelled the othe Indians to join them in an attack on the English prisoners. Montcalm, De Levi and other French officers tried to interfere at the risk of their livee, but not alto gether successfully. Over half of the PRISONERS WERE MASSACRED PRISONERS WERE MASSACRED and scalped by those sarage vindicators of Acadian wrongs. Of the Acadians who sought a new home in the colony of Louis-iana, the most successful were those settled on the Teche. I am told that the country merits the poetic beauty with which Long follow elections it: fellow clothes it:

Sir: Of the multitudes of people who

bring your work here, Jan "Bring your work here, Jane," said Adelina, "and sit with me, for truly I feel moost sad and lonely when by myself. Hand me that embroidery; it might per-chance divert my thoughts, if only I can fix them on it. But what is that piece of paper you hold in your hand ?" "It was about that I came, my lady. A man brought it here saving it was from be in shortly; will you please to come up?' Adelina followed her young guide to the room where Dame Cicely was working The good woman received her very politely, wondering all the while what

purpose had brought her. "'Tis you, madam, methinks," said she man brought it here saying it was from Sir Cuthbert, and—"

"Give it to me !" exclaimed the poor ady, interrupting the speaker; and with trembling hands she hastened to unfold the paper, inside which was another piece, but nothing appeared to be written on the speaker is and with the paper, inside which was another piece, but nothing appeared to be written on the speaker is a speaker i

tered the room. Lady Adelina went g to her maid. "Who brought it, say ing to her maid. "Who brought it, say "A strange man, Thomas told me, who

A strange man, thomas total de, and the was and the hottye of her tranbling voice addelina remained silent, turning the became calm as she proceeded. The be

paper round in her hand. Fortunately for her the waiting-woman had more quickness than her mistress, and suggested that the mysterious note might be secret that the mysterious note might be secret writing. "If you will it, my lady, I shall put it in water or hold it by the fire, and hady says; now read this, and tell us what perchance something may appear there- you think, for the child was entrusted to you ; therefore I would not act otherwise

The being summer there was no fire at hand, so the lady pronounced in favor of the trial by water. How anxiously she watched that scrap of paper as it floated in the bowl! "There, I see something!" she ex-"There is a something in the piece of paper, the con-tents of which she had just read. "What other thought could I have than to obey the word of him whose counsel even

·mis elaimed, as a few faint characters became the word of him whose counsel even visible on one of the papers. They were written in lemon juice, and were even after soaking in water, difficult to deciwould be a command to me. task and exercising much patience, Ade-ina in the end succeeded in reading the words on the smaller of the two pieces, which were as follows : more strikingly handsome she had cer-

Finch, were as for lows: "I was arrested last week. The lady who will bring you this is the child's aunt. I pray you fid Catherine not to fear to let her take Barbara is to her father in France. God's Slessing be with you all "" "RALPH." the maiden before her possessed, besides the freshness of health and youth, an undefinable expression of innocence, a look Adelina was bewildered ; what and signature were not those of Sir Cuth-bert. "You have made a grievous mistake, "and the signature were not those of Sir Cuth-bert.

"that rested here one day a few weeks she exclaimed, struck by the beautiful affection which existed between the child and her young guardian. "No, 'twould be cruel to separate you; if, therefore, your friend will come to France, it will please me well to take her ; and 1 cannot loubt but that my brother-in-law will be Master Alwin had at that moment en

happy to reward one who has been so de-voted to his daughter." "I need no reward," replied Catherine. which he read; she then explained who she was and the motive of her visit. She

"To see her good and happy ; surely that sufficient recompense." "Good she may be," returned the other;

earnestness :

but happy she will not be, unless you come with her, were it only to accustom nign and fatherly countenance of the old merchant inspired her with confidence; he listened with the utmost attention; and her to her new home; and then, as I shall soon return to England, you can, if you wish, come back with me."

Catherine looked to those around, un certain what answer to give. Little Barbara whispered, "Come sister, come." Master Alwin and his dame smiled approvingly, and remarked that she could

return to them again. Adelina once more pressing her to accompany her niece, Catherine, prompted by her own heart to comply with such earnest solicitations, consented to start with Sir Cuth. bert's wife whenever she wished. This being decided, the lady bade farewell to the inmates of Master Alwin's establish-Frequently since Lady Adelina had en-

tered the house her eyes had rested on Catherine. She could not think what ment and returned home. That evening all were more than usually

serious at the old shop. The good mer-chant and his wife sat silent ; Catherine The good mertainly seen among her acquaintances and the ladies of Queen Elizabeth's court; but bent over her work, while her fingers, fol-lowing the quickness of her thoughts, besides moved with unconscious rapidity. "Do you know," said the dame at last, "I don't like the idea of losing Kate."

"Neither do I," rejoined her husband, whose thoughts had been wandering in the

same direction. "I am vexed with mydas St self for having encouraged her to say yes to the lady this afternoon. But methinks

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by func tional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly

cure. Thousands of testimonials. druggists.

up the wooden side of Craig Chonnich. Both the Fathers, John and Charles, were revered for the holiness of their lives. The long staff, with round head of "O, my lady, do not take me from my horn, that served to pilot Father Charles through the wilds of Glengairn and Brasister Kate, I pray thee." Lady Adelina, who had nearly reached mer, may yet be seen in the Auchindryne. And in the Castletown churchyard the tourists may read this record : "The Rev. Charles Farquinharson served the Catho lic Mission for many years, and died at Ardeag, 30 Nov., 1799."-"The B O'Mar," in London Weekly Register. "The Braes

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors.

"MOTHER SWAN'S Worm Syrup" for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipa-tion, tasteless, 25c

Persons of weakly constitution derive rom Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtain-able from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to hose 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 use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

Mr. J. R. Seymour, Druggist, St. Cath-arines, writes that be finds an ever-in-creasing 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.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-pepsia Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best re-sults and can with confidence merger sults, and can with confidence recom-mend it to those afflicted in like manner." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dun-

Headache.

Headache is one of those distressing omplaints that depends upon nervous irritation, bad circulation, or a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels, etc. The editor and proprietor of the Canada Presbyterian was cured after years of suf-fering with headache, and now testifies to the virtue of Burdock Blood Bitters.

attempt to have them allowed to depart armies in the field, who decided with what countries war or peace was to be made, what administrators should have the manwith their effects. fused. They, too, besought by deputation the English authorities to allow them agement and contracts for the army, what bishops and abbes should be selected to boats and guns. They were told that un-der the laws of England it was punishable preside over churches and dioceses, and lirected through base intrigues the for

ALL ROMAN CATHOLICS to have arms in their houses. They were called upon to take unconditionally the of the country. No wonder that French armies were beaten ignominiously, that the people were overtaxed and oppressed, oath, and they But a remarkable decision was then give The deputies were told that, as having once refused to take the oath, by a

FORTUNATE

the people were overtaxed and oppressed, and that a deep-seated hatred for the privileged and untaxed classes was lai; no wonder that the clergy fell. An empty treasury was something to be expected and an impending ruin visible. To the profligate king and his profligate advisors the present moment was the only one to be thought of, and far off colonies did not claim much of their attention. How his people were faring British statute, they were Popish recusants and they were actually imprisoned. Fin-ally the chief justice decided that the Acadians had not complied with the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht; that they were

attention. How his people were faring across the Atlantic, and how the future of the great nation was imperilled affected him and his counselors less than their imhim and his counselors less than their im-mediate pleasures. America was lost through this apathy. Two phrases, one of the king's and another of Voltaire's, will confirm this. The king is the author of the phrase : "After me the deluge," and Voltaire said that he was thankful that France had traded away those acres of snow called Canada. Canada, you may recollect, in the time of Voltaire, took in not only the present British possessions, but a good deal of the United States, the

young men, 191 in number, were ordered to march first on board the vessel. They could leave their farms and cottages, the shady rocks on which they had reclined, their herds and their garners, but nature waarned within they mad the method the future centre of the world. "The evil that men do lives after them : the good is often interred with their bones," says our great dramatist. The deluge came indeed, and for France it has not yet subsided. The Prussian Empire yearned within them, and they would not separated from their parents. Yet at Versailles was the result of the ill-gov-erned state of France in the seventeenth what avail was the frenzied despair 0 unarmed youth? They had not one weapon. The bayonet drove them to erned state of France in the seventeenth century, and the communist who can assas-sinate an archbishop or a judge with easy conscience, and with popular applause, might have been—yea, would have been— a different man in the snows of Canada or obey, and they marched slowly and heavily from the chapel to the shore between wom en and children who kneeling, prayed for blessings on their heads, they themselves on the prairies of Illinois or Iowa. While Germany and England are

RAPIDLY INCREASING IN POPULATION, notwithstanding the fact that millions of

weeping and praying. The seniors wei next, the wives and children must wai until other transports arrived; the delay had its horrors. The wretched people left behind were kept near the sea, with notwithstanding the fact that millions of their people are expatriating themselves to all parts of the world, France, with a very limited emigration, is scarcely adding to its population. Colonization, it is said, "is twice blessed." "It is like mercy—it bless-eth him that gives and him that takes." One of the first possessions that France held out proper food or raiment, or shelter, until other ships came, and winter, with its appalling cold, visited the shivering half-clad, broken-hearted sufferers befor the last of them were removed. The details apply to Grand Pre alone, in the details apply to Grand Pre alone, in the old settlements made of the Acadians Some took to the woods with their India friends; at Annapolis a hundred men di

fellow clothes it: Slowly they entered the Teche where it flow through the green Opelousas, And, through the green Opelousas, of the woodland, Saw the colusan of smoke that rose from a neighboring dwelling; Sounds of a horn they heard, and the distan-howing of eatile. The Acadian plantations were considered some of the finest in the State. Their religion and language are still honored and preserved, and some of the traditiona tales of their ancient home and suffering are still told. But the Yankees again are still told. But the Yankees again found them out to disturb them. You are aware that undoubtedly the word "Yankee" is derived from the Indian trouverties of the model Auchie the pronunciation of the word Anglais, the nearest the savage tongue could come to the French name for their enemies THE ACADIANS SUFFERED CONSIDERABLI in our civil war, and they took up arms with enthusiasm in defense of the South against the North, which they may regard as their original foe. The Northern soldier were, on more than one battle-field, start-led with the wild cry that ran along the Confederate line when it charged. It had

Humbugged Again. I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was also doctoring, and never well, teased me se Jane," she said ; "this note cannot have been intended for me." urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humburged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained as far induced. Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"-little liver pills (sugar-coated)—rurify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul,

-Pioneer Press.

so. Some contrived to get to Canada. not an American or an Anglo-Sixon or a About seven thousand were sent to the colonies, and now called the United States, scattered in the towns on the seaboard from New Hampshire to Georgia 1,020 went to South Carolina, to PREVENT THEIR RETURNING, in

The whole country that they had in-habited was devastated. They were forbidden to return. They were thrown among the people whose language they could not speak, without resources. They might have been sold for slaves; families were broken and separated, the members seeking for each other—parents for the children, children for the parents, wives for the husbands, and reciprocally. Those in Georgia escaped in boats, and in vain tried to reach their beloved Acadia. Many succeeded in reaching Louisiana, and built up the town and settlement of Thibadea ville. The Jesuit, Father Boudreau, wel The Jesuit, Father Boudreau, well known in this city, and his sister, Mme. Boudreau, are descendants of these exiles. Some of them in Pennsylvania, because they had the impertinence to address the Governor in their own language, were captured and sent to England to serve on the British man of the British men-of-war; some of them, unhappy, to my knowledge, did escape and returned to Acadia, where their de cendants now live. "I KNOW NOT," SAYS THE AMERICAN HIS-

"if the annals of the human race keep

the record of sorrow wantonly inflicted, so bitter and perennial, as fell upon the French inhabitants of Acadia. We have religion and true to ourselves, yet nature appears to consider us the objects of public vengeance. The mother country must not take all the discredit of the persecution. The old and new England suppor-ted it. The lands won by the Acadans, uplands they had taken, were given to the colonists of New England. The soldiery, who side in the streity were from the who sided in the atrocity were from that who kided in the arceity were from that colony, and the whole proceedings were sanctioned by it. But a New England historian has worthily commiserated their Acadian wrongs, and a New England poet has given in undying words the narration of their sufferings." WHEN I WAS PASTOR OF THE LARGEST OF THE ACADIAN WISHING IN YOUL SPORT

ACADIAN MISSIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA, an agent of Mr. Longfellow came there to localize the poem of "Evangeline." Longfellow had seen Acadia when he wrote and, as the agent attrimed, Longfellow con-sidered that the poem through which his name would reach posterity. This gentle-man was anxious that present spots should be pointed out as homes of Evangeline, so that the force of tradition should be added to the value of the work. geline, so

THE FEEM WILL LIVE, for it is attached to undying memory of a great tragedy. These words of his will always have an echo: "Ye wto believe always have an echo: "re wro ceneve in affection that hopes and endures and is patient; ye who believe in the beauty and strength of woman's devotion; list te the mournful radition still sung by the pines of the forest, list to a tale of love in

America.

to send out missionaries to convert the

wild tribes, The missionary society selected to begin

the new mission in the West, of which the deceased was a member, was made up of a band of two priests, Rev. Chas. Van

vas hauled to Wheeling on two large wa

ons, drawn by six horses. They carried their own bedding with thesn, lodging at night in dwellings or out-kouses, accord-

Acadia-home of the happy." After the American colonies had gained their independence, and animosities re-laxed in British provinces, those Acadians who survived in the forests, or could, returned and settled on what Longfellow calls the shores of the misty Atlantic, but as another evidence of how useless perac-cution is to destroy a people, the Acadi-ans in Acadia now number over 100,000. band of two priests, Rev. Chas. Van Quickenborne, superior, and Rev. Peter J. Tiamernans, his assistant. There was seven aspirants to the priesthool, includ-ing the subject of this sketch. The day settled on for their departure was April 11th, 1823. They started early on that day, and when sunset came they had reached the immediate neighborhood of Baltimore, where they enout the yield I myself, for some years, was master of a church which numbered six hundred fam-ilies, living in a circuit of ten miles, and it used to be said that the postor could count on his fingers the number of all in the parish

WHO HAD NOT SERFORMED THEIR EASTER reached the immediate neighborhood of Baltimore, where they spent the night together in allarge room. Their baggage

DUTIES. They are the same people still that Ban-croft describes and Longfellow sings about An instance, too, of how frequently crime meets a retribution may be taken from this chapter of American history, the exile of the Acadians. They were extradited in the autumn of 1755. In ELEF General Monros, on Lake George, in the now State of New York, surrendered to Montcalm

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## THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

ject to any condition that would bind their never thought he could overcome his diffi-

ject to any condition that would bind their successors in office. The Bishop of the diocese made over to the Jesuit Fathers a lot on Ninth and Christy avenue, which had been given by Jeremiah Connors, then deceased, towards founding a college in St. Louis. The foundation of the St. Louis Univer-sity accordingly was commenced in 1828, the building being fifty feet in length by forty in width. It was ready for the re-ception of students in 1829, the first name having been recorded in June, 18.8-"Charles P. Chouteau, aged eight years." Among the staff of professors was the Celtic sound; it resembled mire such a cry as was heard at Theondernga when the Abenakis of Acadia led the slaughter. I am informed that the Louisiana regiments were remarked for their wend battle cry. Their losses during our war, the enfranch-isement of the slaves after it-for they were large slave owners-somewhat im-poverished the Acadians on the Teche. I am told that signs of returning prosper-ity are yisible. I trust so. I have placed the moral of my chapter-against il-usage -in front instead of at the end. The evil that men do lives after them. As agents, the British, imperial and colonial, Among the staff of professors was the deceased and Rev. P. J. DeSmet, his prinagents, the British, imperial and colonial, must bear the odium of the persecution, but the profligate court of France and the short-sighted policy of such think ers and such an age as Voltaire's left the Acadians at the mercy of the foe. Aban-doned territories that once will become (if their globe survives) the centre of the world, and brought on France a second cipal associate. Besides being a professor at the St. Louis University, the deceased served as the pastor of the St. John's church, a small

the pastor of the St. John's church, a small structure near the water tower, that was torn down and supplanted by the church of the Holy Name about seven years ago. For the last ten years preceding his death he rested in peace, without labor, at St. Xavier's church in Cincinnati. He was the check local price in America, and world, and brought on France a second crop of evils, in communism, socialism, invasion, decreasing population, and chronic evolution. Advier's church in Chernhalt. He was the oldest Jesuit priest in America, and celebrated his golden jubilee in 1877. His remains will be interred at Floris-sant, beside those of Father DeSinet and other members of the noble little band

One of the Old Belgian Pioneers in America.

A JESUIT.

other members of the noble little band who came to Missouri in 1823. There the remains of Father Van de Velde, afterward Bishop of Chicago, were also laid. A solemn service will be held, at which Father Tracy, S. J. and Father Poland, S. J., of St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, and some of the Fathers of the St. Louis University will be reason: The A telegram was received by the Faculty of the St. Louis University, March 1st, stating that Father F. L. Verreydt, the last survivor of the small band of Jesuits who founded that institution, had died a St. Louis University will be present. The Rev. L. Bushart, the Provincial of the Province of Missouri, and Rev. R. J. Meyers, Rector of the University, will few hours earlier in Cincinnati. The de-ceased, having been prominent among the Catholic pioneers of the West in the fore part of the present century, and having been zealous in his work, regardless of the dangers and hardships he was necessarily compelled to encounter, closed a career in his death which, in its earliest periods, was interesting to a bigh degree and even 

## FIDELITY TO GRACE.

interesting to a high degree and even sometimes thrilling. He was born on the 18th of February, Many times, on the mission, a priest meets with persons whose fidelity is sorely tried. Sometimes the trial comes from tried. Sometimes the trial crimes from persons, who put on the garb of the Good Samaritan in order to cloak more thor-oughly their villainy. But ne matter how poor and dejected the person tried may be, he is sure to conquer in the end, if confi-dence be placed in; and help sought from God. God never forgets us. He may suffer us to be sorely tried, but never beyond our strength. Who confides in God is never confounded. The world is full of evil sayings that come out of the 1798, and entered the Society of Jesus October 6th, 1821, being a native of Belgium. From the archives of St. Louis University it appears that he was one of a company of young men who accompan-ied the Rev. Chas. Nerinckx from Europe in 1821, with the view of devoting his in 1821, with the view of devoting his life to priestly and missionary employ-ments. His immediate aim at that time, as well as that of his companions, was to join the Jesuit Society in Maryland, a number which they may argue an augurated to full of evil sayings that come out of the Join the acsult booter in couraged to purpose which they were encouraged to execute by the pious Father Nerinckx. He was admitted as a novice at White He was admitted as a novice at White unwise. All these are intended to destroy confidence in God. They have certainly a powerful influence in the base work. But Marsh, Prince George's county, Md., on October 6th, 1821, and up to the time of powerul influence in the base work. But as we strive to chase from us temptations that lead to open violation of order, so we mu-t hurl aside these. We say "con-fidence begets confidence" and we say truly, "if we confide in God, our confidence his reception as a novice he was under the impression that in taking such a step he was preparing to enter upon a missionary career among the original savages of North in Him increases." The grace of co-opera-tion with the will of God increases in us When his novice master. Fathe Van Quickensorne, called for novices to according to the measure of our confidence in God. Confidence in man may be disindertake a journey to Missouri as misin God. sionaries, he was among the first to volun-teer his services ; it being announced to placed, confidence in God never. Confidence begets fidelity, and the continual practice of it the halat of fidelity. Who has the habit of being faithful to him that a community of his Society was to be established there, with a view of getting up a school for Indian boys and

the inspirations of grace, always listens to the inspirations of grace, always instens to the monitor, conscience, that God has given to every one. In speaking of fidel-ity to the inspiration of G3d, let it not be understood, that we mean soft flights of the imagination, which seize upon some, who become suddenly piously inclined for the moment. Who asymics of God must the moment. The service of God must be constant throughout life. This is the object of life, the service of God. Those

who indulge in momentary pious feel-ings, do not serve God. Feeling well inclined, for a while, at times, is not serv-ing God. It always ends in gush, and the end of such feelings show their origin. OURSELVES AND OUR NEIGHBORS. Some may frequently, "well, just look at those people who go to Mass and receive

culties. I always admired his cheerfulness and when any one would talk to him about his affairs he would invariably say. well I leave it to God, He will make all went i leave it to God, He will make all things right in his own good time.' To the astonishment of all who knew him, and his difficulties, every thing was clear-ed up, and confidence in him re-establish-ed ". This most winst education with the stablished."<sup>C</sup> This good priest added, "since that time I never can forget that instance of God rewarding the confidence placed in Him." I can say with truth that this holy man taught me more the necessity of con-fiding all things to God than I gained from any other source. His fidelity confidence are often before my eyes.

Let me ask you, kind reader, have you not often been ashamed of your want of confidence and fidelity? God is our Father, let us be His faithful and confiding chil-dren. S. S. M.

## A LAY SERMON.

THE TERRIBLE AND MANIFEST EVILS OF THE HOUR-WHO IS TO BLAME ?- PROTES-TANTISM, NO DOUBT-BUT WHO FOR PRO-TESTANTISM ?-A FRATERNAL WARNING TO BAD CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Review :-A large number of our people have be-ome so habituated to crime, by the pleniful supplies dished up every day through the press, that their nervous systems are no longer sensitive as of yore to its hein-ousness; it requires some unusual case of depravity, spiced by a reporter well skilled in such matters, to awaken them to a momentary sense as to where we are drifting. When thus proused from their lethargy, in honest indignation, they pass judgment on the offender. Hanging is too good for him, say some. Solitary confinement for life, on bread and water,

say others, and so on. After thus dispos-ing of the culprit, each one to his taste, their wrath simmers down, and they absolute! find a marked pleasure in enlivening their conversation with such a rich morsel their self-love is indulged by the fluency of speech so derived, and their listeners are equally pleased by thus receiving fresh food for conversation. The one sensation seldom subsides ere another takes its place, with the same result, and so it goes on until it becomes so nearly a necessity that, should an unusual time expire between these exciting events, a dearth of conver-sation is the result, and dulness reigns.

What is the cause of this terrible of things? Many Catholics will quickly exclaim, and with much truth, Protestantism !-- the faith of the Protestants is s deficient, it has no hold on the people The system of education adopted in their public schools is to make people smart in worldly matters, without heed to their souls. They make the children proficient in reading, writing, arithmetic (good so far as it goes), but beyond this, their edu cation is very superficial; a smattering of many things, much of which is beyond their station in life, and are not well versed in anything. They do not actually say as a father once said to his son, "Mak money, boy, honestly if you can, but make money;" but the object of their smartness is to make money, and the lack of religious instruction supplies the re-mainder of the sentence. To education, devoid of religious in-

struction, may be ascribed a large percentage of the forgeries, embezzlements breaches of trust, plundering in office gambling in all its branches, from the pro age of fessional gambler to the gambler in stocks, articles of merchandise, even in the very necessaries of life, and many other glaring

evils too numerous to mention. How prone is poor, weak man to shift blame from from his own shoulders to those of another. An excuse is ever really when the Sacraments; why they do things that are not Christian. I think a Christian of perfectly clear to our conscience, or to should do nothing wrong. When I make up my mind to do what is right, I will go to my daties and be sincere." Such per-the average Catholic experiences and dulge in the innocent pleasures of the

warnings which He is continually giving, and which have passed unheeded, through the recklessness of our people, there is nourished amongst us an evil of far greater magnitude than our late civil wsr, terrible as it was, and it will be at our doors.

The wealth of our country is increasing enormously, but instead of being a bless-ing, it is being made a curse the rich and unscrupulous are rapidly becoming more rich and unscrupulous. rich and unscrupulous—the poor are be-coming poorer—the concentration of wealth in the hands of those devoid of re ligion, if a check be not given through the agency of the Church, will goad on the poor to desperation, and they are now be-ing ably instructed by the scum of Europe is the Courter of States of S in their Communists, Nihilists and the like, who on their arrival here are received with open arms by similar vermin, who openly carry on their nefarious designs in our very midst, tolerated under our mis-conceived ideas of liberty-anarchy will reign and thousands of homes may be made desolate—then will the people in their anguish call upon Him they have so long triffed with—two frightful words will stare them in the face—too late—too

Why tempt God further ? Catholics, the remedy is in your own hands. Com-mence at once. Defer it, and the blood of thousands may be upon your hands. Don't simpler out like a baby, and say "What can I do," but go to work. Call upon Him who has never failed yon, when

you call in earnest. Do what little you can. It is laudable to think one's self insignificant, but remember that a grain of

sand of itself is insignificant, but many grains will make a desert. If we are inignificant at the start, we will daily in crease in influence, as our desires increase to do our duty to our God, until, unit d, we shall be sufficiently great to stem the urrent of infidelity. Nothing can be done without an effort,

and the effort required to remedy the great evils of the day, is not so great as people imagine; not nearly as great as you have hundreds of times made to ob-tain some momentary gratification, which was forgotten almost as soon as realized. There are many things you do know, which, when you first saw others do them. know, you could not bring yourself to believe were right, but little by little, seeing others receiving so much gratification from them, you fell into them yourself. If those were wrong when you first saw them, why are they less so now / Because your conscience has become less sensitive, rendering it easier to take another down ward step, and thus continue to keep pace with the dear world, which each step has attached you to it more closely, till this world has become your delight, and God an impediment. The more you think of the world, necessarily, the less you think of God, and this is how bad Catholics are

made—some faster, some slower. You can't see how any gratification is to be obtained by giving up that which you now delight in, and yet your conscience once told you was wrong. Think for a moment how the saints (men and women the your source) against the deliver. like yourselves) gave up all their earthly pleasures, only regretting they had They soon real-ice they made no more to give up. They soon real-ized that each sacrifice they made brought pleasures far exceeding anything they relinquished. The same result will be yours, if you have faith in what the Church teaches in such matters and you try with a will. Have you ever tried it? Here is just where the effort is required. Give up some of your grosser pleasures, of those which you obtained by your las downward step, and as you descended step by step, now ascend in the same man-ner, and you will soon experience a greater happiness than you had before you commenced the downward movement, through the experience thus obtained. Bear in mind that our religion, when properly

Left Alone

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What did you say, dear? Breakfast? Somehow I've slept too late, You are very kind, dear Effie. Somehow I've slept too late, fou are very kind, dear Effie, Go teil them not to wait. 'I' dress as quick as I ever can, My old hands tremble sore, And Polity, who used to help, dear heart? Lies 'tother side of the door.

Put up the old pipe, my dear, To be the out pipe, my acar, I couldn't smoke to day, 'm sort of dazed and rightened, And don't know what to say. 's lonesome in the house, here, And lonesome out of door, never knew what lonesome meant In all my life before.

The bees go humming the whole day long, And the first June rose has blown, And I am eighty, I am to day-Too old to be left alone, O, heart of lowe, so still and cold! O, prec'ous lips so white ! or the first sad hour in sixty years You were out of my reach last night

I can't rest, now-I cannot rest-Let the old man have his will. Let the old man have his will, And wander from porch to garden-post, The house is so deathly still— Wander and long for a sight of the gate She has left ajar for me, We had got so used to each other, dear-So used to each other you see.

ixty years and so wise and good ! From the moment I kissed her fair young

face, And our married life began. And i heldher hand – Was it yesterday That we stood up to be wed? Ab no, I remember; I'm eighty to-day, And my dear wife Polly is dead !

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

## Saint Sotheria.

SACRIFICE AND ITS REWARDS.-Sotheria contemned all worldly advantages, in order to devote herself wholly to Jesus Christ. Born of a consular family, hence fully justified in aspiring to and the highest position, she trampled under foot honours, riches, personal attraction, nay, life itself, in order to become a Christian. When dragged before the judges, whe sought to compel her to burn incense before the idols, she displayed as much firm-ness in reference a thread of the statement in urging her. The mest alluring prom-ises failed to shake her. Blows and buffetings bruised her tender limbs without causing her constancy to waver. In valu did the judges apply every kind of tor-ture; they were the first to yield, and con-demned her to be decapitated. She achieved her glorious martyrdom at Rome, in the year 304 of the Christian era, and thus preserved for Jesus Christ, her long-theory and those the state without stain and causing her constancy to waver. In vair chosen sponse, a beauty without stain and a soul all purity. Her persecutors drew down on their heads the hatred of the world at large, whereas she enjoyed the reverence of man and bliss unending in

the heavenly kingdom. MoRAL REFLECTION.—No sacrifice should seem to us too great where God is con-cerned. "Lose not, therefore, your con-fidence, which hath an exceeding great reward." eavy the specific St. Dayl, retar reward," says the apostle St. Paul, when exhorting the faithfal to encounter martyrdom.-(Heb. x 35.)

### Saint Scholastica.

ENLIGHTENED PIETY.-Piety itself equires wise direction, for the angel of requires wise direction, for the angel of darkness sometimes transforms bimself into an angel of light, in order the better to drive astray those who keep not upon their guard. It is written: "Woetohine that is alone, for if he happen to fail, there is none to raise him up." St. Scholastice, the sister of St. Benedict, had been trained to piety from her youth by the example to piety from her youth by the example and teachings of this enlightened master. She did not for the remainder of her life cease consulting him as her guide. When t. Benedict had founded the monastery of Monte Cassino, Scholastica took up he abode close by, and they agreed to visi visit each other in a dwelling not far distant, whither Benedict repaired to converse with At their last interview. and instruct her. Scholastica, divinely warned of her proaching death, retained her i micher beyond the usual time ; a viole wither vouchsafed, as it is believed, to storm, earnest prayers to Heaver, prevented th Manuch her holy moust from with maxing as he had intended. Three any afterwards, Bene-dict beheld his sister's coul ascending to Heaven under the form of a white dove. scholastica died on the 10th February, 543.

of New York, surrendered to Montcaim Fort William Heiry, having under his command troops to the number of twenty-two hundred. Monicalm had been aided in his victory by the Indians in great num-bers. The Abexakis tribe, in many of whose veins ran Acedian blood, and of the Acadians, some who had escaped the ex-Acadians, some who had escaped the extraditory expedition, were there in consid-erable numbers. After Monroe had sur-rendered, to avoid any treachery on the part of the Indians toward their captives, Montcalm called the chiefs into council and explained how favorable to the French were the terms of the capitulation, and made them sign the treaty. The English retired to an entrenched camp. Evidently Montcalm knew what a desire of vea-geance actuated the souls of Abenakis and

and scalped by those savage vindicators of Acadian wrongs. Of the Acadians who Acadian wrongs." Of the Acadians who sought a new home in the colony of Louis-iana, the most successful were those settled I are told that the country on the Teche. I am told that the country merits the poetic beauty with which Longfellow clothes it:

Slowly they entered the Teche where it flows

The Acadian plantations were considered

some of the finest in the State. Their religion and language are still honored and preserved, and some of the traditional tales of their ancient home and sufferings are still told. But the Yankees again found them out to disturb them. You are aware that undoubtedly the word "Yankee" is derived from the Indian Vocumentian of the method to be much and suffering of the streets, in 1:28 the Jesuit Fathers decided to open a college in St. Louis as soon as the necessary preparations for such work "Yankee" is derived from the Indian pronunciation of the word Anglais, the to the French name for their enemies. THE ACADIANS SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE who had donated twenty-five acres of land in the southern part of the city to academy, to which he annexed the con-dition that they should support perpetuagainst the North, which they may regard as their original foe. The Northern soldiers were, on more than one battle-field, start-led with the wild cry that ran along the Confederate like when it shows a long the with a like condition, but the Jesuits were

ing to the exigencies of the case, and gen-erally they cooked their own meals. After a trip of eighteen days they reached Wheeling without having met with any serious accident. There they purchased two flat boats, one which carried the negro ervants and the larger and heavier load to be transported; the other was occupied by Father Van Quickenborne and compan-ions, the two boats being securely lashed together. When all was ready their little boats florted out upon the placid current of the Ohio, about the beginning of May, 1823, with their interesting burden, des-tined to the land of the red man, on the banks of the far rolling Missouri. Nearly forty years before this time the first Cath-olic emigrants from St. Mary's and St. Charles' counties, Md., had passed the same scene, running the perilous gauntlet of Indian ambuscades on both shores of the view for the stores of the river, for the new settlements "in the dark and bloody land" of the aboriginal Shawana. The boats of the voyagets the Acadians. He ordered unative cants should be allowed them, yet they obtained some from the English prisoners. Excited thereby, the Abenakis went out for revenge, and thereby impelled the other Indians to join them in an attack on the English prisoners. Montealm, De Levi, and other French officers tried to interfere their lives, but not altoevery morning, and a bell was rung for

was appropriately called the floating mon-astery. At Shawneetown they disposed of their boats, sent their tranks, boxes, and other heavy baggage to St. Louis, and with a light wagon they crossed the prairies of Southern Illinois to St. Louis, the through the green Opelousas. And, through the anber air above the crest of the woodland, Saw the column of smoke that rose from a neighboring dwelling; Sounds of a horn they heard, and the distant boying of cattle.

1823. At that time the population of St. Louis did not exceed five theusand souls. When the missionaries arrived in St. Louis When the missionaries arrived in Section it was Sunday within the Octave of Cor-pus Christi, and there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the streets,

np my hand to do what is find, i win go to my daties and be sincere." Such per-sons are not sincere even with themselves, for they never intend to change their lives. They put off the work of to day until to-morrow, and to-morrow never comes. They are like the placard hung up in some store, "Pay to day and trust to-morrow." This class of Catholics have no confidence in others, because they have none in themselves, and practically they have none in God. We say practice makes perfect in evil as well as in good actions, again we say truly. And it flows from this that he who does not practice, may do an act, but it will be more or less difficult fall for him, from this fact, he will lack the

practice to make the act easy. To lack the practice of serving God is coldness toward Him, who is all charity. But we have no confidence in, and are not faithful to those whom we treat coldly. In plain terms, we don't want to have any thing to do with them and we say so. Now those who act coldly towards God don't want to have any part with Him, but they fear to say so, even to themselves. To hear them talk, you would think, "They have some idea that God ought to rule the world to suit them. They have everything else, but Faith, Hope and Charity. Some there are, who speak beau-ticulty of trusting all things to the to the speak beau-ticulty of the the speak beautifully of trusting all things to God, but when adversity enters their doors then when adversivy entrys their doors then base fine sayings are forgotten, and noth-ing is heard but sighs, moans and com-plaints about the hardness of their lot. These persons have not confided in God, about not trust in Him and more not heard but sighs, moans and com-their share of the blame. Shirk your s about the hardness of their lot. duties no longer; all that which is not persons have net confided in God, no trust in Him, and were not to the inspiration of God's creace and by forestalling the payment here the lot of the inspiration of God's creace faithful to the inspiration of God's grace. penalty will be insignificant to what it It would be different with them if they will be if deferred till when you have no

prove their FIDELITY TO GOD "IN GOOD AND IN EVIL."

and leternal kappiness hereafter. Children habit of this confidence only through the habit of this confidence only through the confide in their parents and lose the parent's fault. But we lose confidence in God only through our own fault. To gift and the giver. CONFIDENCE IN GOD'S MERCY.

CONFIDENCE IN GOD'S MERCI. One of the kindest priests I ever had the happiness of meeting, and who went from this life full of charity, was accus-tomed to answer every one, who came to him for consolation in distress, "well now

placed

you condemn, for the hight has been given you, not only to detect sin in its earlies stages, but sufficient strength to combat it, with ample means ever at hand to reinstate yourselves should you sustain ;

Next let us consider what made these bas Catholics. They did not become bad all at once. What familiarized them to morat once. What familiarized them to mor-tal sinf At one time they attended faith-fully to their daties, till little by little they ecame lukewarm and indifferent. Their faith became weaker and weaker, as the faith secance weater and weater, dimin-warmth of their good intentions dimin-ished, by being led astray by worldly attrac-tions; therefore, many Catholics, who suffering there to atone for their negli-gences here. These, as well those who are branded as "bad," have each to shoulder

had been faithful, for now they would longer the ability to help yourselves. It must be a poor specimen of human-ity that has not some influence over one FIDELITY TO GOD "IN GOOD AND IN EVIL." It is not hard to be faithful to one's duty, if we form the habit of it, and this we must do, or lose the beauty of life here, and eternal happiness hereafter. Children

fully executed, how many benevolent institutions may be established, however much money may be lavished; no pergain this confidence in God, and to be faithful to the inspirations of His holy grace we must humbly pray for, and practice it; to lose it we must despise the off and the giver. duties, through them alone can relief come. Why wait until things become worse and

worse, and which is inevitable, without

your aid; a terrible day may be nearer at hand than you in your false security im-agine. Chastisement we deserve, and chastisement we shall certainly have. as their origination. The vorthern solaters offer of destration property in St. Louis for in the consolation in distress, wen now to give another chance for some to be just leave it in the hands of God, and pray." to give another chance for some to be leaving the with a like condition, but the Jesuits were Confederate line when it charged. It had not willing to receive the property sub-God loves our souls too dearly

illgent in their duties, and still in-in the innocent pleasures of the world; do you not perceive a sweet contentment about them, under all circumstances, the very opposite to the devotee of the world; the latter are only happy under excitement, and any lapse of time. between these excitements, leaves dullness, a depression of spirits and a languishing for something new.

### ......

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880. I know Hop Bitters will bear recom-mendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums and give them credit for making cures-all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the the puble. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high repu-tation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done, with any other patent medicine. J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

"ROUGH ON RATS," Clears out rats, mice, flie', roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin chipmunks., 15c.

### Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kiduey complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness and general debility, when used in time. NO ONE BUYS A "PIG IN A POKE"-in other words, purchases on mere guesswork -who buys for his or her relief Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure. The fact is too well known

to leave room for any peradventure that it is a sovereign curative for indigestion, Costiveness, Impurities of the Blood, Kidney and Females, troubles, and other in-firmities. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dun las St.

### Thousands upon Thousands

Of dollars have been spent in advertising the celebrated Burdock Blood Bitters, but this fact accounts only in part for its enormous sale. Its merit has made it what it is- the best blood medicine ever devised by man.

### "Grunt it Out."

The above is an old saw as savage as it is senseless. You can't "grunt out" dyspepsia nor liver complaint, nor nervousness if they once get a good hold. They don't remove themselves in that way. The taking a few doses of Burdock way. The taking a few doses of Database Blood Bitters is better than "grunting it out." What we can cure let's not en-

MORAL REFLECTION. We read in the Book of Proverbs: "A wise man shall hear, and shall be wiser still; he shall understand the words of the wise and their mysterious sayings."-(Prov. 1. 5.)

-----

Saint Set drinks, THE VIRTUE OF ALMOST ING. -- St. Sever-inus, abbot of the monastery of St. Maur-io, in the Value inus, abbot of the monastery of St. Maur-ice, in the Valais, enjoyed a great reputa-tion for sanctity, which was not only borne out by the miraculous cures which he worked in favour of the sick, but also by his eminent charity towards the poor and the unfortunate. Clovis, the first king of France having heard him sucken of sent France, having heard him spoken of, sent for him in order to obtain through his intervention the cure of an obstinate fever from which the physicians were unable te release him. On his way to the court Severinus worked many a miracle, and Severinus worked many a miracle, and this happy presage was fally borne out with regard to the king himself; for se soon as the abbot of St. Maurice had prayed to Heaven and placed upon him-the end of his robe, he was healed. Clo-vis, out of gratitude, allowed Severinus to draw from his treasury as much as he required for the poor, and to set at liberty whatever misoners he might doam for whatever prisoners he might deem fit. The holy abbot largely availed himself of such a concession. He died, while on his way back to his monastery, in 507.

MORAL REFLECTION .- God loads with His favour those who delight in exercising mercy. "According to thy ability be merciful ; if thou have much, give abandantly ; if thou have little, take care ever so to bestow willingly a little."--(Tob. iv.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only "Gotten Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweata, bronchitis, zough, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

## Every Person to be a Real Success

Every Person to be a near success In this life must have a specialty; that is, must concentrate the abilities of body and mind on some one pursuit. Burdock must concentrate the admites of body and mind on some one pursuit. Burdock Blood Bitters has its specialty as a com-plete and radical cure of dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

## The Catholic Mecorb Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich mond Street. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY, -As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC BECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to a subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-Dependent of political parties, and exclu-vely devoide to the cause of the Church and bo the promotion of Catholic interests. I am onfident that under your experienced manto the promotion of Catholic interests. 1 am confident that under your experienced man-gement the Record will improve in useful-best and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-sent of the clergy and laity of the diocess. Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

hop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. AR SIR:-I am happy to be asked for f of commendation to the Rev, Clerg 

Provide a class of the state of the state of Tshall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will contrain the state of t

## Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1883.

spect to society and to God by preserving their children from its cank-THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES. ering and polluting influence. It is

II. However variable the temptation, either in form or in violence, the tempter preserves method in his assaults. He may begin with pleasure, but will follow up with pride and covetousness. Youth falls an easy victim to the first, manhood to the second, and old age to the last. With pride he associates anger and envy; with luxury, gluttony and sloth with covetousness, fraud and falsebood.

persuaded.

So skilfully laid are the plots of Satan, under so many and such diverse forms are his temptations presented, that should we escape one sin we are likely to fall into another of a very different nature. At times his wily suggestions are disguised under the form of righteousness and his triumph seems assured. By prudence alone can he then be overreached. As the crafty reptile, whose form he assumed to tempt the first mother of men, gliding through the herbage of the field, blasting and withering whatsoever he pollutes by the touch of his venomous fangs, oscapes observation, so Satan himavoid all evil association self moves amongst men spreading on all sides the black ruin of sin and despair, while men heed not the author of the multitudinous evils which so menacingly encompass them.

The devil lies in wait for favorable if not for the pestilential effects of

in, if man were but true to the pretouch of materialism, and eradicate and for other purposes." the feeble remains of that generous lot. The discoveries of science and the application of these discoveries loyalty to rank and sex, that proud to the practical concerns of life, have submission, that dignified obedience, done much to give happiness to man. that subordination of the heart which Yet, reader, there is perhaps more kept alive even in servitude itself physical and there is certainly more | the spirit of an exalted freedom. social and moral evil in the world. Reflection forces upon us the conthan ever before distressed and decclusion that in this life we are in the mated humanity. This evil, with midst of dangers. These dangers all its destructive tendencies and re-

sults, must be ascribed to that moral But a danger that is known loses degradation now rampant in every much of its terror and all its power. sphere of social life. By daily abstracting for reflection

At a very early age the innocence and moral rectitude of our youth is blasted and subverted. The blightno danger could menace us unseen ing effects of evil association are In every encounter with Satan vicupon all sides visible. It is theretory would then be ours, every comfore now a most imperative duty on bat would redound to our honor and the part of parents to exercise such to our reward, and the happiness inconstant and vigilant supervision variably found even in this world of over the children committed by a woe, in the holy service and obediust God to their care, and for whose ence of God, guarantee us the neverimmortal souls He will one day call ending felicity which by the grace. the mercy and the benediction of the upon them to account, such superision as will enable them to circum-Lord Jesus Christ will be ours in his scribe within the narrowest limits own eternal kingdom, where he reignthat moral debasement which is t e eth with the Father and the Holy bane and the disgrace of our age. Ghost, from generation unto genera-They will do their duty in this retion.

THE OKA INDIANS.

the bounden duty of parents to prohibit association not only with those ted by the Superintendent General whose intercourse they know to be baneful, but even with those of whose of Indian Affairs, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, to give him the moral rectitude they are not fully benefit of his views on the Oka In-Were such supervision exercises dian question, the Minister having had reason to believe that Mr. Scott how much sorrow would be spared had given the matter serious and earthe world ! How many firesides once sparkling with innocent mirth nest attention. The Minister, in conveying his request through his and unalloyed happiness would be deputy, expresses the opinion that saved the gloom which now envelops the views Mr. Scott might feel free them in its noxious shade. How

to express in the matter would aid many sons and daughters, whose him in arriving at a proper solution mortal remains now lie in the bleak of the difficulties surrounding this and frigid silence of the grave, or if most intricate question. Mr. Scott. yet in this mortal sphere, plunged dating his report from Ottawa, Febinto the vortex of the world's selfish ruary 18th, 1882, begins by stating passions, how many indeed now lost that the Oka Indian question has to life or to fame, would be the joy caused him great anxiety, and that, and the light of promising households, the solace of parents dying or though the results of his examina- military and civil officers, the Canation might not be gratifying to those dead of despair. with whom he had been accustomed But if in this respect the duty of to co-operate, there was but one ing in the whole extent of the colony parents is imperative, the duty of children is certainly not less so. As

course open to him, viz., to present the case as fairly and impartially as soon especially, as reason and judgin his candid opinion it stands. Mr. ment enable them to guide their foot Scott divides his enquiry into four steps through life, they are bound to heads :

The vices of intemperance and in-(1) What are the titular rights of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and upon continence which now reap amongst what facts do they rest? (2) What the youth of our land harvests so superabundant in sorrow and ruin, is the position of the Indians relative to the Seigniory of the Lake of Two would be evils comparatively light, Mountains, and what claim have they

These are the works written to in this Province, to provide for the every opportunity of settlement and fused a site for a Wesleyan or for a Discepts of the gospel, the greatest disseminate opinions antagonistic to gradual extinction of the seignioral the pursuit of agriculture. The In- senters' chapel, so the Seminary has every principle of Christianity, to pol- rights and dues within the seignioral dians have had, says Mr. Scott, and the power to refuse a site for a Methenjoyed since the gates of Eden were lute the sanctuary of chastity by the limits of the said Feif and Seignories, yet have lands assigned to them for odist church or school. It is best for cultivation, and there is a village all parties that the exact state of

The first clause of the ordinances known as the village of Oka. These things should be known, for although enacts that the said Corporation lands and lots are owned by the Semthe Seminary has not used the power shall have, hold, and possess as proinary, and are assigned to those Inof prohibition, every movement prietors thereof the Fief and Seigdians who desire to use or cultivate made towards the establishment of aiory of the Island of Montreal, and them. The Seminary says: "This is Protestantism at Oka is restrained by its dependencies, the Fief and Seig- the manner in which we deal with the law affecting the property of the niory of the Lake of the Two Moun- our Indians in reference to the culticorporation." tairs, and the Fief and the Seigniory vation of lands. We allow them the

Mr. Scott concludes by declaring of St. Sulpice, and their several de- enjoyment of the lands, on condition environ us menacingly at every step. pendencies, all situated in the dis- that they will cultivate them; the it expedient that in the interests of Methodism the Protestant Indians trict of Montreal as fully, in the same enjoyment may pass to their children should be removed to lands of their manner, and to the same extent, as on the same conditions, and even alown. Some have removed to the the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of low them to sell out that enjoyment Township of Gibson, Ont. Others of this kind a few moments from the St. Sulpice of the Faubourg of St. to another Indian who has been esanxieties and concerns of active life, Germain de Paris, or the Seminary tablished in the said Mission for two still refuse to leave the lands of the of St. Sulpice of Montreal, according years. We only reserve for us the we may expect to hear of occasional Seminary. So long as they remain to its constitution, before the eight- wood, the cutting and cartage of outbursts of fanaticism on the part teenth day of September, which was which we pay for. If they want any of blinded and bigoted sectaries. It in the year one thousand seven hun- firewood, or timber for building pur- is to be sincerely hoped that the poor dred and fifty-nine, or either, or both poses, we allow them to have it, but Indians may keep within the of the said Seminaries, might or we only permit them to take what bounds of the law. But if they viocould have done, or have a right to they want for their own use. They late its provisions, not they alone, but do, or might or could have held, en. are prohibited from selling wood their instigators should be punished. joyed or applied the same, or any without our permission, otherwise part thereof, previously to the last. our forest would have been long since LOUIS VEUILLOT.

> Mr. Scott produces figures to show ing, that is to say : the cure of souls that from 1865 to 1868 the Seminary within the parish (la disserte de la advanced to the Indians more than \$3,000 a year.

Alms. Seed grain, as above... Work 1868-67. Seed grain, as above. 1867-68. cial assistance given to the Indi-.\$9.816 12 Mr. Scott sums up the causes of the whole trouble in very precise terms. "Most," he says, "of the difficulties and conflicts between the parties have arisen because the Indians have been persistently instructed to insist on the possession and exercise of rights and privileges to which. in law, they had no title. Most gladly would I write otherwise, if in conscience I could do so; but the facts and documents will not admit of a The terms of the ordinance simply different interpretation, and it is folly carried out the 37th article of the to stretch out the hand for unattain-

capitulation of Quebec. That article able objects. With the present state specially declares that the "lords of of affairs at Oka, the public in genmanors (les seigneurs de terre), the eral and the contending parties in particular, can never be satisfied. It dians as well in the towns as in the is therefore absolutely necessary and country, the French settled or tradinfinitely desirable that some method be adopted to solve the problem and of Canada, and all other persons place the Indians in a position of whatsoever, shall preserve the entire independence."

peaceable property and possession In reply to his third question, as to of the goods noble and ignoble (siegthe relation of the Dominion governneuriaux et roturiers) moveable and ment or the Department of Indian immoveable merchandizes, furs and Affairs to the Oka Indians, and the other effects, even their ships; they obligations the government should shall not be touched, nor the least assume towards the parties now so damage done to the m under any antagonistic, Mr. Scott defends the was, however, sincere in his opinions, pretenses whatever. They shall government from the charge of hav-and so ardently devoted to the indians. He clearly points out what The Hon. David Mills, when Min- the government can do, but shows His journal was in 1861 suppressed ister of the Interior, submitted the that if the Indians will not yield but Affairs to the Oka Indians, and what case for the opinion of the Hon Mr. give themselves over to unwise ad-Badgeley, one of the most distin- visers and refuse concession, demandassume towards the parties now an- guished jurists of Canada. After a ing that which the government cantagonistic? (4) What is the status full and exhaustive argument, Mr. not grant, then it will be forever im-Badgeley came to this conclusion : possible to place them in circum-"That the title of the Corporation of stances where they and their children the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Mon- may live in peace with the prospect treal has conferred on that body a of improvement and happiness. valid and absolute right of pro-We cannot, however, agree with perty in their several seigniories, Mr. Scott in his opinion that "conand constituted that body the sole absolute owners of the property known as the Seigniory of the Lake lake lands, the only party who should of Two Mountains."

APRIL 20, 1883.

By the death of Louis Veuillot,

the Catholic Press of continental

Europe has sustained a severe loss.

M. Veuillot had long and deservedly

occupied a foremost place amongst

Catholic authors and journalists.

Born in humble circumstances, at

Boynes en Gatinais, in 1813, he was

at a very early age sent to school

near Paris, and at 13 entered the

office of a lawyer. He applied him-

self resolutely to work to instruct

himself, and met with such success

as to be enabled at 19 to earn a live-

lihood by his pen. He held various

positions on the Provincial press

wherein his vivacious style and bit-

ter invective involved him in many

controversies terminating in duels.

When in 1838 he visited Rome, he

was, according to his own avowal,

almost devoid of faith, religious or

political. But he left the Eternal

city an altered man, and in the Uni-

vers, which he was appointed to edit,

became the uncompromising cham-

pion of religion and the rights of

the Church. In 1842, M. Veuillot

went to Africa as secretary to Gen-

eral Bugeand, and on his return en-

tered the Ministry of the Interior.

as Chief Secretary. The revolution

ot 1848 was at first regarded by him

as a providential event, but he soon

after took a different view. On his

way to Rome, in 1847, the immortal

O'Connell visited Veuillot in Paris.

In 1848 Veuillot resumed the editor-

ship of the Univers, but gave offence

APRIL 20, 1883.

Ireland, before which "Irish" c fade completely away. The Ir England suffer untold cruelty : hands of neighbors and fellowmen. In many cases they are d from employment, in others re it, all on account of their origin race. In thousands of insta they are subjected to violence of most cowardly and brutal chara Their very lives they in fact ho their hands.

For the cruelties practiced Irishmen in Ireland, let famine, vation and depopulation ans We have had fully enough of d mite paragraphs in our Anglo-C dian contemporaries, and the has now come for the exercise a little common sense. Is it or not true, ask we, that the Bri government and people have clared war on the Irish all over world? Is it, or is it not true t that war has been declared to ma tain connection between great B ain and Ireland on terms destruct to the latter? Is it or is it not t that the Irish people are justly termined to repudiate connect based on such terms? Well, if as firmly believe, the affirmation these interrogatories be true, all can say is, that Britain has nothi but hostility to expect from t Irish race in every quarter of t globe. If that hostility occasional assumes a form that honest Iris men cannot approve, the fault mu not be attributed to the Irish peop as a whole. It would require the use of heaps of dynamite to enab Ireland to incriminate itself in r gard of Britain as deeply as hi Britain without dynamite incrimin ated herself in regard of Ireland.

## OUR SCHOOLS.

The Separate Schools of Ontario continue to afford an object of attac for brainless impertinence and stupic malevolence. These schools are no indeed all they should be, far from it. Their inferiority in certain re spects, while not so marked as some of our pseudo-Catholics would fain have us believe, will continue so long as the school law is maintained in its present unsatisfactory state. Under the present law Separate Schools are simply tolerated, not encouraged or fostered as are the Public Schools. The manifest duty of Catholics of all classes is to use every legitimate means to procure such amendments in the existing law as will place Catholics in the same position in regard of education as that held by the Protestants of Quebec. What good, we ask, can be derived from abuse of the clergy, the Christian Brothers and the Sisters? But we mistake. Those who make these attacks have no good purpose to serve. They are a noisy, discontented few, who shield themselves under the cover of pretended Catholicity to do the work of the enemies of the Church. To such lengths can bitterness and malice bring small hearts and narrow, ungenerous souls ! We write strongly, for on this subject we feel strongly. We feel that there is now no question of such vital import to the Catholics of Canada as that of Christian education. This only can be procured by united and steady action on the part of all earnest and honest Catholic citizens. To ensure such action every traitor must be marked and ejected from the ranks.

On the 2nd of February, 1882, the Rev. Wm. Scott, Ottawa, was reques-

mentioned period, and to and for the ruined."

purposes, objects and intents followparoisse, of Montreal, the mission of the Lake of Two Mountains, for the

instruction and spiritual care of the Algonquin and Iroquois Indians; the support of the Petit Seminaire or College of Montreal; the support of schools for children within the parish of Montreal; the support of the poor invalids and orphans; the sufficient

support and maintenance of the members of the Corporation, its officers and servants, and the support of such other religious, charitable and educational institutions as may, from time to time, be approved and sanctioned by the Government of the Province, for the time being, and to or for no other objects, purposes and intents

whatsoever.

opportunities to tempt according to depraved companionship the peculiar state, condition and dis-Could our youth of both sexes look position of each one. It was when upon that abstention from intoxiour Lord had fasted for forty days cants in the light of a great good, that he tempted him to the sin of as it is certainly, they would speedgluttony. It was when every evil ily free themselves from the society had befallen the holy man Job that of the vulgar and vicious. he sent him false friends to drive him Immunity from the baneful results into despair.

So closely allied are some moral if coupled with frequentation of the qualities of a high order with certain Sacraments, prove an effectual previces, as fortitude with cruelty and servation against these vices which pride, and mildness with luxury, ravage and destroy the social securthat he gives the vice the semblance ity of nations. of the virtue, thus seducing unnum-The sensational literature of the

bered souls from the way of right and truth. It frequently happens that the

just themselves suffer the most grievous temptations. When we find that he did not hesitate to tempt the Son of God himself, can we be surprised if he fails not to tempt men, however advanced in perfection.

To ensure success for our resistance to the assaults of Satan, we must ever avoid the occasions of sin. If that place and shun that association.

Unless this resolution be adopted The combatant who casts aside the arms given him for self-defence forfeits all claim, all chance of victory. Wictory belongs of right to the vigilant, the vigorous and the brave.

in no age has virtue been exposed to truth be said that the works of fic- the Fief and Seigniory of the Island more constant and pressing perils tion of our day are too often com- of Montreal, the Fief and Seigniory than that in which we live. We live mon vehicles of falsehood and degra- of the Lake of Two Mountains, and

apon the Seminary? (3) What is

the relation of the Dominion Government or the Department of Indian obligations should the Government of Protestantism at Oka, and what is

the course of conduct which, under of such companionship would indeed, all the circumstances, it may be expedient for the Methodist Missionary Society to pursue?

In the solution of the latter question, especially its second part, we must confess that we take little or no interest, but we give the question

day, teeming from the press in the place to enable us to give our readshape of books, periodicals and newsers the full benefit of Mr. Scott's papers, has become one of the most views on the Oka Indian question.

powerful agencies for the propaga- In reply to the first question, what tion of falsehood and depravity. are the titular rights of the Semin-The host of writers who now ary and upon what facts do they rest, swarm the press with their immoral Mr. Scott states what is historically productions, write not to please the correct when he declares that from

refined and elevated tastes of man, the time of the conquest the title to but to pander to his base and inor- the estates held by the Seminary dinate desires. It must be gener- of St. Sulpice was a subject of ally conceded that we should read controversy. The conflicting claims in any particular place or any par- for instruction. The denial of this of the Seminary on the one hand, affirmation would be a denial of the and the government on the other, utility of time, for if it be legitimate found frequent expression, and to waste the precious hours of life, formed a subject of discussion till the and firmly and persistently reduced brief enough in itself, upon vain and year 1840, when it was thought deto practice, we cannot hope to escape frivolous reading, is it not likewise sirable to determine all disputes by legitimate to waste the same hours legal enactment. In that year accorupon the many other frivolous occu- dingly the special Council of Lower pations to which the vain and weak- Canada passed an act of which the minded devote themselves. With- following is the full title, as cited by out disparagement to higher literary Mr. Scott : "An ordinance to incorproductions, which will live as long porate the Seminary of St. Sulpice It may, indeed, be safely said that as the language we speak, it must in of Montreal, to confirm their title to

of St. Sulpice, not on the ground of and can only be fulfilled by a steady So much said concerning title, its legal claim, but on principles of adherence to the principles that origin, conditions and limitations, let equity, and as a concession towards guided the late editor of the Univers. us proceed to Mr. Scott's second question, "What is the position of the pacification."

Indians relative to the Seigniory of The Seminary has indeed provided the Lake of Two Mountains, and such lands, but did so out of true bewhat claims have they upon the nevolence, what the government Seminary ?"

Mr. Scott clearly shows that the of time, to do.

grants of land made by the kings of Mr. Scott, in dealing with his ignorant populace or of designing France to the Seminary, and finally fourth question, "what is the status placemen, but very little is said of confirmed by the ordinance of 1840.

terests of the Church, that he never by the Imperial government, but after a time reappeared. For some time previous to his death the lamented deceased had not contributed to its columns. But his whole life had been spent in the good cause, and his services can never be obliterated from the memory of the friends of religion and order. He was a journalist in the true sense of the term, able, fearless and outspoken. sidering the notions the Indians have M. Veuillot has left an example been led to entertain respecting the which will, we hope, be followed as closely as possible by all Catholic provide such lands is the Seminary writers. Theirs is a grand mission,



should itself have bad, in the course amite and dynamitic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an

of Protestantism at Oka, and what the cruel exclusion of the Irish laborwere so made that the grantees is the course of conduct which, under ing classes in England from almost might attend to the conversion of the all the circumstances, it may be ex- every avenue of employment. Ass-Indians and the instruction of all pedient for the Methodist Missionary assination by dynamite is wicked classes of French subjects in Canada. Society to pursue?" very clearly sets indeed, but not any more wicked The position, therefore, of the Indi- forth that the Seigniory of the Lake than assassination by starvation. ans towards the Seminary is simply of Two Mountains, being the private The anti-Irish journals on both sides this, that the Indians are really ten- property of the Seminary, the latter of the Atlantic are evidently deterants at will, but the Seminary is is in no way bound to provide means mined to keep the dynamite scare bound to give them the benefits of for any form of religious worship before the public. They are, indeed, religion and education. Beyond this but the Catholic. "It remains," resolved to bring out the Irish into the Indians have no further claim on says Mr. Scott, "a fact that Protest- full view as a people deeply imbued the Seminary. Not only has the antism as such, can claim no footing with savagery of the most shocking Seminary fulfilled its obligations in in the Seignory of the Lake of Two character. We cannot, then, do regard of giving the Indian popula- Mountains. That is as private pro- better than show that there are tion the benefit of religious and edu- perty, and like as in England many cruelties every day practiced on the the Fief and Seigniory of St. Sulpice, cational training, but granted them a wealthy lord of the manor has re- Irish people in England as well as in

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRE-LAND.

The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice. Mr. Healy's measure proposed nothing new or startling or revolutionary. The member for Wexford had devised a scheme of county government, whereby Irish county tax-payb ers might have the right of approla priating their local contributions to whatsoever purposes their chosen CC representatives might see fit. The ti present mode of county government in Ireland is unsatisfactory in the extreme, all authority with regard co to local expenditure being vested in on

irresponsible bodies such as grand Re

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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Ireland, before which "Irish" crimes juries and boards of magistrates. towards beauty, but rarely if ever be hanged on the 14th of May. Adams, fade completely away. The Irish in These bodies are mainly composed succeeds in overtaking it. Beauty counsel for the prisoner, thus referred to the state of fading in Carls succeeds in overtaking it. England suffer untold cruelty at the of Protestant "squireens" who have is serious without being solemn, and men. In many cases they are driven of the people. The people are taxed, may be likened to a person of serene from employment, in others refused but have no voice whatever in the temper who is too wise or religious it, all on account of their origin and disposition of their taxes. This is a race. In thousands of instances state of things which in Canada or to be grave or severe. they are subjected to violence of the the United States would not be borne most cowardly and brutal character. with for twenty-four hours. But Their very lives they in fact hold in the Irish are powerless in the face

Irishmen in Ireland, let famine, star- nal dissensions, to bring about reform vation and depopulation answer. in this important matter. Mr. Healy We have had fully enough of dynamite paragraphs in our Anglo-Canadian contemporaries, and the time ality from a Liberal administration. has now come for the exercise of The leader of the government has a little common sense. Is it or is it repeatedly declared himself in favor not true, ask we, that the British of local self-government not only for government and people have de- Ireland, but for England and Scotclared war on the Irish all over the land. Other members of the governworld? Is it, or is it not true that that war has been declared to maintain connection between great Britain and Ireland on terms destructive to the latter? Is it or is it not true that the Irish people are justly determined to repudiate connection based on such terms? Well, if as we firmly believe, the affirmation of the sincerity of their professions. these interrogatories be true, all we But they proved themselves insincan say is, that Britain has nothing cere and must so stand condemned. but hostility to expect from the Irish race in every quarter of the globe. If that hostility occasionally assumes a form that honest Irishmen cannot approve, the fault must not be attributed to the Irish people as a whole. It would require the use of heaps of dynamite to enable Ireland to incriminate itself in regard of Britain as deeply as has Britain without dynamite incriminated herself in regard of Ireland.

## OUR SCHOOLS.

The Separate Schools of Ontario continue to afford an object of attack for brainless impertinence and stupid malevolence. These schools are not indeed all they should be, far from cult. it. Their inferiority in certain respects, while not so marked as some of our pseudo-Catholics would fain have us believe, will continue so long as the school law is maintained in its present unsatisfactory state. Under the present law Separate Schools are simply tolerated, not in a particular case, to any of the encouraged or fostered as are the Public Schools. The manifest duty of Catholics of all classes is to use every legitimate means to procure judged. such amendments in the existing law as will place Catholics in the same position in regard of education as that held by the Protestants of plagiarism and repetition are such Quebec. What good, we ask, can be common defects that our books are derived from abuse of the clergy, the Christian Brothers and the Sisters? But we mistake. Those who make these attacks have no good purpose to serve. They are a noisy, discontented few, who shield themselves under the cover of pretended Catholicity to do the work of the enemies of the Church. To such lengths can bitterness and malice bring small hearts and narrow, ungenerous souls ! We write strongly, for on this subject we feel strongly. We feel that there is now no question of such vital import to the Catholics of Canada as that of Christian education. This only can be procured by united and steady action on the part of all earnest and honest Catholic citizens. To ensure such action every traitor must be marked and ejected from the ranks.

nothing in common with the masses cheerful without being merry. It to be guilty of levity, and too happy Beauty is the twin-sister of quietude. Mark its gentle flow of harmonious thought, the peaceful imof seventy thousand armed men, and For the cruelties practiced on ot, we regret to say, their own interages it reproduces, the calm emotions it depicts. No vehemence, no storm, no passion accompanies it. Softly, smoothly, tenderly, it flows had good reason to expect that his

through a melodious verse, or majesmeasure would have met with corditic prose, shining here and there in to pearls of greatest price. No one who is not highly gifted can aim at producing real beauty in literature. No single human effort can succeed, unless inspired by a ment have expressed themselves in soul inflamed with the heavenly fire. terms equally as clear and unmis-The material is there, open to all takeable, but it is one thing to prominds, but the secret lies in the posfess an opinion and quite another to session of the right instruments, seek honestly, when opportunity offers, to carry it into effect. Mr. graceful forms. The firm and un-Healy gave the government and its erring hand of genius is alone capfollowers an opportunity of proving able of accomplishing this feat. But, at least to those who cannot hope to produce beauty in their own writings, it is possible to learn to

appreciate it in the writings of others,

by cultivating a refined and delicate

EDITORIAL NOTES.

### THE BEAUTIFUL IN LITERA-TURE

taste. An appreciative power, if Beauty in literature is a hidden presence, an all-pervading spirit not to be despised. To develop it, not equal to the creative, is at least which dwells in the folded leaves of it is advisable to read the best aua book, now peeping shyly out in an thors, studying out their meaning ingenious figure or musical expres- and closely analysing their most sion, or again, becoming bolder, beautiful passages. Having once throwing aside entirely the veil of acquired a relish for books of standconcealment, in a fine metaphor or ard excellence, we will be able to discriminate readily between true

Upon laying down some favorite merit and false, and we will eventuvolume, we not unfrequently re- ally lose all taste for the light, inmark: "that is a beautiful book," but on descending to particulars, and prevalent in our century. ferior, worthless literature so widely trying to point out the immediate sources of the pleasure we derive from it, our task becomes more diffi-

- The Bill to incorporate the Orange We might borrow the language of Society came up for its second reading the French orator, and ascribe the in the Dominion Parliament on Monday delight consequent on its perusal, to last, and received the six months' hoist by 'un je ne sais quoi qui n'a plus de nom a vote of 70 to 106. dans aucune langue.'

- Cardinal Manning, it is reported, Beauty is too subtle for our menwill soon visit Rome, to settle the electal grasp, but if we can attribute it. tion of his coadjutor, apparently , already designated in the person of Bishop Vaugsources said to be in general produchan. He is also to appear as a witness in tive of it, the book which contains a great case which will be heard by the these sources can more easily be Propaganda. - The cable informs us that a corres-

pondent of the Manchester Guardian says Novelty in literature frequently the Pope has decided that no priest who produces a beautiful effect, when not participated in the agitation in Ireland of too startling a nature; because shall become a bishop. And the corres- and two more are to be erected this Sumpondent of the Manchester Guardian writes what he knows to be an untruth. - Poverty-stricken Ireland is compelled to pay a salary of \$100,000 a year to the British Lord who sits in the Castle. The point of concluding that the resources million dollars for foreign pensions and Irish also pay annually more than five officialism of different sorts. And when hausted, that we hail with pleasur- crops fail and people are left destitute, able surprise any real literary nov- [ England tells them they had better emi-

the state of feeling in Castle quarters previous to conviction. "Heaven forbid I should ever be arraigned before this tribunal. The public opinion as to Brady has

HE CATHOLIC RECORD

case has been prejudiced and his guilt presumed in a manner the most scandalous to record." He said the principals to the conspiracy fled to the United States and France before Carey and Kavanagh testified.

- Mr. Parnell defends his party against the savage attacks of the London press, and protests against "the uncivilized injustice shown by the English press towards the people of Ireland since the recent ex. plosions." He says : "All I insist upon crystal drops, which sometimes turn is that the Itish party is honestly endeavor-

ing to secure remedial legislation through the regular courses of Parliament ; that the Irish party has no need to resort to such acts of public violence as have been charged against it, and that the Irish party has every reason to refrain from such illegal acts. I lay upon the press all the responsibility for all the delay which may be consequent in the doing of that justice which the ministry avowed its intention wherewith to mould it into new and to give to Ireland, and for all the spirit of Irish hostility which may be aroused as a result. I declare that the Irish party is

absolutely innocent of all cause for the blame sought to be placed upon it." - Col. Wm. E. McDougal, a brother

of Surgeon General McDougal, of the U. S. Army, was publicly received into the Church at San Diego, on Easter Sunday last. The San Francisco Monitor says: the second Governor of California under American civil rule, succeeding, in 1851, Governor Peter H. Burnett, who afterwards became a convert to the Catholic Church, of which he is still a highlyesteemed member. Another brother was, at the time of his death, Commodore in the United States Navy, a distinction which he won by his heroism and his fid elity to the flag of his country. And still another member of his influential family, Charles McDougal, is present Surgeon-General of the Army, residing in Washington, and who is also, we are happy to say, a convert to the Catholic Church.

- Bishop Marty, of Dakota, who is passing a few days in Milwaukee as the guest of Archbishop Heiss, stated to-day that he had succeeded in converting the Indian chieftain, Sitting Bull, to the Catholic faith, and will receive him into the Church the coming Summer. Sitting Bull announced his intention of taking a farm on the Grand River, where there are two hundred Indian families. Bishop Marty says Sitting Bull is fully awar that the Indians cannot gain anything by resisting the Government, and is sincere in his determination to follow the white man's example. There are now two

mer,-one in the vicinity of Sitting Bull's home. Each chapel will have a FROM OTTAWA.

Last week opened with a great deal of anxiety as to the fate of the Orange Bill. One thing admitted on all hands was that the bill must die, but the manner of its been in advance of regular trial. Brady's death was, and even is at this time of writing, quite uncertain. The government is evidently desirous of getting rid in the quietest possible way of a measure whose very presence in Parliament is calculated to work injury and whose passage every good citizen should have to deplore. On Monday Mr. Colby presented a bill to amend and extend to the Dominion chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of

Canada, respecting charitable, philanthro-Canada, respecting charitable, philanthro-pic, and provident associations. He stated that the Act proposed to be amended provided for the incorporation of kinds of societies above named, inclu-ding such provisions as to holding of property, etc. This he explained was operative, and had been extended in the Province of Quebee. His bill was to pro-vide some machinery for incorporating those societies, which was not provided for in the Dominion Act; at the same time this bill proposed to provide speci-ally for the incorporation of societies for the promotion of immigration into Can-ada of special classes. The object, he said, in short was to provide, he of special classes. The object, he in short, was to enable persons to establish benevolent societies in a cheap and ummary manner.

The purpose of Mr. Colby's bill is learly to relieve the government of the esponsibility of passing or rejecting the Drange bill, by giving the various Orange lodges an opportunity of being incorpor-ated. It is, however, very doubtful if Mr. Colby's bill, could, in view of existing legislation in that Province, be made ap-plicable to Quebec. We shall soon, how-ever, see whether the Orange body will accept it in any shape or insist on a plain and distinct measure of incorporation an opportunity of being incorpor-"The new convert comes from a family in After Mr. Colby's bill had been read a American history, his brother John being the second Convert of Colf." essed the

He said that the Orange bill had been placed in his hands by a committee. One of the members of that committee had urged him to allow it to stand for another week, while another member of the committee wished him to go on with it im mediately. A week ago, when the bill came up, the leader of the government asked him to allow the bill to stand, and of course he was willing to do so, feeling that the wishes of the leader of the government should as far as possible be ernment should as far as possible be com-plied with. When, therefore, the bill was called on that day it was allowed to stand with his (White's) permission. He was now going to ask the House as a favor, to allow the bill to take its place on the order maps a work harms in order on the order paper a week hence, in order on the order paper a week hence, in order that in the meantime the committee appointed by the Worshipful Grand Lodge might have an opportunity of dis-cussing the matter, and deciding whether cussing the matter, and deciding whether to go on or not. If no decision was reached by the committee, when the bill was called a week hence, he would go on was called a week hence, he wollity. He with it, on his own responsibility. He wanted no more attempts at badgering, wanted no more attempts at badgering, or draggling. He was not a member of this House to be pitched about by another party. He thought he had been very badly treated all through. He had been

subjected to great criticism for not allow-ing the bill to be introduced, but he took this method of explaining. He hoped to get another week for the bill; as for himself he had always been ready with it and was ready now, but he asked time for the committee to consider it. Mr. Pickard asked if the bill introduced by the member for Stanstead (Mr. Colby) was not the same in effect as the Orange Bill, al-

justice of the peace all that he or she knows touching the same. Persons aiding or being present, or consenting to the administration or taking of such oath, etc , shall be deemed as principals. etc., shall be deemed as principals. The words of such oath, etc., need not be given in the indictment, the import of same being sufficient. Any engagement or obligation whatever in nature of an oath shall be deemed an oath within the intent of this Act. From and after the passing of this Act. are used to a secontion of this Act every society or association, the members of which shall be admitted to take any such unlawful oath, etc., or any of the members of which shall in any manner bind themselves by any such oat etc , or of which the names of any of the members shall be kept secret from the society at large, or which shall have any committee or secret body or officer so chosen or appointed as not to be known as such by the society at large, shall be as such by the society at large, shall be deemed unlawful combination and confederacies, and every person who, after the passing of this Act shall become or the act as a member of any such society or association, or who shall directly or indirectly maintain correspondence or inter-course with any such society or select any body or officer or member thereof as such, or who shall by contribution of money or otherwise aid or support any such societies, otherwise and or support any such societies, shall be deemed guity of unlawful com-bination or confederacy, which shall be a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years. Any person knowingly permitting any meeting of any such society or association within his or her premises, shall be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred dollars. All laws inconsistent herewith or relating to same subject matter are re-

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The bill will, it is almost certain, become law, but would require certain, become law, but would require certain important amendments, if its operation is not to be made odious. The Irish Catholics of Canada remember with feelings of indignation the treatment to which many of them were subjected at the time of the Fenian agitation owing to the latitude given by hasty and ill advised legislation to ignorant, bigoted and vindicative minto ignorant, bigoted and vindicative min-ions of the law. One of the most interon Wednesday on a motion made by Mr. Blake for copies of letters and memorials addressed to the government by merchants, manufacturers and others in relation to increases in the Tariff. The government refused to accede to the motion, and in the debate which followed a lively passage the debate which followed a lively passage at arms took place between Messrs, Peter Mitchell, and White, (Cardwell). Mr. Mitchell, having an unlimited command of invective, had the best of the fight. Mr. B ake's motion was rejected by 65

The Minister of Militia has introduced a bill to consolidate the Milita laws, the re-sult of which will be to increase expendisuit of which will be to increase expendi-ture without achieving any compensating good. The fact is that there is a radical defect in our Milita system which Mr. Caron's bill does not purpose to remove, viz., that too much is attempted to be accomplished with the means at hand. Better have 10,000 well trained men than a motion growth of 40 000 cr 50 000 meal. Better have 10,000 well trained men than a motley crowd of 40,000 or 50,000 unsol-dierlike volunteers. Until some steps are taken in this direction the Military College at Kingston must continue to prove an unremunerative burden on the people's shoulders. Military training should be-gin in the schools and every encourage-ment be given to the formation of com-panies in Colleges and also be Colleges and also by private ndividuals.

The now celebrated Macdonnell-Tupper The now celebrated Macdonnell-Tupper correspondence will likely acquire further celebrity before the session closes. All the parties concerned should be given every opportunity for exoneration, but if the correspondence be actually proved authen-tic, as many claim it can, it reveals a per-fidy and dishonesty disgraceful in the very hdy and dishonesty disgraceful in the very last degree to Canadian politics. It is to be hoped that the letters will be only proved forgeries, but mere denials will not be taken as proof. The Parliament-ary sensation of the week, strange to say, took place in the Senate and it argoe from

ary sensation of the week, strange to say, took place in the Senate, and it arose from an attack of Hon. Mr. Bellerose on Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, on account of a speech made by the latter at

a public dinner in New York recently. He

quoted Mr. Chapleau's remarks on that occasion, to the effect that the leaders of

the Conservative party in Ottawa were looking to his fellow-countrymen for help

in their efforts to promote the welfare of

the Dominion, and cowards and traitors ought not to be allowed in the ranks. Mr.

Bellerose said this allusion was to the in-dependent members of the Conservative

party, who would not submit to the dicta-

tion of the leaders. Such remarks from a member of the Government, he held,

a member of the Government, he held, were grossly insulting, and ought not to be ignored. He, therefore, took upon himself to reply, contending that the Sec-retary of State should be the last politician

to attack that portion of the party who

own political career did not justify him in stigmatizing his political friends, and charged him with dividing his [Mr. Belle-

charged him with dividing his [Mr. Belle-rose's] own county by means of secret in-trigue in 1872, when Sir George Cartier had found it necessary to interfere. He further charged that the ruin which had

come to the Province of Quebec within

as the Secretary of State understands He held that the Secretary of State's

### SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRE-LAND.

The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice. Mr. Healy's measure proposed nothing new or startling or revolutionary. The member for Wexford had devised a scheme of county government, whereby Irish county tax-payers might have the right of appropriating their local contributions to whatsoever purposes their chosen representatives might see fit. The present mode of county government | awful. in Ireland is unsatisfactory in the extreme, all authority with regard to local expenditure being vested in

stored with a recurrence of the same ideas, more or less differently dressed. We are so often on the of the imagination have been exelty. The mines of thought have been tress.

worked wide and deep; yet ambition whispers, and experience strengthens the hope that there are yet many mental nugget -- thought-gems-which are waiting for the digger's the able writer, to bring them forth into the light of day.

Beauty exists in a thousand forms in literature; hence it is that variety is a great aid to its development. Under this head, we may place those

charming comparisons and contrasts, which enliven our choicest literature, like so many exquisitely tinted engravings. The mind loves to discover a relation of resemblance be-

tween objects, however dissimilar they appear at first sight. Again, by one of those contradictions of nature, marked contrasts are equally agreeable, when there is a certain harmony of parts. These two features of beauty; com-

parison and contrast, include in a general way nearly all the figures of rhetoric.

There is but a single step from the beautiful to the sublime, because the latter may be said, in a measure, to include the former; but a passage ceases, strictly speaking, to be beautiful, when it begins to be solemn or

On the other hand, beauty is incompatible with anything bordering on the ludicrous or the ridiculous. irresponsible bodies such as grand Refined wit often makes long strides found guilty on the 13th and sentenced to star is now again due.

grate, and stops her ears to the cry of dis-

ing.

- In a recent article on Irish affairs the New York Herald said :- "England, in short, has her Nihilists, and the sooner she recognizes that they are an infinitely precious veins to be struck, many a more dangerous and venomous breed than those of Russia, the sooner she will take effective measures to get rid of them. spade, in other words, for the pen of For our own part, we believe that they are so safely intrenched behind the real grievances which afflict their country that they will never be destroyed until those grievances are righted. The war has now been fairly begun, and it must go on pitilessly to the end."

- Attorney General Hahn, at St. Paul, last week rendered a decision in a novel case. The teacher of a school at Spring Valley ordered a pupil to prepare an oration. He presented a selection from one of Boh Ingersoll's papers. She refused to allow him to use the selection, and he, stating that he would use that or nothing, was expelled. The Attorney General decided that the teacher's prejudice against Bob Ingersoll's ideas is not sufficient cause for expulsion, and that the boy must be reinstated.

- A pew in Grace Church, New York, was sold at auction the other day, the first occurrence of the kind in a good many years. The pew belonged to the estate of Abraham Schermerhorn, and had been owned by the family since the church was built. It was sold at the exchange salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, with a lot of real estate. The pew is one of the best in the church. Possession will be given on November 1st. The first bid was \$700, and, after a brisk competition,

the pew was bought for \$2,200. - The man Brady, charged with having been an accomplice in the murder of Lord

schoolhouse where the Indian youth are societies to be educated. The Bishop had no difficulty in imparting religious instruction to Sitting Bull, who never before had had an opportunity to receive such teach-

- It has been said that all ways lead to Rome. The religious intellect is one ultimately, and a certain Catholic tendency is discernible sometimes in quarters where it would least be looked for. Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's, who is also Professor of Poetry at Oxford, by no means approves of secularist instruction alone, and he speaks with strong sympathy for the Catholic ideal. Writing on the earliest Scottish University (that of St. Andrew's, founded by Pope Benedict in 1411) he says: "Even after the Reformation, the Reformers still preserved, for several generations, the old Catholic idea of education, as distinguished from mere instruction. . . . Thought, life and worship should go hand in hand, and cannot be severed without grievous loss to young souls." And again, "The intellect itself i impoverished or dwarfed when cut off from the spirit-the fountain-light of all our seeing. We may go on keeping up the divorce, and no doubt will do so for a long time to come; but it will be found that we are on a road that leads

only to inanition." Now that the Education question is of such paramount importance, our philosophers of the School Board type might profitably ponder the weighty utterance of this large minded scholar.

## The Star of Bethlehem

The reappearance of the Star of Bethle. hem is predicted by astronomers for this year or the next. On the 11th of Nov-ember, 1572, Tycho de Brahe discovered ember, 1572, Tycho de Brahe discovered a star in Cassiopeia which equalled Sirius, and even Venus, in brightness, for a month, and then fell back into its former insigni-ficance. Conjecture has sought to estab-lish a connection between this phenomenon and two similar apparitions in 1264 and and two similar apparitions in 1264 and 945. And the not unnatural inference was that the same increase in volume of this remarkable star occurred before 945, which would bring us to about 630 and 310 and to the date of the Nativity. This five years. Compulsion shall not excuse any such person unless he or she shall

lowing the incorporation of all charitable societies. Mr. White said he had no societies. Mr. white said he had no negotiations with that gentleman and knew nothing whatever of the objects of the other bill. The bill was then allowed The bill cannot now go through this

session, even if it gets a second reading, as the time for reporting private bills from Committee closes with the 18th. Mr. Hawkins on Monday evening moved for a select committee to enquire into the conduct of the County Judge of Kent for cast at the last election in the electoral district of Bothwell. After a lengthy liscussion, Mr. Hawkins, at the request of discussion, Mr. Hawkins, at the request of the Premier, declared his willingness to withdraw his motion, but Mr. Blake ob-jecting, it was put to the House and lost. The Dominion capital has been dis-turbed, but rather after a puny fashion, with a dynamite scare. Detectives from Toronto, have scoured the Parliament Toronto have scoured the Parliament buildings for explosives, and it may be that some such ceremony as they have in Britain at the opening of each session, the searching for the Guy Fawkes, will come into vogue here. In case that any such course be adopted, the Usher of the for attack that portion of the party who felt they were bound by a sense of duty to force the leaders of the party to do what is right, not believing in party discip-line, as the Secretary of State understands Black Rod might be employed as master of ceremonies, without, however, any in-

crease of pay. In connection with the dynamite excitement, your readers will read with interest that Sir Alex. Campbell, Minister of Justice, has introduced in the Senate a most important measure respecting certain offences against the State. It is of special significance at the present mom

significance at the present moment as affecting the Orange question. The  $r_{-}$ stance of the bill is as follows:-  $r_{-}$ person or persons who shall in any man-ner or form administer or cause to be administrated, or aid, or who is present at, and consenting to the administration or taking of any cath, obligations or energy taking of any oath, obligations or engage-ments, purporting or intending to bind the person taking same to commit any treason or murder, or any felony or mis treason or murder, or any lelony or mis-demeanor, or to engage in any seditious, rebellious or treasonable purpose, or to disturb the public peace, or to be of any association or confederacy formed for any such purpose, or not to inform or give evidence against any associate. confederate evidence against any associate, confederate or other person, or not to reveal or discover any illegal act done or to be done, or not to reveal any illegal oath, obligation or engagement which may have been administered or tendered to or taken by any person, or to import of any such oath etc., and every person who shall take any such oath etc., not being compelled there-to, shall be guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding

the past few years, was due in part to the bad administration of the present Secre-tary of State, and his efforts to prevent the success of the economical policy of the Chauveau Government. He resented the choice of a broken down politician, ousted from power in his province, as the repre-sentative of the French Conservatives in the Endergl Corrections sentative of the French Conservatives in the Federal Government. A heated dis-cussion ensued. Sir Alex Campbell re-gretted that this matter should be brought up in Mr. Chapleau's absence. Mr Belle-rose said as Mr. Chapleau had not invited him to listen to his (Mr. Chapleau's) speech, be did not think it necessary to invite Mr.

him to listen to his (Mr. Chapleau's) speech, he did not think it necessary to invite Mr. Chapleau to hear his reply. Hon. Mr. Trudel supported the position taken by Mr. Bellerose, and the latter says all the French members of the Senate approve of his course. of his course.

Should the latter statement prove correct, Mr. Chapleau's arrival in Ottawa will Tect, Mr. Chaptenu's arrival in Ottawa will mark the beginning of lively times. In Irish Catholic circles the event of the week was the installation of Mr. J. A. MacCabe as president of the St. Patrick's Literary Association. Under Mr. Mac-



## THE CATHOLIC REGORD

## APRIL 20, 1853.

## A Wish.

OUR PRIESTS.

IL. In the carap. or court, or field. In the carap. or court, or field. or a mation's right till the good steel bright Makes the hated formen yield. hen close my eyes, as a soldier dies, When the hard fought fight is o'er-When the hard fought fight is o'er-when the sold field in his own blue a blae

And the tyrant reigns no more. And the tyrant regist ho hiore. II. Then fay me to rest, for I love the best Where the Western sunbeams fail— Where the wild-bird sings and the wild-flower springs. By the abbey's ruined wall. Where the river's tide as it rolls beside, With its gentle, murmaring wave. Shall sectien the foam on the particit's home— The soldier's lonely grave.

## UNSELFISH CHILDREN.

A Letter to Young Mothers, in Scrib-ner's Monthly, taking for a text the remark that "always to receive and never to give is as bad for children as for grown people," offers the following suggestions : To be sure there is not much they can do To be sure there is not much they can do is worth very little in itself, but just be-cause it develops a generous thoughtful-ness for other people's pleasure. Children are naturally generous, and delight to make are naturally generous, and delight to make and give presents, until they see their gits considered as rubish. Probably they are, but a great deal of love can be put into very common things. You keep their birthdays. Encourage them to remember the birthdays of the older members of the family, even if their celebrations are troublesome and their presents useless. In the family festivals let them have some-thing to do for somebody else. Do not let the doings be always on your side. \* \* \* \* \* \*

I saw another birthday celebration once, and shall never forget it. The mother's birthday had come too soon for the child's calculation, and there was no preparation made. The oldest, a sensitive, loving child of seven years, was overwhelmed with grief, and sobbed. "Mamma is always giving us something, and getting up things for us, and now we have forgotten

things for us, and now we have forgotten her. Oh! dear, dear!" Close by stood a little basketful of stones, picked up in their afternoon ram-ble—just such stones as you can find in any New England pasture lot, or by any stone wall. But the white, imperfect quartz crystals and the shining little bits of mica seemed very beautiful to the child. Suddenly she noticed the basket. There was a hurried consultation with the younger sister, a great parade of secrecy the latter, especially that dreadful hin-drance, debt, wherever it lies, remem-bering always that however much they bear the burden we were the contractors. Our shepherds are few in number for their large scattered flocks, but they toil with superhuman strength, and it behooves us to move with them in order, peace and good will. A sure means to advance our moral and social welfare, and in our children to lay the foundation of a Catholic nation. younger was a nurried consultation with the younger sister, a great parade of secrecy and business, a rattling of stones in the kitchen wash-basin, and much dancing about and shouts of "Now, mamma, we've got something for your birthday. Don't look into that basket! Now, don't guess, ob ! you can never oness what it is !" oh ! you can never guess what it is

The next morning at breakfast there was something on mamn.a's plate heaping up the napkin so carefully spread over it. When the napkin was lifted there was nothing but the heap of shining stones, but the shidare management of shining if the In the early ages of the Church title of stations was appropriated to certain fixed days, on which the faithful assembled in

When the napkin so carefully spread over it. When the napkin so carefully spread over it. When the napkin so carefully spread over it. Stations was appropriated to certain fixed in some appointed to be carefull assembled in some appointed church, whither the Pope repaired at the head of the clergy in solemn some appointed church, whither the Pope repaired at the head of the clergy in solemn procession to the chant of the Litanies for proversion of divine office and public prayer. The name some hold to be de-rived from statuere, to appoint; others deem it rather deduced from stare, to stand, be-cause of the custom of praying standing upright, formerly practiced in the Chuch. Some appointed church, whither the Pope repaired at the head of the clergy in solemn the celebration of divine office and public prayer. The name some hold to be de-rived from statuere, to appoint; others deem it rather deduced from stare, to stand, be-cause of the custom of praying standing upright, formerly practiced in the Chuch. Pope St. Cletchs; elected to the Chair of the sacred temples of Rome, later styled stations. No wonder the mother's eyes was the first to perform them as now prac-ticed. Pope St. Gregory the Great regu-

Our priests, for are they not ours? Are they not here having abandoned all, obe-dient to the Master's will to toil amongst Selwyn Stanley Before the Metropol-itan Scientific Association of London. dient to the Master's will to toll amongst us, labouring and sowing, weeding and reaping, and gathering in God's own har-vest? Do we value them as we ought? Do we ever in some moment of thought look "The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to Le truth, while the over our young city, and remember that, developments of mental power seem equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is somarked as to cause comment on every side, while people but a few years ago, naught broke the repose of that soft green ascent where lies repose of that soft green ascent where lies our cemetery; almost alone the large cross crowned the hill now so full of white en-closures. Do we ever think of those holy men whose bones lie at the foot of that cross, and whose spirits, we believe, are with others of our earliest missionaries, midst those of the just made perfect. Jesus Christ the everlasting priest abides forever, and priest succeeds priest, in His everlasting priesthood. That priesthood is spread o'er the face of the earth, among all nations of the world, living as Christ did, teaching and praching. Great in "its duration, its dignity, its prerogatives, cause comment on every side, while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything

true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and suppose-ably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few "its duration, its dignity, its prerogatives, its object and its power." Are we con-scious of this? Let us speak simply. God's ILLUSTRATIVE FACTS

"A prominent America , writer prepared gates. In them is the power to purify and remit sin, to consecrate, and feed us with the Divine food of our souls, and an elaberate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his bound never was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that came to England. Beople once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion wha ather and more iniportant organs of the body have created and transformed. was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain came in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from, some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body an laway from the head, cause headaches, and that only by removing the cause can the pain be curred. It is a matter of them, to know their worth. God's priests keep knowledge, not for themselves, but in store for others; theirs the task to study, consider and communicate spiritual knowledge, ours to receive. Let us try to meet them in all things, spiritual and temporal. Let us with all our might relieve them of

cured. It is a matter of

TRIVATE HISTORY that General Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused priacipally by weariness. A phys-ician was called who 'bled him him cocame no better ! Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succal bieeding

diseases, and that many people are suffer-ing from kidney and liver troubles to day who do not know it, but who should know it, and attend to them at once, continued: "Let us look at this matter a little more "Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the great-est results, and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order, while the most simple and com-n upseus caus restors and kaons them in hight that went with that worthless hitle pile of stones could not be counted by dollars. No wonder the mother's eight read in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican Ceremonial, was the first to perform them as now prac-tives they will not be little children always. Frade in an ancient vatican cere restores and keeps them in perfect order. Frade in an ancient vatican ceremonial, mandem the stations where and arrangement strated their number and arrangement strated their number and arrangement strated their number and arrangement strated the brade and the stationary deacon, about the strated by the Pope on these occasions was the stationary deacon, about the strate perfect order. State deacon charged to sing the Gospel at the Mass usually cele the stations, whence they strated the children always. The deacon charged to strate perfect order. State perfect order. State perfect body, is in ot strange that sing the churches where and the station arrangement strate perfect order. State perfect order. State perfect b in in-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect order. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that possess."



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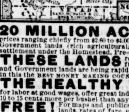
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GODLESS SCHOOLS. A compliation of evidence against secular schools the world over, by Rev. Thomas J. Jenkins. The contents comprise extracts from Papal Bulls, pastoral letters from Bishops in every portion of the world, and many other important documents bearing upon the all important duestions of christian

and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the

best they will not be little children always. Make the life which you live together as happy and as full of yourself as possible. If you can do but hittle, it is worth a great deal to have them grow up with the best the bind when a stationariae. Many of the homilies of Pope St. Gregory were pronounced at these stations. They are now observed in Advent, throughout Lent, If you can do but little, it is worth a great deal to have them grow up with the habit of being happy. If this habit comes —not because every wish is gratified, but because they are always busy at some cheerful or helpful work, never fear that they will grow up querulous and selfish. Children so trained are apt to fall into fachionable bittlement on the size the size of the selfish. on the Rogation days, on the Ember days of the four seasons, at Pentecost, etc; formerly they were principally celebrated on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. On the day of the appointed station the entire church, with its crypts, chapels, relics, etc., is thrown open to the public, and tho-roughly adorned and illuminated; and fashionable listlessness or to give them-selves up to idle grief, if disappointment consequently seen to better advantage by visitors, who are thus anabled to examine and sorrow come into their mature lives.

Bigots to the Core.

An Antique Devotion.

There are many Ritualists who feel more indignation against those members their families as submit to the Catholic This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy of their families as submit to the Catholic Church than against others who become Rationalists. And what the Ritualists feel and say against us, in those extraordi-nary freaks of uncharitableness into which than brack out one of their number carrier It is the and pole of the second mater processes the second mater process the second mater process the second mater processes the second mater process the second mater process the second mater processes the second mater process the second matere processes the second mater processes

IF the public are fairly and faithfully dealt with they will come to appreciate it sooner or later. This fact is well illustrated in the experience of Messrs. Tuck-ett & Son, with their well known "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. Throughout the manu-facturers of T. & B. have stood firmly by their original idea to give the public the best article possible, at the lowest possible price, and in the large demand for their tobacco the public have manifested their

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1870, I found myself losing both in strength and health. I was unaccountably tred, my appetite was indecountably troubled me at times and occasionally pains would shoot through different por tions of my body. I could assign no cause for this decline, but it continued cause for this decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two promi-nent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could no raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REFEATEDLY, FAINTED REFEATEDLY, My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved. I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense and admire at leisure.-London Tablet. pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical long-ing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practise. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about, and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result would have caused me to investi-cate most therearcher. gate most thoroughly. I carefully ex-amined fields in medicine never before explored, I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system." After describing at length the offices of

the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say :

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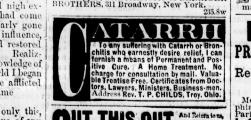
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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Cabe's able and skilful management the Association is certain to acquire its old-time position of usefulness and influence. States, that he had placed himself and his One of the placeing incidents of the states, that he had placed himself and his One of the pleasing incidents of the session took place last week. On Wednes-day afternoon all the Liberal members of day afternoon all the Liberal members of the Senate and House of Commons as-sembled in one of the Senate rooms and presented Mr. F. Bourassa, M. P. for St. Johns, with a handsome gold-headed cane, bearing a suitable inscription. The pre-sentation was made by the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, who referred in highly com-plimentary terms to Mr. Bourassa's long and useful parliamentary career, as well

plimentary terms to Mr. Bourassa's long and useful parliamentary career, as well as his unswerving fidelity to his political party and principles. Mr. Bourassa was first elected for St. Johns in 1854, and is the only man in the House who has re-presented one constituency ever since that date. In accepting the gift, Mr. Bourassa seemed deeply affected. He ex-pressed his gratitude for such an expres-sion of esteem by his Liberal friends, and urged those younger than he in years and urged those younger than he in years and parliamentary experience to persevere in heir efforts to secure the triumph of the

8

Many Conservatives would, no doubt, have gladly taken part in the presenta-tion, but the Liberals were anxious to present their worthy friend with a special mark of esteem on their own behalf. The Kings Co., P. E. I., election case has been before the election committee, which has declared Dr. Robertson disqualified, so that Mr. Macdonald will no doubt be has declared will no doubt be the from the more for non-payment of rent, so that Mr. Macdonald will no doubt be the writs were for non-payment of rent, A. Hunt, a general produce merchant from Prince Edward Island, was examined before the Inter-provincial Trade Comcles from the upper provinces was flour, and 815 barrels of flour were imported United States during the past year. The greater part of their flour was received by way of Shediac, or by boat to Charlottetown and Summerside. The received by way of Shedhar, The Charlottetown and Summerside. The freight on this averages 70c. to 75c. per barrel, being the same as to Halifax, Pic-tou and St. Johns. If the Washington Treaty was abrogated, the fishery trade would be seriously affected, especially mackerel, on which a duty of \$2 a barrel was formerly imposed. One of the rea-sons why the mackerel trade would be affected was because the greater part of affected was because the greater part of the United States. affected was because the greater part of that product went to the United States. The Dominion did not use as much mackerel as did the United States, hence the ne market in the latter. Dr. Fortin said that four-fifths of the

b. Fortin said that four-fitths of the fish product went to the West Indies, Brazil, Spain, Portugal and Italy, etc., and that the National Policy did not suf-ficiently foster the trade. Even this market was at present bad for Canada, as the Norwegians fostered their fisheries more than is done here. Of the 100,000 barrels of herrings taken in Nova Scotia, all went to the West Indies. Before the Immigration committee,

all went to the West Indies. Before the Immigration committee, Dr. Dawson of the geological survey, gave some valuable testimony. Speaking of British Columbia he said that Vancouver Island contained about 389,000 acres were well adapted for agricultural pur-suits, about 10,000 acres of which were under cultivation. Prince Charlotte Island contained 700,000 acres, but both it and Vancouver Island were largely covered with a dense forest. The timber sunter cultivation. Prince Charlotte Island contained 700,000 acres, but both it and Vancouver Island were largely covered with a dense forest. The timber was excellent, and all portions of the buggas fir on the coast grew to enormous size; cedar was found as large as 17 feet in diameter, but when of this size was usually hollow, but of excellent quality; spruce, white pine, and hemlock differed from those found cast and were of excel-Iron those found east and were of excel-lent quality; oak, yellow cedar and maple were also found, as well as yellow pine. The climate of Vancouver and Prince Charlotte Islands was mild and moist, there was very little snow in winter, and it lasted for but a very short time. Gold was universally distributed over the mainland of British Columbia; almost

every river showed good specimens; he had noted 1C5 places where gold was to e found. From 1858 to 1882 over \$46,-

High Mass in St. Joseph's Church in the presence of a very large congregation. The collection was taken up in aid of the distressed poor in Ireland. F. C. tion, beautifully engrossed on parchment, and ornamented with appropriate Irish national emblems, together with a hand-

States, that he hands of the United States case in the hands of the United States Consul at Cork, and that he expected through that official redress for the indig-nity heaped upon him.

nity heaped upon him. The police discovered a quantity of explosives freshly buried in a field at Kalnap, near Cork. Two carboys of nitro-glycerine have been lying at the Clyde Shipping Company's stores in Lon-don since the 4th inst. They are consign-ed by a Glasgow firm to Herlihy. This is the sixth consignment within six months from the same firm to O'Herlihy. The from the same firm to O'Herlihy. The form the same nrm to O'Herling. The former consignments were all removed by Deasey. Mr. Clifford Lloyd has arrived in Cork. He has come on business con-nected with the discovery of the alleged

dynamite conspiracy in England. Twenty four arrests were made on Monday in the outskirts of Cork and Limerick, and numerous important docu-ments are said to have been seized. The beautiful district around Fermov

fast becoming depopulated. A few weeks since 36 labourers—able bodied and hard-working—left the place en route for Man-itoba. They had been engaged by a Fer-moy firm of corn merchants to cultivate wheat in the prairies where the enterpris-ing company have purchased a large tract of land from the American Government. Fifteen families have been evicted at Glenbeigh by Mr. J. E. Hu-sey, agent to

to the workhouse. The one family alluded to were admitted as caretakers. It is stated ithat the heads of the families, amongst whom is an ex-suspect, intend 1 applying to the Castle-island Board of Guardians for relief. Evictions near Macroom were recently 1 carried but by four bailiffs, who, accom-panied by a force of police under the charge of Head Constable Duffy, of Mac-room, proceeded to the lands of Mullina-holua, and there evicted five of Mr. Massey's tenants. Four of the evicted were again reinstated on coming to terms 1 appeared to be in the utmost distress, and their houses were anything but comfort-able dwellings. No disturbance took

Mr. Justice O'Brien, addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Cork Spring Assizes, congratulated the county on the general subsidence of crime. Of the twenty cases for trial, only one was of an aggravated nature, and that

the Brady trial announced the verdet yesterday, a murmur went round the court room and Brady, who had been singularly composed, turned ashen pale. When asked if he had anything to say, he responded in a loud, clear, firm voice: "I am not guilty of the charge the informers have sworn on me. These men would swear away the life of any one to save their own." After the sentence was pro-nounced Brady, who had recovered his composure, with solemn vehemence pro-tested his innocence. The crowds in the street received the announcement of the verdict with disfarer. No sixtown demon verdict with disfavor. No riotous demonstration.

## ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY SOCIETY,

That noted its places where gold was to be found. From 1858 to 1882 over \$46,-000,000 in gold was exported; this, of course, being an approximate estimate, the Chinese taking away about one-third of this. Sunday last being the feast of the pat-ronage of St. Joseph, His Lordship Bishop Duhamel celebrated Pontifical High Mass in St. Joseph's Church in the Start St Ottawa Citizen, April 11.

J. A. MACCABE,

F. R. LATCHFORD, Recording Sec'y. Ot'awa, April 10th, 1883.

President.

REPLY. Mr. President, Officers and Brother Members of the St. Patrick's Literary Society,-I was aware that a vote of thanks would and should be tendered to the retiring officers. This has been cus-tomary, and no doubt right and proper, but did I expect for a moment that I was to be made the recipient of such an honor as has been conferred upon me to night? Were it customary, then I might reason-ably think that the society did not wish to make an exceptional case, but it has not been the lot of my predecessors, although

sion. The practical sympathy of this society which was transmitted for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland to the Nun of Kenmare, and the priests of the West of Ireland, and to the the Nun of Kenmare, and the priests of the West of Ireland, and to the Land League Relief Committee, was only a small portion of the many benevolent acts of this society, as many individuals as well as charitable institutions—some differing from us in religious belief and nationality—in this it was hear tetimony. The metito of the association has always been that charity had no bounds. In the Irish Resolutions referred to in your kind address I have taken a deep interest, as did every mem-ber of this society, for everyone voted for their adoption. To this society is largely due the credit, if not for their framing, at least for their endorsation. The society sanctioned and got them printed, and a least for their endorsation. The society sanctioned and got them printed, and a copy was sent to every city, town and village in the Dominion, wherever a St. Patrick's or national society existed, urg-ing them to adopt a similar action. The society also addressed the resolutions in question to Hon. Mr. Costigan, and I think I only express the sentiments of all the members when I say that that hon-ourable gentleman acquitted himself remarkably well, and is entitled to every credit for the fulfilment of the sacred duty entrusted to him, not forgetting the valuable assistance of the members who so nobly seconded his efforts. I hope that at no distant day those celebrated resolu-tions, the expressed wish of the Canadian people through their representatives in Parliament assembled, nearly without a dissenting voice, will be adopted by the Imperial Parliament, and our dear father-land will enjoy, as we do in Canada, the blessing of home rule, which is the in-alienable right of all civilized nations. Gentlemen, as you remark, I have been for at least a quarter of a century a mem-ber of this society. Gentlemen, as you remark, I have been for at least a quarter of a century a mem-ber of this society, and another quarter will not tire me of it. I have been too well treated to ever get tired of it. Many a happy day and night I have spent, and many fond recollections of the past have I cherished of the olden times, when some who are yet left are now possessed of "sil-ver threads amongst the gold." I thank you from my heart for this handsome ad-dress and this magnificent gold-headed cane. It will be a support to me in my declining years, and as I am now in the shady side of man's sojourn here, as I trot deciming years, and as 1 am now in the shady side of man's sojourn here, as I trot down the rugged path of life, every time the cane touches mother earth it will re-mind me of the kind and grateful officers and members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association. In conclusion, I congratu-late you on the selection of officers you have made, which does honour to your-have made, which does honour to your-selves and credit to this society, which has always held the first place amongst the literary and national societies of Canada. Short speeches were then delivered by

the officers elect and the retiring officers, and a cordial vote of thanks was tendered o the latter. At the close of the meeting all present were entertained to a champagne supper by Mr. Starrs, when a couple of pleasant hours were spent in social intercourse

increasing numbers in our Branches throughout this province, but in setting forth its advantages, so that other Catho-lics who as yet have no Branch established in the many towns and villages where the Catholio Record finds its way, may be led to enquire into the many advantages and benefits accruing from membership in such an order as the C. M. B. A., and I feel proud of our Grand Council and Branch brethren who are striving to ad-vance this good and noble organization. Let us put forth increased energy in this fine work; the field we have to work in is large, and though the laborers are few,

is been the lot of my predecessors, although and more worthy. Every member is sup-posed to do his best in the interest of the society he is a member of, and every officer, not only is supposed, but is in honor bound to discharge his duity to the best of his knowledge and ability. This I have endeavored to do, and if I have failed in any particular, the defect was of the services I have rendered to the association, to-night I am rewarded a hundred fold. My duty as president was made easy by the kind co-operation of my brother officers and members, as I always found them ready and willing to assist on every occa-sion. The practical sympathy of this society which was transmitted for the society was the the society which was transmitted for the society which was transmitted for the society the society was the society which was transmitted for the society which was transmitted for the society the society which was transmitted for th The young man, too, who has a mother.

The young man, too, who has a mother, sister, or a young brother depending on him, feels that he has done his duty by having this C. M. B. A. provision made for them. There is undoubtedly many a man, whose "crooked ways are made straight" by joining this good association. The saloon, the gaming table, and the evil companion, he has forsaken. I heartily approve of lectures, debating societies and literature in connection with us, and as provision is made for this in our ceremonial, each Branch should adopt it, as far as lay in its power.

our ceremonial, each Branch should adopt it, as far as lay in its power. The correspondent of Branch 17 speaks about the necessity of visiting different Branches. I agree with him, but I am sorry to say many of us are too far away from other Branches to make visiting practicable.

from other Branches to make visiting practicable. There will be a Branch shortly formed in Morrisburg, Ont. Bro. J. J. McGannon intends applying for necessary papers. At present he is a member of Branch No. 16. Trusting that all the labor in connection with "working up" new Branches will not be left entirely on the shoulders of our Grand Council officiers and deputies but

Grand Council officers and deputies, but that each and every member in Canada will see the necessity of helping more in this respect in the future, I remain, yours fraternally, Low Grusson

JOHN GIBSON, Rec. Sec. Branch 16, C. M. B. A.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 13, Stratford, Ont., held in their hall March löth, the resignation of Mr. R. A. Purcell, 16th, the resignation of Mr. R. A. Purcell, late Recording Secretary of the Branch, was received, Mr. Purcell having secured a lucrative position in the Land Depart-ment of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Co. at Lincoln, Nebraska. It was moved by Thos. J. Douglass, seconded by Thos. T. Quirk,—That this Branch tender Mr. Purcell on discussion. Branch tender Mr. Purcell our sincere thanks for the able and energetic manner in which he discharged the duties of his office while Recording Secretary, and that we wish him every success and prosperity

in himnew home. There are at present in Canada, accord-ing to my roll-book, 723 C. M. B. A. memg to my roll-book, ... ers in good standing. SAM. R. BROWN,

SAN. R. BROWN, Secretary Grand Council. On the 9th inst, Grand President Doyle organized a fine C. M. B. A. Branch at Maidstone, Ont. This is Branch No. 20. THE FOLLWING & THE FOLLWING (J. 1997) THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF ITS FIRST

OFFICERS : President-John F. Doyle 1st vice-Pres.—Thos. Halford 2nd ""—J. F. McCloskey 2nd " Treasurer-J. O. Peck Rec. Sec.—Peter Tiernan Asst. "—Chas. Cavanagh Fin. "—F. Delmore Marshal-K. Cavanagh Guard-M. Lynch

Trustees-Peter Tiernan, Patrick Tier-nan, M. Lynch, R. Cavanagh and Thos. Halford, Rev. J. P. Molphy, Spiritual Director. THE LATE PATRICK WHITE.

during his lifetime. Each one of you know the active part that he took in the conduct of the affairs of this municipality and knew with what wisdom he always directed them. In the middle of the difficulties them. In the middle of the difficulties which happen sometimes amongst the var-ious elements which compose a parish; in the middle of conflicts that drag with them the efforts made to promote the com-mon prosperity, Mr. White was always noted for his equality of mind, the calm-ness and moderation of which always assured success. You could notice this respect of his person and of his word. You never saw him getting excited in his language. He never was a party man; he had his opinion and held it, and differed widely from us; he knew how to discuss with prudence and moderation : he knew with prudence and moderation : he knew

with prudence and moderation : he knew how to produce this opinion, and even make it prevail, when he knew it was founded on truth and justice, but always respecting the opinions of others. It was in that way that he deserved to become the counsellor, the necessary adviser of all, and his nomination as Magistrate was the well merited reward for his love of justice. Whenever he was called to act as a judge Whenever he was called to act as a judge amongst you, he rendered his judgments and decisions with such firmness and integrity that nothing could ever disturb. You know also that he succeeded in preventing many a law suit and quieted many a quarrel, by his uprightness and justness of mind, which gained for him the confidence

of all. "The mouth of the just man will meditate wisdom and his tongue will speak according to justice. Et lingua ejus louto justitiam." But if this last part of the "But if this last part of the sacred text applies admirably to him for whom I make this eulogy, I can say that the zeal he has always shown for the cause of education entitle him also to the praise that this holy writing says of the wise : "The mouth of the just man will meditate wisdom " wisdom "

wisdom." After prayer, my brethren, the first means of obtaining wisdom, is instruction, and Mr. White was profoundly persuaded of it. He knew that without education a an could not attain a position above that of a laborer. He wanted that every child could at least learn to read, write and could at least learn to read, write and count, and it was this persuasion which caused him to take constantly a great in-terest in your schools, and you know yourselves the happy results that this primary instruction has already produced amongst you. How many amongst you are earning honorable livings through what you have learned in the parish schools. Those results have been obtained by a happy and cordial understanding between the Commissioners and your Pastors in the important and vital ques-tions of education. Bat I must keep within bounds and tell you immediately

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS. within bounds and tell you immediately how Mr. White loved to instruct himself. Addressed to the Postmaster General, will be In his dwelling, where reigned an air of ease and of cleanliness which was hereceived at Ottawa until Noon. coming to a gentleman, he was really pleased when in evening, after the hard work of the day, to sit at the corner of the fire and spend the long hours in reading bic hooks and new manager in reading Friday, 27th April, 1883, for the conveyance of Her Majes'y's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Belmont and London, from the 1st July next Printed notices containing further infornation as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blauk forms of Tender may

fire and spend the long hours in reading his books and newspapers, instead of giving himself up to those long, useless conversa-tions where we learn nothing and where we neither feed the heart nor the mind. Mr. White would rather instruct kimself by the means of reading good books. I say good books, for a really serious man will not amuse himself by reading any of those insignificant books that we call novels. No, he loved to read but only serious and useful books. I got a proof of it one day when he came for the first time to the Presbytery. Amongst the books that I offered him he chose a serious and important review which is published be obtained at the Post Offices of Belmot and London Post Office Inspector's Office, { London, 16th March, 1883. }

and important review which is published in the United States, and I take the occa

sion to recommend it to you—The Cath-olic World. So it was that Mr. White, although retired in the back country, knew the means to acquire knowledge which but him running in most parts of

knew the means to acquire knowledge which put him running in most part of the questions of the day. But I must haste to resort to the best part of this eulogy which I have reserved for the last to draw more particularly your attention. I want to speak about his deeply religious mind. Mr. White was not only a religious man, but he was a not only a religious mand. Mr. White was a practical one, and his actions were the re-flection of his heart. It was thus that you have seen him so often receiving; it was thus that you have seen him coming so



## VOL 5.

NOW

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Our assortment of Tweeds, Ser, cannot be beaten, and our pr compare favorably with any oth in the city.

Also the latest novelties in gen furnishings.

136 DUNDAS ST

FROM OTTAWA.

On Thursday, the 19th, He Costigan moved that the House committee to-morrow to consider

ample provision respecting the reand collection of tolls and dues use of Government works constr facilitate the transmission of tin lumber down rivers and streams, t ize the Governor-in-Council t regulations in that behalf, to rec verification of statements respect matters by oath, and to impose j for infractions of such regulatic to provide that timber and lum

to provide that timber and lum products thereof shall be liable: tolls and dues, and may be follow the same are paid." Carried. Before the orders of the day wen Mr. Bergin denied the truth of ment in the Toronto Globe, to t that he had been anxious to avoi on the Orange Bill, but had been to obtain a pair. He said sever bers wished to pair with him refused. refused.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved th into committee to consider the f resolution :--Resolved, That it is expedient

vide by law that a bounty of on and fifty cents per ton be paid or iron manufactured in Canada, fro dian ore, between the first day 1883, and the thirtieth day of Ju inclusive, and that a bounty of o per ton be paid in like manner same manufactured between the of July, 1886, and the thirtieth

June, 1889, inclusive. After some discussion the re was reported.

After recess, on motion of Hor the House went into committee to the resolution respecting the pay cers and men of the Active M each day's drill of three hours, u tion 45 of the bill to consolidate an the laws affecting the Militia of Mr. Landry in the chair. After some discussion, the co rose and reported the resolution

were concurred in by the House. The bill to consolidate and an aws affecting the Militia of Car reported from committee, with Mr. Ross [Middlesex] moved

bill be referred back to the comm the whole House with instruction the following words to the clause ing that the Militia should be s

SEALED TENDERS Addressed to the undersigned at this Depart-ment, and endorsed "Tender for Work," will be received until noon on

THURSDAY, the 3rd MAY, next, for works at the following Public In-

R. W. BARKER,

233

TO CONTRACTORS.

P. O. Inspector

236.2w

hext, for works at the following Public In-stitutions:--Asylum For Insane, Loxbon. Addition for religions services, and coal shed to refractory ward. A sylum For Insane, HAMILTON. Brick Cottage for acute patients, addition to kitchen in the rear of building, and en-larging chimney of boiler-house. Additional story to gas-house. INSTITUTION FOR IDEAF AND DUMB, BELLE-VILLE.

A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished airymen of America with an excellent a

APRIL 20, 1883.

ow omit to buy, "TEABERRY," and try

the Teeth its cleansing power in a Breath like scent of flow

t Will Not Color the Buttermilk.

THE BLUES

pleasant results from customers of Bi temperaments having used ZOPESA. Those subject to depression or low sp caused by Indigestion or Liver troubles be surprised how rapidly and pleasant acts. It corrects the secretions, strengt ligestion. Usually a 10-cent sample vinces one of its value.

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Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

And, may show the second state of the second state of the second state of all imitations, and of other oil colors, for they are liable to becommodel and spoil the butter. Ist if you cannot get the "improved" write to know where and how to get it without eye of the second state of the d of a WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burling

E B



LATEST CABLE NEWS.

ome ebony cane mounted in gold, was London, April 12, 1883.-After long thought Mr. Parnell has yielded to the presented to him. The following is the address, with Mr. thought Mr. Parnell has yielded to the practically unanimous request of his party, and will remain at home. The new Criminal Code, the embarrasment of Government, and the general critical character of the Session are held to demand big daily stitution. Parliagent an Grand Starrs' reply: To Mr. Micheal Starrs: To Mr. Micheal Starrs: SIR,—On your retirement from the presidency of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, a position which for three years you have filled with such zeal for the society's interests, and with such ability in the discharge of the duties con-nected with the oflice the members of the his daily attention in Parliament on Grand Committee. The lowered state of his health conse

ability in the discharge of the duties con-nected with the office, the members of the as ociation avail themselves of the oppor-tunity to express their warm appreciation of that zeal and ability. Under your care-ful administration the science of the source of the ful administration the science of the source of the sourc uent on his continued and arduous labors the Position of the part of th ful administration the society has taken a the condition of our country and our race at home and abroad demanded its assisted the Parliamentary party has been called for to day, but the above conclusion may be regarded as foregone. The Testimonial Fund is now being ance. In particular to our suffering countrymen in the old land, the society

organized by a committee presided over by the Lord Mayor. The movement has already received the endorsement of eight countrymen in the old land, the society under your presidency has given many evidences of its practical sympathy; and the Nun of Kenmare, the Land League Relief Committee, and the priests in the famished-stricken districts in the West of Irelard have reason to keep the according already received the endorsement of eight bishops, twelve members of Parliament, a hundred and forty-two parish priests and administrators and eightty-three persons holding representative positions, including several mayors. Over a thousand pounds have been received at the office of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. This does not include indemndent callections and Irelard have reason to keep the association in grateful remembrance. In the inaug-uration of the movement which resulted in the passing of the celebrated Irish Re-solutions in the House of Commons last have been received at the office of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. This does not include independent collections made in several towns. Limerick sets the example of a house to house canvass, promising a thousand pounds. The priests session, we well know the untiring energy session, we well know the untiring energy which you displayed. To conclude, the members of the association, in whose de-liberations you have taken an active part and people in many parishes send in their subscriptions jointly. for a quarter of a century, beg you to accept the small token of their esteem which accompanies this address, and hope that you may be long spared to give them in their future work that aid and counsel

Government continues to make very slow progress with the business inscribed on their programme. The Criminal Code has been kept back nearly a fortnight already.

already. Carmody, O'Herlihy and Featherstone, the men arrested on the charge of being dynamic carriers, had a re-examination on Friday week, at Cork, which was con-ducted with the utmost privacy. They were further remanded for a week, and bail was refused. Featherstone created which your energy and experience so well fit you to render. Signed on behalf of the St. Patrick's Literary Association.

with songs, speeches and recitations. Mr. Starrs, the retiring president, was then called to occupy a seat on the plat-form, when an address from the associa-C. M. B. A. NOTES.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS : President—F. J. Riester, Buffalo. 1st vice-Pres—W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa. 2nd vice-Pres.—Thos. Coffey, London,

nt. Recorder—C. J. Hickey, Allegany, N.Y. Marshal—J. A. Hickey, Detroit, Mich. Guard—J. T. Kinsler, M. D., Bradford,

Trustees-R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N.

2nd vice-President-John Kelz, Toronto. 2nd vice-President—John Kelz, Toronto. Recorder—S. R. Brown, London. Treasurer—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford, Marshal—J. H. Rielly, Chatham. Guard—Joseph Reaume, Amherstburg. Trustees—Rev. J. Molphy, Strathroy; W. J. Lawrence, St. Catharines; A. Fors-ier, Berlin; W. J. McKee, Windsor; Rev. P. Bardou, Cavuga . Bardou, Cayuga.

P. Bardou, Cayuga. BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRETARIES. Branch No 1 Windsor—J. M. Meloche 2 St. Thomas—P. L. M. Egan 3 Amherstburg—H. W. Deare 4 London—Alex. Wilson 5 Brantford—J. A. Zinger 6 Strathroy—P. O'Keefe 7 Sarnia—J. Langan 8 Chatters F. W. D. Chatham -F. W. Robert 9 Kingston-Oven Cleary 10 St. Catharines-P. H. Duffy 11 Dundas-M. Sh 12 Berlin-George Lang. 13 Stratford--Charles Stock 14 Galt-Geo. Murphy 15 Toronto-John S. Kelz

visit of several days which I had just then made to the picturesque "Lake St. Joseph"—some twenty-five miles north of the City of Quebec. It was then my good fortune to make the acquaintance of Mr. Patrick White, one of the patriarchs of the place. Last month, my venerable friend was called away, and on the occasion of his funeral and interment on the 10th his functal and interment on the occasion of his functal and interment on the 16th ult, the following short discourse was pronounced over his remains by my rever-Y.; John Clifford, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Wm. Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. McGary, Franklin, Wm. Look, Detroit. GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. President—J. Doyle, St. Thomas. Ist vice-President—D. B. Odette, Windborate the impression made on my own borate the impression made on my own mind, as well by personal observation as by the general concensus of opinion in the locality. The following is a report of Father Casgrain's remarks taken from a Tather Caspany local paper:--"The mouth of the just man will medi-tate wisdom, and his tongue will speak tate wisdom, and his tongue will speak

ceording to justice—Ps. 36, v. 30." Although it is not customary for a priest preach a sermon on the death of a parishoner, nevertheless I believe that it is my duty to say a few words to-day about

the one that we will in a few moments depose to the grave to await the great day of resurrection, and before we throw the last drops of holy water, with our last prayers on his inanimate remains, I will speak to you briefly, for your edification, of Mr. Patrick White's virtues and qualit-ies. I will keep within bounds by telling you three qualities which you have been always glad to see in him :--First, his love of justice; second, his zeal for education, and third, his deeply religious spirit. Inthe one that we will in a few moments of Mr. Patrick White's virtues and qualit-ies. I will keep within bounds by telling you three qualities which you have been always glad to see in him :--First, his love of justice; second, his zeal for education, and third, his deeply religious spirit. In-deed we may apply to him with justness those pretty words of King David: "The mouth of the just man will meditate wis-

15 Toronto—John S. Kelz
16 Prescott—John Gibson
17 Paris—John Shepard
18 Niagara Falls—Jas. Abbott
19 Ingersoll—F. H. Doty. Prescott, April 2nd,1883.
SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Sec. C. M. B. A.: Dear Sir and Bro.—I have read with interest the remarks from Branch No. 17 touching on the pro-gress of our Association, not only in
those pretty words of King David: "The mouth of the just man will meditate wis-dom and his tongue will speak according to justice." In fact, my brethren, although I have not had the pleasure of knowing Mr. White for a long time, I can, nevertheless, value his justice of soundness of mind, by all what I have heard said by every one of you and above all by the testimony given by your different pastors who succeeded one another in this parish

THE LATE PATRICK WHITE. Dear Sir:—Some two or three years ago I gave in the RECORD an account of a visit of several days which I had just then made to the picturesque "Lake St. The several days which I had just then made to the picturesque "Lake St. There was hardly a fortnight that you did Incre was hardly a fortnight that you did not see him in this church edifying all the people by his maintenance. And finally to give you an idea of his respect for the laws of Holy Church, during the present Lent, notwithstanding his old age, we could not persuade him to abstain from fasting. This is my brothern a Christian fasting. This is, my brethren, a Christian who must be pleasing to our Lord, and I do not hesitate to propose him to you as a model, and now let us unite ourselves

in one last prayer to obtain from the Sovin one last prayer to obtain from the Sov-ereign Judge that he will be admitted into the splendors of the saints to celeb-rate to-morrow with his illustrious prede-cessors, the feast of his glorious patron, the feast of the glorious patron of your unfortu-nate country, the feast of the glorious St. Patrick. Let us pray that God will ad-mit into his Everlasting Dwellings his true servant Mr. Patrick White." Amen. BRANAGH

BRANNAGH Ottawa, 7th April, 1883.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The reason why the surgeons of the In-ternational Throat and Lung institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, are making so many wonderful cures of catarrh, catarchal deaf-ness, bronchitis, asthma and consumption having twelve surgeons engaged in their work in Canada alone. Send a three-cent

News, published monthly at 173 Church street, Toronto.



Addition to pumping house, filtering tank for water supply, extension of supply pipe, etc., etc. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD, Additions for water closets, and additional tank for water supply. Plans and specifications for the above can be seen at this Department, and at the above Public Institutions, where forms of tender can also be procured. MUSKOKA DISTRICT. Court-room and lock-up at the Registry Office, Bracebridge. The bona fide signatures of two parties will-ing to become surcies for contractors to be attached to each tender. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. C. F. FRASER.

C. F. FRASER.

Department of Public Works, Ontario Toronto, April J6th, 1883.

236.2 w FITS Clan establishes an Office in New York for the EPILE PTIC FITS. Prom Am. Journal of M. Prometer and the second seco



TENDERS will be received addressed to the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 1st day of June, 1883,

for the purchase of the whole or any part of

\$175,000

of Thirty-Year Debertures of the City of London, bearing Five Per Centum Interest, papable half-yearly. Debentures will be issued in either currency or sterling, to suit parties tendering. Tenders will only be received on forms, which with all requisite information, will be furnished on application to John Pope, Treasurer of the City of London. C. S. HYMAN, Chairman Finance Committee, 236 7.w



Also, considering quality, cheapest. For cash, casy payments, or rented. ILLUSTBATED CATA-DR, T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York. LOTATES, of 100 Styles, with net prices, sent free. The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Plane Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago. the Queen's Regulations and order the Army, when called out: "B ing in said regulations and order as relating to the establishment of shall render lawful the sale of malt liquors of any kind whatsoe After remarks from Messrs. Ca Blake, on motion of Sir Leonard the debate was adjourned.

the debate was adjourned. The House proceeded to cons report of the Committee on W Means, and passed the item respec duty on books after discussion. other resolutions were also concu all to come into effect on April 20, ing those on agricultural implemen-

pig iron. The breaking off of negotiat tween the C. P. R. and Grand Th given great satisfaction here. The tion taken on the subject by inde journals, such as the Montreal cordially endorsed at the capital. T savs :-

The collapse of the negotiations the Grand Trunk and the C Pacific Railway Companies mus garded as an escape by the count a great peril. The Canadian Pac child of the State, and, although i ests are not always identical will of the country, the country has, m less, an enormous vested interes concern. The principal plea or for the enormous subsides lavish the road, was the prospective deli from a monopoly which seriously capped Canadian commerce. Mai ple believed that even that eman could be purchased too dearly, prodigality of the Government in cessions to the Canadian Pacific Sy created no little admiration and deal of amazement. The country very tangible interest in preserv independence of the road to whic invested so heavily. The Gove never seems to have anticipated or never seems to have anticipated or provided for such a contingency which has recently arisen. The n listic policy of the Grand Trunk h pursued to a suicidal degree. increased its financial obligations all proportion of the increase in it ing and earning capacity and d all proportion of the mcrease in ti ing and earning capacity, and do seem to appreciate the fact that policy must find a limit som Grand Trunk influence has done n cripple the Canadian Pacific in th don money market, but we regree the slightest disposition on the the Canadian Pacific directors to en-such overtures as the Grand Trun such overtures as the Grand Tru seen fit to make. The count so large a stake in the