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

VOL. 6.

#### FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1884.

NO. 278

#### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE VERY REV. T. J. DOWLING, VICAR CAPITULAR.

On Tuesday, 29th of January, the priests of the Hamilton diocese were entertained at a banquet given by their worthy Vicar Capitular, the Rev. T. J. Dowling. Notwithstanding the difficulty of travelling, on account of the late snowstorm, still more priests came to Paris than had been really expected. The Right Rev. Monsignor Walsh, Bishop of don with his usual affability kindness of heart, was also present on the occasion. This act of good will and respect on the part of His Lordship of London was highly appreciated by the priests of this diocese, and shall not be easily forgotten by the Administrator, who had been so courteously honored by that their trief.

Immediately after the banquet, an address of congratulation from the clergy of the diocese was read to the Very Rev. Father Dowling, Vicar Capitular, by the Venerable Dean O'Reilly, in addition to which a purse containing the sum of \$500 was presented by Rev. Chancellor Keough, as a mark of appreciation and esteem, and in recognition of the prudence and wisdom that characterized his Administratorship during the long widowhood of the diocese. The above amount Very Rev. Father Dowling intends to apply in liquidating the debt

of his parochial church.

The following clergy were present at the banquet :—Venerable Dean O'Reilly, Dundas; J. Keough, Chancellor of the diocese; Fathers P. Lennon, Brantford; O'Connell, Mount Forest; M. J. Cleary, W. Lillis and J. J. Craven, Hamilton; Maguire, Galt; J. P. Doherty and Kelly, Arthur; J. Lennon, Brantford; Crinnon, Caledonia, and J. J. Feeney, Dundas; Fathers Feron, Strathroy; and Brady of

Telegrams regretting inability to be present, were received from the following:—Rev. Fathers Supple, Boston, Mass.; Venerable Dean Laussie, Walkerwater; F. Cassin, Priceville; F. O'Reilly, Oakville; F. Owens, Ayton; and F.

O'Reilly, Macton. THE ADDRESS To the Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, Administrator of the Diocese of Hamilton. winistrator of the Diocese of Hamilton. Very Rev. and Dear Father,—Now that the term of your Administratorship is about to close, your fellow priests desire to tender to you their congratulations on the efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties of the high trust committed to your keeping, and to assure you that your every act and word in this connection have met and to assure you that your every act and word, in this connection, have met with their unqualified approval and adequately justify the wisdom of the choice thay had made. Hence it is that the joy which fills our hearts in the presence of the gratifying intelligence that the Diocese will in a few days have massed through the prejied of its widow. passed through the period of its widow-hood, is somewhat tempered by the sorrow we experience when we know that the approaching consummation of our dearest wishes is also destined to oring with it the severance of those relations which, for the past twelve months, have subsisted so happily between us. So true it is that there is no picture, however bright, but has its dark side, no day, however sunny, but has the night to follow in its wake, no pleasure without its moiety of pain. None, indeed, could have understood thoroughly than you have how to more thoroughly than you have now to blend the stern justice of the Ruler with the benignity of the Father, the affectionate kindness of the Friend. None could have realized more forcibly than you have the beautiful truth that the sceptre of authority can be wielded consistenly with the olive branch of mercy and peace. It is to give expression to our feelings in this connection that we are here to day, and to tell you that, greatly as we admire the wisdom which has characterized your conduct throughout the entire period of your administration, we admire still more the paternal benignity, the loving kindness which has marked your every act and which are destined to render the memory of this happy period one of the most pleasing reminiscences, of our lives. In testimony of these assurances we beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse. The gift is unfortunately a small one; we are consoled, however, by the assurance that you will value it, not for its intrinsic worth, but solely in pursuance of the spirit in which it is presented of a sincere though faint expression of the esteem and love in which iniscences' of our lives. In testimony pression of the esteem and love in which we hold you. That you may be spared many happy years to your devoted peo-ple and the diocese you have so efficiently presided over is the prayer of your fellow priests. Signed-

JOHN O'REILY, Dean M. J. MAGUIRE E. Laussie, Dean F. O'REILLY J. Keough, Chan. J. Corcoran M. J.CLEARY, Sec. J. J. CRAVEN
P. LENNON J. J. FEENEY J. E. CRINNON J. P. KELLY J. O'CONNELL W. LILLIS P. OWNES J. J. GEHL F. O'REILLY P. DOHERTY J. WEY

J. F. LENNON In replying to the address, Very Rev.
Father Dowling said:

My Lord, Very Rev. and Reverend Dear Fathers:—I am deeply touched at the kindness which prompted this pres-entation and regret very much that I

an honor and a recognition that I certainly do not deserve. The personal qualities you are pleased to ascribe to me are perhaps such as one in my position ought to have, not such as I claim to possess, and my short and slight services to the diocese are, I am sure, not such as should entitle me to any such as should entitle me to any such marked compliment as this. But whilst disclaiming any title to personal fitness or efficiency I feel it to be my duty to thank you from my heart for kindly assembling here to-day to show your regard for the Administration, now drawing to a close, with which my humble name has been associated for the last twelve months. My warmest thanks are due to my brother priests (many of personal friend of mine and of the diocese and the devoted and constant friend of our late lamented bishop. Two thoughts occur to me to-day, suggested by two passages of holy writ. In looking at this bright circle of happy friends, symbolizing that unity, charity and devotion to authority which should characterize all good priests, one naturally is led into that train of thought expressed by the Royal Prophet, in words familiar to us all, and not inaptly suggestive of scenes like this, "O quam grant of the diocese on their well known respect for ecclesiastical authority. The episcopal office, he said, is of divine appointment, and Heaven will bless the work of the priest who shows reverence and obedience to those who rule and govern the Church of God.

words familiar to us all, and not inaptly suggestive of scenes like this, "O quam bonnum et quam jucumdum habitare fratres in unum." "Oh how good and pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in union!" The promotion of that holy union in the diocese has ever been my aim, and its manifestation here to day to some extent has been my is and to some extent has been my joy and my first and leading thought. My next hought is one of surprise and humiliation. Who am I that you should think of me? ersonal claims to such honors certainly I have none. But seeing as I do, in this demonstration, Rev. Fathers, a desire demonstration, Kev. Fathers, a desire to honor not so much the person as the office held, I feel that I owe you my best thanks and most grateful acknow-ledgments for this visible proof of your loyalty to the sacred principle of authori-ty. It justifies the high expectations which I farmed of you on the day, that

which I formed of you on the day that I reluctantly by consented to take office, not for its own sake (for you are all witnesses how I sought to avoid it) but for the sake of the clergy who honored me with their confidence and called on me by their solemnly recorded vote to assume the responsibility. However unworthily I may have discharged the duties of the trust committed to me, I have always tried to follow these two maxims of canon-law: first, to preserve the status quo of the diocese, and 2nd to do nothing that might possibly embarrass the coming bishop. I have, moreover, acted on the

principle of taking advice, in all matters of importance, from those who

and direct my fellow priests, as far as I knew how, and as often as my humble services or assistance were required. So that if any good has been effected or any progress made in the diocese during my rather cleary. He was nappy to express his feelings on the present tion are indeed a tangible proof of the appreciation in which the Very Rev.

vacant throne, the only cloud that rested on us of late was one of suspense as to who should fill the place of one for whom we have so long mourned. Thank God that the mists of doubt and anxiety have been cleared up, that the cloud of sus-pense has passed away, and that as Ham-ilton hopefully emerges from her widowhood, and assumes again the garments of gladness as of old, her diocesian sky is already radiant with the sunshine which sheds its halo round the name and fame of the distinguished Dr. Carbery I am sure you will all join me in wishing "God speed" to his barque over the waters of the Atlantic, and in extending him a right hearty welcome when he comes. In conclusion, permit me, rever-

end fathers, to express the hope, that, though our relations are soon to be altered, our triendship may ever continue; that we may, as the Apostle directs, "preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," and that our new bishop good priests so long characteristic of the clergy of Hamilton, namely, obedience to his commands, respect for his authority and reverence for his high and holy

> Again thanking you for your kind sen-timents and good wishes as well as for your generous offering, I beg to state that I will, with your permission, apply the latter in payment of the statuary of the Apostles, lately set up in my church, and thus our work of to day becomes in

> a certain sense apostolic. Father Dowling, in concluding his re-marks proposed the health of the Bishop of

Bishop Walsh responded in his customary eloquent style. He said that it gave him great pleasure to be present on the occasion entation and regret very much that I cannot find words to thank the clergy as I would wish for their beautiful address and for the generous testimonial of their esteem which accompanies it. This is

name has been associated for the last twelve months. My warmest thanks are due to my brother priests (many of whom have come from afar for that purpose) whilst I owe a special debt of gratitude to our distinguished guest, the Bishop of London, an old and esteemed personal friend of mine and of the diocese, and that kindness of heart and fatherly tenderness were prominent characteristics of his life. In his further remarks he paid a high compliment to Venerable Dean O'Reilly, saying that for forty years he has worn the virgin robe of the priest without stain or blemish,

and obedience to those who rule and govern the Church of God. Venerable Dean O'Reilly appropriately replied, and said that he was happy to received in the past, and concluded by expressing his gratefulness to the Bishop of London for his very kind words, and hoped that his Lordship would enjoy still further many happy years in the Enjscapel office.

ber his tender care and paternal advice.
He also alluded to the courtesy he always received from the Bishop of London, and was proud to see him present

to-day when they were offering a tangible proof of their esteem to the Very Rev. Administrator. The toast, "The clergy of the diocese," are older and more experienced, and felt a delight in doing all in my power to aid the Rev. Father Cleary. He was happy pressed the pleasure it gave him to see his Lordship present on the occasion when they were showing "honor to him to whom honor is due."

The address was beautifully illuminated, showing the Cross, the Harp and the Shamrock. It was exquisitely finished, and was the work of Mr. Bruce of the city of Hamilton.

qualities, her love of performing works of charity, her kind words for every one, endeared her to those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. We doubt not her good works have gone before her, and that she is now in her eternal home, enjoying the reward promised those who follow the counsels of our divine Saviour. We extend to her husband our heartfelt sympathy in his sait bereavement. This world will to him be lonely—very lonely without his faithful, loving companion. Her pure spirit will, we trust, be a kindly light, a guiding star, that will lead him

LETTERS TO EMINENT PERSONS.

No. VIII .- To the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, R. C. Archbishop of Toronto : MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE:

It affords me sincere and unalloyed pleasure to include you in the list of my public correspondents at this time, more especially as I have nothing to say which is unbecoming for me to utter, or which will be unpleasant for you to read. Personal acquaintance with you I have none.

Never, indeed, have I even so much as
touched the hem of your archiepiscopal
garment. But I have attentively watched respect for the sacerdotal character, and for the faith of which you are so earnest an exponent. Had the priesthood of past ages been all modeled after your pattern: had they been more like you in spirit and You have pursued a uniform and consistent course throughout. When occasion has arisen for you to put forth the weight I am bound to admit that—so for as my memory serves me—your influence has always been exerted on the right side.

as having been misspent. Your sermons, as a general rule, are plain and practical homilies, adapted to the understanding of the least intellectual members of your congregation; but they are always fraught with worldly as well as spiritual wisdom, and with advice which every one of your hearers would do well to follow. You have the faculty of adapting your words to your theme, and, whatever may be the there. to your theme, and, whatever may be the subject of your discourse, none of your listeners can fail to carry away at least one wholesome, practical lesson. You are never dry or turgid. And, on exceptional occasions, you, have proved that you are capable of rising to a high degree of spiritual eloquence and exaltation. More than once in my hearing have words derved from your like which must have a few and the words are capable of rising to come here he has had several applications from other places, and brantford folks will rejoice to know that he will be with us on St. Patrick's Day.

On Sunday week a financial report of St. Basil's Church for the year 1883 was read calling, and passed through the various phases of spiritual and educational

of concern. If you have at all times held were appointed coadjutor Bishop of

ous social reforms, and have done noble service in the cause of temperance. A total abstainer yourself—except, of course, in the sacraments of the Church—you never lose an opportunity of inculcating the doctrine of total abstinence upon others. It has for years been your custom to exact from all the young men and boys over whom you have any influence a solower whom you have any influence a solower whom you have any influence as solower whom you have also who have a solower whom you have a solower whom y to exact from all the young men and boys over whom you have any influence a sol-emn pledge of abstinence until they shall your course ever since your first arrival in Toronto, about twenty-five years ago, and candor compels me to say that the result of my observation has been to increase my respect for the sacerdotal character, and for the faith of which you are so early the first hole which you have a constant they are the good twenty-one. You rightly argue that if a youth reaches his majority without knowing the taste of strong drink, he is much less likely to become a drunk-ard than if he had all his life been accustomed to tamper with the demon that substance for the good of the great Cause tempts so many to their undoing. You which you represent. You have your reward in the devotion of a multitude tomed to tamper with the demon that tempts so many to their undoing. You had they been more like you in spirit and in deed, there would have been no necessity for a European Reformation, no field for the iconoclastic achievements of "the Monk that shook the world." You have they for the the first necessity of the shook the world." You have they for the first necessity of the solution of the line of the solution of the first necessity of the first necessity of the first necessity of the solution of the solution of the first necessity of the solution of the solution of the first necessity of the solution of the first necessity of the solution of the so for the iconoclastic achievements of "the Monk that shook the world." You have thus far tulfilled your high ecclesiastical mission with the fullest acceptance and honor. You have extorted sincere, if reluctant, tributes of respect from persons who, as a general rule, have no sympathy for the Catholic faith or its professors. You have pursued a uniform and consistive when accasion the full when occasion the first acceptance which has been so persistently kept up during the last few years under the auspices of Parnell, Davitt, and their fellow-laborers. As an Irishman, you are a firm advocate of Home Rule, but as a Christian and an ecclesiastic, you also bereplied, and said that he was happy to be present to-day when such a practical proof of their appreciation was tendered, by the majority of the priests of the diocese, to the Very Rev. Administrator. Such an act on the part of the elergy, showed that they were unanimous in their love and esteem for him who, for the last twelve months, governed them prudently, wisely, and well. He thanked Very Rev. Father Dowling for kindness received in the past, and concluded by hierarchy in Fatherland; and I have good in Brantford Father James has made reason to believe that your example has many devoted friends, and though every

to your intimacy that you are endowed with most pleasing conversational power and that you can at times pour forth a steady stream of kindly and genial humor loves. The Very Rev. Father Dowling.

appreciation in winch the Very Rev. Father Dowling is held by the majority of the priests of the diocese, as well as a protection of the cord al and constant co-operation of the person of Father Keough I feel bound to say that I have had all along an able, obliging and efficient assistant, for whose valuable aid I am extremely grateful; and, whilst to many I am indebted for excellent counsel and suggestions, there is perhaps no one to whom I am more deeply indebted, in that respect, than my old and venerable friend, Dean O'Reilly, of Dundas. In your beautiful address you affectionately allude to those lights and shadows which are inseparable from the changes constantly taking place in this world. For my part I think that, aside from those shades of sorrow that surrounded a vacant throne, the only cloud that rested on us of late was one of suspense as to whe hould fill the place of one for whom we have a large mounted. The provest of the control of the discovery and the control of the control of the state of the density of Monaghan, where you were born on the 6th of February, 50 the wild be wisdom and protected to the rule, and an exception of the County of Monaghan, where you were born on the 6th of February, 50 the wild be a hard protection of the sared allows, and exception of the february of won were born on the 6th of February, 50 the wild be a hard protection of the sared allows, and exception of the february of won were born on the 6th of February, 51 the won the wild protect that have characterized his manual along an able, obliging and efficient assistant, for whose valuable aid I am protected on the charge of the most of the miner of the protect of the done of the County of Monaghan, where you were excellent counsel and protected of the stream protect of the february of won were born on the 6th of February, 50 the charge the protect of the discussion, you'd have proved that you were born on the 6th of February, 50 the wone of the most of the clearing have proved that you were secially trained to the wi which they were set forth. Full of the learning of the cloister, full of the faith which springs from no human inspiration, full of the earnestness which deems the conversion of souls and the welfare of the Church the only things worth striving for, it is only to be expected that you must sometimes proclaim doctrines which find no acceptance with minds differently constituted. But the preacher who avers nothing but what meets with universal acceptance will soon find himself preaching to empty pews, and, as a proof that such is not the nature of your public oraacceptance will soon find Einself preaching to empty pews, and, as a proof that such is not the nature of your public oration, the pews are always full.

True, there are persons—and these, too, of your own faith—who take a less favorseffied by the sacraments of Holy Church. This estimable lady, during her residence in London, made many friends, and indeed this is not at all surprising. To know her was to esteem her; her amiable of the course that a prelate who has attained to so elevated a position and obloquy in the source of the order of the contraction parties by the part of Missouri. In course of time this community was attacked by miasmatic fever, induced by the overflow of the Missouri. In course of time this community was attacked by miasmatic fever, induced by the overflow of the Missouri. In course of time this community was attacked by miasmatic fever, induced by the overflow of the Missouri. In course of time this community was attacked by miasmatic fever, induced by the overflow of the Missouri. In course of time this community was attacked by miasmatic fever, induced by the overflow of the Missouri. In course of time this community was attacked by miasmatic fever, induced by the overflow of the Missouri. In course of time this community was attacked by miasmatic fever, induced by the overflow of the Missouric In course of the course that a prelate was a proof that was, and society, what there was of it, was quisorganized. You were often in perlif from mankind, from wild beasts, and from contagious diseases. On one occasion of your was back to convalescence. Change from contagious diseases. On one occasion of your was back to convalescence. Change for the course that a prelate was quiet, only a from contagious diseases. On one occasion of your was back to convalescence. Change for the course that there was of it, was, and society, what there has attained to so elevated a position as yours should have had to encounter more or less of opposition and obloquy in the process. It is alleged against you that you have too much to do with politics, and that you are vain of your political influence. Worse than this I have never heard laid to your charge. It is not a great matter, even if the charge be well founded, and I believe it has only been put forward by those whose political bias prevents them from looking at the guest. prevents them from looking at the question with perfect disinterestedness and impartiality. The simple fact I take to be this: that, taking your circumstances and your creed into consideration, the texture of your mind is exceedingly, almost phenomenally, liberal. While discontinuous phenomenally, liberal. While the world. The next year found you setiastical superiors. In 1855 you were sent on a special mission to Rome, where his Holiness, as a mark of particular favor, endowed you with authority to hear confession and grant absolution in all parts of the world. The next year found you settled to the six days of the week and shout with the infidel "There is no God." light, a guiding star, that will lead him on, amidst the trials and temptations of earth, to join her once more in the everaltasting kingdom beyond the skies.

The remains were brought to St. Peter's Cathedral on Friday morning, when a requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Tiernan. The reverend gentleman referred in touching terms to the deceased lady. A very large cortege of mourners followed the remains to St. Peter's Cemetery.

Texture of your mind is exceedingly, liberal. While holding fast by the tenets and traditions of holding fast by the tenets and traditions of holding fast by the tenets and traditions of your faith, you are disposed to exercise all pertaining thereto. Recognizing the fact that your lot has been cast in a land where the majority of the people are gentleman referred in touching terms to the deceased lady. A very large cortege of mourners followed the remains to St. Peter's Cemetery.

Texture of your mind is exceedingly, liberal. While festion and grant absolution in all parts of holding fast by the tenets and traditions of your faith, you are disposed to exercise alignment as followed you with authority to hear conflowed the world. The next year found you settled in Buffalo, where at the request of the Bishop of that diocese, you founded a law and restraint aside fession and grant absolution in all parts of the other ix days of the week and shout the director. Secondary the other ix days of the week and shout the world. The next year found you settled in Buffalo, where at the request of the Bishop of that diocese, you founded a law in the world. The next year found you set. The world in the world. The establish fact that your lot has been cast in a land where the majority of your Order. The establish we well in Buffalo, where it was subsequently removed to Nisgara

of concern. If you have at all times held the balance of power between Mr. Mowat and the Ontario Opposition, it has been because your own rights and those of your Church were in some way or other involved.

You have taken a warm interest in various social reforms, and have done noble service in the cause of temperance. A service in the cause of temperance. A the division of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, when Toronto was named as the Metropolitan See of Upper Canada, dignity and unflagging energy. When dignity and unflagging energy. When the history of Roman Catholicism in this province comes to be written, it will be found that your name must occupy a very prominent place in it. You have never hesitated to spend yourself and your of admirers, and in the consciousness that you have done your duty. A higher recompense you could not well receive.
That you may live long to enjoy the well-merited dignities you have so worthily won, is the sincere wish of many thousands of persons in this country, and of none more sincerely than of

#### BRANTFORD LETTER.

received in the past, and concluded by expressing his gratefulness to the Bishop of London for his very kind words, and hoped that his Lordship would enjoy still further many happy years in the Episcopal office.

The health of the Chancellor of the diocese being proposed, Father Keough made a suitable reply. He thanked Father Dowling for his past courtesy and kindness, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to see him so much esteemed by the majority of the clergy of the diocese. He feelingly alluded to the late influence of your ministrations. Bishop Crinnon, who, though gone from them in the body, yet his spirit lived in the reason to believe that your example has many devoted friends, and though everybody seems glad that he will have an opportunity to visit his early home, still to be found on the side of law, and order.

As a clergyman, you are constant in and out of season, and are known and out of season, and are known throughout your diocese as a model of other young men whom the late industrious assiduity. You are active in of other young men whom the late industrious assiduity. You are active in of other young men whom the late industrious assiduity. You are active in of other young men whom the late industrious assiduity. You are active in of other young been ministrations, and are said to be enveryed to be found on the side of law, and order.

As a clergyman, you are constant in and out of season, and are known and out of season, and are known throughout your diocese as a model of other young men whom the late industrious assiduity. You are active in of other young been in instrations assiduity. You are active in of other young men whom the late industrious assiduity. You are active in of other young men whom the late industrious assiduity. You are active in the priesthod of the late in this province. You are every to have played a conspicuous part with province. You are every to be found on the side of law, and order.

As a clergyman, you are constant in and out of season, and are said to be somewha and hearty welcome when he comes back.

Arrangements are being made for a

> very entertaining to hear. On such occasions your sixty-eight years sit lightly upon you. I have heard many a sprightly wittiers haid at your door, and some of them, doubtless, were legitimately placed there.
>
> The Very Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, administrator of the diocese will deliver the lecture which will be on some Irish subject, and a first-class programme of Irish music will be presented. 17th of March, to be given in the Opera Father Dowling so early, for since promis

#### Catholic Columbian

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NALS. tors. d to the un-Tender for eived at this eastern and e 12th day of ruction of a ne deepening trance of the

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RADLEY, Secretary.

The Cypress Tree. BY R. P. GRANT.

(From the Spanish of Calcano : for Redpath's Weekly.)

If thou shouldst ever walk Beside my silent tomb, And lovingly evoke My spirit from the gloom Then thou shalt see a bird Upon a cypress tree: Speak! thou shalt be heard— My spirit it will be.

And if thou then wilt call,
If thou wilt speak my name,
And tell me that, through all,
Thou'rt faithful—still the same
Give ear unto the wind
Within the cypress tree,
And speak what's in thy mind—
My spirit it will be.

But if thou art a slave
Of any other lord,
And woundst me in my grave
Beneath the verdant sward,
Beware to haithless one!
Of going near the tree;
Its shadow thou should shun—
My spirit it will be.

Then hie thee from the wind, And hie thee from the bird, From form of every kind, From accent and from word, But ah! 'Lwill be in vain; The shadow thou shall see, Where'er thou may 'stremain, Of that dark cypress tree.

#### THE STORY OF THE

#### SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S.

CHAPTER IV.

It was with the help of the nobility and under their authority that Knox acted. The Lords of the Congregation thought it desirable to accompany their preachers, and it was with this object that the principal Barons of Angus and Mearns journeyed to Perth. Here Knox, knowing himself to be powerfully sup-ported and perfectly safe, commenced the work of destruction. He began by preaching a very violent sermon against what he called idolatry. This was evidently the concerted signal for the work of destruction and spoliation, although with the absurd spirit of falsehood and humbug which masked the movement we are told that the mere sight of a we are told that the mere sight of a priest coming out to celebrate Mass induced a youth to exclaim, "That this was intolerable. He appealed to those who stood by and conjured them not to permit that idolatry which God had condemned to be used in their desired." condemned to be used in their despite and before their face." The "rascal multitude," as Knox himself calls them, saw very clearly how they could please their masters and help themselves. The mob rushed to the houses of the Grey and Black friars, and in a few hours these edifices were thoroughly sacked. The Charterhouse, or Carthusian mon-astery, met with the same fate, and within two days nothing but its bare walls were visible. Furniture, paintings, decorations, property of various descriptions, was either carried off or destroyed. Private property, for such it really was, received no more respect than the noble shrines and temples raised by such real Christians as S. Margaret, real Christians as S. Margaret, Malcolm, Alexander, and David. Knox, with his usual impudence, tells us that "the spoil was permitted to the poor," and in the same breath informs us that "no honest man was enriched to the value of a groat." The truth is that the mob freely helped themselves and that Knox as their leader was an accomplice in their robberies and violence. At

The Regent was extremely indignant when news arrived of the robberies and sacrileges which had been committed, and hastily gathering together all available forces, advanced towards Perth on 18th May, 1559. Letters of justification were now drawn up by the Protestants in which they declared their willingness to be loyal if they could live in peace and enjoy the free exercise of religion. In an epistle specially addressed to the nobility it was alleged that a large portion of this order was on their side and that all that they had done was in obe dience to God. "Our earnest and long request hath been, and yet is, that in open assembly it may be disputed, in sence of indifferent auditors, whether that these abominations named by the pestilent Papists religion, which they by fire and sword defend, be the true by fire and sword defend, be the religion of Jesus Christ or not." sword defend, be the true third letter was politely addressed "To the generation of anti-Christ, the pestilent prelates, and their shavelings within Scotland." This was a very different epistle from that of S. Paul, or any of the apostles of the New Testament. It breathed fire, fury, and vengeance. It was veritably the epistle of John Knox, and only requires to be read in a careful manner to convince any impartial mind of the real character of this Reformation If any opposition be offered to the new evangel, then a war of extermination such as Israel carried on against the Canaanites, is to be adopted. The Reformers compose the congregation of and the Catholics are the offspring of the Man of Sin. The most extreme expressions of vengeance and united with the sacred name of God, and are given as an expression of the holy gospel of peace and love, preached by His Son. The Queen Re-gent, in spite of all that had occurred, hated internecine strife and hoped yet for a peaceful solution of religious difficulties. A truce was agreed upon the Reforming religion was tolerated, and controversies were to be reserved to Parliament. Before separating the Lords of the Congregation bound themthe selves together by a new covenant, which was signed by the Earls of Argyle and Glencairn, the Lord James, Lord Boyd, Lord Ochiltree, and Mathew Campbell of Farninghame. According to the state ments of Knox and other Reformers the Queen Regent did not attend to the spirit of the treaty, and this was made a convenient pretext by Argyle, Ruthven Monteith and Murray of Tullibardine who declared that they were disgusted by her

hypocrisy and tyranny. Certainly the latter was of a very mild character. The Lords of the Congregation called a great meeting of their party to be held at St. Andrews on the 4th of June, and there Knox was daly in attendance,

After sermons by this Apostle at Crail and Anstruther, the rascal multitude under Knox's guidance destroyed the altars and ecclesiastical furniture in artars and ecclesiastical furniture in these towns. At St. Andrews the Arch-bishop heard that his cathedral was to be reformed by being declared. reformed by being destroyed, and en-tered the town with a hundred spearsmen for the purpose of defending it. But Knox knew well that his own side was stronger, and when he was thorough-ly aware of that fact, nothing could exceed his boldness and audacity. Accordingly he preached another inflammatory ingly he preached another inflammatory harangue, and then again became the tool of the Lords of the Congregation by destroying the noble buildings belonging to the Dominican and Franciscan orders. This work was of course a necessary pre paration to their estates being seized upon by the reforming nobility in the name of the Gospel. The Queen Regent now assembled another army, but it was soon evident that Knox had calculated rightly.

The nobility had triumphed against the well-intentioned but weak woman who held the reins of authority.

Two armies encamped on Cupar Moor, one that of the Government, and the other that of the Lords of the Congregation, but the latter was so much more numerous that the Queen Regent was fearful of attacking it. The usual truce was then arranged. Perth was taken by the Congregation, on the 28th of June, and it was about this time that Knox wrote to the Court of Elizabeth for assist. ance from England. The next great and venerable buildings to fall were the Palce Abbey of Scone, near Perth, which the mob principally out of desire for plunder, thoroughly destroyed in the cause of religious reformation. Argyle and the Lord James (afterwards the and the Lord James (archive days and the Lord James Regent Moray), subsequently advanced to Linlithgow, and after a good deal of destruction had been performed there they entered Edinburgh in triumph on

they entered Edinourga in triumpa on the 29th of June, 1559.

Although extremely sad to notice such detestable hypocrisy, it is somewhat amusing to read the language used by leaders of the Reformation. Kirkcaldy of Grange, one of the murderers of Cardinal Beaton, eventually hanged at Edinburgh for treason to his own party, tells us that "presently they will take order throughout all the parts where they dwell that all the fruits of the abbeys and other churches shall be kept out and bestowed upon the faithful Ministers." Knox writing to one of the repre sentatives of the hereditary enemy of his country's liberties (England) says "Persuade yourself and assure others that we mean neither sedition, neither yet rebel-lion against any just and lawful authority but only the advancement of Christ's Cecil, the astute Minister o religion. Elizabeth, was in no way deceived. perfectly understood the object of the Lords of the Congregation, and sends them distinct and clear advice not to neglect the opportunity now afforded them of striking the Romish Church of its pomps and wealth. No doubt his Government considered that this might answer in lieu of his bribes in money, which was necessary in the reign of Henry VIII. Knox was all this time extremely busy plotting against the Govern ment. He was the most useful tool the nobility had ever used, and his unpayment after eventual success proves that in this case there was not even honour among thieves. Money was obtained eventually from England, which was the more wanted as Kirkcaldy of Grange, and several other Reformers, were then The poor Queen in pecuniary distress. The poor Queen Regent did her best with some success to obtain reinforcements from France, and it is noticeable that the Bishop of Cupar similar excesses took place, and the crusade against property under the mask of religion had successfully com-Amiens was sent as Legate a latere with two doctors of the Sorbonne to purge the Church and the people from heretical polemics.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### RETTER THAN VICTORIES.

MERIT OF A CONQUEROR THAT IS MORE GLORIOUS THAN THE "SUN OF AUSTRE-

The Ave Maria says:—"Some thirty years ago the Archbishop of Bordeaux being at Aix-les-Bains, was called to visit a dying woman, daughter of a general that had become celebrated in the wars of the First Empire. The veneral contents were appeared to the series of the s able prelate was moved even to tears listening to the dying woman speak of religion; for she spoke as few could do. And having asked her who had in-structed her so perfectly, he received the following answer: Monseigneur, under God I owe my religious instruction to the Emperor Napoleon. I was on the island of St. Helena with all the family when I was only ten years of age. One day the Emperor called me to him, and taking my hand, he said to me: My child, you are a pretty girl now, and you will be still more beautiful in a few years; nevertheless, these advantages of yours will expose you to great dangers And how can you over come those dangers unless you have a large fund of religion? Unfortunately, your mamma cares but little about religion, and your papa still less; there-fore I will fulfil the obligation that rests on them; come to-morrow and I will give you your first lesson.' For two consecutive years, and several time each week, I was taught my catechism by the Emperor. Each time he made me read a lesson out loud, and then he explained it to me. When I was beginning my thirteenth year, his Majesty said to me: "I think that you are nov well enough instructed. You should soon receive your First Communion, will have a priest come from France who will prepare you for that great action, and will prepare me for death.' And he kept his promise."

Time is Money.

Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate cases after hundreds of dollar had been paid to physicians without obtaining relief. It cures Constipation, Piles, Biliousness and all kindred disorders. Keep it by you.

#### CANOSSA.

BISMARCK MAKES HIS PEACE WITH THE

The recall of the Falk laws by the Prussian Government, an act that has been foreshadowed by more than one recent event, and notably by the late visit of the Carretown of the control of of the German crown prince to the Vati-can, is an event of such importance to the Catholic world, marking, as it does, another instance of how powerless against another instance of how powerless against the Rock of Peter the powers of evils are, that a brief recapitulation of this famous legislation seems called for. Scarcely had the victorious Prussian legions returned from Paris than Bismarck, puffed with pride at the case with which he had dethroned Napoleon, and eager to befriend Victor Emanuel of Italy for non-interference with his designs on France, began the crusade against the papacy which has now reached such a disastrous ending. The opposition of the old Catholics, so called, headed by Dollinger, against the called, headed by Dollinger, against the dogma of Papal infallibility, furnished the Prussian chancellor with the pretext he needed to begin hostilities against Catholicity. The old Catholic schism owed to his malevolence towards the papacy the short-lived existence it obtained in Bavaria and other Rhenish places, and though the schism has long since been a thing of the past, the altered attitude that Berlin now occupies to Rome will extin-guish speedily its smouldering embers. In 1871 Prussia abolished the Catholic department of public worship and educa-tion, and shortly afterwards forbade eccles iastics to teach in public institutions. Pius IX. was not slow to notice these attacks upon the Holy Sec, and his reply to them was a refusal to recognize the Prussian ambassador to Rome, Cardinal Hohenlohe, whose absence from that city now excites considerable comment. This papal action appears to have made Bis marck all the more ugly. He issued in quick succession his orders expelling the Jesuits from Prussia, and the Falk laws, which were promulgated in May, 1873, denying to the church the autonomy it previously enjoyed in the empire; 1874 saw additions, more odious than the original laws, made to them, and the final stroke against the church was made the year following, when an imperial law made civil marriage compulsory, ordered the civil registration by civil functionaries the civil registration by civil functionaries of births, marriages and deaths, and decreed it lawful for priests to marry, while supplementary legislation forbade the payment by the parishes of any salary to any clergyman who should show himself in any way disposed to combat these infamous stateordinances, the evident object being to force Catholicity to submission by the registration of the company of the c by beggaring and starving its ministers. The machinery of war having been thus prepared by the chancellor, he boasted of prepared by the chancellor, he boasted of the success he was sure to attain, and on one occasion vaingloriously declared in the Reichstag, referring to Pope Pius' re-fusal to receive Carlinal Hohenlohe, "Of this you may be sure, that we will not go to Canossa, either in our ecclesiastical or publical relations"

political relations.

as his predecessor, shorn of his temporal dominions, had done, a prisoner in his own

He is that to day, but, prisoner though he was, he showed no signs of yielding to the Prussian chancellor, and signs of his demands for the restoration of the freedom she formerly enjoyed to the Ger-man church never weakened. Bismarck affected to disdain these demands, but, while he was counting on final victory over Rome, he suddenly felt the ground he stood upon trembling under his feet. His opponents in the Reichstag daily grew stronger and more audacious. Led by skilful champions, foremost among whom was Herr Windthorst, the clerical leader, the Catholic members defeated more than one of the Iron Duke's pet measures, and Prussia. What made matters worse for nim was the fact that Radicalism and Socialism, in their worst forms, both natural outgrowths of his iron tyranny, commenced a warfare against him, and, like pestilential weeds, grew in strength with wonderful rapidity, threatening the very foundation of society and of the empire itself. The wreck and havoc that Nihilism was creating in Russia, and the knowledge that German socialism, which had frequently attempted the emperor's life, was a twin evil with that, made the German chancellor solicitous of finding a to eradicate it from Prussia. He had the wit to recognize that the civil power would prove powerless in such a task, and he knew that the only thing on earth that could remedy the evil was influence of that church with which he was at war. Little by little, in consequence, he relaxed his persecutions of the Catholic Germans. He became less careful in seeing that the May laws and the whole infamous Falk code were put in force, and, when he saw Russia turning to Rome and asking the Pope to aid it in the suppression of Nihilism, his own course was determined upon and he began by slow steps to go to Canossa, as one Henry of Germany
went before him, to make his peace
with the Sovereign Pontiff. He may
readily be excused from not having wished to perform that journey in person, but he felt that the necessity of the pilgrimage was so earnest that no less a personage than the crown prince and future emperor of Prussia was chosen to make it. It is out a few days since that the whole world oked on in wonder while "Unser Fritz' paid his visit to the Vatican. Despite all efforts that were made to deny that the visit had any religious significance, the statement cabled here from Berlin, under statement cabled here from Berlin, under date of the 5th, saying that the Prussian Government will shortly submit to the Diet a bill cancelling the May laws, and the announcement of the official gazette, which restores the clergy of the Kulm, Ermeland and Hildes dioceses to the state pay list, from which they were cut off by the May laws, show that it really was to Canossa, and not to Rome, that the German crown prince went last month, and that, in consequence of his visit, the cul-turkampf is to be abandoned.

It must not be overlooked that although much of this great Catholic triumph belongs to the Pope, whose blended firmness and moderation have brought it about, no small part of the credit of it should be given to the steadfast and persevering

German Catholics, who, by presenting a united opposition to Bismarck and the enemies of the church, have shown the chancellor that a house divided against itself can never stand. To Herr Windthorst and his devoted followers in the Reichstag, who have exhibited through the long years that the contest between Rome and Berlin lasted, such unflinching devoting to their faith and to the Holy devotion to their faith and to the Holy devotion to their faith and to the Holy See, no praises are too great to be given. What the Irish party in Westminster is to-day doing for Ireland, the Clerical party in the Reichstag has done for German Catholicity and the papacy. The German Catholics have now won the victory they so nobly fought for, and it is to be hoped their triumph is a forerunner of the one the Nationalists will soon gain for unhappy Ireland. for unhappy Ireland.

#### EDUCATED INTO THE GRAVE.

Boston Pilot. The cultured city of Boston is agitated in a small way over the case of Grace Walton, a little girl of fourteen, who died, as the physician's cetificate said, "of the Boston salved was the constant of the control of Boston school system of cramming—too much study and brain-work." The Boston Globe publishes a specimen of the work required of her: an essay on the battle of Flodden Field, which, however, is not so profound a piece of composition as any clever girl of her age might not easily write. But the Globe makes a stronger case against the system by printing a list of the studies to which children of the first class in the grammar school are sentenced, which is a truly

appalling one. It is not a matter of surprise, when w It is not a matter of surprise, when we consider the extent and character of the lessons supposed to be taught and learned, that pupils graduate from Boston's schools not only densely ignorant of the astronomical, botanical, mathematical, musical and other branches with which they have ambitiously wrestled, but also worse than ignorant of elementary studies which they might have acquired at a smaller outlay of time and labor. Not only that, but a large proportion of these leave school with an abiding distaste for all kinds of study and utterly untrained in what is the great principle of all education, the love of books and the science of using them. The crammed victim of a vicious system feels that his education is literally finish ed when he leaves school, and he is glad

We need not say that this is a great mistake. Education begins when the student has learned in school to handle the tools of information. It ends only with the life of the true scholar.

Hot-house products are not healthy. The forcing process of instructing a child in branches the comprehension of whose simplest elements requires a mature mind, is not satisfactory. Very rarely there is a phenomenal intellect like that of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, who was master of halt a dozen languages before his twelfth year, and survived; the average healthy brain cannot stand the acquisition of more than one with entire Pius the Ninth died in 1878 and was succeeded by Cardinal Pecci. The new Pope went to the Vatican and lived there

safety, and for the great mass of children "the three R.'s" are quite enough of a problem until the ninth year is safely passed. Certainly the cramming system is a dangerous one with ambitious children like Grace Walton, and a positive cruelty to those of smaller intellectual And yet we know of a more calibre deplorable case than hers; that of a child of seven, in a town adjoining Boston, who was already in the grammar school, and probably would have been rushed through the high school hot house before attaining Grace Walton's age, had not death intervened. Her death was not ascribed to the school system, but there can be little doubt that that system sapped her constitution and weakened it for the struggle with disease. She died of "natural causes," but Nature's shoulders are broad and can carry a good deal of lame.

#### MR. HEALY, M. P.

THE MOST INDUSTRIOUS MAN IN PARLIA-

MENT.
Timothy Michael Healy, though one of the youngest members of the Irish Parliamentary party, being scarcely twenty-nine years of age, is yet among the best informed members of the House of Commons. He began life as a journa-list. His letters on Parliamentary pro-ceedings, in the Dublin Nation, 1878-79, attracted general attention. Mr. Healy was with Mr. Parnell as secretary during the latter's American tour in the interests of the Irish Land Question. A subsequent visit, in 1872, with Father Sheeby, has made him personally known through out this country. For his spirited action in the case of Mick McGrath, of resisted eviction fame, Mr. Healy was arrested and tried under one of the infamous Whiteboy Acts. Under the one chosen he was liable to penal servitude for life, and to be "once, twice, or thrice publicly whipped." Despite Justice Fitzgerald's anxiety to have the law take its course he was acquitted. Having been, about the time of his arrest, elected member for Wexford, as soon as he was at liberty he took his seat in the House. He is the originator of the famous Healy Clause the originator of the lamous fleady Cause of the Land Bill. "It was a saying that only three men knew the Land Bill—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Law, and Mr. Healy. His second arrest for alleged violent and seditious language, and his subsequent incarceration in Richmond Prison with Mr. Davitt and Mr. Quinn, as also his election for Monaghan, are fresh in the minds of all who have followed the course of recent Irish history. Mr. Healy is reputed the most industrious man in the House, except Mr. Gladstone, and is an authority consulted alike by his own party and the opposition on intricacies of Parliamentary Law.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising rom impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc. smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dandas St. the ferocities and the extravagances leads to infidelity and immorality.

#### THE AGNOSTIC EMPIRE.

The attention of the world is fixed once more upon the vast but not great country whose peculiarities enlisted so much interest and sympathy in the eighteenth century, but which excites so much less attention in our own. The quarrel with France, singularly enough, is a quarrel between China and that country of between China and that country of Europe whose scholarship has done the most to interpret Chinese thought to Western mankind. The French have outrun both the English and Germans as Sinologists. They have produced the most eminent scholars in this depart-They have accumulated a litera ture of the subject whose extent is only credible after some research into it. This Is due largely to the fact that French Jesuits took so active a part in the Roman Catholic missions to China, and began the work of making the country known and conceivable to the rest of Europe. The clumsy quartos of Du Halde and his associates are the forerunners of the more readable octavos of Pauthier and Julien, and they constitute Pauther and Julien, and they constitute a mine of information about the country which has not been exhausted by later students. The Marquis Tseng was quite right when he reproached the English with their neglect of Chinese history and literature. With the English and ourselves these studies have not emerged selves these studies have not emerged from the stage of a dependance upon missionaries and commercial agents; while both classes have done good work, it is not to our credit that they have done nearly all of it that has been done.

China, in truth, we find more interest-China, in truth, we find more interest-ing on the surface than to a more re-searchful study. The oddities of man-ners, dress and the like are so greatly contrasted with our usage that they can not fail to enlist some attention. But the Chinese mind and its limitations are another matter. We find it impossible to put ourselves in their place and see life with their eyes,—to understand their utter insensibility on some points and their equally keen sensitiveness on others. We feel that a great gulf lies between us and them,—the result of ages of growth in which they have had no share, and of experiences to which they have not risen and do not seem able to rise. The difference lies so deep that it seems useless to try to explain it.

G. B. Pico, the great Italian who laid the foundations of the philosophy of history, says that a people's conception of God is at once the originative and the conservative force in its history. That is tis deepest thing,—the tap-root of its thought, if it have any. To discover the Chinese conception of God we must not go to Buddhism; for that is an exotic and has had to adapt itself to the Chinese atmosphere. It is in the older national religion, expressed at large in the writings of Confucius and more distinctly in the sacred edict than anywhere else, that we find it. Neither Confucius nor the emperor who drew up the edict invented this faith. They found it in the air and became the organ of its expres

This old "faith" more closely resembles modern agnosticism than anything else in Western civilization. In the very ancient commentary on the edict pre-pared by still another emperor and pub-licly read in the temples, it is contrasted with Buddhism and Christianity in much the terms which a Chinese disciple of Mr. Herbert Spencer might use. For "the Unknown" we have "Heaven,"—an undefinable impersonable somewhat behind life which never either discloses its nature or character to our intelligence, or seeks any communion with us. Our attitude towards it is to be that of a vague reverence, as to a lofty mystery whose veil never has been nor can be lifted.

The Chinese teacher has no anxiety to speak with more distinctness of it. scorns Buddha and Christ because these seem to profess a knowledge which he is sure is impossible.

Out of this agnostician sity the Chinese mind with its limitations. Life bas no high possibilities for the Chinese because he has found its bounds and limits, and has to be satisfied with them. His day is transacted with no background of the infinite to give an infinite significance to its moral victories and failures. There are no inspirations in it to large hope and fearless action. The spontaneous element has been crushed under the weight of the proper and the traditional, until the whole Empire, from the Emperor to the coolie, finds itself held fast in the grasp of an iron-bound etiquette. Elsewhere, as Hegel well says, the people may be enslaved, but the despot at least is free. He represents possibilities of humanity and personality which he denies to In China the despot is the most enslaved of all, and there is no outlook or escape from the utterly commonplace except in the path opened up by narcotics into a land of dreams.

Hence the essential barrenness of that

Chinese art which has been pushed so much on the attention of the West by its shallow critics. The central principle of art, the ideal, has no place in it, any more than in M. Zola's novels. Realism is its watchword; and the unadulterated realism of an unideal people is essentially the commonplace. The whole gamut of this art is from the common The whole place to the grotesque, and back again. This is equally true of literary art. China, with all its productivity in point of quantity, is a barren country in a literary sense. A few simple emotions exhaust the range of its poetry, and now at last even within this range movement has as good as ceased. The China of to-day produces little or nothing. Her friendly critics trace this to the tyranny of the foreign dynasty; but this conquest itself is but another effect of the common cause. A people who have reached the Chinese level of thought have prepared themselves for conquest. A vigorous, self-reliant national life is impossible to them. The sense of a liberating God, willing their independence and their liberty, has been the source of the struggles for liberty in other countries. In China for God you have etiquette, which is the best preparation for slavery. The regeneration of China must begin y being religious. We are of the numby being religious.

ber of those who still think the Tae-Ping

rebellion offered the best hope for the

which stained the movement, as they which stained the movement, as they stain every Oriental and not a few Occidental revolutions. But after all these might have dropped off and left the essential kernel, the religious enthusiasm, to purify itself into something like a Chinese type of Christianity. It is possible that the Tae-Ping movement may prove not altogether barren of per-manent results, and that the grain of wheat may be the more fruitful for having fallen into the ground to die .- American.

#### EDUCATION.

From time unremembered the educaion of the young has been rightly looked upon as a sacred and most important duty, which all parents and guardians are bound to discharge with the utmost fidelity to the interests of their children. He would surely be considered a heart. less and unnatural parent who would at tempt to deprive his offspring of the priceless advantages which result from a superior education. He would be reviled

by his friends, shunned by his neignbors, aye, and even punished by the law for adopting such a wicked and unjustcourse. Now, we are grieved to say, that many who will perfectly coincide with ou views of such conduct, are actually though perhaps unconsciously, falling into the error, and practicing the injus tice which they so readily condemn in another.

What is education? Here is a question deep and many sided, that can furnish matter for much and serious reflection to those who are called upon to interest themselves in the subject. Education may be defined as the result of the influ ences that have been brought to bear upon us from our infancy, and which still continue to exercise a kind of dominion over us, modifying or enlarging our views, extending or diminishing our capacities for good and evil, regulating or inflaming our passions, and guiding or leading astray our aspirations after a better life. We are all educated in one way or another, be it well or badly, from the child of the king to the child of the pauper. Education, in some one of its multitudinous forms, is an essential condition of our existence. Some, alas! have only been trained in sin, others again in sorrow, or in suffering, in luxury, or in avarice, in cunning, or in lying and steal ing. But of all these deplorable condi-tions in which to receive a life's educa tion there is not one more repulsive in its aspect, more insidious in its evil-doing or more disastrous in its consequences than the one which is openly proclaimed in many of our schools of to-day, and which is not only tolerated but encour aged and supported by those whom we would expect to shrink from it in horror and disgust. We speak of the godless. ness of modern education, the diabolical system which banishes from the school om all that is most high and holy and elevating, the system, which, while it fills the mind with stores of scientific knowledge, and prepares it for the material business of life, permits the heart and soul to die in an arid was'. of irreligion and godlessness.

The fruits of such a system are already

before our eyes, and we shudder to think of the probable consequences of its prolonged duration. We have only to look about us at the young men of our day, those who are yet to become our citizens our representatives and our rulers.
What a miserably low percentage of them professes, or much less, practices any form of religion. They pride themselves on making a wholesale mockery of God and His church, and her ordinances There is a rivalry among them as to who will go the farthest in violating every precept of virtue and morality. whited sepulchre we read of, they hide these abominable vices under a fair exterior, they are polished in manners, elegant in dress, fine society gentlemen, in fact; and they gain an entree into the drawing rooms of beauty and fashion coming in almost daily social contact with our pure young daughters, our sisters, and our wives. It is they who make of innocent amusements occasions of sin and danger, who dare to dishonor in their unholy thoughts those whose sh are not fit to clean. The baneful effects of a godless education are recognizable The atheistical tendencies of mod ern philosophy enter insidiously into the student's mind when there is no religious teachings to counterbalance and nullify their pernicious influence. Then when idea of God has been totally ban ished from the heart, what is to prevent incentive is there to avoid evil once the existence of God has been denied? There is none. The good opinion of society can be had too cheaply to exact the sacrifice of unlawful pleasures and pastimes. Soci ety is eminently discreet towards her votaries. She goes to sleep at night when they are in the midst of their debaucher ies, and in the morning when they ap pear before her, fresh and bright after cold bath, she is innocently glad to take them to her arms and praise them for

being so delightfully good. Ah well! we cannot hope to deal death-blow just yet to the system that is bringing moral ruin on our young people but we can fight against it, even if we do seem to be the weaker side, and as God is with us, we must be victorious in the end. Each one who is at all willing may help in the work of saving young souls from utter destruction. Parents and guardians, see to your children in time lest the evil should have already penetrated into their hearts. Teach them their religion with a little more zeal, give less time to the study of God's creatures and more time to the study of God him self. Make his holy word attractive to your little ones and let not the exercises of your religion be to them irksome tasks, but acts of love and adoration Teach them to be proud of their title of Christian and Catholic, that their courage may not fail them before the jeers an of unbelievers. And that work may not be undone, but rather taken up and continued with energy and charge to those who are possessed of the same spirit as yourselves, and not to the would be promoters of knowledge, who far from improving the minds of the

For The Record Constancy. BY HOPE.

My sighs are satisfied, my cares are dead-My heart at rest; My soul is peaceful and all anguish fied From out my breast!

I wailed in sadness—a low wall for years Of darkest gloom: And I wept an ocean of silent tears, I saw no bloom!

I lived in loneliness and sorrow,
So deeply sad!
O, from sun or stars I could not borrow
To make me glad!

For I lost a jewel rare, priceless, bright, (Or thought I did) A gem of golden lustre in whose light All others hid!

Noontide sun in splendor could not excel
Thy jewel fair!
So beautiful, so peerless! I lov'd it well,
My treasure rare!!!

and individual conformity to the law of God. As that conformity is more or less perfect, so shall be the degrees of civilization of the author of the state of th tion. God, we have said, is the author of civilization. He is its author (1) in being the creator of man and making him to his own image and likeness; (2) in framing certain laws for the guidance of man to direct him in pursuit of happiness, which cannot be acquired but in and with which cannot be acquired but in and with man's, and wit and reason was in the sun at the pommels of their saddles; or a rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked lost in any way influence the social state; it openly announced that it would not interfere with that, it ordered the poles set endwise; then surely the brute beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which cannot be acquired but in and with nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which was level. and through God, and (3) in making his creatures subservient to man and amenable to his will in man's search for happiness. A quaint but forcible English writer of the 17th century presents this latter goodness of God in a very clear and

striking light : "Methinks by all the provision which he has made for the use and service of man, the Almighty interpretatively speaks to him in this manner. I have now placed thee in a spacious and well furnished world; I have endued thee with an ability of understanding what is beautiful and proportionable, and have made that which o agreeable and delightful to thee; I have provided thee with materials whereon to exercise and employ thy heart and strength; I have given the an excellent instrument, the hand, accommodated to make use of them all; I have distinguished the earth into hills and valleys, and plains, and meadows, and woods; all these parts capable of culture and improvement by thy industry; I have committed to thee for assistance in the labours of ploughing and carrying, and drawing, and travel the laborious ox, the patient ass, and the strong and serviceable horse; I have cre-ated a multitude of seeds for thee to make choice out of them of what is most pleasant to thy taste, and of most wholesome and plentiful nourishment: I have also made great variety of trees, bearing fruit both for food and physic, those, too, capable of being meliorated and improved by transportation, stercoration, incision, oruning, watering, and other arts and decices. Till and manure thy fields, sow hem with thy seeds, extirt and unprofitable herbs, guard them from the invasions and spoils of beasts, clear and fence in thy meadows and postures; dress and prune thy vines, and so rank and dispose them as is most suitable to the limate; plant the orchards with all sorts of fruit trees, in such order as may be most beautiful to the eye, and most com-prehensive of plants; gardens for culinary herbs, and all kinds of salading; for de-lectable flowers to gratify the eye with their agreeable colours and figures, and thy scent with their fragrant odours; for odoriferous and evergreen shrubs and frutices; for exotic and medicinal plants Take Rome in the prosperous time of behold, and commodious for access. I have furnished thee with all materials for she was marching to the consult in the prosperous time of the republic, after the second Punic war, at the moment of her greatest power, when she was marching to the consult in the consult in the prosperous time of the republic, after the second Punic war, at the moment of her greatest power, when she was marching to the consult. nilding, as stone, and timber, and slate,

ture, for the improvement of thy under

tanding by conference, and communica

gant rows of houses, adorned with mag-nificent temples for thy honour and wor-

ship, with beautiful palaces for thy princes and grandees, with stately halls for public

ign and finding out unknown countries.

knowledge in geography, by observing the bays, and creeks, and havens, and pro-

montories, the outlets of rivers, the situa-

tion of the maritime towns and cities, the

places; in politics, by noting their government, their manners, laws, and customs, their diet and medicine, their trade

ongtitude and latitude, &c., of those

manufactures, their houses and

or the improvement and advance of thy

of fruits and drugs are to be found there, what commodities for bartering and permutation, whereby thou mayes be enabled to make large additions to natural history, to advance those other ciences, and to benefit and enrich thy country by increase of its trade and merchandise. I have given thee timber and iron to build the hulls of ships; tall trees for masts, flax and hemp for sails, cables and cordage for rigging. I have armed thee with courage and hardness to attempt the seas, and

rigging. I have armed thee with country and hardness to attempt the seas, and traverse the spacious plains of that liquid traverse the spacious plains of that liquid element; I have assisted thee with a compass to direct thy course when thou shalt be out of all view of land, and have nothing in view but sky and water. Gothither for the purposes forementioned, and bring home what may be useful and arts display all their splendour. Whereing in view but sky and water. Go thither for the purposes forementioned, and bring home what may be useful and beneficial to thy country in general, or

Noontide sun in splendor could not excel Thy lowel fair!
So beautiful, so peerlest! I lov'd it well,
My treasure rare!!!

Dost wonder? Ah! then I must tell these true ferrounders, in Love's pure dew! It was a heart.

The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
Has brought back this—
Has brought back this—
Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, in Love's pure dew! The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
Has brought back this—
Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, in Love's pure dew! The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
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So rich in tenderness, in Love's pure dew! The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, in Love's pure dew! The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, and in the leastly of his creation, and is well pleased with the industry of man is well pleased with the progress of human nature shin ting, wherever he sees this tree well ing, well and scalles, and all things of points in the beauty of h

Scythia, without houses, without planta-tions, without corn fields or vineyards, where the roving hordes of the savage and truculent inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they vain bestowed on him."

Civilization is indeed like many others

a much abused and generally misunder-stood term. The well known and celebrated Huguenot writer, Guizot, speaking of civilization says: "It appears to me that the first fact which is comprehended in the word civilization is the fact of progress, of development: it immediately gives the idea of a people, going on, not to change its place, but to change its condition: of a people whose condition be-comes extended and ameliorated. The idea of progression and development, seems to me to be the fundamental idea

seems to me to be the fundamental idea contained in the word civilization.
What is this progression? What is this development? Here lies the greatest difficulty we have to encounter. The etymology of the word seems to answer in a clear ond satisfactory manner, it tells us that it means the perfecting of civil life, the development of society properly so called, of the relations of men.

mong themselves. Such is in fact the first idea that offers itself to the minds of men when they utter the word civilization: they directly think of the extension, the greatest activity and the best organization of all social relations; on one hand an increasing production of means of power and prosperity in society; on the other a more equal distribu-tion, among individuals, of the power and

prosperity produced.

Is this all? Have we exhausted the natural and common meaning of the word civilization? Does it contain nothing more?

he progress accomplished? The instinct of men repels so limited a definition of human destiny. It appears, at the first view, that the word civilization comprehends something more extended, more complex, superior to the mere perfection of social relations, of social power,

and prosperity.

Facts, public opinion, the generally re ceived meaning of the term, agree with

building, as stone, and timber, and slate, and lime, and clay, and earth, whereof to make bricks and tiles. Deck and bespangle the country with houses and villages convenient for thy habitation, provided with outhouses and stables for the harbouring and shelter of thy cattle, with barns and granaries for the reception and custody, and storing up thy corn and fruits. I have made thee a sociable creation for the large state was evidentially progressing. Then take Rome under Augustus, at the time when her fall commenced, at least when the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the point of previously, and storing up thy corn and fruits. I have made thee a sociable creation tally progressing. Then take Rome under Augustus, at the time when her fall commenced, at least when the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the point of previously and the progressing. Then take Rome under Augustus, at the time when her fall commenced, at least when the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the progressive movement of society was arrested. world, when her social state was eviden-

Let us go elsewhere; let us take the France of the seventeenth and eighteenth standing by conference, and communication of observations and experiments; for mutual help, and assistance, and defence; build thee large towns and cities, with straight and well paved streets, and eleeenth centuries was inferior to some other countries of Europe, to Holland, and to England, for example. I think that in Holland and in England social activity was greater, was increasing more rapidly, and distributing its fruits better than in meetings of the citizens and their several companies, and the sessions of the courte of judicature, besides public porticos and aqueducts. I have implanted in thy nature a desire of seeing strange and forthe seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was the most civilized country of Europe. Europe has not hesitated in answering

Europe has not hesitated in answering this question. We find traces of this public opinion respecting France in all the monuments of European literature.

We could point out many other states where prosperily is greater, increases more rapidly, and is better divided among individuals than elsewhere, and yet where, by spontaneous instinct in the independent of spontaneous instinct, in the judgment of men, the civilization is considered inferior

many social conquests to make, but im-mense intellectual and moral conquests ever mankind sees these great types, these glorified images of human nature shin-

example—I do not say merely at the time of its first appearance, but in the earlier centuries of its existence—Christianity did not in any way influence the social than man's, and wit and reason was in zation? Why? Because it has changed the internal man, his creeds, and senti-ments, because it has regenerated the moral and intellectual man."

We have cited this at length from Guizot, whose clear intellect enabled him to perceive that without progression and development of man in the moral order no human society can hope for the attainment or retention of true civilization.
This truth we shall see exemplified in the case of every state whose history we may subject to examination and reflection. The history of mankind, since the fall

of Adam, may be, and is generally, divided into two parts, ancient and modern, the first covering all that period of time from the fall of Adam till the coming of Christ, the fall of Adam till the coming of Christ, the second embracing the period that has since elapsed. These two periods present a vast and fruitful field of enquiry. They present us the struggles and trials of the human race, they offer for contemplation the strength of virtue and the corrupting influences of vice. The helplessness of the town were beautifully decorated with evergreens. Flags and banners with mottoes on them hung out from influences of vice. The helplessness of man without God is amply demonstrated by the history of ancient times, and the coming of the Redeemer shown to be a necessity to save the human race from utter destruction. The history of modern times on the other hand presents us the spectacle of the Church of Christ founded by Him for the regeneration and salvation of all mankind tramp-ling over all human, earthly and satanic

the study of history we see men often abject, often degraded, we shall also often see him heroic, self-sacrificing, saintly.

But in whatever capacity we see man we should strive to look on him as God's noblest work and while attributing his misfortunes to their true cause, look with charity on his many shortcomings and Well indeed at the outset of our task

O God whom we adore!
Give us the watchful sight, to see and trace
Thy living semblance in each human face,
However clouded o'er.

Give us the power to find, er warped and grimed by time and sin, impress stamped upon the soul within, Tny signet on the mind.

Not ours the reckless spaced dly pass our brother's weakness by, rning from his side with careless eye, To take no further heed; But, studying line by line, to our hearts deep trust and patient skill,
To trace within his soul and spirit still
Thy Master Hand divine!

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—NO family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asth matic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

A STINGING SENSATION IN THROAT AND MATE called heartburn, and oppression at the pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dyspepsia. Alkaline salts like carbonate of soda may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting remedy is to be found in Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Those associate organs, the liver and bowels, benefit in and maintactures, their houses and buildings, their exercises and sports, &c. In physiology, or natural history, by searching out their natural rarities, the productions both of land and water, what species of animals, plants, and minerals,

#### which compensates so largely, in the opinion of men, for what they want in other TION WORTHY OF A KING. TION WORTHY OF A KING.

The central figure of the magnificent lemonstration at Clonmel on Sunday, lanuary 6th, was Michael Davitt. Mr. Davitt got a reception which an emperor might envy. His speech proved that popularity has not enervated his strength, no more than suffering shaken his determination. War, war by all the resources of constitutional civilization, l still declares against a system under which a peasant woman can be torn from her children at the Christmas time, clapped into a jail because her husband clung to their homestead, and kept in that prison cell, in the teeth of a judge's order for her release, unless she gave an undertaking to weaken her husband's resolution in what he and she consider their just claims, and which in happier lands would be regarded as the devotion to their land and their roof-tree, which is the essence of National Conservatism. War, war, by all the resources of constitutional civilization, Mr. Davitt wages against the merciless system which turns out the new-born and the patriarchal alike in the winter time in the accursed exigencies of landlord assertion. War, war within the resources of civilization and the law which is left to the weak, Mr. Davitt proclaims against a system under which, be he earl or be he commoner, one man can strip another of mean-spirited as to allow such landlords house, of property, and means of liveli-hood because of the opinion the weaker holds in politics or social agitation. Landlordism learns nothing. The meeting which Mr. Davitt wielded with his voice yesterday and the cause for which he struggles were blessed by episcopal

The Archbishop of Cashel wrote to say that he was with them in spirit. The Bishop of Waterford sent his best wishes for the advancement of the cause and the

uccess of the meeting.
At Fethard Railway Station M: Davitt found himself greeted by Arch-leacon Kinnane, the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, a platform, and their reception of Mr. Davitt was as warm, if not quite as demonstrative as that of the vast body of people assembled around the station. Mr. Davitt, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Quin and the Mayor having taken their seats in a carriage, were driven slowly into the town preceded by a band and a body of torchbearers, and followed by sufficient people to make up a very respectable mass-meeting. The entrance into the town, of which Mr. Davitt is an honorary free many was made under replaced force. freeman, was made under arches of ever greens which festooned the streets, and halt was made at Kearns' Hotel amid a storm of cheers. There were then loud cries for a few words from Mr. Davitt, and yielding to this demand, he

gracefully responded.
Addresses and presentations poured in

with mottoes on them hung out from many of the windows, and green boughs adorned the fronts of the houses in the suburbs and the main streets. Special trains bringing thousands of visitors were run on the Waterford and Limerick Railway and on the Southern Railway, and the meeting, which was held in a field outside the town, was thoroughly representative of the south of the country and opposition, existing and confounding its composed of many contingents outside enemies and at all times fulfilling His that limit. Even from Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny many bands were present. as society where it is merely a question of order and prosperity, where the greater the amount of work done, and the more equitable the division of the fruits of that work, the more the aim is attained, and the progress accomplished?

Is this all of the word divine mission of saving mankind.

Is not history then, a grand and ennobling study? It leads to the Son of God and to the great work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true content of work done, and the more equitable the division of the fruits of that work, the more the aim is attained, and the progress accomplished?

that limit. Even from Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny many bands were present, the city of Waterford alone sending four and Cashel two; while the plasterers, carpenters, millers and masons of Limer ick, sent their trade bands. The Clonder of the fruits of that work, the more the aim is attained, and to the great work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true of the greater the directs us to the path of sally and Cashel two; while the plasterers, carpenters, millers and masons of Limer ick, sent their trade bands. The Clonder of love of the fruits of that work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true of the greater the directs us to the path of sally and the limit. Even from Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny many bands were present, the city of Waterford and Cashel two; while the plasterers, carpenters, millers and masons of Limer ick, sent their trade bands. The Clonder of love of the fruits of that work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true of the greater the divine mission of saving mankind.

His not history then, a grand and ennobling study? It leads to the Son of God and to the great work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true of the great work of His hands, the are the coachillance of His mercy, the one true of the great work of His hands, the are the coachillance of His mercy and the low work of waterford and Event Cashel two; while the plasterers, carpenters, carpenter coin, Ballynele, Cashel, Mullinahon Ardfinnan, Fethard, Newcastle, Carrick Grangemockler, Butlerstown, Ballylooby The Curraghmore detachment bore with them their historic dead fox as a standard. The number of horsemen present was another unusual feature of

the meeting. Mayor of Clonmel presided. The platform was crowded with representaive men, including a large number of

Letters were read from Archbishon Croke, the Bishop of Waterford, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, M. P., and many others. Archbishop Croke wrote his regret at not being able to join in every honor "to one of Ireland's best and bravest sons." Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford, said: "I avail of this opportunity to observe that I highly app behalf of the tenant farmers of Ireland and his equally valuable efforts to im-prove the condition of its agricultural laborers, hitherto so much neglected

the people would never be satisfied till they achieved national independence. Michael Dayitt in his speech said:—
"During the last year Dublin Castle rule has been doing its level best unconsciously to commit political suicide. It has suppressed public meetings, it has put has persecuted the press\_in fact it. it has persecuted the press—in fact it has made an attack upon every constitu tional principle, and a Government that truction as that night will be followed by day (cheers). Our ever enemy, landlord-ism (groans), with whom I have got not very pleasant relations (hear, hear), has failed to learn any wisdom from the memory of the past. It has done no act during the past year which is calculated to lesson in the smallest degree our determined purpose to carry on the fight until it is abolished and completely swept away from Ireland (cheers). On the con-

peasant's wife, the mother of five little children, has been an inmate of Galway Jail for the past three months—for what crime? For tree pass three months—for what crime? For tree passing, for walking upon a portion of God's green earth in Ireland (cheers). For this crime against land lordism this woman is now a prisoner in Galway, though virtually acquitted of any offence by Judge O'Brien at the recent Sligo Assizes. Why is she detained a Sligo Assizes. Why is she detained prisoner? Because the landlord official who have the administration of the law in that part of Ireland, wanted her husband to give an undertaking that he would leave the land upon which his homestead stood, and because that brave be turned out upon the roadside the following day (cries of 'shame'). And yet in that part of Ireland, face to face with these acts, there are people—farmers and others—so contemptible and

to hunt." (cries of 'shame'.)
A Voice—"They are hunting now in in A voice—They are fluiding flow in Tipperary" (groans).

Mr. Davitt "These people allowed those ruffians to ride over the country where once the homesteads of the people stood, I want to speak for the first ime on this question of hunting to-day.
want to tell the tenant-farmers of Ireland a duty which they owe not only to themselves but to the honor of their race, t is this—that while a single outrage of an eviction like that which I have just all ded to is perpetrated in Ireland those privileged, loafing, idle aristocrats should not be allowed to hunt (cheers). One more incident—I like to dwell upon Davitt found himsen greeced deacon Kinnane, the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, a large assemblage of the townspeople and the local band. At Clonnel the arrival of the train was received with continuous cheering, which completely drowned the strains of a brass band. The Mayor (Mr. Hackett) several clergymen, and a number of the leading men of the town of the leading men of the town of the leading men of the leading m because this gentleman took a promi-nent part in the old Land League agitation (cheers). This act has rouse uch a spirit in the County Down that I ere leaving Dublin, received an invitation from Presbyterian farmers to go down there and pay my compliments to landlordism in the North (cheers). Let us to day, at the beginning of 1884, once more declare in unfaltering tones what it is for which we are struggling. We are lighting for two things, both of which are absolutely necessary to be got before our country can take that stand to which Mr. Mayne has alluded in his able address. First, we are carrying on the struggle to win the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland, and secondly, to win for our country the inestimable privilege and dignity of a nation (cheers). Once more, what is it which we mean by the land for the people,' which alluded to in your resolutions, and which

is inscribed on so many banners here to-day? We mean by 'the land for the people' security and protection to the tenant-farmer, and equal security and protection for the laborer (cheers) in order that he, like the farmer, shall not be any longer a tenant at will at the mercy of any class in the community (cheers). And for the whole nation at large it means the Irish soil for the Irish people, to be held by the nation for the people, and not for any foreign garrison cheers). What do you mean by self-government for Ireland? Laws made in tect the interests of all class ast three or four years, and as practical nen we must ask ourselves again by what means are we going to accomplish this reform for Ireland."

Other speeches were made by Mr. Mayne, M. P.; Rev. Mr. McDonnell, Administrator, and Mr. Leary, M. P. Rev. Fr. McDonnell somewhat dissented from Michael Davitt's land doctrine: and claimed compensation to landlords,

instead of confiscation. Mr. Davitt, in respectful words, re-plied that he would not concede the right to any man to purchase the privi-lege of robbing another (loud cheers), and he could not say with Rev. Mr. Mc-Donnell that the days of confiscation had gone by, because in every day's pro-ceedings of the land courts throughout reland he saw the confiscation of farmers' improvements (cheers). He saw the officials of land courts and the landlords bringing into court old records of rack-rents in order to fix, not a fai or rack-rents in order to fix, not a fair rent, but a judicial rack-rent, for the future (cheers), and consequently every-where, north, south, east and west the confiscation of the results of the tenants' Resolutions were proposed strongly endorsing Mr. Parnell, and declaring that labor and industry was going on every day, and he declared a persistent war against every system of confiscation in connection with the land of Ireland

aying it, that the blunderbuss was a saying it, that the blunderbuss was a session criminal weapon than the notice to juit or the crow-bar (loud cheers). He believed that there was a great deal of selevation this subject among the selevation when he has been worsted in the encounter, that he seeks to resume it—it is in vain that he tries to shelter himself behind an authority which he has abandoned." hypocrisy upon this subject among the landlords and the moralists of the landlord party. He believed that these gentlemen's objections to shooting depended largely upon whether the muz-zle was turned in their own direction (laughter and cheers). They used to be shocked when they were shot at when exterminating whole masses of Tipperary peasantry, and leaving them to rot and starve on the roadside; but this same class of men were the first to bid the fountain of life for one's self, and for away from Ireland (cheers). On the contrary, it has committed many of its old crimes, as if in order to whet our appetite for the day of its downfall and destruction (cheers). Why, the leopard itself may change its spots, and pande. Same class of men were the urst to but their followers up in the North to shoot their opinions on the down. And why? Simply because of their opinions on the truction (cheers). Why, the leopard itself may change its spots, and pande. The new return to the north to shoot their opinions on the down. And why? Simply because of their opinions on the truction (cheers). Why, the leopard itself may change its spots, and pande.

monium may be turned into a chamber thanks to Michael Davitt (cheers), both of penance and religion, but Irish land the blunderbuss and the revolver were lordism will never change its character at an end as instruments of legislation in lordism will never change its character at an end as instruments of the control of robbery and tyranny (cheers). A poor Ireland. They had got better weapons, and weapons that, please God, would and weapons that, please God, would put an end to rack-renting without touch ng a hair upon the head of the rack

renter (cheers).

The proceedings were brought to a termination, and the different contingents from the country were soon on their road home.

MICHAEL DAVITT IN NEWPORT. On Monday, Jan. 7, Mr. Davitt arrived in Newport on a private visit to the parish priest, Rev. Fr. Maher. A public meeting was held in which Mr. Davitt

"These political moralists of English and land ordism who have been denouncing the comparatively mild doctrines of the Land League, in which there was always found some recognition of the just claims of high land league. woman will not ask her husband to give up his right to a portion of Ireland's earth she is detained a prisoner among the felons of one of England's jails in the comparatively mild doctrines of the felons of one of England's jails in of Irish landlords—these English politic landlords—th the felons of one of England's jails in Ireland (groans). One more act of the same felonious system. The week before same felonious system. The week before which will be 'No compensation what same telonious system. The week before last the wife of another farmer gave birth to a child, and it suited the purpose and the humanity of the landlord to cause that woman and her newborn infant to be turned out upon the roadside the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord of the landlord of the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord of the landlord of the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord of the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord out upo much enjoyment of Henry George and his English movement." (cheers.)

#### HE CURSED GOD AND DIED.

From the World. Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—The sudden illness of Lemuel Thomas, while he was blasphemously impersonating the Saviour at a supper party, his subsequent paralysis of the heart and the finding of his corpse in his bedroom, has given Jenkintown and its vicinity a sensation. Thomas was a carpenter, over sixty years of age, who rarely attended church and who was noted in Jenkintown for his disregard of religion. On Monday evening he met two friends of kindred disposition, by arrangement, at Coltman's Hotel. They made every provision for a supper, and the tables were loaded with poultry and liquors. Every one was in good health and spirits. Before they sat down one of the guests suggested that Thomas, who was the oldest man present, should offer up a prayer. This he did amid the laughter and jests of those present, among whom were Richard Micers, a town councilman, and Henry Thomas, the only sor of the host.

After they had been seated one of the

men said that the reunion, on account of there being thirteen present, was sug-gestive of the Last Supper, and while they were eating, drinking and shouting, Thomas uttered a terrible oath, and made use of some blasphemous expressions that shocked even his comrades. They all started up with amazement at his words, when suddenly he grew pale, and, putting his hands to his head, complained of pain. It was not until eleven o'clock that this occurred, and the supper had opened shortly after eight.

"I'm afraid it's my last supper, after all," the miserable man moaned. Then clutching his chair and rising with diffi culty, he announced to the rest: "I must vacate the chair, boys. You must get some other President. I'm going home,"

Thomas was taken home, and he complained that his head felt as if it had received a terrible blow. His daughter left him when she fancied he had fallen asleep, and the next morning he was found dead in his bed. A horrible smile played over his features, and his eyes were starting out of their sockets "as if," said a woman relative in describing it afterwards, "he had seen something awful and died while staring at it.

#### ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

Among the many anecdotes related of Ireland by Irishmen for Irishmen—laws made to be observed, and not to be despised or condemned (cheers)—laws despised or condemned (cheers)—laws and assumption of Judge Robinson, as made in Ireland by Irishmen to develop

and assumption of days

and assumption of days

among the most telling and characteristic

among the most telling and satire upon attacks of unpremeditated satire upon "bloated empiric" and "puffed pretence" tive of race, creed, or position (cheers). This at the beginning of this year is our programme, as it has been during the programme, as it has been during the cording to Lord Brougham, "was the cording to Lord Brougham, "was the cording to Lord Brougham," was the cordinate of many stupid, sayish, and seurauthor of many stupid, slavish, and scur-rilous political pamphlets; and, by his demerits, raised to the eminence, which he Curran, very soon after thus disgraced. being called to the bar, on some statement

being called to the bar, on some statement, made by Judge Robinson (before whom he was pleading), observed that he had never met the law, as laid down by his lordship in any book in his library.

"That may be, sir," said the judge; "but I suspect that your library is very small."

Curran replied: "I find it more instructive, my lord, to study good works than to compose bad ones. My books may be few, but the title-pages give me the mpose bad ones. My books me the w, but the title-pages give me the writers' names, and my shelf is not dis-graced by any such rank absurdities that their very authors are shamed to own Sir," said the judge, "you are forget

uing the respect which you owe to the dignity of the judicial character." "Dignity!" exclaimed Mr. Curran; "my

rd, upon that point I shall cite you a see from a book of some authority, with which you are, perhaps, not acquainted."
He then briefly recited the story of Strap
in "Roderick Random," who, having
stripped off his coat to fight, entrusted it
to a bystander. When the battle was
over, and he was well beaten, he turned to resume it, but the man had carried it off. Mr. Curran thus applied the tale: "So,

"If you say another word I'll commit ou," replied the angry judge; to which Mr. Curran retorted "If your lordship will do so, we shall both of us have the consolation of reflect-

lordship has committed.' .... If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison

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## Catholic Becord.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1884.

ORANGE VIOLENCE IN IRELAND.

To judge by some of the statements made on this side of the atlantic of the strength of Orangeism in Ireland, it should be pronounced something very formidable. True it is, indeed, that under the guidance of an exa-perated landford faction, the Irish Orangeman has of late made much noise, but this clamor, the outcome of ignorance and violence, represents no great popular strength. The American very justiy states that the notion that Ulster is a Protestant Province to be relied on for the support of British rule in Ireland is rudely dissipated by the figures of the last census. These figures show that there are in the northern Province 833, 566 Catholics, 457,629 Presbyterians, 379, 402 Episcopalians, and 78,277 other sec taries. Of the nine counties in Ulster, in four only have Protestants a majority of Down and Derry. In Tyrone and Fermanagh, where they have made such clamorous demonstrations of loyalty, they are in a hopeless minority. Our American contemporary then very just remarks :

choice of members of Parliament in the hands of a small minority. Neither is it represented in the local government of the counties, which is controlled by the gentlemen who are in the commission of the peace, and who are generally Episcopalians, with a small sprinkling of wealthy Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. A reform bill to equalize the Irish suffrage with that of England must remove the former inequality. Mr. Gladstone's proposal to establish elective boards for the government of British and Irish counties, of members of Parliament in the government of British and Irish counties, will do away with the latter."

We have been long waiting for this latter measure of justice from the Gladstone government. It has not yet come. Nor will it come for some time. The government is now, it appears, determined to bring before Parliament a measure for the extension of the franchise. This measure, if carried into law, will break the power of the Orange party in Ireland. It will prove an enfranchisement not only of Catholics but of the Presbyterians and as much aggrieved as the Catholics by the government. Reform in the franchise But it will not be, in our estimation, till after public opinion in Britain shall have been fully educated as to the necessity of will enjoy either, much less both of rejection of the government franchise

Every effort is now being put forth by the upholders of the Protestant ascendancy faction in Ireland to rouse the bitterest feelings in Britain against the majority of the Irish nation. Inflammatory speeches, illegal and extra-legal public gatherings, all are called into requisition to hinder or delay measures of the simplest justice to Ireland. Britain is a nation easily led by preju-

dice, and it may be that with Lord Salisbury in England re-echoing the sentiments of the Gibsons and Plunketts, the King-Harmans and Rossmores of Ireland, there will be aroused in the former country such a feeling of antagonism and animosity in regard of the latter as will render the passage of the franchise Bill an impossibility for many years to come. Impunity has made the Irish Orangeman bold and clamorous. He regards himself a necessity to the British Empire, whereas he has been and is to-day, its weakness and danger. That he will spare no effort, stop at no menace, to prevent justice to his fellowcountrymen, no one can doubt. But if he succeed for the moment, his success may be the forerunner of his early discomfiture The emancipation act of 1829 shook, the disestablishment of the Protestant church in 1871 broke the power of the ascendency party in Ireland, but it requires the franchise Bill to wipe it altogether out of existence. That will be a glorious day for Ireland, which will witness the disappearance and effacement of the party of narrowness, exclusiveness and despotism. Then Ireland will have her redemption in her own hands. No longer misrepresented by the agents of bigotry and intolerance, her voice will be heard in self-

passertion, in loud and fearless demand of justice not only for herself, but for every man and every state suffering from oppression.

brated by the maires who are appointed from Paris. And we might take another hint from French methods by establishing a registration of civil status throughout the Territory." justice not only for herself, but for every

BRIGHT ON GEORGE.

Mr. John Bright, addressing a large meeting in Birmingham, a few evenings ago, is reported to have said that the jost pressing reform, after the franchise measure, would be that of the land laws. He took strong ground, however, against Henry George's land propositions, which he denounced as the most extraordinary, impracticable and the wildest ever imported by an American author. He declared that it would be as great a cruelty, folly and injustice to confiscate the prop-rty of the landlords as to attempt again to make the freedmen in America slaves. Mr Bright, however, significantly added that the system of land tenure must be so altered as to enable the land to come gradually and naturally into the hands of those most desiring it, most able to pay for it, and to work it for the public ad vantage. This simply means that Mr. Bright is strongly in favor of the abolition of the right of primogeniture, and that this is the question that will, after the franchise shall have been extended, occupy the attention of the public mind in Brit-

MORMONISM.

Our American friends appear to be at a oss in determining the best mode of dealing with Mormonism. There are now two measures before Congress in regard of the abolition of polygamy. One of these, introduced by Gen. Rosecrans, proposes an amendment to the constitution forever the total population, Antrim, Armagh, prohibiting polygamy. The American combats this proposal after this fashion :

"If there were any danger that the Saints might obtain control of California or any other of our States, this proposal would be in place. But so long as the plague is confined substantially to the Ter-"This state of things is not represented in the distribution of political power, because the property qualification exacted everywhere of voters in Ireland keeps the It even might prove a source of serious mischief. It might be used as an excuse for admitting Utah as a State when some hungry party felt the need of its vote and was sure of securing it. It would argued that such an admission would have no effect on polygamy, as the amendment had given Congress as much power to suppress that offence in a State, as it has over it in a Territory. We do not say that this is General "Rosecrans' intention. But it is well known that there are Democrats who are ready to bring Utah in as a

We cannot, we must confess, see very much in this argument, which is, after all, rather forced. The position taken by Gen. Rosecrans is a very just and strong one. The passage of such an amendment as he seeks would certainly strengthen the hands of the general government in dealing with this social plague, and enable the non-polygamist populations in the various territories now afflicted with its presence, to bring about their early admission to the Union without fear of having polygamy ion, expressed by the American of partisan It is, of course, a little early yet to speak But they reckoned without their hosts, other dissenting bodies. These are nearly for a "domestic institution." The suspicpresent systems of franchise and of local intent in the proposal of Gen. Rosecrans' measures, rests, we think, on a very poor once secured, reform in the system of foundation. The passage of such an lock. The RECORD will, needless to say, local government will speedily follow. amendment to the constitution were as gladly co-operate in any scheme that may fair to one party as to another. Amendments to the constitution were made to secure the complete abolition of slavery. these reforms in Ireland, that that country | Polygamy is at least as great an abuse as slavery and attended by as much social and them. We greatly fear that the anti- moral degradation as ever was slavery. Irish feeling in Britain is now so great Ought it not be dealt with in the same that the next session will witness the radical manner? Gen. Rosecrans' plan for the effacement of Mormonism is, in our estimation, in all respects preferable to that proposed by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont. The latter gentleman's measure is intended as a sort of supplement to his previous anti-polygamy legislation and takes the form of a marriage registration law. A certificate of every marriage sol emnised in Utah would be required by this bill to be entered with a territorial court before the marriage could be looked on as legal. Mr. Edmunds would also alter the laws of evidence so as to make the testimony of the wife sufficient to prove polygamy or illegal cohabitation. The American raises objection likewise to

this plan: "There are difficulties," says our contemporary, "attending legislation of this kind. It is a hardship which the courts shrink from inflicting, to make the valid-ity of a contract depend upon the compli-ance, not of the parties to the contract, but of a third party, with the require-ments of the law. The minister or magistrate who performs a marriage ceremony is only a third party to the contract, and from him the law would exact the registration. If he should neglect to register the marriages at which he officiates, what court would inflict the penalties of illegit-imacy upon children born of the marriage thus imperfectly performed, without dis-tinct proof that the pair who supposed themselves husband and wife had been accomplices in the neglect ? The strictest cense system would fail equally of the purpose in view; for the taking out of a ise is not conclusive evidence that a marriage had been performed."

We entirely dissent from the remedy proposed by the journal just cited.

"The only remedy," says the Philadelphia journal, "we can think of is to make civil marriage obligatory in legal nuptials, and to confine the power to celebrate civil marriages to the officers appointed by the United States, as in France they are cele. communities of Catholics in the neighbor- try the evils it has I to the officers appointed by the United States, as in France they are cele.

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Neither civil marriages nor French methods would secure the removal of the evil so justly complained of, and so generally condemned. The matter must be lealt with after a radical manner. Polygamy must be suppressed with a strong hand. We have not yet seen any better mode of dealing with it than that proposed by the Congressman from California. We still, however, adhere to our view that so long as divorce is permitted to work its evil way in older communities in the republic, it will be extremely difficult, if not from denying that there are defects in our mpossible, to bring about the obliteration of polygamy in Utah and the adjoining territories.

LYNCH-A SUGGESTION.

We make place this week for a letter addressed by a writer in the Toronto News to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. That the letter is the production of one outside the Catholic Church its contents would show, even if the writer did not declare the fact himself. For instance, he says amongst other things :

"Had the priesthood of past ages been modeled after your pattern; had they been more like you in spirit and deed, there would have been no necessity for a European Reformation, no field for the iconoclastic achievements of 'the monk that shook the world."

Further on :

"Sometimes you have given utterance sentiments which did not commend themselves to my judgment either as a Protestant or a man of the world. That such should have been the case was, however, inevitable." And again :

"Taking your circumstances and your creed into consideration, the texture of your mind is almost phenominally lib-

We publish the letter as an evidence of the high regard in which His Grace is held by those outside the pale of the Church. Few men in Canada exercise the controlling mental and moral power of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. Fewer still know how to exercise their power with the discretion and success that have characterized His Grace's career.

As it will be this year that will be celeprated His Grace's silver jubilee in the Christian episcopate, we take the liberty of here suggesting that the Catholics of Ontario should take advantage of the occasion to offer that venerated prelate some testimonial expressive of their regard for his long, laborious and fruitful services in light the fact that the disturbance was the cause of religion. The Irish Catholics of Ontario, especially, should deem it a duty to mark in some such way their ap. defy, insult, outrage, and, if opportunity preciation of the efforts of His Grace on their behalf. We recommend the matter to the consideration of our readers, and to the Catholic societies in the Province. We feel confident that Catholic Ontario will do itself honor by showing, in some tangible and expressive form, its high regard for its first illustrious Archbishop. the better of their small stock of reason. of the matter. But there is everything in for at a signal given by Head Constable such matters in taking time by the forebe inaugurated to carry out this sugges-

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

We make the following excerpt from

the Western Catholic "Now, that the establishment of Catho lic parochial schools is engaging the atten ion of all interested in the future of the Church in this country, we trust that the absolute necessity of providing competent teachers for such schools will be borne in mind by all those responsible for the proper education of Catholic children. The truth is that many Catholic "Seminaries". inaries" and "Colleges" are gross imposi-tions on the credulity of good-natured but simple-minded parents. We need only instance the fact that boys and girls who "graduate" in these "academies" know less of the geography of these United States, or even of their own particular state, than the children attendance of the states o ing the primary schools in Ireland. We know that the stereotyped custom is to lavish praise indiscriminately on all these establishments, but, we believe that it is our duty to draw attention to this subject, regardless of the censure we may incur o doing. We hear complaints, almost r, from many parents that Julia or daily, from many parents that Julia or James, notwithstanding that she or he "graduated with honors," in this or that "College," could not solve simple arithmetical problems and whose knowledge of spelling would appear to be derived from a careful study of Josh Billings

nilosophy.
"If Catholic parents must pay dearly for the education of their children they have a right to demand that they will be placed under the care of competent in-

There is indeed a good deal of truth and not a small modicum of force in our friend and namesake's statements. But support they receive from Catholics. We often indeed hear Catholics complain of for these deficiencies they are themselves

towards the support of parochial schools. In these communities we have heard men institute comparisons between the public schools and the Catholic schools for the purpose of exposing the inferiority of the latter. This inferiority is, however, more frequently assumed than proved. Very few, if indeed any of those who condemn Catholic schools have a just idea of what education really is. They look upon the moral training of youth as something wholly unworthy attention in the school room, and are led into commendation and praise of public schools, because of their fine structures, rich equipment and high salaried teachers. We are indeed far British Columbia is the largest of the Catholic schools which with some slight Provinces of the Canadian Confederation. exertion might be removed. But we do It contains a total acreage of 218,435,000; hold and maintain that the Catholic people do not do their full duty in regard of their LETTER TO HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP own schools, and they, and they alone, are in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred responsible for their deficiencies. We in Canada, or to speak more correctly, in most parts of Canada, have legal rights in the matter of education, that we very often fail to put to profit. In failing to do our duty in this regard we incur a very grave responsibility in the sight of God and in regard of a posterity destined to 3,516 Methodists. The number of those be surrounded by the evil products of godless schools.

THE ORANGE BILL.

The Orange Bill this year is to be taken charge of by Mr. Hector Cameron. Mr. John White made a very poor hand of the business last year, but feels aggrieved that he has not ones more been put in charge of the measure. The bill has not the slightest chance of passing. The Harbor Grace outrages have disgusted all respectable, law-abiding people in Canada with Orangeism. So wicked and perverted are certain of the Orangemen in Canada that a body of them actually assembled near Ottawa some time last month under the presidency of a hoary-headed representa tive of disorder, intolerance and iniquity, and actually drank the health of the murderous wretches who have brought trouble to a peaceful colony! Yes, we must confess it to our shame and sorrow, that there are Orangemen down east wicked enough to do this abominable thing. And these are the mild and benevolent citizens looking for incorporation!

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

The evidence taken in the case of the Harbor Grace riots brings into clearest planned with malice prepense by the Orangemen. They came in procession to offered, murder their Catholic neighbors. A few Catholics assembled, a mere handful in all, to arrest their progress. These Catholics, with all their knowledge of the bloody and brutal instincts of Orangemen, had not the least apprehension that these murderous instincts would so soon get thirsty villain, they opened a volley upon the handful of Catholics who, of course, defended themselves as best they could under very disadvantageous circum. stances. The evidence of Richard Mac-Kay places the conduct of Doyle in a most unenviable light.

"I was present," he says, "at the affray and saw Callahan with a green flag in his left hand: Dovle placed his hand on him and gave him a push backward; Callahan said, 'I stand this flag here; this is our ground;' Doyle then turned round and sang out to the Orange party, 'Come on, come on; now is your time;' he then cried out three times, 'Fire!' at the same time extending his right arm toward Callahan, who was then distant about ten feet; I heard a report and saw the smoke of Doyle's pistol; I did not see the pistol in his hand; voices then exclaimed, 'Callahan is shot;' immediately after the pistol shot three guns were discharged by Orangemen; I recognize Butt, one of the prisoners, as one who fired; several revolvers were also fired by the Orange party; bullets were flying like hail, but I cannot say who fired them."

We deeply regret for the sake of Newfoundland that it is afflicted with the terrible curse of Orangeism. The people of Canada, especially Ontario, are so well acquainted with the evils attendant upon the presence in their own midst of that murderous and inhuman association that and consumption by the Indians, the they can readily appreciate the position of their brethren in the far eastern colony. So generally reprobated is Orangeism in this country that in Ontario, an overwhelmingly Protestant Province, that organization has been repeatedly and by large legislative majorities refused legal does it not occur to our contemporary recognition. Orangeism has not only been that in most cases where Catholic schools | a deterrent to immigration, it has driven are inferior, their inferiority is to be thousands of good citizens to the neighascribed to the narrow and ungenerous boring republic. It has incited to murder, outrage and incendiarism, destroyed the peace of whole communities, and banthe deficiencies of their own schools when | ished harmony from public life. No plague, or famine, or pestilence, or war,

Our friends in Newfoundland have our nearty sympathy in their present affliction. We counsel them to moderation and firmness. Their's is the right, and the right must triumph.

THE AGNOSTIC EMPIRE.

We direct attention to the article elsewhere reproduced from the American with the above title. It is a production that will interest all our readers as well those who have made no special study of China, as those who may have done so.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Quebec having but 120,764,651; Manitoba, 78,848,000; and Ontario, 65,111,463. In respect of population British Columbia is, however, one of the most sparsely settled Provinces in the Dominion, its total population being given at 49,459. Of this number 10,043 are given as members of the Catholic Church, 7,804 as belonging to the Church of England, while there are 4,005 Presbyterians, and whose religion is not given is placed at 19,131, a very large, and we are inclined to think, very inaccurate figure. The number of Catholic Indians in British Columbia is very much larger than the census would have us believe. There are three bishops in the Pacific Province. One, Mgr. Brondal, is titular of, and resides at Victoria, Vancouver Island. Another, Mgr. d'Herbomez, Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia, resides at New Westminster on the mainland and has for coadjuter, Mgr. Durieu. Bishop Brondel's jurisdiction extends not only over Vancouver Island, but over Alaska. His diocese is probably the most extensive in the world, if we except that of the Archbishop of Mohilew, resident at St. Petersburg, whose jurisdiction extends over all European Russia except Poland, and the whole of Siberia. The Oblate Fathers have many flourishing missions on the mainland. Mgr. d'Herbomez and his saintly coadjutor were both members of that flourishing congregation. British Columbia has of late years made great material progress, which the completion of the Pacific Railway will make all the more marked. The population of Victoria, the capital of the Province, is now estimated at 10,000. Speaking of the port of Victoria a correspondent says:

At the port of Victoria for the year just closed the inward tonnage was 702 vessels with a gross tonnage of 403,693, and 15,164 crew. The departures were about the same. A large number of steam and sailing craft are registered at this port. Many fine steamers ply between the Island and mainland. The Yosemite, with a tonnage of 1,200, is a perfect floating palace. This steamer, as well as all the other steamers formerly owned by the Hudson Bay Company and Joseph Spratt and others, are controlled by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company.

The commerce of the Pacific Province has now assumed very large proportions. From the same writer we learn that "the imports for the year 1883 amounted to Doyle whom the evidence proves a blood \$4,100,000. A very pleasing feature to Eastern Canadians is that in the imports are to be found Canadian goods to the amount of \$630,000; a large gain as compared with former years. In the interviews I have already referred to the merchants informed me that Eastern producers were now beginning to know what the market required, and that they were shipping goods to suit it. As an instance I might state that a large consignment of organs and pianos reached here the other day from Bell & Rainor, of Guelph. They were superb instruments, and greatly admired by such as considered themselves judges, and declared to be superior to anything ever brought into the city before. The duties collected at the port for the year just closed were \$768,249.81, or a total up to that date since the Province

joined Confederation of \$6,000,000. "The exports, principally the product of the mine and fisheries, were \$3,100,000. In 1872 they were \$1,792,000. The amount of treasure exported by Messrs. Garesche & Green, through Wells, Fargo, & Co., was \$662,000. The annual vield of the the total product since 1860 \$50,000,000. The total value of the fisheries export, \$1,842,675; agricultural products, etc., \$333,000. Mr. C. A. Anderson, the Inspector of Fisheries for the Province, informs me that the entire product of the fisheries for the year, embracing the catch canneries, etc., will amount to over \$6,-000,000 for the present year."

We are also supplied with figures as to

the bank and postoffice returns. The Bank of British North America reports \$2,000,000 as being the sum deposited without bearing interest; bearing interest, \$340,000; deposits on call, \$225,-000; deposits on interest after notice. \$561,000; the circulation on Dec. 22 was \$110,000. The deposits in the Bank of British Columbia without interest were \$1,000,295; bearing interest, \$4,900; circulation of Dec. 22, \$770,675. The deposits in this institution for the year on curresponsible. We know of certain wealthy or all combined could inflict on this coun- rent account and deposit certificates withcommunities of Catholics in the neighbor- try the evils it has had to bear from this out interest were \$23,125,922,10. The deposits in the Dominion Savings Bank | very shallow, numerous rocks being very

are upwards of \$1,250,000. With Garesche & Green there are about \$500 000

The revenue of the postoffice is like wise increasing rapidly. The revenue for this office for the year was \$14,500. The gress value of the postoffice orders issued in the Province for '875 was \$60,452; for the year ending 30th November last the amounts were \$875,376.

The business outlook for 1884 is, we are told, very good and the prospects for a busy year's trade quite encouraging. Building operations promise to be very active in Victoria, while the great public works either in course of construction or to be begun this year will no doubt draw large numbers of working-men to the Province

We are glad of all these endences of prosperity shown by our sister Province. and trust that its growth will continue steady and true.

HUDSON'S BAY NAVIGATION.

Mr. Royal, M. P. for Provencher, Manitoba, proposes to obtain information concerning the practicability of the navigation of Hudson's Bay by means of a House of Commons committee. The question has been for some time very earnestly debated in the North-West, and as might be expected, a great diversity of opinion exists on the sui ject. A correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, writing to that paper some week- ago, discussed the question very moderately and fauly from the standpoint of the pro-navigability party. He cites Mr. Bell as say-

"The United States Government re-"The United States Government re-turns show that from 1871 to 1874 forty-nine voyages direct to Hudson's Bay were made by American whalers, and four vessels were lost. None of these four vessels were lost. None of these four were lost in the Strait; all were lost in the northern part of the Bay. When it is remembered that by all sailors the scene of danger in the whole passage from England to York is placed in the Strait, it is rather peculiar that no vessels have been lost there, and would lead one to conclude that the ice may delay sailing vessels, but is not actually so dangerous as to destroy them. That some 730 vessels recorded as passing through the Strait into Hudson's Bay should get there without any serious damage is a point that is well worth considering.

From this statement of Mr. Bell, who must be acknowledged an authority on the subject, the Free Press correspondent proceeds to deduce conclusions:

"The foregoing is a fact which cannot be overthrown by mere argument. If this route is not navigable, then by what way could so large a number of vessels visit this great inland sea? And if of no importance, why should so many ships go there? It is a peculiar fact that the H. B. C. has for two years utilized these the B. C. has for two years utilized these waters most advantageously. After all this, we discover individuals who are ready to back any silly argument that they may have hatched for some particular object in view; it is most deplorable. They evidently are not working for the advancement of the Northwest. for the advancement of the Northwest.

"Survey of Hudson Strait.—There has been some talk of sending a ship to winter in the Strait, which no doubt would be of vast importance, but to make it more so, would it not be well to have a complete survey made of the Strait, taking soundings, currents, etc.; also noting the differ-ent points where light-houses and other stations are to be built? Knowledge is power, and if mariners were aided in this way, not half of the reported difficulty

way, not half of the reported difficulty would be experienced.

"Fury Strait.—Some years ago a scheme was published proposing a sea wall, to be constructed from Newfoundland to Labrador, for the purpose of keeping out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence the arctic ice, which is forced through the Strait of Belle Isle by the combined arctic currents. If the above scheme be feasible, could not the same be applied to Fury Strait, situated at the northwest end of Fox situated at the northwest end Channel? There is not much difference, Belle Isle having probably the greatest width. Besides, Fury Strait has several islands amid stream, which, no doubt, would be of some importance to such a cheme. A sea wall would prevent th arctic ice passing through Hudson Strait this ice is said to be more troublesome than any other coming down Fox Channel after the Bay ice has passed through These suggestions and views are well worthy public attention, and will, no

doubt, come up for consideration before Mr. Royal's committee. Meantime the Winnipeg Times, which does not appear to be quite so enthusiastic as the Free Press on the subject of the navigability of Hudson's Bay, has published the views of gold mines is put down at \$1,000,000, and Rev. Father Lebret, O. M. I., on the subject. The writer has the privilege of Father Lebret's acquaintance, and knows him to be a gentleman of keen observation and sound judgment. Father Lebret

"It is several years since I visited the region, but it probably has not changed a great deal. The route taken by the missionaries was up the Ottawa river to Tescanurque or the height of land, thence across to Lake Abbitibee and down the river bearing the same name to Moose Factory. The soil for some distance north of the height of land is very fair in an agricultural sense and all the way to Moose Factory the face of the country is heavily timbered. On the shores of the bay and for a long distance back into the interior the frost never leaves the ground and the summer is very short in duration. A few vegetables such as radishes and onions that grow quickly are successfully raised, h grain and the more important roots seldom arrive at a state of perfection. It is pro bable that unless great climatic changes occur the whole region north of the height of land will never be susceptible of cultivation. During the short summer vio lent storms occur at frequent intervals and as the water for miles out from the land is

discovery of which will assuredly revolutionize the trade of this country, and very probably bring about political changes of the greatest moment.

#### THE LATE FATHER BURNS, OF RENEREW.

The Rev. Father Burns, priest of the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, died on Monday, the 27th ult., at the home of his parents at Renfrew. The rev. gentleman had been ailing for many months, and at length passed away-another victim to that dread malady consumption. Ordained in October, 1881, by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, Father Burns was for some months curate at Gatineau Point. On the division of the diocese of Ottawa, consequent upon the erection of the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, he elected through ill-health, to exercise the ministry for any length of time. Educated at the College of Ottawa, Father Burns gave every indication of bright talent, unremit, was with him, and not one of his words. to serve in the Vicariate, but was unable, every indication of bright talent, unremitting application and solid piety. He was
at the time of his death but twenty-nine
years old. The funeral took place on
Thursday, the 31st ult., and was largely
attended by clergy and people. It may, attended by clergy and people. It may, in fact, be said that the whole town of only of his townsmen but of all who knew him. The clergy present were His Lordship the Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, Bishop of Cythera, i. p. i., Vicar Apostolic of fame of his virtues was not circumscribed Almonte; Devine P. P. Osceola; Marion, P. P. Douglas; Rougier, P. P. Renfrew; Fillatre, O. M. I., Professor of Philosophy, College of Ottawa; Coffey, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, Ottawa; Sloan, Basilica, Ottawa; Cole, St. Patrick's Ottawa. The solemn High Mass of requiem was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, attended by Rev. Father Fillatre, O. M. I., as assistant priest, and Rev. Fathers Lavin and Devine as deacon and sub-deacon respectively.

THE SERMON.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Coffey, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The rev. gentleman took for his text: "And the battle was hard fought, and there fell many wounded of the one side and of the other. And Judas was slain—and Jonathan and Simon took Judas their brother, and buried him in the sepulchre of their fathers in the city of Modin. And all the people of Israel bewailed him with great lamentation and they mourned for him many days."
(Machab. IX, 17-21.) These words, my dear brethren, are of record in the great book of Judas Machabæus, the chieftain and hero, who died fighting for his people at the head of a mere handful of brave and fearless soldiers. He had rendered great and signal services to his people, and they accordingly mourned him for many tney accordingly mourned him for many days, and for generations kept his memory green in their hearts. He was a hero, in the veritable sense of that term, for his whole life was marked by the according with a conscienticus diligence and an unceasing industry that merited the success he achieved. The days of his immediate preparation for the priesthood were days of serious reflection, of ardent preparation for the priesthood were days of serious reflection, of ardent preparation for the priesthood were days of serious reflection. whole life was marked by the essential characteristics of heroism, self-denial and submission to the will of God. It was because of this heroism that God blessed and favored him in so exceeding high a de-fidence of his superiors. During all this

day, the mercary from the boars a necessity. The control is the provision of the first has been seed and several and first in the boars a necessity. The control is the provision of the first has been seed by the first has been seed that the first has been seed to the first has been seed that the first has been seed to the first has been seed t bread of life broken to you, by the hands of this stainless levite—need I ask you who knew him and prized him and loved him—you who will never permit the memory of his virtues to fade from your hearts—need I ask you, I say, if the peo-ple could be wanting to add by their presence to the solemnity of this occasion? You knew him, and you loved him. He

was one of your own, and it was your delight to honor him. You saw him in delight to honor him. You saw him in his infancy, you watched him with tenderest interest and fondest solicitude in his boyhood; and many a prayer of thanksgiving to God and of benediction on himself went up from your hearts, even as sweetest incense before the throne of your Heavenly Father, when it was at last announced that James Burns had decided on embracing the life of the holy priesthood. You were not, however, taken by surprise at the announcement, for you had noticed in the sanctity of his early life the unerring mark of his vocation.

You knew him as a child of God, and marvelled not when God called him to his service. When that call came to him, has been, has it not been fruitful in good works. Has not the young levite whose Renfrew, irrespective of creed, turned out to do honor to the memory of the young priest, who enjoyed the hearty esteem not priest, who enjoyed the hearty esteem not and additing avanuable continue to work. Has not the young levite whose early demise we deplore accomplished imestimable good in the shortest time? and edifying example continue to work much good even now that he has gone from the flesh? The sphere of his action

> and even further, as the presence of the numerous and representative clergy here to his heavenly Father, gone from this heavenly Father, gone from this numerous and representative clergy here to-day fully attests.
>
> To many of the clergy here present the news of his death caused feelings of grief more easily imagined than set forth. Such feelings, so great is their depth, so deep their intensity, so genuine their influence, no human tongue can portray. It was my privilege, my dear brethren, to have known Father Burns and to have enjoyed the honor of his intimate acquaintance and friendship since the day he first entered the College of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that honor, the words of Holy Writ now recur in the words of Holy Writ now recur in the College of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that honor, the signally favored with that force in the College of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that privilege and signally favored with that force in the College of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that force in the College of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that force in the College of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that privilege and signally favored with that force in the college of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that force in the college of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that privilege and signally favored with that force in the college of Ottawa. To those, like myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with the force in the college of Ottawa. To those, the analysis of the work of ike myself, blessed with that privilege and signally favored with that privilege and signally favored with that honor, the words of Holy Writ now recur in the fullness of their force: "A faithful friend is a strong defence; and he that hath found him, hath found a treasure." Nothing can be compared to a faithful friend, and no weight of gold and silver is able to countervail the goodness of his fidelity. "A faithful friend is the medicine of life and immortality: and they that fear the Lord shall find him." (Eccl. vt. 14-17). From the very moment of his first entry to College, the virtues which shone out so conspicuously in his sacerdotal life were marked and distinctive traits in his character. He was kind and gentle, respectful and obedient, discreet in his choice spectful and obedient, discreet in his choice of companions, faithful in the discharge

brought forth a pleasant odor, and my flowers are the fruit of honor and riches. I am the mother of fair love, and of fear and of knowledge and of holy hope. In me is all grace of the way, and of the truths, in me is all hope of life and of virtue. Come over to me, all ye that desire me, and be filled with my fruits, for my spirit is sweet above honey, and my inheritance above honey and the honorcomb. My memory is unto everlasting virtue. Come over to me, all ye that desire me, and be filled with my fruits, for my spirit is sweet above honey, and my inheritance above honey and the honeycomb. My memory is unto everlasting generations." (Eccl. chap. xxiv, 17-28.)

Thus were spent the years of probation and at length the young levite was called to the holy priesthood. Surrounded by friends and kinsfolk, animated and encouraged by the presence of his preceptors, he knelt at the foot of the altar. The pontiff prayed over him, imposed hands on him, and anointed him with oil. He rose a priest of the living God, a priest forever, purpose ever keeping green in our heart of hearts, may bestow on us, who now surround his remains and bewail his de-

him, and anointed him with oil. He rose
a priest of the living God, a priest forever,
a priest even according to the order of
Melchisedech. I need not here refer to
the joy and gladness which filled your
hearts when this great and unspeakable
honor was conferred on the favored and
beloved child of this parish? You, then, parture, the blessing of a peaceful, sinless, and happy death, the pledge and the fore-taste itself of an eternity of never ending joy. Amen. my dear brethren, raised your hearts to God to ask him to grant the young priest his every blessing and length of days. God, indeed, heard your prayer as to the accordance of his blessings to the youthful levite whose demise we so deeply be-wail. But God so loved him that he could not hearken to your prayer as to the giv-ing to him of length of days. He walked with God even as Enoch had walked with Him of old, and behold this youthful

his was a trust in God that never lailed, his was a charity that knew no bounds. His faith was fully proven in his devotion to duty and in the beautiful and touching practices of his life. His fidelity to duty

place beneath the church. May he rest

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER.

in peace.

close to the surface, navigation at such times sextremely dangerous and difficult. He times sex extremely dangerous and alliquents in the member on such missionaries left Fort. Alliany for Moose Factory, and while on the way the store, which care delight on the surface and the this people loved him in life in the beat, and the try mourned him in least. He takes the strength of the surface and the this people loved him in life in the best, my dear trethren, not only the throughout the latter part of the surface and the trip of Moose Factory, and while on the way the store and the this people loved him in life in the beat, and the try mourned him in least. He takes the first of the key that the state of the way the store and the this people loved him in life in the beat, and the try mourned him in least. He takes the first of the key that the state of the way the store of a kind, solitorial the beatments of the way the store of the summer and in the fall also imposed many than the store of the mounted and the try may be the summer and in the fall also imposed many than the store of the mounted and the s earnest consideration; and to consider the tollowing resolution:

That it is expedient to provide,
Ist. The government may return to the company the securities now held under the third section of the Act of incorporation, 44 Victoria, chap. 1, and under the second section of the construction contract referred to in the said Act.

2nd. That the money subsidy hereafter the work on either the central or eastern section of the railway proceeds in the proportion which the value of the work done on such section and for which payment is demanded, bears to the value of the work on the trailway proceeds in the done on such section and for which payment is demanded, bears to the value of the work on the trailway proceeds in the proportion which the value of the work on such section and for which payment is demanded, bears to the value of the work on the trailway proceeds in the proportion which the value of the work on the trailway proceeds in the proportion which the value of the work on either the central or eastern section of the railway proceeds in the proportion which the value of the work on either the section and for which payment is demanded, bears to the value of the work on either the section and for which payment is demanded.

A requirem resolution is enterprise, and represented No. 3 Ward in the Board of Aldermen continuously from 1871 to 1875, but resigned office before the close of the last year's term. He lived and died a zealous and consistent member of the Catholic Church. His family who survive him are the widow, one daughter, Mrs. J. A.

A requirem resolution is a manufacturing enterprise, and represented No. 3 Ward in the Board of Aldermen continuously from 1871 to 1875, but resigned office before the close of the last year's term. He lived and died a zealous and consistent member of the Catholic Church. His family who survive him are the widow, one daughter, Mrs. J. A.

A requirem Resolution is a remaining to be the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the const

It is washed away; so in the manner thou shall destroy man." (Job XIV. 2-19.)

Then also he begged of God the gift of that wisdom whose praises are sung in Holy Scripture by the wisest of men:
"And I took root in an honorable people and in the portion of my God his inheritance, and my abode is in the full assembly of saints. I was exalted like a Cedar in Libanus, and as a cypress tree on Mount Sion. I was exalted like a palm tree in Cades, and as a rose plant in Jericho: as a fair olive tree in the plains, and as a plane tree by the waters in the street was I exalted.

Is washed away; so in the manner thou shalt destroy man." (Job XIV. 2-19.)
Our young friend's death was truly a fitting close to a life of true heroism, human, christian and sacerdotal. But while we bewail his loss, we must not forget our duty in his regard, the duty of praying earnestly and fervently for the repose of his soul. Pure and stainless as was his life in our observation, the Just Judge, who has decreed that nothing defiled, be the defilement however slight, can enter into the kingdom of God, may require in the tree by the waters in the street was I exalted.

As the vine I have spect to the extension of the line of the railway from Callander to Brockville and

million dollars of the said bonds shall be applied. TO BE CONTINUED.

## DEATH OF MAJOR STARR.

After the sermon the absonte was pronounced by His Lordship the Bishop, and the body deposited in its last resting the body deposited in its last resting and having been similarly affected before he rapidly sank until early Sanday afternoon, when he peacefully breathed his last.
Prior to Thursday evening he was in his
usual health, walked down town and attended to his duties in connection with the partial foot solved in mit hat he component to harken to your prove as to he had walked with mo old, and belood this youthful priect is seen no more. He is gone, gone to his heaven't private, can from this priect private the provided of t

organ, in its distraction at the orange flasco at Dromore, says, with charming naivete:— "It is very painful to the feelings of all people to find the Queen's troops chargng and cutting down even rioters who are urged on to riot by loyalty!" There is all the difference in the world, you see between loyal gentlemen committing wurder with revolvers for a consideration of five shillings a day and a railway fare and unarmed women and children de-murring against being evicted from their homes. It is lawful and laudable to shoot down the latter; but to interfere with the first is an ontrage shocking to the feelings "of all people."

The Wilmington Star publishes the following poem with John Boyle O'-Reilly's name as author. Mr. O'Reilly may regret that he is not the writer of

When the snowflake melts to water it must ripple down the hill.
When the blossom loses fragrance it must sink into the ground;
So the reign of every favorite is as fickle as the will. Which changes in an instant if a lovelier thing is found.

#### DREAMING DREAMS.

From the New Orleans Star. We read some days ago in one of our daily journals the following suggestive

matrimonial way is the approaching wed ding of Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been engaged for some time to Mrs. Iliff, of Colorado, the widow of the famous cattle king. The lady's wealth is variously estimated be-



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intervals and n the land is is being very

#### My Treasure.

pep, deep in my heart's casket hid, y precious treasure lies; ot all the wealth the world could bid, ould buy what thus I prize.

For what to me were gold or fame Without my treasure fair? They were but dross,—an empty name Which they may have who care.

But having this, I'm rich; indeed, In wealth that's ne'er despoiled; Thanks be to God, who gives this meed Of comfort to His child. My treasure's name so sacred is, To speak it to another Is love with bliss and anguish: tis The memory of my Mother. Hamilton, Jan., 1881.

## NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis, Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, visited the grave of the late Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., at Tallaght, on January 8. He was escorted to the spot by the Rev. Father Moore, O. P. in the absence of the Prior, and remained a considerable time beside the last earthly resting-place of him whom he had known so well, and had so intensely admired.

Queen's County. The reason which has induced the Earl of Portarlington to negotiate for the sale of his magnificent property at Euro and the house which is called the "Irish Art Treasury," is not, as has been stated, a rup-ture between him and his tenants. The relations between Lord Portarlington and his tenants have ever been of the most friendly character. He evinces the great-est desire for their welfare. He has simply determined to sell the estate because Mr. Dawson-Damer, his heir at law, has declared that he would not use Emo House for other purposes than a shooting lodge, Portarlington has too great a respect for art and for the memory of the late Countess to permit the magnificent home which she loved to be turned into a shooting lodge.

The Naas Board of Guardians have passed a resolution advising the stoppage of hunting, as they were of opinion that foot-and-mouth disease is spread by that

#### King's County.

A meeting of the magistrates of the King's County District of the county was held in the courthouse on January 8, for the purpose of petitioning the Govern-ment to restore Lord Rossmore to the Commission of the Peace. A resolution to that effect was passed,

#### Meath.

Some vandal proposes the construction of an artificial reservoir on the ancient historic mound or fort outside the town of Navan, which has given much cause for popular surprise and indignation—surprise that any frishman could be found unpatriotic enough to remove such a monument of antiquity of fireland's early creed and arts- and just indignation at a public body like the Navan Town Commissioners, elected by the jeople, being engaged in the work of descration and olition of the only ancient landmark about their town.

The movement lately originated in Louth for the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Philip Callan, M. P., has already made satisfactory progress and received much influential support. It is well known that on more than one previous occasion a testimonial of this kind was sought to be originated, but was stopped by Mr. Callan himself,

#### Cork.

No public act in the life of Alderman Daly, M. P. for Cork, has given so much satisfaction to his constituents as his resignation. It is due, however, to Mr. Daly to say that whenever he attended the House he always sat on the right side and generally voted straight; but he was the House he always sat on the right side and generally voted straight; but he was very seldom there, and in his own city of late he completely allied himself with the odious Colthurst set. At the late reduce with the request of "his lordship" votes in Cork, which will come

into effect, of course, on the present list.
Six of the cattle seized at Killavullen, (near Mallow), under decrees granted by the magistrates at Castletown-Roche short time ago, for payment of the tax for the maintenance of extra police in the locality, were put up for sale in Cork, on January 9th and purchased by the representatives of the owners.

#### Kerry.

On January 5, there was a great popular demonstration of welcome to Mr. E. Harrington, on the occasion of his libera tion from prison after six months' incar-ceration, because two of his apprentices surreptiously printed "Invincible" notices in his office. The "authorities" resorted in his office. The "authorities" resorted to a mean dodge to prevent the demonstration, but it was unsuccessful.

A farmer named Hogan summoned the

agent of the so-called Property Defence Association at the Tralee Sessions, on Jan-uary 3d, for trespass of the cattle on com-plainant's land. The bailiff of the Land Corporation admitted the trespass of the cattle from a neighboring evicted farm, but pleaded that due notice had not been given, and the magistrate marked "no rule" in the case.

#### Limerick.

The dead body of Mr. Henry Parady the manager of the Limerick Chronicle was found in a field about a mile outside Limerick, his head being frightfully fractured. Evidence given at the in showed that the occurrence was entirely

Mr. Michael Davitt arrived at Limerica on Jan. 8th, from Newport, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, C. C. He left by the midday express en route for London. Previous to his departure a deputation from the Limerick branch of the National League waited on Mr. Davitt, who, in reply to questions put to him by individual members, said that after the next general election it would be necessary that the Irish people should pay their representatives in the House of Commons.

Clare.

It is clear that if Captain O'Sbea de-res to retain the representation of Clare sires to retain the representation of Clare he will have to proceed on different lines to those he is at present following. The constituency which returned O'Connell has

politicians. He received fair warning on January 6th of the fate in store for him if he does not give more loyal support to Mr. Parnell than he has been giving for some time past. On that day a vast popular demonstration was held at Scariff, and amongst the resolutions passed was one declaring that the constituency of Clare had no longer any confidence in Captain O'Shea, as he had violated his pledges, and had ceased long since to act with Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party. Furthermore, the chairman of the meet-Furthermore, the chairman of the meet ing, the Very Rev. Father Kenny, P. P., spoke in severe terms of Captain O'Shea, and accused him of having constantly, by his vote, sanctioned the brutal and reckless policy of coercion. He urged upon the people of Clare the necessity of send-ing men to Parliament at the next general election who would honestly and earnestly support the National cause, and the ring-ing cheers which greeted him when he

## ing to him held the same opinions on the subject.

ing cheers which greeted him said this proved that those who were listen-

At the monthly meeting of the National League, held in Tipperary on January 5th, the Rev. James Ryan, C. C., in the chair, the following was unanimously passed:—"That we, the members of Tip-perary Branch of the National Leegue, do hereby declare we will not in future allow members of the Arravale or other clubs to trespass on our lands by hunting, because of the following reasons—Firstly, inas-much as the notorious Emergency man Spunner has been, on one occasion, permitted to hunt with the Arravales. Secondly-Inasmuch as the farmers find it extremely difficult to pay their exorbitant rents and meet their many other obligations, they will not tolerate useless tres-passers on their lands. Thirdly—Because there is a class who ought to be with the people and working for the people's in-terest, and who would be so, but for aping after the society of those gentlemen of the hunting field."

John Weldon Creagh, the model exter-

minator, is stark mad, and at present wearing a straight-jacket in the county asylum at Clonmel. He sold out more tenants in Clonmel Court-house than any man or monster in the premier county; but the brave Cloughaleigh men wore him down, and there he is. There wasn't from Suir to Shannon a more industrious people than those who were trying to work impossibilities, and did work them, too, by paying a rack-rent out of the sterile bogs of Cloughaleigh, yet the im-pecunious maniac did not give them the slightest credit for paying done so for

A large number of foxes and dogs were recently poisoned at the Clonea fox cover. It appears that some parties got the carcase of a dead donkey and laid it in the cover. Dogs as well as foxes found it out, and the result was that nearly all the carine species of the district dined on

him.

At Loughrea, on Sunday, January 6th, a large meeting was held with the object of expressing sympathy with the case of the evicted Fallon family, and resolutions strongly condemning the persecution of Mrs. Fallon were passed. Mr. Matthew Harris, in a vigorous speech, depicted the sufferings to which these victims of landlord oppression were subjected. Mrs. Fallon was released on Tuesday by order of Earl Spencer, after five months' imprisonment. The event was signalized in the district by illuminations and popular demonstrations. Mayo.

An address, flowing over with affection and respect, was presented to the Bishop of Galway on January 6th, from the peo-ple of Westport. It was accompanied by substantial tokens of the sincerity of the Westport friends of the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, who deal in no mere lip-compli ments.

visions the National party made a gain of it was decided to present merely an ad-

Mr. Robert Kelly, solicitor, Belfast, for Mr. Robert Kelly, solicitor, Belfast, for his gallantry in rescuing a child from drowning, on the 27 August, has been presented with a medal by the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. Mr. Kelly, on seeing the child fall into the water at Greencastle, and being carried out by the sea jumped in without remove. out by the sea, jumped in without removing his clothes, and, at the hazard of his own life, succeeded in saving that of the drowning child.

#### Armagh.

Samuel Giffin, the Orangeman from Portadown, who was wounded by the military in the encounter at the railway station at Dromore, on January 1st., died from the injuries he received. The deceased was an artisan in the spool mill in Portadown.

Orange placards, of which the following a copy, were published, on January 11, a reference to the Nationalist meeting at Blacklion, county Cavan :- "The Orangemen of Fermanagh: Brethren—This so-called National League has called a meeting on Wednesday, 16th inst., at Black-lion, on the border of our county. If the Government, regardless of the lamentable result at Dromore, fail to prohibit this meeting, let us rise in defence of our homes, our country, and our Bible, and assemble in our thousands to show that Orangemen will never consent to Home Rule or separation. God Save the Queen. E. M. Archdale, County Grand Secretary, Fermanagh."

#### Blood Relations.

The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid -pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters. SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate c Throat, Lungs, full idea, 86p., route, cost free.

#### A Long Time.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A. Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus afflicted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to

#### completely cure him. A Good Cosmetic.

too much public sprint to remain satisfied at seeing itself represented by a mere Whig, and there is a strong opinion in the county that Captain O'Shea is inclined to cast his lot with this particular section of Bitters is the best of all purifiers.

#### MODERN CATHOLICISM.

#### Freeman's Journal.

A very temperate and well-meaning article appears in the February number of the Century Magazine. It is no doubt the work of a writer who endeavors to be impartial and fair without understanding both sides of the question; which, nevertheless, he answers with the air of a wild wides and a tolerant prophet.

a mild judge and a tolerant prophet.

The article is called "Modern Catholicism." To show that it is free from the spirit of bigotry, we quote a paragraph which, ten years ago, would not have been permitted to appear in any periodi-cal addressed to a Protestant public:—

"In certain matters of discipline, vit-ally affecting the life of the family and of society, Protestant teachers gratefully acknowledge that the Roman Catholic Church takes high ground. The Roman Catholic doctrine and practice respect-ing divorce are much closer to the law of the New Testament than those of the Protestant churches have been; and there is an earnest effort at the present time to bring the practice of the Protestant churches a little nearer to the Roman Catholic standard. In contendng against the foes that destroy the family, Protestants and Catholics can

stand together."

It is a sign that thoughtful non-Catholics are beginning to awaken to a sense of the unreasonable position which Pro-testantism as a religion holds, when such an utterance is calmly made in a periodical, which, while it attempts to recognize the good in all religious denominations, is edited by Protes from a Protestant point of view. writer of the article considers that the "high ground" occupied by the Church will be a Mount Ararat on which thoughtful Catholics and Protestants may rest, while the floods of Materialism and Agnosticism roll around. He sees, on this common ground, hope for the ultimate union of the Catholic Church with the sects of Protestantism. He i very amiable and optimistic-so amiable that it seems ungrateful even to smile at the simplicity of some of his assertions. The unusual spectacle of a Protestant writer who finds great good in the Catholic Church without once using the words "Romish" or "Romanists" is calculated to cause the Catholic reader

so new and unexpected. so new and unexpected.

The extent to which this polite writer carries his optimism may be gathered from the astounding fact that he sees good even in the dogma of infallibility!

He ventures to predict that "some future pontift of a liberal spirit and a courterpost" may bear the eye of the ageous temper" may hear the cry of the masses for fewer dogmas and ceremonies, and may exercise his "supreme and unquestionable power" to sweep away abuses, and enlarge the liberties of

some embarrassment. The sensation is

the Roman Catholic people! What sweetness, what light is here The Papacy is not to perish, but to be "reformed" by itself. Luther, after all that has been said of him, left much undone! He left honest Protestants to look towards the Roman Catholic Church for their "strong fort" of refuge! This is

The "finder" of the Scriptures-The "finder" of the Scriptures—deserted the high and scriptural ground on which the safety of that divine institution, the family, rests; and to-day the unhappy people who have inherited remnants of his heresy are obliged, in the seething floods of Materialism, to look for their Mount Ararat in the Cathelia Church and they here for a previous olic Church: and they hope for a new religion, which will repair the failure of the Reformation through the workings the dogma of infallibility! well-meaning writer in the Century magazine had taken the trouble to read one of the little manuals of instruction on Catholic doctrine, he would have seen on catholic doctrine, he would have seen how absurd his prophecy about the "liberal" and "courageous" Pope of the future must seem in Catholic eyes. The Pope, infallible as he is in matters of faith and morals, could no more "sweep 'a dogma, than as he is, could deny His own existence. If the writer had made himself clear as to the difference between dogma and discipline, it would be possible to take his article in the serious spirit in which

he conceived it. If it were possible for the Vicar of Christ, in the exercise of his "supreme and unquestionable authority," to prive marriage of its sacramental and indissoluble character, the admirable "high ground" occupied by the Catholic Church would be liable at any moment to become a swamp. The city on the mountain might be swallowed up as the temple of Protestantism is swallowed up in the slough of the "enlargement of liberty" which the Reformation opened to it. But—"non possumus." The Pope cannot change God, although some Protestants seem to think that he can do anything: and the dogmas and the sacraments of the Church are as changeless as God.

Catholics and Protestants are to stand together, they must stand on Catholic ground. The writer in the Century admits this when he says that the Roman Catholic doctrine and practice respecting the social evils that threaten society are more Scriptural than the Protestant practise. Safety, then, lies in the Catholic Church. Protestantism compromised and lost. The Church can not compromise. She holds, as she held from the beginning, that marriage is a Sacrament, and indissoluble. It was against this that Luther protested, in theory and in practice: the mountain cannot go to Mohammed; there is only one resource left for Mohammed. If Protestants are still to retain that "en-largement of their liberties" that enables them to interpret one text of Scripture which seems to allow marriage after divorce for adultery, against two which forbid it, how can they reach higher ground? How can they be sure without an infallible guide? Protestantism compromised; it has failed to protect itself. human nature from It has no dogmas, no ments, no sacrifice, no guide. It has no guide. It has the enlarged liberty of "private interpretation," which Material-

# the Unitarian rejoice in. This boon the writer in the Century would willingly grant to the Catholic Church; and then the Catholic Church would have to look for "high ground"—the rock on which Christ established it—somewhere else! The Century article is very suggestive, and worthy of rollite and covarierate.

and worthy of polite and considerate attention at our hands. So kind is its tone, that even to smile at the simplicity -might we say "freshness?"-of some of its assertions seems discourteous. But we can not forbear to quote a charming sentence, written as a proof that Catho-licity in the United States is a better thing, owing to Protestant example, than it is in Europe and in the French parts of Canada: "Many of the Roman Catholics in this country have the Bible in their hands; it is not denied them, and

There is delicious, unconsoious humor in this. Gilbert & Sullivan, if they could grasp it, might make it the theme of a

humorous opera.

Most of the Protestants in the United States have the Bible. And some of them study it earnestly and carefully. Little children, with the velocity of a telegraphic ticker in a stock broker's office, can recite texts by the hundred. Yet there is a conflict of Bibles-a war of texts. Where is the Protestant who dare assume the responsibility of curtailing the privilege of his brethren to use the Bible and the light as they choose?

#### PROTESTANT "IMAGE WORSHIP-PERS."

The Court Journal of the seventeenth

"Mr. Spurgeon, who is so strongly op-posed to pictures in a church that he de-nounces the adornment of churches with figures of the Apostles as almost idola of the very marked testimoials from Coltrous, preached at Exeter Hall the others of gentlemen of intelligence and charachight before a big picture of Luthers, to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, which he hoped would carry home to the published in the editorial columns of our minds of his heavens the value of warner's safe cure, minds of his hearers the reality of the

man. "Ah! but," Mr. Spurgeon would no doubt say, "the pictures in Catholic churches, at least, are objects of idolatrous worship." But how does Mr. Spurgeon, the enlightened, the charitable, the evangelical preacher, know that? From Protestant tradition? But we believe that it has never yet been demonstrated that Protestant tradition was infallible. It is slander. It is absurd nonsense. Mr Spurgeon can appreciate the advantage of a visible representation of a supposed Protestant saint; he can see well enough how a picture of Luther could "carry

home to the minds of his hearers the reality of the man." Why can he not also see and believe that Catholics may make the same use of the pictures and images of the great saints of the Church who were saints indeed, and no sham, and who illustrated the beauty, the glory and the strength of Christian principles lives of the most extraordinary devotion and self-sacrifice? Pictures are not only the poor man's books, but they speak to the eye of all with a power not excelled by the most brilliant and impressive speech. Thank God, the old Puritan spirit which proscribed pictures, and images, and organs, and beautiful music, and impressive ceremonial, is rapidly dying out. Iconoclasm is no longer popular, at least among the intelligent and thinking classes in the community. The philosophy of an appeal to the imagination and the senses, even in religion, is coming to be better understood; the imitation of Catholic cer-emonial and Catholic observance is becoming daily more and more popular; and we look for the day as not far distant when Protestant churches will not be content with organs and fine music and "vesper" service and the observance of Christmas nd Easter, but will have their churches hung with pictures and ornamented with statues of their most illustrious men and women, and their preachers will appeal to them, as Spurgeon did to the big picture of Luther, in hopes that they will "carry home to the minds of their hearers the

reality of the men."-Catholic Review. We refrain from doing an openly shameful act because of what the world might say of us. How reproachful to the manhood of our Christian character that human eyes should have a more restraining effect upon our actions than the all-pen-etrating eyes of God? Yet, for the most part, such is the case.

Learn to awaken the dormant sym pathies of faith and love in the hearts of others, and you will possess a mightier power than the faculty of turning material things into gold—and one, too, that will bring more peace and contentment into your own soul than all other possessions

To put off serving God until old age has chilled the warm blood coursing in our veins and we are unable any longer to derive pleasure from indulgence, is as doubtful of realization as it is insulting in purpose. As we live so shall we die.

#### An Open Letter.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co. Dear Sirs,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever eumatic pains of all the many speci fics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy I remain, respectfully yours,

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#### His Outspoken Opinion.

best to the value of warners safe Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner Safe Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times in prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that it I found myself the victim of a serious sidney trouble I shoud use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpelss in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

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Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, and the deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galops Canal, at the Lock Keeper's house hear the place, and in each case plans, &c., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst., where printed Forms of "ender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL

and after Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst., where printed Forms of "ender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL and RAPIDE PLAT sections of the works, and they are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, 4c. In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000 must accompany the tender for the Cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Rapide Plat works must be accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,001. The tenders for the deepend, 4c, at the head of the Galous Canal must be also accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,003. The respective deposit receipts for the sum of \$3,003. The respective deposit receipts for the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bey Order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Dept. of Railways and Canals, 3

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For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						
ern States	5 00	1.08		8 00	1 80	6 30
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G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-				0.00		0 00
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		6 30
For Toronto	5 7 20	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
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ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe,	5.00	1 12		0.00		0.4
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London,	5 00	1 15	****	8 00	****	24
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c				1100		
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Port Stanley	7 20	1 15			2 45	63
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For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are;—Mondays, at 3:30 p.m., per Cunard packet, via New York; Wednesdays, at 5 p. m., per Canadian packet, via Rimouski; Thursday, at 2:30 p.m., per Inman or White Star Line. Postage on letters, 5c. per i oz.; Newspapers le per 2 oz; reg. fee, 5c.
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per i oz., prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding joz. In weight, and prepaid only 3c., will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, ic. per i oz., Post Cards for United Kingdom. Zeents each.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of anada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundiand and United States. The German Empire, Italy, Switzeriand, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica (West Indies) Victoria (Austrial), New South Walles (Australia), and Tasmania.

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London, January, 1884.

R. J C DAWSON, Postmaster.

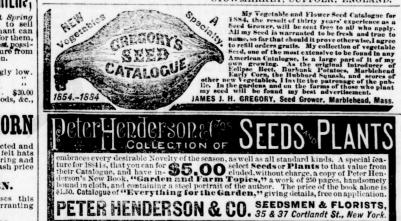


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Mission of Our Lady of Seven Dolors, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

We are still in the poor little iron shed, 24 feet by 12 feet. Please help to continue ullding and to finish and furnish the School Chapel in this poorest of the Poor Missions of his poverty stricken diocese. I make this appeal with the special approval of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Riddel, Lord Bishop of Northampton, who has already blessed all who assist.

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" Calvert, Texas.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before
the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous
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Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all brenchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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## NONSUCH! NONSUCH!

NONSUCH!

NONSUCH! NONSUCH

NONSUCH!

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t tear or wear out the clot NONSUCH! commands the approval of all and NONSUCH!

NONSUCH! NONSUCH

# LOOD

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DROPSY INDIGESTION. FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, & ACIDITY OF ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM. THE STOMACH, DRYNESS HEARTBURN. HEADACHE, % OF THE SKIN.

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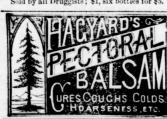
Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

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the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.

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FOR 1884.

Pure, wholesome reading for the Home circle—of interest to both old and young.

A collection of Short Stories, Humorous and Pathetic; Poems; Historical and Biographical Sketches; and Statistics.

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Physicians' Prescriptions & Family Recipes a specialty.

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It has become so common to write the Then run it into some advertisement at we avoid all such, "And simply call at ention to the merits of hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as

"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves
their value, that they will never use anything else." "THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

" Religious and secular, is

" Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

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Did She Die !

"She lingered and suffered along pining way all the time for years, "The doctors doing her no good; And at last was cured by this Hop Bitres the papers say so much about. 'Indeed! Indeed!

'How thankful we should be for that A Daughter's Misery.

Under the care of the best physicians, Who gave her disease various names,

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say : "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." "He is getting well after his long suffering om a disease declared incurable, "And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."-A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

London Mutual FIRE INSURANCE CO. THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE IN-SURANCE IN CANADA,

INSURE WITH THE

Assets, 1st January, 1883 \$310,781.97. With 39,719 Policies in Force.

Farm Property and detatched residences a cities, towns and villages insured at lowin cities, towns and villages insured at low-est safe rates.

Parties will be called on by P. J. Quinn, our agent for City and Suburbs, or Jas. Mc-Leod, London East, by leaving word at Head Office, 428 Richmond Street. D. C. McDONALD, MANAGER.

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Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
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purchase anywhere else.
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DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. We are now manufacturing Planos, with the very latest improvements. Having had many years experience at Planoforte mak-ing, is conclussive evidence that we know how to make a first-class Plano. Every Plano guaranteed for five years. Buy an EVANS BROS. Plano. Remember the place, Nitschke Block, Dundas St. LONDON, ONT.

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TO ORDER

Good Tweed Pants, \$4.00. Good Tweed Pants,

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75C. WILL BUY 75C. NAVY BLUE

SHIRT & 2 COLLARS WORTH \$1,25 All Wool Undershirts, 62½c.

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Branches that have not yet perceptiat tax for 1883 are requested to do so without further notice.

Thorold, Ont., January 26th, 1884.
Received from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association the sum of two thousand dollars, being in full for Beneficiary due on the death of my son, William Ur-locker, late of Branch 24 of Cayuga.

ELIZABETH URLOCKER.
Witnesses:—Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Presi-

Witnesses:—Rev. I. J. Sunival, Fresident; John J. Gearin, Chan. pro. tem.; William Gearin, Rec. Secretary.

DEATH OF A CHILD WHILE ON A VISIT.

A week ago last Friday C. J. Hickey, wife and two small children came to Jamestown from their home in Alleghany, Cattaraugus county, to visit John Durnin and family on Kent street, for a few days. The first of last week both children were taken sick with scarlet fever and Saturday night the youngest, a girl one year old, died. The father took the remains to Allechany Sunday marning and raturned Alleghany Sunday morning and returned in the evening to Jamestown to care for his wife, who is nearly broken down with fatigue and grief, and the remaining child, who is expected to survive the disease.

Mrs. Hickey was formerly well known in Jamestown as Miss Josie Carrol, and is a sister of Mrs. Durnin. Her husband is the supervisor of the town of Alleghany. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey will receive every mark of sympathy from their friends in

Mr. Durnin has four children who have been exposed to the scarlet fever, although f them have yet shown symptoms of the disease, and it is hoped the precau-tions taken will ward off any attacks.

We extend to Mr. and Mrs. Hickey our

heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. We have received letters from some of our friends asking about the incorporation and separation of the C. M. B. A. in the Dominion of Carada, and Dominion of Canada, and requesting their

letters published.
One writes: "The C. M. B. A. is kindly received by the greater part of the clergy, but they are anxious to see it incorpora-ted here; some think that its being incorted here; some think that its being incor-porated in the States would prevent its being incorporated in Canada, and that it would be necessary to separate from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, and become independent; there is no question but that the Branches composing the Can-ada Grand Council are wholly Canadian, the only foreign element in it being the connecting link which requires the moneys ollected in the Branches here to be sent to the Supreme Council, and when a member's family of a Branch in Canada is entitled to a benefit the money comes direct from the headquarters in the

Some feel that there is strength in numbers and would regret separation from the States, on that account as well as for the social advantages to be enjoyed by so great and extended a communication formed by the 120 Branches scattered through the States. But if the Dominion Parliament by an act requires that in order to exist in Canada as a Mutual Benefit Association, that all connections with the States must be severed, then the Grand Council of Canada could assume the duties of a head office and the 1200 or more members in the Dominion would have to depend upon themselves to carry out the mutual interests of the C. M. B. A. here, I am not sure but that it might be better for not sure but that it might be better for us in Canada. Branches would increase faster in many parts of Canada, the clergy generally would give it a more hearty sauction, and in some parts many more would become members than now on account of the stability such incorpora-tion would give it. Besides it would be much less expensive to us in Canada. hope some of our older members w give an expression of their views on this subject. I would take it as a favor that I would take it as a favor that you do not publish my name.

#### THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE IN-SURANCE CO.

This old, well-established company held their annual meeting on Wednesday last, and the report of the Directors appears in another column. We are very glad to observe from the report that last year's business with this company was more prosperous than usual, and this is saying a good deal, for the able management of the company almost since its first start has induced the most happy results. We observe that the company have taken a new departure, and are extending their busi-ness to the Maritime Provinces, having already appointed a number of agents there and intend placing other agencies. We have great pleasure in recommending the company to our friends in the eastern Provinces, and we congratulate them or now being able to procure insurance with a company of the high standing of the "London Mutual" at fair and equitable

the same patronage and confidence that to be most fficient, is a duty from which they have for over 25 years enjoyed in Ontario. We repeat that we trust our friends will support the company. The the same patronage and confidence that they have for over 25 years enjoyed in Ontario. We repeat that we trust our friends will support the company. The gentlemen on the Board of Directors are from amongst our leading men. James Armstrong Esq., M. P. for S. Middlesex, being the president of the company, while Mr. Macdonald, the manager, and Mr. Vining, the treasurer, have long occu-pled their respective positions with advan-tage to the company Thomas Robertson, tage to the company Thomas Robertson, Esq., M. P. of Shelburne, N. S., has the general supervision of business in the

#### A MODERN RESURBICTION.

MIRACLE THAT TOOK PLACE IN OUR MIDST UNKNOWN TO THE PUBLIC—THE DETAILS IN FULL.

[Detroit Free Press.]

One of the most remarkable occurrences ever given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our knowledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprise and attract as great at-tention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows: circles. The facts are, briens, a young man Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man A. Dismingham, a subformerly residing at Birmingham, a sub-urb of Detroit, and now living at 287 urb of Detroit, and now living at 287
Michigan Avenue in this city, can truthfully say that he has looked into the
future world and yet returned to this.
A representative of this paper has interviewed him upon this important subject
and his experiences are given to the public
for the first time. He said:

"I had been having most peculiar sensations for a long while. My head felt
dull and heavy; my eye sight did not seem
so clear as formerly; my appetite was un-

so clear as formerly; my appetite was un-certain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to arise in the morn-It was an effort to arise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint all-gone sensition in the pit of my students that food did not satisfy, while to my hands and feet felt cold and clammy. I was nervous and irritable, and lost all enthusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had no energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feeling off and persuade my-self it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge,

made. My lace also began to charge, and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: 'It is an animated something, but I had all the a know what.' In this conshould like to know what.' In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony."
"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery
"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery "Finally, one Saturday night, the misery culminated. Nature could endure no more. I became irrational and apparently insensible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead; my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surroundings. I have nothing of what occurred around

knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of great agony. I was helpless, hopeless and pain was my only companion. I remember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all I felt that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not then thought it was earth, certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear and from that time on I steadily improved, until to day

I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute Bright's disease, which so nearly killed me, and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that brought me to life after I was virtually in another world."

"You have had an unusual experience.
Mr. Crombie," said the writer, who had
been breathlessly listening to the recital.
"Yes, I think I have," was the reply,
"and it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came who have the same aliment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. It is quiet, treacherous, and all the more dangerous. It is killing more people, to day, than any other one complaint. If I had the power I would warn the whole world against it and urge them to remove it from the system before

it is too late.' One of the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham Eccentric, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conversation, Mr. Crombie's name was mentioned.

name was mentioned.

"I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the Eccentric that he could not

live until its next issue. It was certainly a most wonderful case."

Rev. A. R. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to

now of Schoolcraft, Much., in response to a telegram, replied:

"Mr. W. A. Crombie was a member of my congregation at the time of his sickness. The prayers of the church were requested for him on two different occa-sions. I was with him the day he was reported by physicians as dying, and consider his recovery almost a miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then recover, but the men and women who are drifting toward the same end are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize rates. We trust and believe that the company will meet on their new ground their new ground time by the remedy which has been shown

#### THE OLDEST AND BEST.

Annual Meeting of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The annual general meeting of the policy-holders of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held on Friday after-noon. The Fresident, James Armstrong, Esq., M. P., occupied the chair.
The Secretary, D. C. Macdonald, Esq., read the annual report, as follows:

To the Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada:—

Your Directors, as is their custom and duty, now beg leave to give an account of their stewardship, and to present their twenty-fourth annual report for the consideration of the members, which report will no doubt be as pleasing as its immediate processor, and more so than many that have gone before, although, with scarcely an exception, it has been the lot, annually, of your Board to report substantial progress:—

Losses.—The amount of claims paid was

an exception, it has been the lot, annually, of your Board to report substantial progress.—

370,21,78. They were 344 in number. Three fundred and three of these occurred during the year, amounting to \$62,525.69, and 41 claims that had occurred during the previous year, but which had either not been prevented or inspected at the end of 1882, which had either not been prevented or inspected at the end of 1882, which had either not been prevented or inspected at the end of 1882, which had either not been prevented or inspected at the end of 1882, which had either not been prevented or inspected at the end of 1882, which had either not been prevented or the year have been nearly about the average and are accounted for by the large number of lightning claims made during the year-131 in number—but at vast majority of these were merely damages and for principally occurred in the months of May, line and July, before the crops had each harvested, else, no doubt, the aggregate would have been much beavier. We refer you to the Inspector's Report, and to the loss table, hereto appended, for fuller information in respect to losses.

Policies Issuen—The number of policies issued were 6,683 on the Cash System, and 3,189 on the Premium Note System; and 12,852, making the total number of policies in force 40,093, as against 39,719 at the end of the seen opposition hereafter alluded to must prove extremely gratifying to the members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—A full financial

members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—A full financial statement is annexed to this report, showing the standing of the Company at the end of the year, and, not withstanding the increase of losses over the preceding year, the evaluable assets have increased from \$38,845.27 to \$331,741.52. Our reclinsurance fund, as reported to the Government in 1852, was \$218.348, while this year it amounts to \$212,938.31, and the net surplus, after deducting the re-insurance reserve, is incressed from \$62,801.11 to \$82,944.27, a state pleasure.

EXTENDING OUR BUSINESS.—For a number of years past influential gentlemen in the Maritime Provides have been soliciting your Board to the company increased the round of the Company increased the country of the country

satisaction during the year, a lact which your Board have much pleasure in testifying to.

RETIRING DIRECTORS. — Messrs. James Armstrong, M. P.; Mr. Sheriff Springer and Richard Biddulph retire by location. They are eligible for re-election.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. Armstrong, D. C. Macdonald.

President. Secretary.

INSPECTOR CODY'S REPORT.

To the President, Directors and Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada—
GENTLEMEN—Your Inspector begs to report that during the past year he inspected and reported on 3ide claims against the Company, amounting in the agregate to \$82,351.48, of which 332, with some deductions on account of over charges, were allowed and paid amounting to \$35,540.73, It of the above claims, amounting in all to \$2,319, were for what the Board of Directors deemed good cause rejected.

Below will be found what has been the cause of the several losses, as nearly as could be ascertained:—

Losses. Amount. Causes.

rtained:—
Amount. Causes.
\$12,718 00 From sparks or cinders falling to roof from chimney,
4,495 20 Defective chimneys,
2,719 15 Stoves and defective stove

4.495 20 Detective chimneys.
2,719 15 Stoves and defective stove pipes.
8 258 74 Building and contents, lightning.
1,702 20 Animals killed in fields by lightning.
21,976 82 Gause unknown.
9,879 89 Incendiary.
2,797 00 Children playing with matches and pipes.
1,068 75 Lamps, lamp explosions and candles.
1,207 75 Old fire places closed up with pine boards.
49 88 Tin thimbles to protect stove pipes in passing ceilings or partition.
700 00 Passing locomotive engines.
2,345 85 From outside exposure.
755 00 Careless disposition of ashes.
1,110 00 Steam engine used in

ashes.

1,110 00 Steam engine used in threshing.

\$73,540.73 \$73,510.73

A large portion of the losses are from unknown causes. No doubt the great bulk of them have been from accident, such as matches, pipes, ashes and tramps; probably not a few have been the work of incendiary, and probably some have been fired in the interest of the insured. Another cause of heavy loss to the Company in dwelling houses has been from roofs igniting from sparks or cinders falling to the roof from chimneys. This

class of losses mostly happen in the month of April, as at this season, owing to the action of the frost during the winter, the shingles are coated with fuzz, ready to catch at a spark. This class of losses might be prevented either by having the shingles laid in mortar, or, what is still better have the roof coated with fire-proof paint. Ten dollars would be sufficient for an average sized dwelling, with attachments, and less money than that would put it on. This Company insures at reduced rates where roofs are so protected. Out of several hundred of burnings from this cause, the company has not sustained a single loss where the roofs have been so protected.

een so protected.
All of which respectfully submitted,
C. G. CODY, Fire Inspector CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Assets.
Amount available on pre-.. \$218,905 05

18,515 14 677 42 709 00 753 66 30,000 00 995 43 48,290 26

\$332,907 02 Liabilities. osses adjusted during 1883, not falling due until 1884 (since paid). \$ 1,165 50 \$ 31,741 52

J. HAMILTON, Auditors. 

Deduct lapsed and cancelled ......

Policies remaining in force 31st December, 1883 ..... Amount at risk 31st Dec., 1883...\$37,437 951.00 Average amount at risk of each policy\$985.73 The financial statement was accompanied by the following:—

To the Manager :-To the Manager:—

DEAR SIR.—We have much pleasure in handing you the annual balance sheets for 1883 duly certified to. We congratulate your company on the fine financial standing, and bear willing testimony to the excellent system in which your books are kept, and to the great care exhibited by your accountant, Mr. James Vining. Wishing the company every success for the future, we are respectfully yours.

J. HAMILTON. Auditors.

#### Mutual Benefit Life Co.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of this Company in another column. From what we have been able to learn of its workings we feel free to say that it stands at the head of all Life Insurance Companies as respects reliability and cheapness.

The interests of the Company have been The interests of the Company have been advanced very materially of late in Canada by the active efforts of Mr. Thomas Leahy, a gentleman of whom, before we had the pleasure of his acquaintance, we had frequently seen complimentary mention in the American Catholic press. He has just returned from the press. He has just returned from the town of Berlin. In one of the local papers of that place we see a very com-plimentary notice of the prompt manner in which a claim had been settled by the payment of a large sum of money to the widow of the late George Howard, together with a letter of thanks to the Company from that lady.

#### THE PEMBROKE BAZAAR.

The following is a statement of the moneys made at the recent R. C. Church bazaar: Table No. 1, presided over by Mrs. Thos. Murray, realized \$1,541.51, of which \$602.10 accrued from votes for Mr. T. Murray, M. P. P.; table No. 2, presided over by Mrs. R. White, Mr. T. Murray, M. P. P.; table No. 2, presided over by Mrs. R. White, \$493.60, of which \$160.60 accrued from votes for Mr. P. White, M. P.; table No. 3, presided over by Mrs. J. Thibodeau, \$453.90; table No. 4, presided over by the Society of the Children of Mary, \$1,142.34; table No. 5, lottery, presided over by Mrs. Wm. O'Meara, \$65.30; table No. 6, refreshments, presided over by Mrs. A. J. Fortier and Mrs. B. Teevans, \$276.70, plus \$79.00, collected by Mrs. Wm. Kennedy and \$45.00 by Mrs. Judge Foran. Total, \$397.70. Door money, \$87.95. Thus far, all expenses deducted, the bazaar has given the very satisfactory sum of \$4, given the very satisfactory sum of \$4,012.65. Subjoined is a list of the principal articles drawn for: Gold watch, gift of Mrs. T. Murray, won by No. 164, holder A. B. Leblanc, of Colorado, 164, holder A. B. Leblane, of Colorado, U. S.; gold watch, list of the Society of the Children of Mary, won by Joseph Laverdure, Gower Point; town lot, Mattawa, gift of Messrs. Howe and Coleman, won by Abraham Demers; a set of furs, gift of Mr. Lanthier, Montreal, won by Miss K. Brady, Renfrew. A host of other donations, among which were a handsome child's sleigh, a garden drill, fancy tables, a case of stuffed birds, bannerettes, a silver watch, silver waterpitchers, silver cardof stuffed birds, bannerettes, a silver watch, silver waterpitchers, silver card-cases, designs in wax, and many pieces of needle-work were drawn for and handed over to the lucky ones. The double sleigh, presented by Messrs, Stanley & Desjardins, will be drawn for next week. A twenty-dollar gold piece, gift of Mrs. Judge Doran, and the Mattawa town lot, double by Judge Doran, will not be drawn for until next summer. The delay drawn for until next summer. The delay drawn for until next summer. The delay is occasioned by the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Doran, who are at present seeking improvement of health in California. Parties who have tickets on these articles may rest assured that their interests will be looked after by the committee of management. The Presidents of the different tables return thanks to the ladies who kindly assisted them during the bazaar. Thanks are also extended by the committee to Messrs. Murray for the hall accommodation, to the local press, and to all their benefactors of every denomina-tion, at home and abroad, who generously contributed to bring the charitable work to a most successful issue.—Pembroke Observer.

#### **Butter Buyers**

everywhere are refusing to take white lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uni form color throughout the year by using

the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and merchants.

#### MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 170 to 1 8c; Deihl, ₱ 100 lbs.
179 to 1 75; Treadwell, 170 to 1 75; Clawson,
150 to 1 70; Red, 15 5 to 1 75. Oats, 100 to 1 02;
Corn, 130 to 149. Barley, 100 to 1 15. Peas,
1 25 to 1 35. Rye, 105 to 1 10. Beans, per.
bush, 150 to 2 60. Flour—Pastry, per cwt,
2 75 to 3 30 Family, 2 50 to 2 75. Oatmeal Fine,
2 25 to 2 50; Granulated, 2 50 to 2 75. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts ton, 18 00 to 22 90.
Bran, 14 00 to 16 90. Hay, 8 90 to 11 00. Straw,
per load, 2 00 to 3 0e. Butter—pound rolls, 22,
to 25c; crock, 18 to 22c; tubs, 14 to 18c. Eggs
retail, 26 to 25c. Cheese, lb. 11½ to 12c. Lard,
11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 49c. Turkeys, 75 to
200. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks,
per pair, 70 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 99 to
1 10. Apples, per bag, 60 to 1 09. Onions, per
bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt,
7 50 to 8 00. Beef, per cwt, 5 50 to 8 00. Mutton, per 1b, 8 to 9e. Lamb, per lb, 9 to 10c.
Hops, per 100 lbs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord,
500 to 5 50.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts 000 bbls. Quotations

Hops, per 100 lbs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 5 00 to 5 50.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts 000 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 50 to \$5 65; extra \$5 00 to \$5 65; extra \$5 00 to \$5 65; extra \$5 00 to \$5 65; superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 56; strong bakers, \$5 00 to \$6 60; fine, \$3 70 to \$3 75; middlings, \$3 40 to \$3 56; pollards, \$3 00 to \$5 25; Ontario bags, \$2 25 to \$2 40; eity bags, \$2 90 to \$2 55 GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 16 to 18; Can. red winter, 120 to 12; No. 2 spring, 118 to 21 co. No. 75 to 75c. Peas, 89 to 90c. Oats, 35 to 36c. Rye, 00 to 58c. Barley, 55 to 75c. PROVISIONS—Butter, crosmery, 25 to 26c; Eastern Townships, 20 to 22c; B. & M. 19 to 21c; Wester, 5 to 10c. Cheese, 124 to 13c. Pork, 17 50 to \$18 00.

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100; No. 3, 104 to 105; spring, No. 1, 110 to 110; No. 2, 106 to 107; No. 3, 108 to 109. Barley, No. 1, 71 to 71c; No. 2, 66 to 67c; No. 3, extra, 61 to 62c; No. 3, 51 to 54c. Peas, No. 1, 76 to 76c No. 2, 75 to 75. Oats, No. 1, 31 to 34c; No. 2, 21c; Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c. Flour, Superior, 5 00 to 5 10; extra, 4 80 to 4 85. Bran, 11 50 to 12 00. Butter, 12 to 18c. Hogs, street, 70 to 70. Barley, (street), 66 to 00c. Bye, street, 90 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 11; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 00c. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

111; fall, 1 01 to 1 03. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

Spring wheat, \$1 10 to 1 15 bush.; Oats, 40c to 42c bsh; Peas, 70c to 00c bsh; Beans 1.25 to 00 bsh; Rye, 00c to 55c bsh; Turnips, 40 to 80c bsh; Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Parsnips, 50 to 60c bsh; Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Parsnips, 50 to 60c bsh; Best, 50 to 00c bsh; Best, 50 to 00c bsh; Best, 50 to 70c bsh; Best, 50 to 70c bsh; Potatoes, per bag, 60 to 70c. Dressed hogs, per 100 lt s., 700 to 8 00; Beef, per 100 lbs., 5 00 to 7 00. Butter, pails per lb., 18 to 20c; fresh print, 22 to 25c. Hams, 14 to 15c. Eggs, fresh per doz., 24 to 30c. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 50. Fowls, per pair, 60c. Ducks, wild, per pair, 75. Geese, each, 755. Turkeys, each, 85 to \$174. Hides 6 00 to 8 00. Hay, per ton, 5 09 to 10 00 ; Straw, per ton, 6 to 7 00. Lard, per lb., 15 to 00c. Apples, per bsh. 2 50 to 3 50. Sheep, 4 0. to 4 50 each. Lambs, 7 00 to 8 00 each.

DIED.

Died on February 3rd, Major Starr, of this city, aged 72 years.

In Belleville, on January 24th, Beatlus Winer, beloved daughter of Peter Winer, aged 19 years. May her soul rest in peace. On Wednesday, 20th January, 1884, Amella J., beloved wife of Andrew Munro, of Wilson & Munro, aged 25 years.

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, offices at Montreal and Toronto, will be at the Tecumseh House, Lendon, Feb. 7th to Feb. 16th, inclusive, where physicians and sufferers can consult them and test the merits of the new and wonderful instrument, the Spirometer, invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French Army, for the special treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Consumption in the first and second stages, and all diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. Consultations free. For further particulars, address International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church St. Toronto.

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Authorized Capital, \$100.000

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THOS. LEAHY, GENERAL AGENT.
The Mutual Benefit Life Company, of
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It is the aldest mutual or assessment Company doing an assessment of the Company doing business in America.
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More Money to the Framilies
of its Members in Canada
and the United States
than any two companies in the country.
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selection of members is proved by its low
mortality during the year 1883, and the cost,
per \$1000, as companed with that of similar
companies or associations.
The fact that no mutual company organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, with headquarters at Hartford, has ever
failed, is conclusive evidence of the care and
watchfulness exercised over them by the
Insurance Department.
The business of this Company is so scattered throughout the United States and
Canada that it is sure of a fair average mortality, which cannot be affected by epidemics, while its Reserve Fund is a guaranteof its permanence.
It furnishes protection to its members at
absolute cost.
It is not a secret society. It has no lodge
meetings. It Insures both sexes.

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It is not a secret society. It has no lodge meetings. It insures both sexes.

Its officers are men of established reputa-tion and long experience in insurance. Assessments graded according to age. Its certificates are free from restrictions, excepting those which experience has shown to be necessary to stability and success. Its Life and Accident departments are ieparate and distinct, each plan paying its ywn losses. AGENTS WANTED

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