





A Life Without Sorrow.

A life devoid of sorrow, where no tempering shade is seen. Where never a shadow overhangs, where never care has been.

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XXI.

Shortly after the unsuccessful attempt of Lord Essex, and the trial of that unfortunate nobleman and his accomplices almost exclusively occupied the public attention.

It was then the middle of the week; the intervening days were to Catherine and Barbara days of solemn and anxious interest, for they dreaded that those hours were to be the last they were to spend together.

Saturday evening came, but no priest appeared. "He will be here to-morrow," said Master Alwin as he retired to bed.

"What can this mean?" she said, appealing to her maid. "Who brought it, say you?"

"See the other paper, my lady," replied the woman, handing it to her mistress. "Ah, that is his writing, indeed!" exclaimed Adeline; and she commenced reading the note, the perusal of which caused her no less astonishment than had the first.

Sir Cutburt, after regretting the impossibility of seeing his wife, who he said he would much prefer to communicate by words, told her that he had found a friend the intercourse with whom had, together with the lessons of adversity, changed many of his sentiments, and notably those which he had entertained towards his brother.

"My lady, I am glad that she should return to her father; he is in France. Fear not to leave the city where I am, for your presence in it can avail me nothing, whereas this act of reparation will doubtless bring a blessing on my soul; neither let the length of the journey deter you, for God will be with you. Write your name on the enclosed paper, and I will send it to your father."

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so childlike and yet so full of intelligence without her. "Indeed, I would not," said the child. "But I must go to school."

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THE LAND OF ACADIA.

LECTURE BY REV. JOSEPH P. ROLES, BEFORE THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

[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 "The Land of Acadia."

The young girl left the room; and Lady Adeline took this opportunity to question Master Alwin, and his wife commencing to her the story of what her friend Andrew had told her, and what he himself had witnessed of her devotedness to Barbara; the dame adding the testimony of her knowledge of Catherine since her arrival at their house.

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THE PRIEST-HUNTER AND THE SCOTTISH JESUIT.

Sir: Of the multitudes of people who visit the districts of Balnarrach and Braemar, perhaps few are aware how rife the whole strait of the Dee is with Catholic traditions.

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WITH THEIR HERDS AND FLOCKS.

and dikes, raised by extraordinary efforts of social industry, shut out the rivers and the fields from several marches of English fertility. The meadows then reclaimed were covered by richest grasses or fields of wheat that yielded fifty and thirty fold at the harvest."

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The Catholic Record

Published every Friday morning at 486 Richmond Street. REV. JOHN F. COPPEE, Editor. THOMAS COPPEE, Publisher & Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1878. DEAR MR. COPPEE—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its character and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

DEAR SIR—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation by the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will continue their mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. Yours faithfully, JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1883.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

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 falsehood.

So skillfully 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 over-reached. As the crafty reptile, whose form he assumed to tempt the first mother of men, glistening through the herbage of the field, blasting and withering whatsoever he pollutes by the touch of his venomous fangs, escapes observation, so Satan himself 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 opportunities to tempt according to the peculiar state, condition and disposition of each one. It was when our Lord had fasted for forty days that he tempted him to the sin of gluttony. It was when every evil had befallen the holy man Job that he sent him false friends to drive him into despair.

So closely allied are some moral qualities of a high order with certain vices, as fortitude with cruelty and pride, and mildness with luxury, that he gives the vice the semblance of the virtue, thus seducing unnumbered 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 in any particular place or any particular association, we must avoid that place and shun that association.

Unless this resolution be adopted and firmly and persistently reduced to practice, we cannot hope to escape the guilt and contamination of sin. The combatant who casts aside the arms given him for self-defence forfeits all claim, all chance of victory. Victory belongs of right to the vigilant, the vigorous and the brave.

It may, indeed, be safely said that in no age has virtue been exposed to more constant and pressing perils than that in which we live. We live indeed in a great age, an age where

in, if man were but true to the precepts of the gospel, the greatest moral and material happiness ever enjoyed since the gates of Eden were closed by guilt, would now be our lot. The discoveries of science and the application of these discoveries to the practical concerns of life, have done much to give happiness to man. Yet, reader, there is perhaps more physical and moral evil in the world, than ever before distressed and decimated humanity. This evil, with all its destructive tendencies and results, must be ascribed to that moral degradation now rampant in every sphere of social life.

At a very early age the innocence and moral rectitude of our youth is blasted and subverted. The blighting effects of evil association are upon all sides visible. It is therefore now a most imperative duty on the part of parents to exercise such constant and vigilant supervision over the children committed by a just God to their care, and for whose immortal souls He will one day call upon them to account, such supervision as will enable them to circumscribe within the narrowest limits that moral debasement which is the bane and the disgrace of our age. They will do their duty in this respect to society and to God by preserving their children from its canker and polluting influence. It is the bounden duty of parents to prohibit association not only with those whose intercourse they know to be baneful, but even with those of whose moral rectitude they are not fully persuaded.

Where such supervision exercised how much sorrow would be spared the world! How many firesides once sparkling with innocent mirth and unalloyed happiness would be saved the gloom which now envelops them in its noxious shade. How many sons and daughters, whose mortal remains now lie in the bleak and frigid silence of the grave, or if yet in this mortal sphere, plunged into the vortex of the world's selfish passions, how many indeed now lost to life or to fame, would be the joy and the light of promising households, the solace of parents dying or dead of despair.

But in this respect the duty of parents is imperative, the duty of children is certainly not less so. As soon especially, as reason and judgment enable them to guide their footsteps through life, they are bound to avoid all evil association.

The vices of intemperance and incontinence which now reap amongst the youth of our land harvests so superabundant in sorrow and ruin, would be evils comparatively light, if not for the pestilential effects of depraved companionship.

Could our youth of both sexes look upon that abstention from intoxicants in the light of a great good, as it is certainly, they would speedily free themselves from the society of the vulgar and vicious.

Immunity from the baneful results of such companionship would indeed, if coupled with frequentation of the Sacraments, prove an effectual preservation against these vices which ravage and destroy the social security of nations.

The sensational literature of the day, teeming from the press in the shape of books, periodicals and newspapers, has become one of the most powerful agencies for the propagation of falsehood and depravity.

The host of writers who now swarm the press with their immoral productions, write not to please the refined and elevated tastes of man, but to pandor to his base and inordinate desires. It must be generally conceded that we should read for instruction. The denial of this affirmation would be a denial of the utility of time, for if it be legitimate to waste the precious hours of life, brief enough in itself, upon vain and frivolous reading, is it not likewise legitimate to waste the same hours upon the many other frivolous occupations to which the vain and weak-minded devote themselves. Without disparagement to higher literary productions, which will live as long as the language we speak, it must in truth be said that the works of fiction of our day are too often common vehicles of falsehood and degradation.

These are the works written to disseminate opinions antagonistic to every principle of Christianity, to pollute the sanctuary of chastity by the touch of materialism, and eradicate the feeble remains of that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart which kept alive even in servitude itself the spirit of an exalted freedom.

Reflection forces upon us the conclusion that in this life we are in the midst of dangers. These dangers environ us menacingly at every step. But a danger that is known loses much of its terror and all its power.

By daily abstracting for reflection of this kind a few moments from the anxieties and concerns of active life, no danger could menace us unseen. In every encounter with Satan victory would then be ours, every combat would redound to our honor and to our reward, and the happiness invariably found even in this world of woe, in the holy service and obedience of God, guarantee us the never-ending felicity which by the grace, the mercy and the benediction of the Lord Jesus Christ will be ours in his own eternal kingdom, where he reigneth with the Father and the Holy Ghost, from generation unto generation.

THE OKA INDIANS.

On the 2nd of February, 1882, the Rev. Wm. Scott, Ottawa, was requested by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, to give him the benefit of his views on the Oka Indian question, the Minister having had reason to believe that Mr. Scott had given the matter serious and earnest attention. The Minister, in conveying his request through his deputy, expresses the opinion that the views Mr. Scott might feel free to express in the matter would aid him in arriving at a proper solution of the difficulties surrounding this most intricate question. Mr. Scott, dating his report from Ottawa, February 18th, 1882, begins by stating that the Oka Indian question has caused him great anxiety, and that, though the results of his examination might not be gratifying to those with whom he had been accustomed to co-operate, there was but one course open to him, viz., to present the case as fairly and impartially as in his candid opinion it stands. Mr. Scott divides his enquiry into four heads:

(1) What are the titular rights of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and upon what facts do they rest? (2) What is the position of the Indians relative to the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, and what claim have they upon the Seminary? (3) What is the relation of the Dominion Government or the Department of Indian Affairs to the Oka Indians, and what obligations should the Government assume towards the parties now antagonistic? (4) What is the status of Protestantism at Oka, and what is the course of conduct which, under 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 place to enable us to give our readers the full benefit of Mr. Scott's views on the Oka Indian question. In reply to the first question, what are the titular rights of the Seminary and upon what facts do they rest, Mr. Scott states what is historically correct when he declares that from the time of the conquest the title to the estates held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice was a subject of controversy. The conflicting claims of the Seminary on the one hand, and the government on the other, found frequent expression, and formed a subject of discussion till the year 1840, when it was thought desirable to determine all disputes by legal enactment. In that year accordingly the special Council of Lower Canada passed an act of which the following is the full title, as cited by Mr. Scott: "An ordinance to incorporate the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, to confirm their title to the Fief and Seigniory of the Island of Montreal, the Fief and Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, and the Fief and Seigniory of St. Sulpice,

in this Province, to provide for the gradual extinction of the seigniorial rights and dues within the seigniorial limits of the said Fief and Seigniories, and for other purposes."

The first clause of the ordinance enacts that the said Corporation shall have, hold, and possess as proprietors thereof the Fief and Seigniory of the Island of Montreal, and its dependencies, the Fief and Seigniory of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and the Fief and the Seigniory of St. Sulpice, and their several dependencies, all situated in the district of Montreal as fully, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of the Faubourg of St. Germain de Paris, or the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, according to its constitution, before the eighteenth day of September, which was in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, or either, or both of the said Seminaries, might or could have done, or have a right to do, or might or could have held, enjoyed or applied the same, or any part thereof, previously to the last-mentioned period, and to and for the purposes, objects and intents following, that is to say: the cure of souls within the parish (la desserte de la paroisse) 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.

The terms of the ordinance simply carried out the 37th article of the capitulation of Quebec. That article specially declares that the "lords of manors (les seigneurs de terre), the military and civil officers, the Canadians as well in the towns as in the country, the French settled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of the goods noble and ignoble (siegneuriaux et roturiers) moveable and immovable, merchandizes, furs and other effects, even their ships; they shall not be touched, nor the least damage done to them under any pretences whatever. They shall have liberty to keep, let or sell them, &c."

The Hon. David Mills, when Minister of the Interior, submitted the case for the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Badgley, one of the most distinguished jurists of Canada. After a full and exhaustive argument, Mr. Badgley came to this conclusion: "That the title of the Corporation of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal has conferred on that body a valid and absolute right of property in their several seigniories, and constituted that body the sole absolute owners of the property known as the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains."

So much said concerning title, its origin, conditions and limitations, let us proceed to Mr. Scott's second question, "What is the position of the Indians relative to the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, and what claims have they upon the Seminary?"

Mr. Scott clearly shows that the grants of land made by the kings of France to the Seminary, and finally confirmed by the ordinance of 1840, were so made that the grantees might attend to the conversion of the Indians and the instruction of all classes of French subjects in Canada. The position, therefore, of the Indians towards the Seminary is simply that of tenants at will, but the Seminary is bound to give them the benefits of religion and education. Beyond this the Indians have no further claim on the Seminary. Not only has the Seminary fulfilled its obligations in regard of giving the Indian population the benefit of religious and educational training, but granted them

every opportunity of settlement and the pursuit of agriculture. The Indians have had, says Mr. Scott, and yet have lands assigned to them for cultivation, and there is a village known as the village of Oka. These lands and lots are owned by the Seminary, and are assigned to those Indians who desire to use or cultivate them. The Seminary says: "This is the manner in which we deal with our Indians in reference to the cultivation of lands. We allow them the enjoyment of the lands, on condition that they will cultivate them; the enjoyment may pass to their children on the same conditions, and even allow them to sell out that enjoyment to another Indian who has been established in the said Mission for two years. We only reserve for us the wood, the cutting and cartage of which we pay for. If they want any firewood, or timber for building purposes, we allow them to have it, but we only permit them to take what they want for their own use. They are prohibited from selling wood without our permission, otherwise our forest would have been long since ruined."

Mr. Scott produces figures to show that from 1865 to 1868 the Seminary advanced to the Indians more than \$3,000 a year.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1865-1866: Seed grain advanced and not remitted \$179.30. Work procured to Indians \$2,137.00. 1866-67: Seed grain, as above \$163.84. Work \$572.25. 1867-68: Seed grain, as above \$112.00. Work, as above \$2,734.00. Special assistance given to the Indians in three years \$9,516.12.

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 different interpretation, and it is folly to stretch out the hand for unattainable objects. With the present state of affairs at Oka, the public in general and the contending parties in particular, can never be satisfied. It is therefore absolutely necessary and infinitely desirable that some method be adopted to solve the problem and place the Indians in a position of independence."

In reply to his third question, as to the relation of the Dominion government or the Department of Indian Affairs to the Oka Indians, and the obligations the government should assume towards the parties now so antagonistic, Mr. Scott defends the government from the charge of having shirked its duty towards the Indians. He clearly points out what the government can do, but shows that if the Indians will not yield but give themselves over to unwise advisers and refuse concession, demanding that which the government cannot grant, then it will be forever impossible to place them in circumstances where they and their children may live in peace with the prospect of improvement and happiness.

We cannot, however, agree with Mr. Scott in his opinion that "considering the notions the Indians have been led to entertain respecting the lake lands, the only party who should provide such lands is the Seminary of St. Sulpice, not on the ground of legal claim, but on principles of equity, and as a concession towards pacification."

The Seminary has indeed provided such lands, but did so out of true benevolence, what the government should itself have had, in the course of time, to do.

Mr. Scott, in dealing with his fourth question, "what is the status of Protestantism at Oka, and what is the course of conduct which, under all the circumstances, it may be expedient for the Methodist Missionary Society to pursue?" very clearly sets forth that the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, being the private property of the Seminary, the latter is in no way bound to provide means for any form of religious worship but the Catholic. "It remains," says Mr. Scott, "a fact that Protestantism as such, can claim no footing in the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains. That is as private property, and like as in England many a wealthy lord of the manor has re-

fused a site for a Wesleyan or for a Dissenters' chapel, so the Seminary has the power to refuse a site for a Methodist church or school. It is best for all parties that the exact state of things should be known, for although the Seminary has not used the power of prohibition, every movement made towards the establishment of Protestantism at Oka is restrained by the law affecting the property of the corporation."

Mr. Scott concludes by declaring it expedient that in the interests of Methodism the Protestant Indians should be removed to lands of their own. Some have removed to the Township of Gibson, Ont. Others still refuse to leave the lands of the Seminary. So long as they remain we may expect to hear of occasional outbursts of fanaticism on the part of blinded and bigoted sectaries. It is to be sincerely hoped that the poor Indians may keep within the bounds of the law. But if they violate its provisions, not they alone, but their instigators should be punished.

LOUIS VEUILLOT.

By the death of Louis Veullot, the Catholic Press of continental Europe has sustained a severe loss. M. Veullot had long and deservedly occupied a foremost place amongst Catholic authors and journalists. Born in humble circumstances, at Boyens 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 himself resolutely to work to instruct himself, and met with such success as to be enabled at 19 to earn a livelihood by his pen. He held various positions on the Provincial press wherein his vivacious style and bitter 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 *Univers*, which he was appointed to edit, became the uncompromising champion of religion and the rights of the Church. In 1842, M. Veullot went to Africa as secretary to General Bageand, and on his return entered the Ministry of the Interior, as Chief Secretary. The revolution of 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 Veullot in Paris. In 1848 Veullot resumed the editorship of the *Univers*, but gave offence by the bitterness of his style. He was, however, sincere in his opinions, and so ardently devoted to the interests of the Church, that he never lost influence in Catholic circles. His journal was in 1861 suppressed 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. M. Veullot has left an example which will, we hope, be followed as closely as possible by all Catholic writers. There is a grand mission, and can only be fulfilled by a steady adherence to the principles that guided the late editor of the *Univers*.

THE OTHER SIDE.

We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment. Assassination by dynamite is wicked indeed, but not any more wicked than assassination by starvation. The anti-Irish journals on both sides of the Atlantic are evidently determined to keep the dynamite scare before the public. They are, indeed, resolved to bring out the Irish into full view as a people deeply imbued with savagery of the most shocking character. We cannot, then, do better than show that there are cruelties every day practiced on the Irish people in England as well as in

Ireland, before which "Irish" craves completely away. The Irish in England suffer untold cruelty at the hands of neighbors and fellow-men. In many cases they are driven from employment, in others repressed, it all on account of their origin and race. In thousands of instances they are subjected to violence of the most cowardly and brutal character. Their very lives they in fact hold in their hands.

For the cruelties practiced on Irishmen in Ireland, let famine, starvation and depopulation answer. We have had fully enough of the same paragraphs in our Anglo-Catholic contemporaries, and the time has now come for the exercise of a little common sense. Is it or is it not true, ask we, that the British government and people have declared war on the Irish all over the world? Is it, or is it not true 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 terminated to repudiate connection based on such terms? Well, if we firmly believe, the affirmation these interrogatories be true, all we can say is, that Britain has nothing but hostility to expect from the Irish race in every quarter of the globe. If that hostility occasional 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 incriminating 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 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 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.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

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 taxpayers might have the right of appropriating their local contributions to whatsoever purposes their chosen representatives might see fit. The present mode of county government in Ireland is unsatisfactory in the extreme, all authority with regard to local expenditures being vested in irresponsible bodies such as grand







A Wish.

Oh, give me the strife of soldier's life In the camp, or court, or field...

Then lay me to rest, for I love the best Where the Western seaboard and the wild-Rover springs...

UNSELFISH CHILDREN.

A Letter to Young Mothers, in Scribner's Monthly, taking for a text the remark that "always to receive and never to give is bad for children as for grown people..."

I saw another birthday celebration once, and shall never forget it. The mother's birthday had come too soon for the child's calculation...

Close by stood a little basketful of stones, picked up in their afternoon ramble—just such stones as you can find in any New England pasture lot...

The next morning at breakfast there was something on mamma'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 children were as happy as if they had been gold and diamonds.

A trifle, you say, but the love and delight that went with that worthless little pile of stones could not be counted by dollars.

You never know how long you and your children will live together as happy and as full of joy as you are now. You can do but little, it is worth a great deal to have them grow up with the habit of being happy.

Bits to the Core.

There are many Ritualists who feel more indignation against those members of their families as submit to the Catholic Church than against those who become Ritualists.

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. Tuckett & Son, with their well known "Myrtle Navy" tobacco.

OUR PRIESTS.

Our priests, for are they not ours? Are they not here having abandoned all, obedient to the Master's will...

In the early ages of the Church the stations were appropriated to certain fixed days, on which the faithful assembled in some appointed church, whether the Pope repaired at the head of the clergy in solemn procession to the chant of the Litanies...

An Antique Devotion.

In the early ages of the Church the stations were appropriated to certain fixed days, on which the faithful assembled in some appointed church, whether the Pope repaired at the head of the clergy in solemn procession to the chant of the Litanies...

The Bad and Worthless.

This is especially true of a family medicine, it is positive proof that the remedy indicated is of the highest value...

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption...

A GREAT REVELATION.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Selwyn Staley Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association of London.

"The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the developments of mental power seem equally great in every other department of life."

"A prominent American writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships do not ever cross a pain in the back, and a pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that came to England."

That General Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician called who 'bled him him copiously'.

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the cause of the most reliable of those who suffer from kidney and liver troubles...

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved. I could not think upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my neck and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief.

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say: "Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. It was a simple vegetable leaf I had used as a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver."

But which I had not been conscious of any physical trouble, but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing.

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$51.00

Advertisement for Beatty's Parlor Organs, featuring a list of models and prices, and a special ten-day offer.

Advertisement for Daniel F. Beatty, featuring a coupon and details about the parlor organs.

Advertisement for Peter Henderson & Co. featuring books on gardening, including 'Gardening for Profit' and 'Practical Floriculture'.

Advertisement for The Stations, a book translated from Italian by Rev. M. O'Connor, D.D.

Advertisement for Louisiana State Lottery Company, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for Thos. D. Egan, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for L. C. Leonard, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for Labatt's Chamber Sets, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for J. J. Gibbon Dundas, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for The Dominion Savings and Investment Society, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for The Cook's First Prize Baking Powder, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for W. M. Moore & Co. Real Estate Agency, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for The Healthy, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company, featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for Benoit School Furniture Co., featuring a list of prizes and terms.

Advertisement for Labatt's Chamber Sets, featuring a list of prizes and terms.



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Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided to make loans at 6% per cent, according to the security offered. The interest is payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrow to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest taken up.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

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**FREE!** Large rates of fare, etc., apply to our address.

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**THE HEALTHY CLIMATE** of the Northern Pacific Country is a great incentive to devotion.

**LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.**

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.		DUE FOR DELIVERY.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line.	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:30
For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States, (Thru Bags).	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:30
New York, etc. (Thru Bags).	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Marine Provinces.	5:00	1:00	8:00	1:30
For Toronto.	5:30	1:30	8:30	1:30
For Hamilton.	5:30	1:30	8:30	1:30
G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Thro-Bags—Bothwell, Glenora, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West—London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Thro-Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, Western States, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Thro-Bags—Cleveland, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
St. Mary's, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Newbury, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Thro-Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Ing.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Strathroy.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Canada S. R. & N. W. & St. Clair Branch Mails.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Glanworth.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Wilton Grove.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Canada Southern—East of St. Thomas, and Bruce and Orwell.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Aylmer.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
C. S. R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgewood and Amherstburg.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtville to St. Thomas, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
St. Thomas, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Port Stanley.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Port Dover & L. H. Mails.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
London, Huron & Bruce—All places between London, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaford, White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Alton, etc.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
W. G. & B. South Extension.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
W. G. & B. West Extension.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Thro-Bags—Hessell, Leamington, Clinton, Blyth, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Between Harrisburg and Fergus.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
B. L. H. West of Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
G. T. R. West of Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Between Paris and Lake Erie Division.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
St. Mary's and Stratford.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Thro-Bags—Godolphin and Mitchell.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St. Ives, etc. (Tuesday and Friday).	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45
The Grey, Clinton and Seneca.	5:00	1:15	8:00	1:45

**THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES**

of every description. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order. To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded.

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Locality unrivalled for healthfulness. Superior peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy with refinement of manner.

Without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.**—This Institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments of English. The English branches are in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$10; Drawing and painting, \$10; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATEAUX, ONT.**—Under the care of the Ursuline Nuns. This Institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. The spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including greenhouses, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.**—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. DESER O'CONNOR, President.

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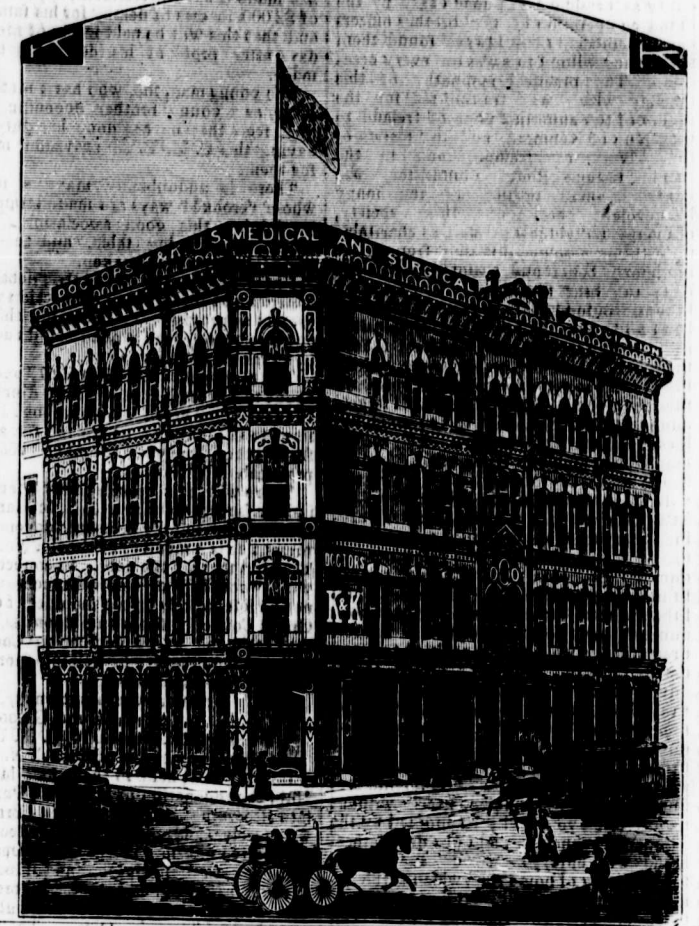
Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague.

Read one of the testimonials of which we could give the names:—

"I certify that I have suffered with Catarrh in the head, as well as with Coughs, Chills, and Fever, for many years, so I could not sleep at night, and with dull, heavy feelings in the chest and back. After giving hundreds of dollars to doctors and giving up all hopes, I tried the PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and am now able to do my work after seven years' sickness."

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"The above statement of my wife's recovery." For sale by all druggists, manufactured by Prof. A. M. Squires, London, Ont.



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THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature, RHEUMATISM is not a sovereign remedy for RAUMALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of a Rheumatic nature.

**IT IS A SURE CURE**

Letter from Mr. Wm. Harris, Bread and Cracker Baker, 14 Market Square, Hamilton.

Hamilton, 12th July, 1882.

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Catharines.

I suffer from Rheumatism, and have been for some time unable to do my work. I gave your Rheumatism a trial, and am happy to say with the best result, a cure. Yours truly, W. M. HARRIS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Rheumatism Manufacturing Co., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

**INDEX**

To Diseases, Complaints and Accidents which are CURED BY YELLOW OIL is guaranteed to cure or relieve either in Man or Beast.

TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR:

CROUP, CRAMPS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, COLDS, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR:

RHEUMATISM, CHILBLAINS, SWELLINGS, GALLS, LAMENESS, CONTRACTIONS, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, SPRAINS, NEURALGIA, CALLOSUS LUMPS, STIFF JOINTS, FROST BITES, CORNS, BRUISES, ITCH, PAIN IN BACK, PAIN IN SIDE, &c.

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**BACK TO LONDON.**

**W. D. MCGLOUGHLIN,** Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and is permanently located in the **ROYAL TOWER**, 111 Richmond Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the lowest prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all its branches. W. D. MCGLOUGHLIN, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

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Cabe's able and skillful management the Association is certain to acquire its old-time position of usefulness and influence.

One of the pleasing incidents of the session took place last week. On Wednesday afternoon all the Liberal members of the Senate and House of Commons assembled 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 presentation was made by the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, who referred in highly complimentary terms to Mr. Bourassa's long and useful parliamentary career, as well as his unwavering 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 represented one constituency ever since that date. In accepting the gift, Mr. Bourassa seemed deeply affected. He expressed his gratitude for such an expression of esteem by his Liberal friends, and urged those younger than he in years and parliamentary experience to persevere in their efforts to secure the triumph of the Liberal cause.

Many Conservatives would, no doubt, have gladly taken part in the presentation, 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 not doubt be seated. During the week Mr. Richard A. Hunt, a general produce merchant from Prince Edward Island, was examined before the Inter-provincial Trade Committee. He said that the principal articles from the upper provinces was flour, and 813 barrels of flour were imported from the United States during the past year. The greater part of their flour was received by way of St. John's, or by boat to Charlottetown and Summerside. The freight on this averages 70c. to 75c. per barrel, being the same as to Halifax, Picton and St. John's. If the Washington Treaty was abrogated, the fishery trade would be seriously affected, especially mackerel, on which a duty of 82 a barrel was formerly imposed. One of the reasons why the mackerel trade would be 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 fine market in the latter.

Dr. Fortin said that four-fifths of the fish product to the West Indies, Brazil, Spain, Portugal and Italy, etc., and that the National Policy did not sufficiently foster the trade. Even this market was at present bad for Canada, as the Norwegians preferred 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, Dr. Dawson of the geological survey, gave some valuable testimony. Speaking of British Columbia he said that Vancouver Island contained about 380,000 acres of agricultural land, of which 300,000 acres were well adapted for agricultural pursuits, 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 was excellent, and all portions of the province were well supplied. The Douglas 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 east and west of excellent 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 15 places where gold was to be found. From 1858 to 1882 over \$46,000,000 of gold was exported; this, of course, being an approximate estimate, the Chinese taking away about one-third of the gold.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court 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 was in the case of young Hodnett who was charged with sending dynamite through the post-office to the Lord Lieutenant. The worthy, learned judge however, took care to express a hope that by the application of the law, as it exists, in a steady, industrious manner, the feelings of the whole community would be turned into money and peace. Did his Lordship mean that the operation of the law, through imprisonment and emigration, the resulting desert would be peace?

On April 14—When the jury of the Brady trial announced the verdict 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 have sworn on me. These men will swear away the life of any one to suit their own." After the sentence was pronounced Brady, who had recovered his composure, with solemn vehemence protested his innocence. The crowds in the street received the announcement of the verdict with disfavor. No riotous demonstration.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

Ottawa Citizen, April 11.

A meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association was held last evening for the installation of officers and other important business, the President, Principal McCabe, in the chair. After routine the President delivered his inaugural address, in which he dwelt chiefly on the future work of the society.

Mr. Starrs, the retiring president, was then called to occupy a seat on the platform when an address from the association, beautifully engrossed on parchment, and ornamented with appropriate Irish national emblems, together with a handsome ebony case mounted in gold, was presented to him.

The following is the address, with Mr. Starrs' reply:

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F. R. LATCHFORD, Recording Sec'y.  
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some sensation by declaring that as for himself he was a citizen of the United States, that he had placed himself and his family in the hands of the United States Consul at Cork, and that he expected through that official redress for the indignity heaped upon him.

The police discovered a quantity of explosive freely buried in a field at Kahanah, near Cork. Two carboys of nitro-glycerine had been lying at the Clyde Shipping Company's stores in London since the 4th inst. They are consigned by a Glasgow firm to Herliffy. This is the sixth consignment within six months from the same firm to O'Herliffy. The former consignments were all removed by Deasey. Mr. Clifford Lloyd has arrived in Cork. He has come on business connected 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 documents are said to have been seized.

The beautiful district around Fermoy is fast becoming depopulated. A few weeks since 30 labourers—able-bodied and hard-working—left the place en route for Manitoba. They had been engaged by a Fermoy firm of corn merchants to cultivate wheat in the prairies where the enterprising company have purchased a large tract of land from the American Government.

Fifteen families have been evicted at Glenbeigh by Mr. J. E. Husey, agent to the Hon. Rowland Wynn. In all cases the writs were for non-payment of rent, and with one exception, the families spent the night on the roads not wishing to go to the workhouse. The one family alluded to were admitted as caretakers. It is stated that the heads of the families, among whom is an ex-suspect, intend to appeal to the Castle Island Board of Guardians for relief.

Evictions near Macroom were recently carried out by four bailiffs, who, accompanied by a force of police under the charge of Head Constable Duffy, of Macroom, proceeded to the lands of Mullinahulla, and there evicted five of Mr. Massey's tenants. Four of the evicted were again reinstated on coming to terms with their landlord, but the fifth, who was a poor widow named Quill, did not get possession of her land. The five tenants appeared at the Court in the utmost distress, and their houses were anything but comfortable dwellings. No disturbance took place.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court 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 was in the case of young Hodnett who was charged with sending dynamite through the post-office to the Lord Lieutenant. The worthy, learned judge however, took care to express a hope that by the application of the law, as it exists, in a steady, industrious manner, the feelings of the whole community would be turned into money and peace. Did his Lordship mean that the operation of the law, through imprisonment and emigration, the resulting desert would be peace?

On April 14—When the jury of the Brady trial announced the verdict 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 have sworn on me. These men will swear away the life of any one to suit their own." After the sentence was pronounced Brady, who had recovered his composure, with solemn vehemence protested his innocence. The crowds in the street received the announcement of the verdict with disfavor. No riotous demonstration.

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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 its duties, the association avail themselves of the opportunity to express their warm appreciation of that zeal and ability. Under your careful administration the society has taken a prominent place in all movements, when the condition of our country and our race at home and abroad demanded its assistance. In particular to our suffering 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 famine-stricken districts in the West of Ireland have reason to keep the association in grateful remembrance. In the inauguration of the movement, which resulted in the passing of the celebrated Irish Resolutions in the House of Commons last session, we well know the untiring energy which you displayed. To conclude, the members of the association, in whose deliberations you have taken an active part for a quarter of a century, beg you to accept the small token of their sympathy which accompanies this address, and hope that you may be long spared to give them the future work that aid and counsel which your energy and experience so well fit you to render.

Signed on behalf of the St. Patrick's Literary Association.

J. A. MACCABE, President.  
F. R. LATCHFORD, Recording Sec'y.  
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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 customary 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 reasonably think that the society did not wish to make an exceptional case, but it has not been the lot of my predecessors, although far superior in every sense of the word and more worthy of every member's respect 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 duty 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 head and not of the heart, and for 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 occasion. The practical sympathy of this society which was transmitted for its relief of the suffering poor of Ireland to the Nun of Kenmare and the priests of the West of Ireland, and 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 the city can bear testimony. The motto of the association has always been that charity has no bounds. In the Irish Resolutions referred to in your kind address I have taken a deep interest, as did every member of this society, for we are in the habit of their adoption. To this society is largely due the credit, if not for their framing, at least for their endorsement. 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, urging 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 Grand Council members when I say that honorable gentleman accepted them with a remarkably well, and is entitled to every credit for the fulfillment of the sacred duty entrusted to him, not forgetting the valuable assistance of the members who so nobly seconded his efforts. I hope that no distant day will see the Canadian people through their representatives in Parliament assembled, nearly without a dissenting voice, will be adopted by the Imperial Parliament, and our dear Fatherland will enjoy, as we do in Canada, the blessing of home rule, which is the inalienable right of all civilized nations. Gentlemen, as you remark, I have been for at least a quarter of a century a member 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 "silence" in my midst. I thank you from my heart for this handsome address 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 through the rugged path of life, every time the cane touches the ground, it is the inimitable voice of the kind and gentle, 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.

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