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N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

March 1880

Marca 1880 Sunday, 28-The Resurrection of Our Lord. Double. 1 Cl. Monday, 29-Of the Octave. Double. Tuesday, 30-Of the Octave. Double. Wednesday, 31-Of the Octave. Semi-Double. APRIL.

APRIL. Thursday, 1–Of the Octave. Semi-Double. Friday, 2–Of the Octave. Semi-Double. Saturday, 3–Of the Octave. Semi-Double.

Easter Morning.

Tarose, and an still with you. Alleluia. "-ROMAN MISSAN For six long weeks I seemed to hear Our Lord's dear, human voice, Whose peaceful sweetness made my soul In sorrow most rejoice : I hearkened to his tender words, I touched his garment's hem, Wandering by blue Genesareth, Throngh proud Jerusalem; I flung my palm beneath his feet. I sought Gethsemani, Where, weary with the thought of sin, I wept its misery.

I weep its intery. I followed unto Pilate's hall, Weeping for reed and crown; I saw the patient Son of God Beneath the Cross bend down— Burdened with mine iniquity, Sore bruised for my sin, The bitter cup of gall for him And love my share therein. I knelt beneath the cruel tree, The wood with load so sweet, And bent with love, so rich in grief, To kiss the wounded feet.

To kiss the wounded feet. When now, on Easter morn are oped The gates of Paradise, I come with Magdalen to bear Forgiven love's sweet spice, Through all the glory of the day Earth seems to feel some loss: Still is the voice for which love longs, And bare the uplifted Cross; My soul's true love is taken away.— Xay, Bittle one, be wise: Among the lillies lo ! he waits, Clad In his love's disguise. In blessing shall he speak once more, Calming thy love and fear; Rejoice, and fear noi: his great love Still holds him prisoner here. Catholic Wo

HOLY APPARITIONS.

MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

The examinations conducted by a com-mittee consisting of clergymen have re-sulted in bringing out the corroborative testimony of about fifteen witnesses. These, it appears, are all persons of credit and character, leading simple lives in a small, remote hamlet, far removed from the reach of science and "magic" art. Would it be said that their homely know-leader beyes them all the more expressed to

ledge leaves them all the more exposed to

the impositions of some playful rustic, who had somehow obtained possession of those tricky appliances which produce such

surprising deceptions for the anusement of a city population ? Possibly; but the suggestion is of small value. Again, it might be mooted that some physical phe-nomenon would account for such or imilar supersonance. Some lot full of

similar appearances. Scarcely: for though

similar appearances. Scarcery: for monga-very singular reflections may result from certain atmospheric combinations, the casting of well-defined figures is not pro-bable without a basis of real shape and

The examinations conducted by a com

Catholic World.

unequalled in the city.

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and devotion clearly established by prac-tical work in the cause of religion, and with all this he is not the kind of pastor in whom one would expect to find any trace of a too easy credulity. Having closely and carefully investigated every efficient and every discussions of GENTLEMEN. See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES-the nicest patterns and most duraffirmation, and every circumstance con-nected with the supernatural shadows, he has put the seal of his word to the en-Our Cutting and Tailoring is

tire case made out by the witnesses, and is a firm believer in all that has been main.

is a firm believer in all that has been main-tained before the court of enquiry. Whether the visions were real signs from heaven, or whether there be any mistake in the minds of the people who saw them, is perhaps of less interest now than the question of the results alleged to have fol-lowed. Have diseases been certainly cured, deformities rectified, deficiencies supplied, defects remedied!--these are ques-tions of facts, and ought not to be of dif-ficult solution. Cases could be observed and noted by impartial witnesses. If the blind have been given to see, the deaf to hear, the lame enabled to walk, the crook-ed made straight, the paralytic restored to ed made straight, the panalytic restored to vigor, each and every instance of miracul-ous renovation should be easily proved to conviction. It is stated that divers persons have experienced the marvellous change from disease to health.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK WALSH, AGED SIXTY-

in sight of the church, the vast black crowd of moving being could be seen. It was a busy spot. The supernatural was there easily manifest. One, no matter how in-different in belief, could not escape the effects of the power which animated the people, some on their knees before the scene of the apparition, praying with an earnest supplicatory tone, others going round the chapel reciting the beads and other prayers. Inside the chapel the scene was equally animated; some before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, where some twenty wax lights are now constan-TESTIMONY OF PATRICK WALSH, AGED SIXTY-My name is PATRICK Walsh; I live at Ballinderrig, an English mile from the chapel of Knock. It was a very dark night. It was raining heavily. About nine o'clock on that night I was going on some business through my land, and standing a distance of about half a nile from the chanel. Law a very bright light the altar of the Blessed Virgin, where some twenty wax lights are now constan-tly burning, offerings from the faithful, thanking Mary for relief granted; others with an assured confidence demanding her intercessory power in their favor. One should go to Knock and see and feel for themselves m influence which the super-natural does exercise upon the neorde standing a distance of about half a mile from the chapel, I saw a very bright light on the southern gable-end of the chapel. It appeared to be a large globe of golden light. I never saw, I thought, so bril-liant a light before. It appeared high up in the air above and around the chapel gable, and it was circular in its appear-ance. It was quite stationary, and it seemed to retain the same brilliancy all through. The following day I made en-quiries in order to learn if there were any lights seen in the place that night. It was only then I heard of the visions or apparition that the people had seen. natural does exercise upon the people. The pilgrims who crowd to Knock in thousands will leave nothing undone to render themselves more favorably dis-posed to become recipients of our Blessed Mother's favors towards them. Mass is apparition that the people had seen. TESTIMONY OF PATRICK BEIRNE, SON OF THE ELDER PATRICK BEIRNE, OF KNOCK.

THE ELDER PATRICK BEIRNE, or KNOCK. I am sixteen years of age. I live quite near the chapel. I remember well the evening of the 21st of August. It was Thursday, the evening before the octave day. Dominick Beirne, Jr., a namesake of mine, came to my house, and said that he had seen the biggest sight that ever he had witnessed in all his life. It was then after eight o'clock. I came by the road on the west side of the church. I saw the figure clearly, fully, and distinctly—the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and that of a bishop, said to be St. John the Evangelist. Young Beirne then told what he saw re-garding the vision, just as it has been chapel is more than ankle-deep with mud —worse than ever the Tuam fair-green has been after the cattle fair in October. It would not cost much to scrape away all the soft stuff and scatter over the ground a few carts of sand or gravel. In-stead of that it is at present a regular sea of slush. The removal of the bacaghs and beggars, who, like harpies, fly to such places of pilorimage would help very much

 FATHER CAVANAGH'S OPINION OF THE APPEARANCE AND THE MIRACULCUS CURES.
 bishop, said to be St. Some the Young Beine then told what he saw re-described already by several persons who were present. The young fellow showed by his hands and position how the image or apparition of the Blessed Virgin Mary and that of St. Joseph and St. John stood.
 and beggars, who, the saw re-places of pilgrimage, would help very much to improve the surroundings of a spot to improve the surroundings of a spot to improve the surroundings of a spot so venerated as Knock is at present. I by his hands and position how the image or apparition of the Blessed Virgin Mary and that of St. Joseph and St. John

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880. Mrs. Hugh Flatley, widow of Hugh Flatley, states: "I was passing by the chapel of Knock on the evening of the 21st of August, about eight o'clock, and I beheld most clearly and distinctly the figures of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Joseph, and that of St. John the Evange-list standing creet at the gable end of the chapel towards the south side; I thought that the parish priest had been ornament-ing the church and got some beautiful likenesses removed outside." VISIT TO KNOCK ON THURSDAY WEEK. ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN

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

VISIT TO KNOCK ON THURSDAY WEEK.

[From the Tuam News.]

The Catholic Record.

OTTAWA NO PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH .-- ANNIVERSARY SERMON BY

REV. FATHER DAWSON.

From the Ottawa Citizen, March 18th Yesterday was the anniversary of Ire-(From the Tuam News.) Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, during which the rain poured down in cold and blinding streams, the roads leading to Knock were filled with num-bers of young and old of both sexes, of of the blind, too, and disabled; cars heavily laden with those of the better class and the meat howade, carts well land's patron saint, and it was observed in a quiet manner, the various Irish societies having concluded to forego their usual public demonstration. The weather was spring-like, and the streets were thronged during the day with Irishmer and their descendants, with sprigs of shamrock in their buttonholes, bound to have a holiclass, and the most homely carts well packed with their living freight. Coming in sight of the church, the vast black crowd

their buttonholes, bound to have a holi-day anyway. CHURCH SERVICES. Grand High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Father O'Con-nell, of Richmond, His Lordship Bishop Duhamel attending pontifically. He was assisted by Rev. Father Leelair, chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; Rev. Father Bennett, of the Ottawa College; Rev. Father Potereau, of Hull; Rev. Father Pallier, of St. Joseph, acted as Deacon, and Father Gladdeau, of Hull, Sub-Deacon. Rev. Father Duhamel was Sub-Deacon. Rev. Father Duhanel was director of ceremonies; and among other clergymen observed in the sanctuary were Rev. Messrs. Marion, of the Basilica; Dussere, of Gloucester; Phillippe, of St. Joseph's Village, and Rev. Father Casey.

THE MUSICAL SERVICE was conducted by Mr. Bonner, leader of "Qui Tollis," quartette, Miss Kavanagh and render themselves more favorably dis-posed to become recipients of our Blessed Mother's favors towards them. Mass is celebrated each morning, and, no dou'zt, devotions are, let us suppose, carried on each evening. Many, too, receive the Holy Communion at early Mass. But the want of conressors is sadly evident, for, after all, what can a single priest do amidst such a large crowd. The place is a regular Babel with beggars, blind, and deformed, who, on account of their num-ber and their endeavor to obtain hearing, shout each other down and roar out their petitions. The ground all around the chapel is more than ankle-deep with mud —worse than ever the Tuam fair-green

pillars. The Bishop's throne presented a rich appearance, and at the side the elegant and costly banner of the St. elegant and costly banner of the St. Fatrick's Society. The pulpit was draped in green, and the gra d altar adorned with flowers, and brilliantly illuminated. The side altars, but more particularly St. Patrick's, on the Gospelside, were beauti-fully decorated. The orpahns and aged immates of the ayslum were seated on a raw of benches down the centre asile, and

HAMILTON LETTER. ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRA-TION

celebrated in St. Patrick's church by the Rev. Father Keough. The choir sang Haydn's second Mass in splendid style. His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton was present. The Rev. Father McCann, Chancehor of his Grace the Archoishop of Toronto, preached a very impressive and appropriate sermon from John XV., 16: "Ye have not chosen men, but I have chosen you and ordained you, that should go and bring fruit and that your fruit should remain, that whatever you shall ask the Father he shall give it you." The unusually large congregation followed this splendid sermon with the greatest at-tention.

Considering that other entertainments Considering that other entertainments and a banquet caue off in this city, the concert in the Mechanics' Hall was well at-tended, and an appropriate programme and its fulfilment was fully appreciated by the audience. Mr. F. A. Filgiano opened the programme with the Irish favorite "Kathleen Mavourneen," which was rendered in excellent style. He re-ceived a most hearty encore to which he ceived a most hearty encore, to which he ceived a most hearty encore, to which he responded. Miss T. Sullivan sang "Dear little Shamrock," which was also encored and kindly responded to. Miss Minnie Graham sang the "Bay of Dublin." Miss Graham possesses a clear and musical voice, and her second and third appearance was hastily applauded. Miss Lizzie Egan rendered "Erin, Home of my Childhood" in grand style which was greated with

rendered "Erin, Home of my Childhood" in grand style, which was greeted with well deserved applause. Dr. Filgiano, who never fails in any of our programmes, was also present and contributed several fine songs with great excellence, the Irish air, "Cushla Machnee" and the "Marseillias," were particularly pleasing. Dr. F. also performed the duties of master of ceremonics. Prof. D. J. O'Brien, the celebrated organist of St. Mary's cathedral, presided at the piano.

Mary'scathedral, presided at the piano. During the intermission between the first and second parts of the programme, Mr. O'Reilly, the may or of this city, took the chair, and on either side of him were seated the Rev. Father O'Leary, Messrs. Aldermen Kavanagh, Magill, and Mr. N. Flood Davin, who delivered a lecture on the "Ireland of to-morrow."

Mr. Davin on coming forward was re-ceived with loud cheers. As soon as it subsided he commenced in a clear voice subsided he commenced in a clear voice one of the most interesting heatures de-livered in the Hall for a long time past. He first stated his reason for the choice of subject—namely, the condition of Ireland at the present moment. The Ireland of to-morrow has an advantage that the present and past have not. We Finally decorated. The orpains and aged inmates of the ayslum were seated on a row of benches down the centre aisle, and has the present and past have not. We can discuss it without sorrow. Hope is a privilege which the unfortunate can the present and every performer fully meeting the enjoy. In the present, if a man is poor or ill, he feels it scribusly; but the main was taken up by Rev. Dr. O'Connor and two of the orphans, which, it is expected, will amount to something like \$60 or \$70. THE sERMON
was preached by the Rev. Encas McD. Dawson, and was full of interest. The reverend gentleman referred to the labors of St. Patrick in Ireland, his wonderful success, and the happy fruits of the compresent time is in the worst position that a nation can be. It has been called is success, and the happy fruits of the compresent time is in the worst position that a nation can be. It has been called is were she not able to look into the future with the rainbow light of hope. The lecturer then referred to the impresent of the lists. The virtues of the future with the rainbow light of hope. The lecture then referred to the induces of the general state of things. Such corruption was only surface deep, a floating seum which sinks not into, and consequently surface deep, a floating seum which sinks not into, and consequently surface deep, a floating seum which sinks not into, and consequently and the complex and the the Erglish nation should be more of less changed. An Irishman is above all others, fond of his country, and this love of country shows that the Irishman is made of the finest human clay. (cheers.) It

and Rev. J. S. O'Leary, Hamilton, as suband Rev. J. S. O'Learly, Hamilton, as sub-deacon. The funeral sermon was preach-ed by the Rev. Father Hamel. There were present in the congregation Vicar-General Heenan, of this city, brother of the deceased Sister, Rev. Fathers McNulty, Dumentics and N. Way. At descendence. On St. Patrick's day High Mass was belebrated in St. Patrick's church by the Rev. Father Keough. The choir sang Haydu's second Mass in splendid style. His Lordship the Bisbop of Hamilton was present. The Rev. Father McCann, Chancellor of his Grace the Archbishop of Hamilton, March 24th, 1880.

NO. 76.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN INGERSOLL.

Saint Patrick's day was celebrated in Ingersoll this year with more than custo. mary epthusiasm. In the morning the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by the pastor, Rev. B. Boubat, in the old church on John street, when Rev. J. P. Molphy, of Strathroy, delivered an able

"Behold a great prelate, who in his days pleased God. There was none found like him in keeping the law of the Most High. *Eveles* 4."

Eccles 44." The Rev. gentleman showed how Ire-land, from being a pagan nation, became entirely christian through the labors of St. Patrick. The charge of misrepresenta-tion towards Ireland on the part of the press of this country and the United States was brought forward and sustain-d in this discourse. The wards and sustained in this discourse. The wants, sufferings and rights of Ireland were misrepresented, and thus England was enabled to continue her crudities and oppression. But, were the press of America to tell the true story of Ireland's sufferings and wrongs, England would be compelled through shame to do would be compelled through shame to do justice to that now desolate land. Father Molphy concluded by saying that we have reason to be proud of our faith. Thank God that He has been so good to us! Let us praz that God in His infinite goodness may relieve Ireland in her sore distress. The musical portion of the service is worthy of notice, it being of a very high order. order

It was gratifying as well as edifying to

It was gratifying as well as earlying to see seventy-five young men of the con-gregation approach Holy Communion on this beautiful feast day of St. Patrick. In the evening an entertainment of vocil and instrumental music, as well as recitations, was given in the old Church. The large edifice was filled almost to the doors, and upwards of one hundred dollars were realized for the building fund of the elegant new Church on Thames street.

were realized for the building fund of the elegant new Church on Thames street. Mr. James Brady delivered an eloquent address during the intermission, in which he referred to the intellectual treat in the morning supplied by the Rev. Father from Strathroy.

The rendering of the musical portion of tainment as was given under his auspices on the seventeenth. MAURICE. ...

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From Correspondent Dublin Irishman, Feb.28. We have noticed that no words were spoken on any of the occasions which at-tracted the attention of the inhabitants of tracted the attention of the inhabitants of Knock. No voice was heard to speak a warning or announce a message of counsel or comfort. The shadows were silent, while the beholders gazed, and marvelled, and were awe-struck. According to the testimony of the many witnesses, the Virgin and the saints have several times shown themselves to the people. There is no one to interpret the meaning of the visits, which have so remarkably differed from all previously recorded supernatural appearances, inasmneh as no divine mis-sion was communicated. Although this fact marks a significant discrepancy bepast nine. TESTIMONY OF MARGARET BEIRNE, WIFE OF

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET BEIRNE, WIFE OF DOMINICK BEIRNE, OF KNOCK. I, Margaret Beirne, new Bourke, wife of Dominick Beirne, new Bourke, wife of chapel at Knock. I remember the even-ing of the 21st August. I was called out about a quarter past eight o'clock by my daughter Margaret to see the vision of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of the saints who appeared at the end of the little clurch tude. appeared at the end of the little church. It was getting dark. It was raining. I came with others to the wall opposite the came with others to the wall opposite the gable. I saw then and there distinctly the three images—one of the Blessed Vir-gin Mary, one of St. Joseph, and the third, as I learned, that of St. John the Evangelist. I saw an altar, too, and a lamb on it, somewhat whiter than the altar. The Blessed Virgin Mary appeared in the attitude of prayer with her eyes turned up towards heaven, a crown on her head, an outer garment thrown round her shoulders. I saw her feet. St. Joseph fact marks a significant discrepancy be-tween the vision at Knock and the alleged appearance of the Virgin at Lourdes, it is appearance of the Virgin at Louries, it is no argument in favour of a denial of the occurrences. The question which many persons will ask themselves is, Can there be any mistake on the part of those who say they have seen the mysterious appari say they have seen the mysterious appart tions? Or, is there any delusion on the one hand, or deception on the other? With regard to these queries the evidence of the deponents is decisively negative. her shoulders. 1 saw her feet. St. Joseph appeared turned towards the Blessed Vir-gin with head inclined. I remained look They are all positive, persevering, and unanimous in their declaration that there ing on for fully fifteen or twenty minutes. Then I left and returned to my own house. was no mistake, no delusion, and that there could have been no deception.

THE TESTIMONY OF DOMINICK BEIRNE. I am brother of Mary Beirne who has given her evidence; I live near the chapel of Knock; my age is twenty years; on the occasion when my sister came about eight o'clock on the evening of the 21st of August into our house, she exclaimed: "Come, Dominick, and see the image of the Blessed Virgin as she has appeared to us down at the chapel." I said, "What us down at the chapel." I said, " what images ?" and then she told me as she has already described if for your reverence in her testimony; she told me all she was after seeing; I then went with her, and by this time some ten or twelve people had been collected around the place—namely, around the ditch or wall fronting th gable where the vision was being seen, and to the south of the school-house; then 1 beheld the three likenesses or figures that have already been described—the Blessed Wrigin, St. Joseph, St. John, as my sister called the bishop who was like one preach-ing, with his hand raised towards the shoulder, and the fore-finger and middle-finger pointedly set; the other two fingers

form. Father Cavanagh's faith in the truth of the witnesses is most important. His firm belief in the fact of the occurrences must compressed by the thumb; in his left he held a book; he was so turned that he looked half towards the altar and half tobear with it great weight and influence. But his solemn assurance that cures of maladies which have defied medical skill wards the people; the eyes of the images could be seen; they were like figures inashave undoubtedly been effected cannot but stagger the sceptical, and convince doubtful enquires. He is the priest of the parish of Knock, a dignitary of the Uchurch, a man of strong mind, of sound judgment, and superior intelligence. Granted that his piety is fervent, his zeal

spent three days at Knock, in wet and old, performing a station each day up to heir ankles in a stream of floating clay, with the rain beating on their way-worn forms after journeys of such trying magni-

.... WINDSOR LETTER.

PALM SUNDAY-WORK ON THE MAIN ALTAR-VISITORS TO THE CONVENT.

P lm Sunday was observed in St. Alphonsus church with all that religious ceremonial so dear to the Catholic heart. ceremonial so dear to the Catholic heart. Very Rev. Dean Wagner procured palm branches from Florida for the occasion. The priests, acolytes, Catholic Union and C. M. B. A. formed in procession, num-bering in all about seventy, each bearing a palm branch, with its long green fronds waving gracefully, as the procession moved in ranks up and down the different aisles of the church, whilst the choir sang sweet anthems, commemorative of that sweet anthems, commenorative of that scene of rejoicement acted so long ago on the hills of Judea. Father Lotz preached beautiful sermon on the gospel of the

Work has been commenced, and is progressing rapidly, on the main altar. The material used is Rutland marble, pure white, and finely polished. The work-men are skilled, as their labor so far nen are skilled, as then hadde so hal-proves, by the exquisite carvings of deli-cate tracery. As the altar will not be completed for some time, it is impossible to describe with justice the work. Mother Ohvia and Mother Elizabeth are been structure with the work of the source of

here at present visiting our Windsor Convent. The former is Mother General of the Community of the H. N. J. M. They leave here next week to visit far-off They leave next week to via failed a, missions of their community in Manitoba, California, and Oregon. In the last named State they have established seven houses State they have established seven houses of the Order, and all are in flourishing condition, which proves, by their success, the energy and ability of this community. Their Mother House at Hochelaga is one fight. of the finest conventual boarding schools the Dominion. Windsor, March 22nd, 1880. MADGE.

Mrs. M. L. Weaver and her daughter Mrs. M. L. Weaver and her daughter Adelaide made their solemn profession of faith and were received into the true fold in St. Patrick's Church, Chatham Village, N. Y., on Saturday, March 13, the feast of St. Gregory.

ceptions which prove the rule of a general state of things. Such corruption was only surface deep, a floating scum which sinks not into, and consequently DOES NOT POISON THE BODY SOCIAL.

Ancient Rome had flourished in great glory for more than seven hundred years efore there was an instance of a husband repudiating his wife. Still the State was sound. But at length the family relation, and the marriage tie came to be despised, corruption reached the heart, and then followed the dissolution of the great Roman State. So must it be with all states and all peoples; for whilst righteous ness exalteth a nation, corruption disintegrates and leads to ruin THE DAUGHTERS OF IRELAND ARE TROVER-

BALLY VIRTOUS, and would long be the mothers of a healthy and vigorous race. There was no reason why the happy state of things consequent upon the preaching of St. Patrick should not still continue. The work of God had you had its represent word of God had not lost its power. Experience comes to the aid of the apostolic preaching, and sustains it against the more fashionable fallacies of the age-fallacies which, if not opposed by the wise and good of every country, would speedily undermine the social fabric, and leave to mankind nothing better than the Ratturkampf of the persecuting Prussian Chancellor. It belongs especially to people of Irish origin, whose forefathers learned at the school of St. Patrick, to CONTINUE THE SALUTARY PREACHING OF

THEIR APOSTLE. They are spread over many lands, and their influence is widely felt. They may sustain what the unbeliver labores to pull down, and they may be privileged to show more than any other people, how solid our civilization is, and how desirable it will be, however much denounced by

sophists and sceptics, provided that it seek no other foundation than the preaching of St. Patrick. Moriamur in simplicitate

Two singular instances of saying Holy Mass in a sitting posture are upon record. Pope Benedict XIV. did so in his declining years, when, through great feeblenes health, he could neither stand nor kr and the same is recorded of the saintly and ever-memorable Pontiff, Pope Pius VII —Father O' Brien's Histotry of the Mass. VII

ostra.

is easy to dwell on the past, and to reflec on the glory that once existed, and the wretchedness that now overspreads the land. That would be a useless task. To Tand. That would be a useress task. To consider what Ireland may yet become will be far more pleasant and profitable. The dissolution of the English House of Commons brings the discussion of the Irish question to the top of the wave, and it demands the greatest attention. In whatever way the election may go, it is evident that the condition of Ireland is or

the eve of being legislated for, and that that legislation will bear good fruit. We are sorry we have not space to give the lecture entire. It was one of the most eloquent and practical discourses on the state of Ireland we h ve read for some time. A hearty vote of thanks was unani-

mously tendered the lecturer. The St. Patrick's National Society held their annual dinner at the Mansion House, where a pleasant time was spent in honor to the memory of the Patron Saint of the Emerald Isle The chair was occupied Emerald Isle. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Barry, the President of the Society; the vice chair by Mr. Edward Martin, Q.C., and among the others pres-ent were Hon. F. Leland, U. S. Consul; Martin B. J. Darcen, Decident of the

ent were Hon, F. Leiand, U. S. Consul; Messrs, R. J. Duggan, President of the I. P. B. S.; J. J. Mason, President of the St. George's Society; J. Moodie, 1st Vice-President of the St. Andrew's Society; Disbased Matrice O. C. M. Richard Martin, Q. C., M. Fitzpatrick, Thos. Wavell, D. McCulloch, S. E. Gregory, John White, W. J. Lavery, Alex. Dunn, J. W. James, J. H. Hogan, Jas. A. Patton,

John Barry, jr. After justice had been done to the inner man speeches and songs became the order of the day, and a very pleasant time was

spen". Our beloved and highly respected Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Father Heenan, has been called by telegram to Guelph to attend the funeral of the late Sister Ursula, of St. Joseph's Hospital in that place The funeral was largely attended.

Requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Bardon, of Brantford, assisted by Rev. P. J. Maddigan, Brantford, as deacon, a narrow escape.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PETROLEA.

Early on the morning of the 17th inst., our citizens were reminded of the presence of the anniversary of the nativity of Ire-land's Patron Saint by the harmonious land's l'atron Saint by the harmonious strains of music produced by Denhain's brass band, which at intervals throughout the day discoursed many well-selected and appropriate airs. During the day no demonstration apart from the playing of the band took place. In the evening an entertainment for the benefit of the sufferers in Ireland was given in the Oil Exchange Hall, under the aus-pices of the young men of the Roman Catholic Church, when a choice pro-gramme was carried out in a manner which reflects credit on all concerned. The laudable object for which this concert was designed met with unprecedented

was designed met with unprecedented support from our towns-people of all creeds and nationalities, the proceeds amounting to \$158.14.

Great praise is due to Miss Maggie Gleeson for her strenuous efforts to make this enterprise a success, she having dis-posed of \$85.00 worth of tickets previous to the evening of the entertainmen

.

A. Cavin, collector of Inland Revenue, A. Cavin, conjector of finand Revenue, Stratford, on Thursdry seized the brewery and premises of Geo. Gray, Egremont, also an illicit malting establishment and a quantity of malt in the cellar of a dwelling house. Twenty-five bags of malt were also found secreted under some straw in the barn. The kiln and steep tub were destroyed and the other pro-perty confiscated.

At Manotick, Ont , on Thursday morn-At Manotick, Ont, on Inutsday morn-ing, a young man named Oliver Belfoy was accidentally killed by a falling tree while chopping in the bush owned by Mr. J. Gamble, of Gloucester. Death was almost instantaneous.

Michael Hickey, an old man formerly of Toronto, was killed recently while crossing the track at Brampton. His wife, who was with him at the time, had

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for the Record. A Night Thought.

9

BY ANGELIQUE-" Enfant de Marie."

Behind the western steeps in light is sinking, The golden-vestured monarch of the day, And the wide waters of the bay are drinking With thirsty lips his last, long blood-red

ray-On Autumn woods deep twilight shades descending, On far-off fields a tender, purple mist,

Ruby and topaz into opal blending Beneath the west's broad fringe of Ame

thyst.

The day is done. The harvest moon climbs slowly The hazy peak of yon high eastern hill;

religion,

woods her pale light, pure and

holy, Slants sleepily, and all the land is still. The fair beams kiss, like lips of timid lover. The drowsy buds with ling'ring touch and

shy; Green llly-leaves the fountain's basin cover, And the belated moth flits idly by

Dark were the night, but for the moon and starlight:

Darkness lies brooding o'er the distant

town, And dark the river flows, save where the far light

In silver radiance softly streameth down. Beyond the bend where the broad stream debouches

Into the bay those silver moon-rays sleep; But, save the spot where their bright ladder

touched, The waters roll dark, slumberous, and

See, like celestial messenger, slow stealing,

Athwart that pathway, glides a white winged bark, One moment in the clear, calm light reveal-

Its snowy plumes ere all again be dark. Fearless and fair as wild bird of the storm,

It passeth on, its destined goal to win-Few fleeting seconds may we note its form Again the jaws of darkness close it in.

And gazing on the tranquil scene, I gather That like that shallop

earth. Out-coming from the bosom of our Father, And swift returning whence we had out

In unknown darkness have we our beginning.

ee of life lies o'er the silvered track. And at the last, death's silent portal winning,

Unto unfathomed darkness go we back. But, like the mariners that white bark

manning, Sea-chart and sounding have we for each

day; A fav'ring breeze the swelling sail is fanning, And the light craft lies fleet y on her way. Though dim that shore to which our skiff is

wending, The light still shineth if we look above With Hope and Faith to wait our journey'

ending, In the safe haven of our Father's love. Hamilton, Ont., 1880.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

WITH CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICITY ON ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

> INTRODUCTORY III.

of the good Queen Isabella. of the good Queen Isabena. The foresight of that great sovereign, enlarged by an exalted piety, had given Columbus, who had long urged the for-The history of Canada may be divided into three parts, the first embracing the period of discovery and colonization from A.D. 1534 to 1759, the second the period of mer project on the attention of the

range of human history presents a title more irrefragable to the laurels of heroism than Christopher Columbus. We have spoken of his being a religious character. The recent fall of Constantin-onle, and the consequent establishment in zeal, or impelled by apostolic piety it owes its exploration. To a great Catholic nation it owes its first colonization. To the foster-ing care of Catholic prelates and Catholic relations in the second se

character. The recent fall of Constantin-ople, and the consequent establishment in Eastern Europe of Mahometan rule, already firmly rooted in Northern Africa, and ing care of Catholic preates and Catholic preligious bodies if owes the success of that colonization, and it may be added that to Catholic loyality, in later times, it owes its preservation to the British crown during two fierce and bloody struggies still existing in Spain, together with the marked, rapid and menacing growth of Turkish power, must have been to him a between the Anglo-American states and the mother country; that to the firm atti-tude of the Catholic colony of Lower Canada, it owes the establishment of cause of profound grief, and a motive of determination to win for the Church in the unknown regions of the West new regions to compensate her losses in the representative institutions and constitutional government. In fine, that to the fixed determination of that same Catholic

East. What satisfaction then would it not have afforded him to be enabled to enlist the support of Genoa in favor of a scheme so essentially Catholic? colony to preserve its local autonomy, its religion, laws and language, it owes its present national existence as a great monarchical confederacy. We may indeed with truth declare that But her refusal, partially anticipated, did

not deter him in his course. With all the order of Peter the Hermit, he pursued the advancement of his cherrished design. The discovery of America was, like the Crusades, a genuine outgrowth of Catholic with the heroism of Catholic explorers, the apostolic ardor of Catholic prelates, the martyrdom of Catholic missionaries

the extrustness of Catholic loyalty, and the devotedness of Catholic love of liberty the story of Canada is from the zeal. But while the inspiriting appeals of beginning interwoven. To the Catholic student, Canadian his Peter the Hermit found an echo in every principality of Christian Europe, the earnest efforts of Columbus were doomed tory therefore offers a store of reflection at once cheering and instructive: to all

earnest enors of continuous were doolned to long years of indifference and neglect. The Crusades had, by opening to Western scholars the long-locked treasures of East-ern literature and learning,given rise to an it the long learning groups around a state others, it conveys information tending to dispel prejudice and undermine falsehood. Before proceeding to narrate the dis-

dispel prejudice and undermine falsehood. Before proceeding to narrate the dis-covery of Canada, it cannot be considered inopportune to set forth briefly the events which led to that discovery: The discovery of America in 1492 opened a new epoch in modern civiliza-tion. To Catholicity, the mother and pro-tectress of that civilization, the world is indebted for that discovery which gave civilized man a continent of almost mea-surcless in extent and inexhaustible wea th. intellectual activity, sometimes erroneously ascribed to the so-c lled reformation, which would seem to promise ready acceptance to his design. But many causes were at work to promote indifference or hostility Genoa, the first State to which he applied was, as we have seen, then disturbed by scrious internal dissensions. The Genoese were, besides, dispirited by recent misforureless in extent and inexhaustible wea th tunes abroad. By the conquests of the Turks they had lost control of the Black Four centuries have already elapsed since Columbus, long frustrated by cour-tiers, and neglected by monarchs, but ever Turks they had lost control of the black Sea-enjoyed since the time of Michael Paleologus, while from their prolonged struggle with Venice came no result but a vast expenditure of blood and treasure tiers, and neglected by monarchs, but ever sustained by an unflagging religious zeal, at length secured the patronage of Isabella, the Catholic Queen of Spain, for an enter-prise, the success of which gave him an im-mortal name, his patroness imperishable re-nown, civilization a new world. The Kingdom of Spain, at that time a vast expenditure of blood and treasure uncompensated by any solid advantage. The State, thus deprived of prestige, in-fluence and provess, sank into that de-sponding lethargy indifferent to the in-auguration of any new project—the harbinger of an early dissolution. Por-The Kingdom of Spain, at that time The Kingdom of Spain, at that the emerging from its prolonged struggles with the Moslems, who, until the close of the fifteenth century, held the finest por-tion of that fair peninsula under sway— had entered on a national and continental tuguese navigators were indeed at that time filled with the idea of discovering a passage to India other than that by the passage to India other than that by the Red Sea. But all attention on their part had entered on a hattonial and continential career wherein it soon had no peer. The lofty virtue of Isabella and the circumspect policy of Ferdinand, then reigning conjointly, has secured prestige abroad, while inspiring confidence at home. Under the reign of their celebrated monwas directed to secure such a passage by the south and east.

The proposal of Columbus, therefore, to discover a passage by the west was received

archs, seven centuries of oppression, sorrow, and disaster, relieved betimes by feats of heroism adding lustre even to that heroic The Portuguese persevered, till, in 1495, Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape of Good

Hope. But Columbus had then made a more time, were brought to a termination a mportant discovery under the patronage of the Spanish Court. That he should at first have met with

anne, were brought to a termination at once auspicious in regard of religion, and fruitful in happy results tending to national consolidation. The Moslems of Spain, who had, within a compariatively brief period seen their brethren in the East plant their standard on the year well. indifference in his application to the Spanish sovereign cannot be a matter of surprise. A portion of the Spanish penin-East plant their standard on the very walls of the magnificent city of Constantine ula was, as we have already noticed, yet und r the sway of the Moors. Till the Catholic soil of Spain were relieved of were themselves now driven by the noble energy of the royal consorts over the pil-lars of Hercules to collect amid the sands the presence of this redoubtable foe, Spain could not undertake the risk and expense of African wastes a few fragments of fallen empire and departed glory. The discovery of America was not less a religious enterprise than the extinction of Moorish power in Spain, each so largely of a voyage of exploration and discovery

promoted by a foreigner unknown to fame. For eight years Columbus peristently sistently urged his project upon the attention of the Spanish court, at one time almost despairing of success in that quarter, he despatched his brother Bar-tholomew to the courts of England and France, to seek the support denied him in ain. From these courts favorable swers were received, but Bartholomew Spain.

Newfoundland, and followed parts of the coast line of the mainland from Labrador to Florida. In 1513 Vasco Nunez de Balboa dis-covered the Pacific Ocean, and thus placed the America, or, as it was till then called, the West Indies, in a new light before the old world—that of a continent entirely distingt from India. The people of California, Mexico, and those countries on the west coast of South America, would be larger consumers of that article than Spain, Italy and the Brazils, which now afforded to the Atlantic distinct from India. distinct from India. From a comparatively early period the French nation took deep and active in-terest in the work of discovery. As early as 1518, Baron de Lery, a chivalrous Provinces so large a market. Besides, no place on this continent was better situated for the prosecution of the whale and seal fisheries than British Columbia. This was another branch of industritial French nobleman, attempted to establish a colony in Acadia, but the attempt ended in failure wealth that would tend towards the build-

wealth that would tend towards the build-ing up of that favoured colony as a Mari time State, ultimately destined to compete for the carrying trade of the Pacific, es-pecially between Asia and America. It was here worthy of remark that while the pros-perity of Nova Scotia depended largely on its coal, and fish, that of New Bruns-wick which we be a state of the st in failure. Francis I, in 1623, commissioned Verrazzani, a Florentine navigator of re-pute, then in the French service, to undertake a voyage of discovery to the new countries. Verrazzani made three voyages, none of which led to any important wick chiefly upon its lumber, that of Newfoundland wholly on its fish, British results. The troubled state of the mother country

then withdrew public attention for a time from the New World. But Catholic France was still keenly alive to the importance of colonizing a

portion of the new co tinent already well known to its then large and active seafaring population. The next attempt at discovery and ex-ploration brings as to the dawn of what may be distinctively termed Canadian history.

The following paragraphs were accidentally omitted from the first part of the

introductory.] The Pacific Province, by reason of its The Pacific Province, by reason of its mineral wealth, its abundant growth of timber, its extensive, but as yet unde-veloped seal and whale fisheries, with its salubrious climate, and ample seaboard, promises a future not less bright than that of the most hopeful of the Provinces east of the Rocky Mountain chain. In 1871, when British Columbia knocked at the doors of the new confederacy to seek admission to the privileges of its happy con-stitution, it found a ready and eloquent highway from ocean to ocean, she does net seek to disguise. That these new settlements are yet to become competitors for the trade of the east, if not for the com-mercial supremacy of the Pacific, it were useless to deny. * * * But, however we stitution, it found a ready and eloquent advocate in the Senate of Canada in Hon. William Miller. For breadth of thought and closeness of argumentation, clothed in language at once terse and tem-perate, his speech on the proposed resolu-tions for the admission of British Columbia, from his point of view, left nothing to be desired. From the rather imperfect newspaper

globe and report published at the time we find Mr. Miller going on to say:--"He thought no time should be lost--

that no exertions should be spared, to secure the admission into the Union of pire of the seas." When intelligent foreigners were British Columbia on the one side, and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland early alive to the inevitable rivalry here indicated, was it not time that they should be awake to their duty and on the other. Under these circumstances, and at a most auspicious time, the applica-tion of British Columbia to become part of interests? England still maintained her supremacy on the ocean, daily distancing all her rivals. But may not even they, one of England's dependencies, venture the Dominion of Canada was submitted to this Parliament. In considering that application, he would trespass on the patience of the House to take a rapid glance at the to dispute the empire of the seas, with their ambitious neighbors. When the Dominion controls 500 miles of sea-coast country, its value and resources, they were about to secure by the proposed arrange-ment. British Columbia, including Vanon the Pacific, and more than double that extent on the Atlantic, with natural resources and commercial necessities to couver's Island, as they were all well aware, was the most western dependency of Eng resources and commercial necessities to call into existence a mercantile marine; with the greatest facilities in the world for ship building, and a policy removing all restrictions and taxation from that land on this continent. It comprised a territory of about 290,000 square miles, situated, with the exception of a small porthon of Vancouver's Island, above the paralled of 49 ° N. Lat. It possessed as ea-coast of about 500 miles, as settled by the Treaty of Washington in 1846, and a breadth of between 300 and 400 miles. territory of about 290,000 square miles The country, although in many parts broken and uneven, contained much valuable agricultural land, equal to the support of a great population. The climate is ad-mitted to be one of the most desirable in [FRIDAY, MARCH 26]

BETTER THOUGHTS.

The love of fame is a noble passion, given us not to be extinguished, but to be us aright .- Jay.

You will catch more flies with a ful of honey than with a hundred barrel

of vinegar. None but God knows the inside of the heart; for when it is open to other eyes, then that which was the inside is the out-

There is no doubt that it is better to keep one's council too strictly than to give it into keeping of others too gener. ously.

A good book and a good woman are ex-cellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of the covering.

One reason—and it's a big one—why some men don't get on better in the world is because they shoot first and then take aim afterward. There are others, again who take aim but never shoot.

Newfoundiand wholly on its nsh, Bittish Columbia combined all these elements of wealth, and many more, the possession of which had ever been a source of national prosperity. But great as may be the re-sources of that colony, and desirable as would be its acquisition for the sake of those resources, it was as a Pacific sca-The life of man cannot be without having some end in view, and it is towards this end that we must direct our actions, those resources, it was as a Pacific sea-board that British Columbia was invaluall our words; otherwise we would be like vessels without ballast, and reason not being seated at the helm of our soul, we ble to the Dominion and the Empire. What would not the United States give for its possession in order to shut out Can da and Britain from the possibility of should do nothing but wander here and there at hazard all through our lives.-St. becoming their rivals in the trade and commerce of the Pacifici A very few years ago an able writer in the California Basil

Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence, and famine. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig pot-atoes, break stones, peddle tin-ware, do press spoke thus of the coming struggle between these two countries for "the trade of the East, and the empire of the seas":--"That England has great purposes to effect in this part of the world, is, no doubt true; that she has grand projects on foot, looking to a Union of her North American Colonies, and the opening of a birdware from encant to encant the does anything that is honest and useful rather then run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt Debt is the hardest of all task-masters, the most cruel of all oppressors. It is a mill. stone about your neck.

Always be more anxious to preserve your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are may regard the advent of England upon may regard the advent of England upon our shores, or whatever estimate we may set on the value of her possessions in this quarter, one thing is certain, we have now got to meet her on this side of the called to do as a guardian of your reputation is to remove injurious aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the bighest example in mild and ex-plicit self-vindication. No reputation can as we have met her on the other; encountering her enterprise and capital, her practical, patient industry, and persistence of purpose, dispute with her for the trade of the east and the emspring from be permanent that does not spring from principle, and he that would maintain a od character should be mainly solicitous to maintain a good character void of offence towards God and man.

A sportsman one day set his dog after a hare. "Seize him ! seize him !" cried the sportsman. The dog sprar g forward with all his might, caught him at last, and held "Seize him ! seize him !! him fast with his teeth. The sportsman then took the hare by the ears, and said to the dog: "Let go! let go!" The dog im-mediately let it go; and the sportsman put the hare into his game-bag. A party of villagers had been looking on; and an old peasant, who was among the number said: "The miser is just like this dog. Avar-ice calls out to the miser: 'Seize it! seize it !' and he obeys, and pursues, with all his power, the riches of this world. At last death comes, and says: 'Let go! let go!' and the wretched man is obliged to give up, without the riches which he obained with so much labor.

ABOUT CROSSES.

Papal Cross; but this is nothing more than pure imagination, for no such Cross ever existed among Papal insignia, and it exists nowhere to-day. When the Holy Father moves in procession nothing but the sim-plest kind of Cross—viz., that with one transverse beam—i* carried before him and it is well known that he never uses a bis-hop's crook, or crosier, as it is called. A triple Cross therefore, is a misconception

FRIDAY,

What the sta What the lig What the riv Is my darlin

What the de What the vir What the lea Is my darlin Sweeter than Pure as lily-With the ear Is my darlin

When the dr When the n May I lean y Upon thee, 1 -Mrs. Ada

ENCYC

OUR HOLY F.

PATRIARCHS, AND BISHOPS IN FAVOR THE H

To Our Vener Primates, Ar Catholic Wor with the Apos LH

VENERABLE APOSTOLI But because of the human who, whilst u other blessings entirely ignor restoration of There are of o ed with having some parts of

our age sin f their hearts u of the very na perfect and c and parts. The reason

that being im

philosophy, a habits, the ma

with greater and obedient

ness to obtai

also families general, scorr of God. 1 source and or entire human suffer it to be of the Chu every effort and to carry the things the authority of and adminis nations. From this that they giv rights over that the she ever did kind, it hat through the rights of pri they say, for reclaim thei vote themse

concerning t ing to their It is from are vulgarly the source causes which riage, of th riage, of the conjugal con-taining whe Finally, w Church has

A Cross with three transverse bars or triple Cross, therefore, is a misconception, invented by painters, but never authorized by the Church. DOUBLE CROSS. The double Cross, or that with two trans-verse beams at the head, one a little longer

British colonial rule through an execu Spanish Court, every hope

tive irresponsible to the people of the colony from A.D. 1763 to 1841, the third extending from the establishment o responsible government, on the union of Upper and Lower Canada in the latter year, to the completion of the work of confederation by the annexation in 1870 of the North-west territories to the Dominion of Canada. In these three epochs, marking the

origin, progress and development of Canada and the free institutions which its people enjoy, we propose to trace the influence of Catholicity in shaping the fortunes and moulding the destinies of

our country. The early history of Canada is a history of herois n and self-sacrifice, in which its children may with reason take pride.

Of nations the attributes of individuals may be justly predicated. As individuals love to trace their origin to some person-Vasco de Gama in 1495. age of renown, so nations glory in the deeds of heroism which mark their birth.

deeds of heroism which mark their birth. This rational instinct is as old as human society. To it Homer himself pays the tribute of that imperishable song which immortalizes the valorous deeds of Achilles; the kingly grace of Agamem-non; the bravery and prowess of the Ajaces; the wisdom of Nestor; the counsel of Ulysses; in a word, the magnanimity of the whole Grecian host before which fell the ancient city of before which fell the ancient city of Dardanus. To the marked predilection of the Roman people for the belief that they were the descendants of refugees of the Roman people for the belief that they were the descendants of refugees from the sack of Troy, Virgil likewise offers the homage of his noble poesy in commemorating the struggles, vicissitudes, and triumphs of Æneas and his devoted

To better remember or rather solemnize his the Greeks, who had given places in Olympus to so many kings and heroes of

has had its Clovis and its Charlemagne, England its Alfred and its Edward, and Sprin its Ferdinand and Isabella; while within a more recent period Russia has had its Peter and its Catherine, Prussia its Frederick, and Italy its Charles Albert.

No one of the many states into which the American continent is divided can lay special claim to Columbus as its founder, as all participate in the beneficent effects of his discovery; all share alike the glory of his achievements. But, if Canada do not more than any other American state hold special title to Columbus, it is sole claimant, as well to the heroism of a Cartier, a Champlain and a Frontenac, as to that of a long array of bold navigators, intrepid soldiers, and fearless missionaries, martyrs to the religion they came to extend and to the civilization they came to

and s stores

promoted by the zeal, energy, and piety

This remarkable man was born in Genoa about the year 1436. In early Genoa about the year 1450. In early boyhood he studied for a brief period at the University of Pavia, but love of nauti-cal adventure soon called him from his books. At the age of fourteen he took advantage of the great commercial activ-ity of the port of Genca, then amongst the most renowned of Italian maritime

states, to enter on trading voyages on the Mediterranean. But Genea had, through the loss of pos-

sessions in the East, the successful rivalry of Venice, and its own internal dissensions, just then lost much of its former greatness. The Kingdom of Portugal had, on the other hand, during the long reign of John the Great, made such progress in maritime activity as to draw the attention of all Europe to its spirit of enterprise, which finally led to the splendid discovery of

To Portugal, accordingly, his mind filled with the vast projects of discovery which he considered his native State in its wan-ing influence unlikely to patronize, Columbus directed his footsteps. In 1477 he undertook a distant voyage

on the Atlantic, reached Iceland, and proceeded still further one hundred leagues to the north-west. He had, previous to this voyage, given

shape to his projected new route by the west to India. For this purpose he had had a map prepared by one of the most re-nowned of Italian cosmographers. Con-vinced of the correctness of his theory, he

with the belief that the success of his scheme—and of its success he had no doubt—should bring lasting glory and untold advantages to whatever glorious achievement, the Roman ple defied Romulus, in imitation of state should undertake its prosecution, h felt impelled at it were by filial duty to first seek assistance from his native state. their early and struggling commonwealths. So it has been in modern times. France of his theory to actual fact, Genoa had the of his theory to actual fact, Genoa had the surest opportunity at hand of recovering the maritime predominance that had for-

ken her. It is impossible not to admire that patri-

this impossible not to admire that pairs otic spirit, which, in the face of almost cer-tain refusal, thus prompted him to have recourse in the first instance to his native country. His too was a profoundly religious The enlightenment of the character. eathen and the spread of Catholicity was his guiding motive in propounding his scheme. That motive, cheri-hed through so many years with a truly heroic singliness of purpose, rallied and fixed a determination and conviction, which, propped by mere human considerations, had egre-iously failed. If heroism consist in enduring for a great cause with fortitude, ad-versity, contempt, and flagrant ingratitude, as well as open, continued and positive in-justice; more especially, if that fortitude tend and to the civinzation they calle to establish. To Catholic navigators, patron-ized by Catholic sovereigns, Canada owes its discovery. To Catholic noblemen, and Catholic missionaries actuated by religious

vas by storms and other mishaps prevented the world for natives of the temperate zones, and they would all admit the im-portance of climate in inducing immigra-tion. "A dry, warm summer; a bright from communicating in time this promising intelligence to his brother. The latter, meantime, had determined on making a direct appeal to the religious zeal of beautiful autumn; an open, wet winter Isabella. and spring"-is said to be a true descrition of the weather in Vaucouver's Isla

Success had at length smiled on the Spaniards in their last dread conflict with Moorish dominion on the Iberian peninsula. Isabella had entered on that conflict through a motive of exalted religious ardor, and now, when her object was within atta-inment, her noble soul thirsted after new kingdoms and peoples to conquer for Holy

History offers us the spectacle of some monarchs who have just claims to great-ness, of others blessed by unvaried good for-tune, of few gifted with greatness and sed by fortune. Isabella was a sovereign both great and fortunate. From three four weak and disjointed kingdoms, sh moulded a great and united Spanish nation, which before her death had, risen

to supremacy in European politics. Devoid of that vanity and obstinacy which which so frequently impair the usefulness of women in high places, she was, while kind, gentle, humane, and sincerely pious, firm of

ourpose and courageous in the most trying difficulties. Her great minister, Cardinal

Ximines, enjoyed the favour of her ac-tive co-operation in all his measures for the reformation of the clergy, both secular regular, and the advancement of and regular, and the advancement of education by the establishment of the university of Alcala de Henarss. To her eternal praise it is also to be said that to her forseight and Christian zeal is due

he discovery of America. Nothing connected with the advancement of religion could fail to be of in-The Moorish war had indeed terest to her. depleted the royal treasury, but the pion energy of this noble lady soon found means to supply the deficiency. On the 3rd of August, 1492, Columbus,

armed with royal permission and patron-age,set sail with three vessels from the port Palos in Spain. On the 12th of October following, after a voyage wherein on many trying occasions the fortitude of his exalted character became conspicuous, he landed on one of the Bahama Islands,

to which he give the significant name of San Salvador. On his return to Spain he was received with enthusiasm the people, and with every mark of distinc-

tion by the court. It were difficult now to fully estimate the It were difficult how to fully estimate the immediate effect of his discovery on Europe. Every nation was at once astir. In 1493, Columbus again set sail for the new Western land, with seventeen vessels and seventeen hundred men. Bat it was not till 1498 that he discovered the mainland of America. In 1497, John Cabot, a Venetian

avigator in the service of Henry VII. of England, discovered Newfoundland, and coasted the shores of North America as far south as Virginia. In 1498, his son Sabastian, also visited 'The export of that precious metal had

century be the greatest maritime on the globe."

When

ambitious

Alluding to the statement that the Maritme Provinces were not concerned in the acquisition of British Columbia and construction of the Pacific Railway, Miller then demonstrates the vital a true descrip-Mr. importance to our e stern seaboard of the extension of the Dominion westward to the Pacific and the establishment of an and all along the scacoast of British Columbia. Only an imperfect estimate can be formed of its population, as no census has ever yet been taken, but from the best supersoft is formation available inter-continental highway through Canada

from Vancouver to Halifax. "It had been said that the Maritime Provinces had no interest in the union of the best sourses of information available the population, consisting of Whites, Indians, and Chinese, may be put down at British Columbia and the construction of the rai,way. He repudiated on behalf of the Province he represented an idea so narrow and sectional. Whatever bene-60,000. A few years after the treaty of Washington, Vancouver's Island was granted by the Crown to the Hudson's fited any portion of this Dominion, bene Bay Company, under conditions of settle-ment which were never complied with, the object of that Corporation being, there as fited every portion of it. The people of Nova Scotia were as much interested in elsewhere, to retard settlement wherever their monopoly extended. These causes, the perfection of your canal system as the people of Ontario. They should not be told that because no portion of this road was required to be built in Nova Scotia, they had no interest in it. As the wharf of this Dominion, Nova Scotia had elsewhere, to retard settlement wherever their monopoly extended. These causes, coupled with its recent settlement, will account for its small population. But its great resources and unrivalled maritime advantages must before long make an interest in everything that tended to develope the great territory of British America behind it. Nova Scotia was as it one of the most thriving and important communities on the Pacific. Those resources were very numerous. There was much interested as Vancouver island in the completion of the inter-oceanic railits timber, especially its pine, universally conceded to be the best in the world, and as exhaustless as it was superior. Markets for this commodity on both sides of the Pacific were abundant, and writers well way, and would benefit as much from it Halifax might, after this road was built, look forward to become the great Atlantic depot of the trade of the East-a trade Facine were abundant, and writers well acquainted with the subject contend that the investment of capital and labor in that branch of industry alone would soon make the country populous and wealthy. The prosecution of this business on a large scale would soon call into existence a large mercaptile marine for timber being a that had enriched, in ancient and modern times, every country that had possessed it. The author of an able work on this subject spoke of this trade and its ad-vantages to those that had ever secured it mercantile marine, for, timber being a bulky commodity, required a large

in this way: "Control of trude with the east has been coveted as a prime source of wealth by western nations from the renage for transportation. It was this in-dustry alone that had made New Brunemotest antiquity. Mercantile co munities engaged from age to age wick second only to Nova Scotia in the tonnage it possessed. British Columbia is known to contain coal formations of imcom carrying eastern freight, have invariably prospered from the undertaking, and the is known to contain coal formations of im-mense extent. They need not be told of the value of coal as a source of national wealth; it was one of the first requisites of grandest cities of ancient and modern times, have owed much of their splendor to the fact of this rich traffic passing manufacturing success, and one of the chief elements of general commercial prosperity. Its coal alone would makeBritpassing Greeks, through them. The Tyrian , Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, Portuguese, Dutch, and English afford monumental ish Columbia a valuable acquisition even proof of these statements." He trusted that before many years the

to a country not requiring a Pacific sea-board. The demand for coal in the North Dominion of Canada would furnish an-other monumental proof of the statement of that writer. He believed, with the Pacific was said to be very great, and the full development of that rich resource could not be much longer retarded. Coal completion of railway communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, Nova also, being a bulky article, would give employment to a large number of ships, thereby encouraging ship building, and bringing into existence a large amount of Scotia would occupy one of the proudest and most prosperous positions in North America, and that the realization of this tonnage. His hon, friends from Nova Scotia would dmit what the coal trade of scheme presented to that Province a future that the imagination could not that Province had done to make them the largest ship owning community in the world in proportion to population. Then copper abounded in the colony, and also magnetic iron ore, marble, limestone, &c.

great somewhere. This is less satisfactory than his definition of hell as a great nowhere.

than the other, owes its origin evidently to the fact that upon the true Cross where on our Lord suffered a board was placed above the head with the inscription in Hebrew, in Greek and in Latin, "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." This board is represented by one transom; and that on which our Lord's head rested, and to on which our Lord's head rester, due to which his hands were nailed, forms the second, and hence the so-called double Cross.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL CROSS. We are entirely at a loss to know how this double Cross came to be an archiepis-copal ensign. Neither the Caremoniale Episcoporum nor the Pontificale Romanum gives a word to distinguish it from any other; nor is it spoken of by any liturgical writer of our acquaintance, and there are few whose works we have not perused. It cannot be denied, however, that such Crosses are in use, and that they were formerly in vogue in certain places, particularly with the English prelates. It is generally sup-posed that they found their way into Eng-land from the East in the time of the Crusades. It is supposed, too, that his lordship Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, whom Pope Clement V., in 1305, created patriarch of Jerusalem, had something to do with their introduction. for they were are in use, and that they were formerly in do with their introduction, for very common with the Greeks (Dr. Rock, Church of our Fathers, vol. ii. pp. 218–233). It may interest the reader to know that the only two prelates in the Church who are mentioned by name as having a peculiar right to the double Cross are the Patriarch of Venice, and the Archbishop of Agria, in Hungary. -- Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.

The conscience of Garibaldi certainly affords quite a study for theologians—he writes to thank Prince Humbert that the laws of It ly "have rendered it possible for him to fulfil a duty." That is, Garibaldi can only fulfil his duty by violating the law of God. By divorcing himself from his wife, Signora Raimondi, Garibaldi is egally competent to become the husband of the woman Francesca Armosina, mother of some of his children. So he breaks the Divine law to satisfy human respect.

It's the same with the men as with eggs. You can't tell whether they are good bad till they're broke.

power, nor those nation Christian w zation. Yet, Nati

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setting the shippers of endeavor t these evil reproach of has God for the beginn carnation o for this ver sacred an ntrinsic, a human co nature. Hence it

Honorius able to dec "the Sacra among the We see it i tiquity, an of the peop human co guished b equity an among all a habitual minds, th itself unde sociation things. It them neve out the co authority trations o even am heavenly things, th things, nings, un race! As: its aim, it and gove princes, 1 the Chur sacred thi Then is

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exaggerate." Mr. Beecher says that heaven is a

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.,

My Boy.

What the stars are to the sky, What the light is to the eye, What the river's to the sea, Is my darling boy to m³.

What the dew is to the flower, What the vine is to the bower, What the leaf is to the tree, Is my darling boy to me.

Sweeter than the violet, Pure as lily-bud, still wet With the early morning dew, Is my darling, good and true.

When the dreams of youth are done when the night of age creeps on, May I lean with pride and joy, Upon thee, my darling boy ! Mrs. Ada A. Mix, in the Independent

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

OUR HOLY FATHER POPE LEO XIII. TO ALL THE

PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN FAVOR AND COMMUNION WITH THE HOLV APOSTOLIC SEE

To Our Venerable Brethren the Patriarchs. Primates, Archbishops, and Bisnops of the Catholic World in favor and Communion with the Apostolic Sec. LEO XIII., POPE.

VENERABLE BRETHREN: HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

But because of the efforts of the enemy of the human race there is no lack of men who, whilst ungratefully repudiating the other blessings of Redemption, despise or entirely ignore the re-establishment and restoration of marriage in its perfection. There are of old nations who are reproach-ed with having been hostile to marriage in some parts of its institution, but those of our age sin far mote grievously who set their hearts upon the absolute perversion of the very nature of marriage, rendered perfect and complete in all its numbers and parts.

The reason of this lies chiefly in the fact that being imbued with opinions of a false philosophy, and given over to corrupt habits, the majority of minds suffer nothwith greater pain that being submissive and obedient, and they labor with eager-ness to obtain that not merely men, but also families and human society in general, scornfully despise the sovereignty of God. But, as marriage is the of God. But, as marriage is the source and origin of the family and of the source and origin of the taking and of the entire human society, they can in nowise suffer it to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Church; moreover, they make every effort to despoil it of all sanctity and to carry it into the narrow sphere of the things that have been instituted by the outboatit of men and which are governed authority of men, and which are governed and administered by the civil laws of nations.

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From this it must necessarily follow that they give the head of the State all rights over marriage, and that they de-clare that the Church has none, while if three that the control has none, while if she ever did exercise any power of this kind, it has only been, as they say, through the indulgence or against the rights of princes. But, it is full time, they say, for those who rule the State to realize the indulgence the state to reclaim their rights with vigor and to de-vote themselves to regulating everything concerning the matter of marriage according to their own notions. It is from this that have sprung what

are vulgarly called *Civil Marriages;* this is the source of the laws enacted upon causes which are impediments to mar-riage, of those judicial decisions upon conjugal contracts, with a view to ascer-tinizing whether they are vullder set.

conjugat contracts, with a view to ascel-taining whether they are valid or not. Finally, we see that in this matter the Church has been so carefully deprived of every faculty of constituting and of pro-claiming the right, that henceforth no account is to be taken of her divine power, nor of the foreseeing laws in which those nations have existed which received Christian wisdom with the light of civili-

by virtue of a delegation from the Procurator of the Province, or by the au-thority of the King of the Jews; and also, that St. Paul the Apostle, prohibited divorces and incestuous marriages by a concession or by virtue of a tacit mandate from Tiberius, Caligula or Nero! Nor can any same man ever be persuaded that so many laws concerning the sanctity, and the indissolubility of marriage, the union between those in servitude and union between those in servitude and the free-born, have been made by the Church, by permission of the Roman emperors, so hostile to the name of Christhan, so bent on the extinction of the of Christ by persecution d this, too, when the law nascent religion nascent religion of Christ by persection and death. And this, too, when the law enacted by the Church often conflicted with the civil law, to such an extent that St. Ignatius the Martyr, Justin, Athen-agoras, and Tertullian, publicly de-nounced as illicit and adulterous several of the unions which the imperial laws for order

favored. In the course of time, when all au-In the coarse of thic, which an are thority had passed over to the Christian emporers, the Sovereign Pontiff and the Bishops assembled in Council went on as usual with the same freedom, and the same consciousness of their right, defending on the subject of Marriage what they deemed useful and proper at the time, even if it was in opposition to civil institutions. No one is ignorant of the many enactments made touching im-pediments to the bond, vows, difference pediments to the bond, yows, difference of religion, consanguinity, crime, and public decency, in the Councils of Illiberis, Arles, Chalcedon, Milan, II., and others, by the Portiffs of the Church, which were often in entire opposition with the decrees of the imperial power. So far were Princes from claiming for themselves any authority over Christian marriages that they have rather recog-nized and proclaimed that it belonged in all its plenitude to the Church. Indeed, Honorius, Theodosius the Younger and Justinian did not hesitate to acknowledge that in matters relating to Marriage they had no more authority than as guardians and defenders of the Sacred Canons, And as to impediments in marriage, if they published any decrees on this sub-ject they did not conceal the fact th tit was with the permission and authority of the Church, to whose judgment they were accustomed to resort and to defer with respect in all controversies touching honesty of birth, divorces, and, in a word, on all questions any way essen-tially connected with the conjugal tie. It was then with full jurisdiction that the ouncil of Trent defined that it is in the power of the Church to establish in-validating impediments, and that matrimonial causes should come under the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Tribunals.

Nor must any one allow himself to be moved by that distinction, or rather sundering, proclaimed by royal civilians, which consists in separating the nuptial contract from the Sacrament, leaving the Sacrament to the Church and giving the contract over to temporal primes. Not contract over to temporal princes. Such a distinction could not be tolerated, be-cause it is well known that in Christian marriage the contract cannot be separated from the Sacrament, and that, therefore, there can be no true and legitimate conthere can be no true and legitimate con-tract, without there being, for that very reason, a Sacrament. For Christ Our Lord raised Matrimony to the dignity of a Sacrament; but marriage is the contract itself if it is performed in the lawful manner. manner.

Moreover, Matrimony is a Sacrament because it is a sacred sign, and confers grace and represents the image of the mystic nuptials of Christ with the Church. mystic nuptals of Christ with the Church. Now, the form of figure of these nuptials is represented by the bond of that supreme union by which man and woman are bound to one another, and which is none other than Matrimony itself. From that it is evident that every lawful union between Christians is in itself and of itself a Sacrament, and that there is nothing more abhorrent to truth than to turn the sacrament into a sort of added ceremony, or a passing extrinsic property which may be separated and disconnected from the contract at the will of men. Therefore, neither does reason prove, nor does history, which is the witness of the times, give testimony that authority over Christian marriage has ever been given over to temporal princes. And if the rights of any one have been violated

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

ness of all blessings and by the heavenly grace that emanates from the Sacrament. Marriage also contributes largely to the welfare of the family, for when it is in accord with nature and in conformity with Gcd's counsels, it is most powerful in preserving concord between parents, in securing good instruction for children, in tempering paternal authority after the model of divine authority, and in secur-ing the obedience of children towards their parents, and of servants towards their masters. From such marriages the State can expect a race and generations of citizens animated towards good, and of citizens animated towards good, and who, reared in reverence and love of God, will consider it their duty to obey those in just and lawful authority, to love all

men and to offend none. These fruits, so great and so profitable, have been borne by marriage, so long as it has retained the qualities of sanctity, unity and perpetuity, which constitute all its strength and efficacy; and there is no doubt but that it would have continued producing similar and equal fruits if it had been everywhere and in all of the strength of t been everywhere and in all times under the authority and protection of the Church, the faithful guardian and vindi-Church, the faithful guardian and vindi-c.tor of these blessings. But since it has been preferred, sometimes, to substitute human law in place of the natural and divine law, not only did the character and prominent idea of marriage, which nature had impressed and almost sealed upon the minds of men, begin to deteriorate, but the productive source of all these great blessings became greatly weakened even in Christian marriages, because of the wickedness of men. What good results wickedness of men. What good results can come to society from conjugal unions from which it is sought to alienate the Christian religion, the mother of all blessings, exciting and impelling all generous souls to the practice of the most excellent and exalted virtues?

and exaited virtues ? If religion is alienated and rejected, marriage will necessarily fall under the servitude of man's vicious nature and of servitude of man's victous nature and of the worst passions of his heart, now only feebly protected by natural honesty. This is the fount which has poured out so many evils not only upon private families, but upon States; for without the salutary fear of God, without this solace of the with of God, without this potent of and out which is not to be found trials of life side of the Christian religion, there ofter happens, which is fatal, that the burdens and trials of matrimony become almost unbearable, and that many undertake to sever the conjugal tie which they imagine to have been forged by human law, or a will, if a difference of dispositions, dis-sensions, faith violated by one or the sensions, failin violated by one of the other, or mutual consent, or any other cause convinces them they ought to dis-solve it; and if the law happens to inter-fere with the execution of their designs, they cry out that the laws are unjust, in-human, contrary to the rights of free citizens, and hence it is that they imagine after abolishing and abrogating the old laws, they must enact a more humane

law, and permit divorce. The legislators of our time, by showing themselves attached and devoted to these same principles of law, cannot rid them-selves of the evil-mindednes of those men, even if they were anxious to do so; hence they are obliged to yield to the times, and concede the faculty of divorce. This history itself declares. To cite but one example At the close of the last century, durin that perturbation or rather destruction of France, when society, God having been banished, was profane, it was decided to sanction divorce by the laws. It is these same laws that many people in our days are anxious to re-establish, because they desire to banish God and the Church, and wrest them from society, madly believing that they will find in these laws a st preme remedy against growing corruption

in morals. How injurious divorce is in itself, it is hardly necessary to say. It makes nuptial contracts mutable: destroys mutual affection; furnishes dangerous stimulants to in-fidelity; impairs the care and training of children; is the occasion of the dissolution of domestic society; plants the seeds of dis-order in families; diminishes and impairs the dignity of woman, who is exposed to abandonment after having satisfied the passions of men; and as there is nothing better calculated to disturb the family and break up the State than corrupt morals, it will be readily seen that there is nothing more hostile to the prosperity of the family and of the State than divorce, which is the offspring of the perverse morals of the people, and which experience shows opens the door to still more vicious habits both people, and which experience shows the people, and which experience shows the debauch of the majority, like a contagious disease that spreads, or like a stream that overflows its banks after hav-All these things are self-evident, but they become still more so by the recollec-tion of events connected with them. So soon as the law began to open the way to divorces there followed in rapid succession divorces there followed in rapid succession dissensions, quarrels and separations, and such was the consequent deformity of life, that the very ones who had be n the de-fenders of divorce repented of it; and if they had not sought in time the remedy in a contrary law, it is to be feared that society itself would have rushed to its own destruction. It is said that the Remeans looked upon the first examples of of mortals. Those who deny that mar-riage is sacred, and who, having despoiled it of all sanctity, associate it with profane things, overturn the foundations of nature, and the more they counteract the designs of Providence, the more they institutions themselves. Nor is it at all surprising that these insensate and impious Romans looked upon the first examples of so far more noble than all others. Now, by the will of Jesus Christ the Church alone can and should decree and decide upon the Sacraments, so that it is absurd to demand that any part, even the small-est, of her full power, be translated to the rulers in eivil matters. Finally, great is the weight, great is the authority in history which amply demonstrates that the legislative and judiciary power of which we have spoken, has always been freely times when it was falsely and foolishly claimed, that it was done because of the princes. Now, what could be more in-credible and more absurd than to say that christ Our Lord condenneed the ancient custom of polygamy and of repudiation

inconveniences resulting therefrom soon carried the multitude far from the opinion of the legislators. For a great many went so far in this crime as to turn their minds to malice and fraud, and by means of abuse, outrages and adulteries, to forge cases of this kind so as to be able, with impunity, to break the bonds of the con-jugal union as being too irksome for them. And this became so injurious to public honesty that all deemed it neces-tions to be a second as possible to sary to go to work as soon as possible to correct the laws.

And who can doubt that laws favorable o divorce will be attended by equally niserable and disastrous results if they e re-enacted in our time ? Surely there would be no lack, in the interpreta tions or decisions of men, of a faculty able to change the natural character and conformation of things: hence, it is, that these, so little understanding public happiness s to believe that they may, with as to believe that they may, with the punity, pervert the original reason of mar-riage, and by reason of the sanctity which religion and the Sacrament have added to marriage, seem to desire to destroy and to deform marriage in a more shameful manner than the Gentiles themselves were wont to do in their institutions. Unless, therefore, they change their purpose, the fauily and human society will alwa s be in danger of being hurried into that contest and genbeing hurried into that contest and gen-eral confusion long since projected by un-fortunate bands of Socialists and Com-munists. Whence it is evident that it is strange and absurd to expect public hap-piness from divorces, which on the con-trary are sure to entail most terrible con-

sequences upon society. We must, then, recognize that the Cath-olic Church has deserved well from all ohe Church has deserved wen non an nations for the care she has always taken in protecting the sanctity and perpetuity of unions; and she is entitled to un-bounded gratitude, for having one hundred years ago openly protested against civil laws which abounded in errors on this point, for striking with her anathema the frightful heresy of Protestants on divorce and repudiation, for having re-peatedly condemned many forms among the Greeks for the dissolution of marriage; for pronouncing the nullity of marriage entered into with the understanding that they could be dissol. ed; and finally, for having from the very beginning rejecte all imperial laws favoring divorce and re pudiatio

The Sovereign Pontiffs, every time they resisted the most powerful princes, when they demanded the Church, un-der the most terrible threats, to ratify the divorces they had granted, thought they were in this manner defend-of humanity itself. So, too, must all postenty regard as an evidence of their ing the cause of religion as well as courage, the decrees issued by Nicholas I. courage, the decrees issued by Nicholas I. against Lothaire; by Urban II. and Paschal II. against Philip I., King of France; by Celestine III. and Innocent III. against Alfonso of Leon and Philip II., King of France; by Clement VII. and Paul III. against Henry VIII.; finally, by the most saintly and most couragous Pon-tiff Pius VII. against Napolecn I., so ex-lead by big suppressing and the creatiness of alted by his successors and the greatness of his empire.

Thus, then, if all sovereigns, if all administrators of public affairs had been willing to follow the dictates of reason, , the advantage of the people, they wisde would have prefered to preserve the hely laws of marriage intact, and to lend their aid to the Church for the protection of good morals and the welfare of families,

bear the yoke of any authority whatsoever, not even the most lawful, public safety demands that the strength of the two powers be united to prevent the catastrophe which threaten, not the Church alone, but

civil society likewise. But if, on the one hand, we openly counsel this friendly accord of wills, and we pray God, the Prince of Peace, to inspire all men with a love for concord, or the other, we cannot refrain from exhort ing you, Venerable Brethren, more and more to use your industry, your zeal and your vigilance which we have always your vigilance which we have always known to be very great, to this effect. Bring all your authority to bear and see to it that among the people committed to your care there be preserved integrally and unchanged the doctrine which Our Lord Jesus Christ and the America the integral of the set of t and the Apostles, the interpreters of the heavenly will, have transmitted to us, and which the Catholic 1 hurch has religiously which the Catholic 's hurch has religiously preserved and has commanded all Chris-tians to preserve for all coming time. Devote your zeal and your energies that the people may abundantly receive the

epts of Christian wisdom and that they may ever bear in mind that marriage was established not by the will of men but by the authority of Jod, and that its fun-damental law is to unite one with one only, that Christ, the Author of the new Alliance transformed into a Sacrawent that which was merely an act of nature, and in so much as concerns the bond, He has transmitted to His Church the power has transmitted to this church the power of legislating and passing judgment upon it. It is necessary to be very watchful of this point, and to see that minds be no misled into error by the deceifful theorie of enemies who seek to rob the Church

of this power. It is also well known among Christian It is also well known among Christians that the union of husband and wife, con-tratcted outside of the Sacrament, is de-ficient in the force and quality of a lawful marriage, and although it may be contract-in conformity with the civil laws, it has no

in conformity with the civil laws, it has no value beyond that of a formality or usage introduced by the civil laws. The civil law can only order and regulate that which is in itself a consequence of marriage in civil matters; but these con-sequences cannot manifestly result save from their true and legitimate cause, namely, the nuptial tie. It is of the greatest import, then, to spouses, to understand everything, and they should also know and remember that they are allowed, in this matter, to con-

they are allowed, in this matter, to con form with the laws; the Church makes no opposition, wishing and desiring that th effects of marriage be fully gu rded on all sides, and that children suffer no wrong

more and more, it is also necessary to understand that no one has the power to sever a nuplial bond concluded and con-sumed between Christians; those spouses, then, are manifestly guilty of crime, whatever may be the cause they trump up where independent on the same several se up, who undertake to enter into a new contract before death has dissolved the first. That if things have come to such a pass that life together can no longer be en-dured, then the Church permits a separa-tion between the couple, taking all the means, and employing all the remedies in configuration with the condition of the conformity with the condition of the couple, and calculated to alleviate the inconveniences of that separation; she never desists from working for their reconcila-

would have prefered to preserve the holy laws of marriage intact, and to lend their aid to the Church for the protection of good morals and the welfare of families, than regard her with suspicion and hostil-ity, and falsely and iniquitously accuse her of violating civil rights. Moreover, as the Catholic Church cannot upon any point ignore the sanctity of her duty nor desist from the de fence of her rights, it is her cus-tom to act with kindness and indul gence in all matters compatible with the sanctity of integrity of her rights and the sanctity of gence in all matters compatible with the integrity of her rights and the sanctity of her duty. For this reason she has never decreed concerning marriage without due because religion makes the soul strong and ner duty. For this reason she has never decreed concerning marriage without due regard for the state of eivil society and for the condition of the people; she has more than once mitigated, when it was in her the constant solicitude for the education of children, the labors inseparable from life, and even misfortunes, are not only alleviated, but even borne with cheerful Ne must also see to it that mariages be tween Catholics and non-Catholics be seldom consummated; when souls disagree upon religion they cannot be expected to agree upon other things for any length of time. These kinds of marriages as may be easily seen, are all the more ab horrent inasmuch as they furnish the occasion for participating in forbidden religious practices and associations; are dangerous to the religion of the Catholic arty; become an impediment to the condition education of children, and not unfre-quently accustom minds to took upon all religions as alike, and obliterate within em all discrimination between true and fals In conclusion, fully realizing that none should be beyond the reach of our charity, we recommend, Venerable Brethern, to the strength of your faith and piety, all who, consumed by the fire of passions and utterly unmindful to their salvation, live in disorder, and who have contracted un-holy unions. Devote all your zeal to re-calling these men to a sense of their duty. Endeavor in every way, either through your own exertions or by means of enteryour own exertions or by means of enter-prises undertaken by honest men, to make them realize that they are doing wrong, to lead them to penance for their sm, and voluntarily to contract holy unions in ac-cordance with the Catholic rite. You will readily see, Venerable Brethren, that the instructions and precepts we have deemed proper to communicate to you in this Letter are no less useful to the pre-tor the year 1877, the number of pupils Schools of America was nearly nine millions, and this mighty host of youths, knowledge which affect them as citizens of this world are, according to our theory of State education, supposed not to hear this Letter are no less useful to the preservation of civil society then they are to the cternal salvation of mankind. God gain much in dignity, and, under the in-fluence of religion, will never exercise un-just empire; the latter derives from it elements of protection and defence for the public welfare of the faithful. We, then,moved by these considerations, again exhort princes to unite in concord and friendship; these exhortations which we have hitherto made with love, we now renew with vigor. With paternal bene-volence, we as it were, extend our hand first, to princes, offering them the aid of our supreme power, which is all the more necessary at this time when the right of ours upreme power, which is all the more menessary at this time when the right of men. The mind being influenced by un-bridled license and impudently refusing to

heavenly favors and as a token of our heartenry ravers and as a cost of our special good will, we bestow with all our heart upou you, Venerable Brethren, and upon all the people intrusted to your care, our Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 10th day of February, 1880, and the second of our Pontificate

of our Pontificate

LEO XIII., POPE.

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THF SALVATION ARMY. FROM THE N.Y. TABLET.

The Salvation Army is composed of a lot of nondescript human beings who, from their dress and general behavior, it is hard their dress and general behavior, it is hard to determine whether they are men or wo-men. They are likely to be reinforced here by such crazy evangelists as Mrs. Tom Ri John, Dr. Mary Walker, Bishop Macna-mata, George Francis Train, and other noisy aspirants for notoriety. They are all a harmless lot, and, if let alone will hurt no one but themselves. We would have this Salvation Army to commence have this Salvation Army to commence operations with Bob Ingersol; if they should conquor his infidelity the prestige of such ory would make their succes an as

Though New York is bad enough, and stands sadly in need of a moral as well as a material cleaning out, still this Salvation Army should attack the strongholds of Satan; on this account we would advise them to visit Congress, for politicans are as plenty there now as leaves in Vallom-brosa. They might take in Albany on their way, and give a blow to the enemy of

mankind by visiting the Assembly. If, though, they are resolved to remain in New York, why not commence at head-quarters? They would find good work to do in the Court house, City Hall, but above do in the Court-house, City Hall, but above all in the morble building in Mott Street. Let them shake up Captain Williams and the Police Commissioners and we will be inclined to the belief that there is some good in a "Salvation Army" after all. We confess, though, that they opened the campaign well, for they could not se-lect a better field for operations than Harry Hill's. They had Heuston Street literally placarded on Sunday evening announcing that "the army of Salvation will attack the kingdom of the devil at Harry Hill's Theathat "the army of Salvation without with a second kingdom of the devil at Harry Hill's Thea-ter." Crowds of idlers, loafers, and pick-pockets assembled, and soon the Army of Salvation appeared in their midst. The scenes that followed must certainly, instead of appalling Satan, be a source of joy and merriment to his satanic majesty. One should think that these modern

evangelists would find sin and crime and moral corruption enough in England to contend against without coming to Amersides, and that connected during the second duri

verse says : "That most recent outcome of Protest-"That most recent outcome of Protest-antism—the 'salvation Army '—has been distinguishing itself, according to all ac-counts, for its close relationship with the devil. If newspaper paragraphs are to be believed, the Salvation Army has found the devil to be raging to a very terrible extent at Newport, but he has been well combated by members of the army who extent at Newport, but he has been wen combated by members of the army who have come to be known as Captain Maria Jones and Captain Bessie Jones. The devil got into a meeting at Nottingham the other evening, but he was well thrashed by Cap-tain Hunt. It does not appear whether

tain Hunt. It does not appear whether the brave Hunt was a man or woman. Some forty of the Army invaded the devil's kingdom at Gateshead, with what result has not been made known. If the Salvationists are to de credited, the rages both inside and outside of Stroud. rages both inside and outside of Stroud, and so outrageous was the conduct of his satanic majesty at Bethnal Green that some of the gunners of the army, headed by 'Fiddler John,' had to fire red-hot shot at in. And all this sad farce in the name

zation

Yet, Naturalists, and all of those who. Yet, Naturalists, and all of those who, setting themselves up as absolute wor-shippers of the deity of the State, and endeavor to disturb every country by these evil doctrines, cannot escape the reproach of error. Indeed, as Marriage has God for its author, and has been from the beginning a foreshadow of the In-carnation of the Word of God, there is, for this yeary reason, something in it that for this very reason, something in it that is sacred and religious, not accidental, but intrinsic, and which is not the effect of human contrivance, but the fixed in

Hence it is that Innocent III., and Honorius III., our predecessors, were able to declare, justly and fearlessly, that "the Sacrament of Marriage exists both among the faithful and among infidels." We see it in the very monuments of an-"the Sacrament tiquity, and the customs and institutions of the peoples which came nearest to the human condition, and who were distinnuman condition, and who were distin-guished by the most perfect notion of equity and right. It is evident that among all these peoples, as the result of a habitual and anterior disposition of minds, the idea of marriage presented itself under the form of an intimate association between religion and holy things. It was also customary among them never to perform marriages with out the ceremonies of their worship, the authority of their Pontiffs and the minisauthority of their Pontifs and the minis-trations of their priests. So powerful, even among souls deprived of the heavenly doctrine, was the nature of things, the remembrance of the begin-nings and the conscience of the human race! As marriage, then, is sacred even in its aim it is necessary that it be regulated race: As marriage, then, is sarred even in its aim, it is necessary that it be regulated and governed not by the authority of princes, but by the divine authority of the Church, who alone is the teacher of sacred things. Then is to be considered the dignity of

the Sacrament; by the accession of which the marriages of Christians are rendered so far more noble than all others. Now,

in this matter, no one c.n. ever say that the Church violated them. O! that the oracles of the Naturalists were not as fecund in injuries and calamities as they are full of falsehood and in-justice! But it is easy to see what evil justice! has been wrought by profane marriages and what injury they will entail upon mankind. It is a law divinely established from the beginning, that institutions emanating from God and nature prove all the more useful and salutary in propor tion as they remain more entirely and tion as they remain more entrely and more immutably in their primitive con-dition; thecause, God the Creator of all things, well knew what was necessary to the establishment and to the preservation of each one of them and He so ordained His will and in His mind that them by each one of them, fulfilled its end in a convenient manner. But, if the temerity and improbity of men wish to change and disturb the order of things most provi-dentially constituted, then, the most wisely and most usefully arranged institutions will begin to deteriorate or cease to be good, either because they have by the change lost their efficacy for good or be-cause God Himself chooses to draw this cause God Himself chooses to draw this punishment from the pride and audacity of mortals. Those who deny that mar-riage is sacred, and who, having despoiled it of all sanctity, associate it with profane

than once mitigated, when it was in her power, the severity of the laws, when there were just and weighty reasons for doing so. She does not deny, but cheer-fully recognizes that the Sacrament of marriage, having for its object the preser-vation and in rease of human society, has necessary relations and points of contact with human affairs, which are, from a civil with human affairs, which are, from a civil

standpoint, the result of marriage affairs

sons, are common to the laws and jurisdic-tions of both, the one to whom human

affairs have been intrusted should justly and reasonably depend upon the one havand reasonably depend upon the one hav-ing the guardianship of heavenly things. By this arrangement and agreement not only is a perfect organization of each power arrived at, but also the most op-portune and most efficacious means of securing the happiness of the human race in regard to our conduct in this life and to the hope of eternal salvation. For, as the intelligence of man, as we have demon-trated in former Encycleral Letters, when intelligence of man, as we have demon-strated in former Encychcal Letters, when it accepts the Christian faith, is greatly ennolled and receives great strength wherewith to reject errors, so also the mind receives a notable increase from it. In like manner, if the civil authority har-monize amicably with the sacred authority of the Church the greatest results will na-turally accrue to both. The former will

of Christianity! Surely the work of Reformation in England has gone far enough.

THE REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, recently delivered a lecture in that city on the "Bible in the Schools." It will be seen by the following extract that the rev. gentleman adopts the views enunciated from time to time by the authorities of the Catholic Church. We may expect to see the sentiments vigorous ly expounded in this country before long ly expounded in this country before long when the full extent of the evils of the system becomes more manifest: " Sorry system becomes more manneas. Sony as I am to say it, candor compels me to admit - of course I speak for myself alone --that in this matter, the Anti-Bible party have the argument. The Con-stitution of the United States guarantees stitution of the United States guarantees absolute freedom of conscience, accord-ingly, to force the Bible upon the non-Christian or the Protestant version upon the Romanist, or the New Testement on the Jews, is an invasion both of the Con-stitution and also of rights of conscience. Suppose the Roman Catholics should be-come the majority in this country, they would need only to follow our Protestant example and precedent to be justified in example and precedent to be justified in requiring that their Breviary should be used in our schools. Right of conscience used in our schools. Fight of conscience is not a question of majority or physical force, so long as the Church adandons to the State the work of educating the nation. The expulsion of the Bible from our schools is only a

question of time. According to the re-port of the Commissioners of Education for the year 1877, the number of pupils enrolled for that year in the Public Schools of America was nearly nine millions, and this mighty host of youths, induced the schools of of this world are, according to our theory of State education, supposed not to hear from Monday to Sunday one solitary

human h eggs.

CATHOLIC RECORD THE

DEATH OF MR. HOLTON.

The Catholic Mecord hed every Friday morning at 432 Ric Street, over McCallum's Drug Stor nd nearly opposite the Post Office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES. Twelve and a-half cents per line for first, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pariel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertise-ments, should be handed in not later than

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its itome and principles; that it will remain, what it has been to political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the elergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me, Heve me, Yonrs very sincerelv, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."



Parson-"I cannot marry you, my pretty maid." Mikmaid-"Nobody asked you, sir, she said." -Nursery Song.

The London, (Ont.,) Presbytery has been discussing the question, "Should Romish priests be reordained into the Presbyterian church ?" and has decided, nineteen to thirteen, against re-ordination. We regret the decision; though under the circumstances we do not quisition would have given him a see how any other could have been arrived at. We say under the circumstances, because viewing the Presbytery from an outside standpoint, and judging from the published speeches of the occasion, we cannot help coming to the conclusion concerning it, which the French principles of "No surrender," "Prohistorian Thiers arrived at concerning a certain individual more or less illustrious in Gallic story-" of tion has ceased to exist for upwards party had retired from office. His an elastic conscience, with no principles worth mention."

We consider the discussion a mistake, for many reasons. In the man), and would exist still if Presfirst place, the small number of byterian Ministers such as Mr. a Parliamentary dexterity of the Romish priests asking admissionhighly suggestive of the milkmaid's answer to the parson: "Nobody asked you, sir, she said," renders any

Rome was not a Christian churchanother thought it was. One gentleman thought ordination was one

thing-another thought it was another. One gentleman, quoting Old and New Testament, proved that the Church of Rome, though guilty of idolatry, persecution and immorality, did not cease to be a Christian church, another-using the

same quotations, "drew entirely different conclusions." Evidently, Presbyterianism has not yet arrived at any very definite conclusion on the all-important question as to what is and what is not a Christian church. When it has settled that, it will be time to take up the ordination of Romish priests question. Elasticity of conscience and want of principles are evidently not drawbacks to membership in the Presbyterian church. Why, then, boggle at

ordination? The Rev. Mr. Malloy led off the discussion with two strong assertions-" The Church of Rome was worse to-day, as to doctrine, than she had ever been before. If the Inquisition was not in rull blast to-day, it was because the church dare not continue it." Of what he meant by the first we are altogether ignorant; of what he meant by the second we think we have some idea. The rev. gentleman is evidently not deep in the philosophy of history. He has heard tell of the Spanish Inquisition, but not of the English and Scotch Inquisitions. This is to city of Montreal, securing that be regretted, as a very slight acquaintance with the Scotch Inproper appreciation of the Spanish. Perhaps he is better acquainted bayonets, has carried out so successtestant ascendency" and "Catholic

disabilities." The Spanish Inquisiof 200 years, the Irish Inquisition was " in full blast " within our own continue it."

PALM SUNDAY.

We noticed in our last issue the sudden and wholly unexpected death at Ottawa, on Sunday, the 14th inst., of the Hon. L. H. Holton. Not since the death of our brilliant countryman, Mr. T. D. McGee, has there been such a feeling of universal sorrow evoked from all classes. Mr. Holton belonged to that distinguished school of politicians which has given Canada its Baldwins, its Hinckses, its Dorions, and its Lafontaines. He was a statesman who traded not on prejudice, pathetic. trafficked not in corruption. In him the rights of the Catholic body ever found a ready, earnest, and untiring advocate. Representing a constituency overwhelmingly Catholic, no measure or movement affecting the privileges secured by the Treaty of 1763 to the people of Quebec escaped his keen observation, and if found hostile to these privileges, his sharpest criticism and sternest opposition. To Irish Catholics in particular, his memory will ever be held dear. He was their friend in the best sense of that much abused term, and throughout his career enjoyed their confidence and support. That confidence and that support he won and retained, By justice, truth and probity of mind.' In the general elections of 1857-8 he generou ly sacrificed his Protestant support by allying himself with the late Mr. McGee in contesting the gentleman's election and losing his own. But though he was by his own generosity temporarily excluded from Parliament, Mr. Holton was

afterwards unanimously returned by with that Irish Inquisition called the whole city of Montreal to the Orangeism, which, with the aid of Legislative Council. He was Minis an armed force of 100,000 British ter of Public Works in the Brown-Dorion government of 1858, and fully in a Catholic country the Finance Minister under the late Mr. Sandfield Macdonald in 1863-4. He was opposed to the coalition of 1864, formed some time after his own criticism of the scheme of confederation, as proposed by the Quebec Conmemory, (and we are not an old ference, was marked by moderation and sound judgment, combined with Malloy and Irish Orangemen "dare highest order. At the general election of 1867, he was returned to the

As far as the Scotch Inquisition is House of Commons for Chateaugay, concerned, the rev. gentleman will and re-elected for the same seat in discussion superfluous. One clunique find it a vast improvement in point 1872, 1874, and 1878. In 1871, he a century is hardly worth providing of efficacy and dispatch upon the contested the centre division of for. Nor would the moral worth of Spanish. In fact, the thoroughness of Montreal for the Local Legislature those asking appear to warrant any the Scotch Inquisition is perhaps of Quebec, and succeeded in winning one of the strongest proofs of the the seat from a powerful opponent. cents. wonderful progress of the human When the Irich church agitation of Presbyterian ordination, if that intellect under the vivifying in excited the public mind of Great fluences of Protestantism. It is a Britain, Mr. Holton, with that well-known fact that the Spanish perspicuity characteristic of the true Inquisition was accustomed to try statesman, proposed in the House of its victims first, and then to put Commons a series of resolutions for them to death. This, to the Scotch an address to the Queen approving Presbyterian mind, was altogether the course of Mr. Gladstone's too slow a process. Hence it altered government in its proposed dis all this, and first put its victims to establishment of the Irish church. death and then tried them. When These resolutions were not con-James Russell, of Kettle, and Hack- curred in by the Canadian Parlia stone, of Rathillet, and other good ment, but the very fact of the late (Presbyterian) men and true, after Mr. Holton's making so just and wrestling with the Lord in prayer generous a proposal on behalf of the for six hours !! murdered Bishop rights of Catholic Ireland entitles Sharp in the presence of his daugh- him to the lasting remembrance of ter, just 201 years ago, next 3rd of our people. That remembrance will, May, on Magus-Muir, they went we feel convinced, cling round his supreme, in each hard instance 'A soul tried, Above all pain, all passion, and all pride; The rage of power; the blast of public breath, The lust of lucre, and the dread of death." The testimony of esteem borne to his memory by men of all parties in the House of Commons was a faithful echo of the feeling of every class of our population. The generous eulogy of the Premier, and the unutterable emotion of the leader of the opposition, were the fitting writer, down to the other day, when the Scotch Inquisition took fire at parliamentary requiem of the most the idea of a Catholic heirarchy in disinterested of public men. The whole country looks on the demise of Mr. Holton in the light of a national calamity. His loss will

THE SALVATION ARMY.

or desperation required to conspire For sickly efforts to advance truth according to its lights, Protestantism merits recongnition. Revivals and camp meetings have, it seems, done their duty with the result, as unpreindiced observers sadly notice, to bring contempt on religion and ridicule on the sacred name of Christ. We are now, bless our stars, to be tavored with an invasion of "Salva tion Armies," recruited from the ranks of young men awfully devotional, and maidens severely unsym

There are, we learn, to be religious meetings held in public places under the "command" of these serious young men and austere maidens. Wrapt up, no doubt, as the latter must be, in considerations wholly celestial to the total oblivion of personal charms, claims or advancement. their ministrations will, it is expected, result in much prayerfulness on the part of the dames and dam sels who already, "chastened with coy Diana's pensive air," will almost certainly enjoy the benefit thereof. The ministrations of the serious young men will not we fear, be as successful in evoking a spirit of prayerfulness amongst the countless hordes of sinners of their own sex. The assa ilts of the Salvation Army on the citadels of sin will be viewed with some interest from a strategetic point of view, exciting, we may be sure, a good deal of comment amongst male sinners and a vast amount of gossip amongst female devotees. But what significant or permanent good will result from the movement of the new army? None that we can see.

What was the result of the Moody and Sankey revivals? Just this, that the whole affair proved a paying speculation for those concerned in organizing the revivals, and-nothing more. Our lunatic asylums may possibly-but we trust not-receive several accessions to their already over-crowded wards as a result of the new preaching. The Salvation Army will disband and disappear, leaving, no more trace than the pebble which bubbles to the bottom of the streamlet whose surface it has momentarily disturbed. Whatever little of effect it may produce, will, we fear, be total mental alienation to those unfortunates already intellectually weakened by fanaticism, and an increase of that cynic contempt of religion worthy an age of dollars and

against the life of an emperor, will of itself, commend him to favor with men who profess belief in assassination as the best mode of removing what they are pleased to call tyranny. But it may be, after all, that Hartmann, disgusted with European Nihilism, comes to America to lead the life of a law-abiding citizen of the American Republic. If so, we trust his life will be one of great usefulness to mankind at large, and greater happiness to himself than it has yet been.

ELECTION PROBABILITIES.

The election campaign in Great Britain is calling forth an unusual amount of excitement, even for election time, on the part of politicians and electors.

six seats. But this calculation would by the Home Rule as the Liberal were thus defeated, render it necessary for the latter to rely on the Home Rulers for support. Such a contingency would certainly give the Irish party great influence in the Imperial Parliament, but would not necessarily or even probably lead to Home Rule. It is when Parliaments are nearly evenly divided that strong governments demanded by some particular exigency arise through a combination of parties. British members would, it is almost certain, east aside their traditional party certain, the advent of a Liberal ad-

ministration with a just and progressive policy on the Irish Land Question would bring about a union between the Irish and British members of liberal views, and thus secure for Ireland the passage of a measure of vast importance from every point of view. We entertain the hope that from the pending election much good will result. The discussion of Irish questions will, during the campaign, engage even a larger share of attention than similar questions received in the campaign of 1868.

The open adhesion of Lord Derby to the Liberal cause will do much in the northern counties to strengthen candidates of that party, and may serve in many quarters as an antidote to Mr. Cowan's tamous "Jingo" speech.

[FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

RELIGIOUS instruction is entering again into the Prussian schools, and the parish priests are going to superintend it.

REV. JOHN A. WATTERSON, D. D., President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, has been appointed Bishop of Columbus, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the beloved Bishop Rosecrans.

A MORMON missionary, from London, named McIntosh, is agitating his cause in Huron county, but is not meeting with much success, We hope some of the good farmers of the county will lend Mr. McIntosh a gun and a dog, and show him where the squirrels "most do con-gregate." This would perhaps shake the "Joe Smith" out of him.

THE Essex Record of last week The Daily News estimates the total contains a paragraph in reference to probable Conservative less at fifty- St. Patrick's day, which we hope our triends in Windsor will cut out seem to include gains made as well and keep for future reference. There are only two ways of punishparty, and would, if the Conservatives either by pulling their noses, or iming the impertinence of the ill-bred. poverishing their pockets. interests of peace, we would recommend the latter method. It is also the most effective.

"We are firmly of the opinion that an impartial jury cannot be got in Middlesex, and that the community will not be satisfied with the result of a trial in London. The prisoners could neither be con-demned nor acquitted there without causing a great many people to suspect that justice had been disregarded."-Globe. This Globe man imagines that the Dominion of Canada is a suburb of Toronto, and that Toronto is entirely controlled by the Globe Pub. feelings to combine against the grant-ing of Home Rule. But one thing is proverb which says that anyone who is curious to know how the world could get on without him can find out by sticking his finger into a tub of water, then withdrawing it and looking at the hole. We would recommend our friend to try this experiment when he wishes to find out how Canada could get along without either Toronto or the Globe

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

On the 26th of this month the Church commemorates the crucifixion and death of our Divine Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It is fitting that, on that day, Christians should leave aside the avocations which usually engage their attention, and devote themselves to prayer, fasting, alms deeds, and other good works. Nothing can be done unless a beginning is made. On Good Friday all Catholic merchants should close their places of business. and all Catholic e Mr. Gladstone has entered on a and who can afford to do so, should obtain leave of absence from their work. If they would do this, their example would soon be followed by devout Protestants, and, in a short time, the great anniversary would WE would like to send the following to old John, and if not uncomfortable, stand by and see him read it: Brother Philip, one of the early pioneers of education of Notre Dame, has in his possession a curious looking snuff-box, which at one time belonged to John Knox, founder of the Brother Presbyterian Church. Philip is one of the last lineal descendants of the so-called reformer, and the box has been handed down in his family as an heirloom from generation to generation. It is made of black horn, with silver mountings, and bears a plate inscribed with the initials of the first owner. Brother Philip is a convert, and he has taught with marked success at Notre Dame and other institutions of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States and Canada. But maybe John has modified his views, and thinks his box is not the worst off. The last of Luther's line, too, ended in the Church, prefiguring the course of his sect .- Richmond Visitor.

serious consideration of the subject. A degraded priest is hardly worthy ordination be anything else but a sham. It is not until he has become thoroughly degraded and outcast that a Popish priest ever asks admission into other folds. But, if we regret the discussion,

we regret also the decision. By all means, gentlemen, re-ordain Romish priests when they do ask admission. Their ordination in the Catholic church can avail them little for Presbyterian purposes. In the Catholic church they were ordained to offer sacrifice; in the Presbyterian they will find no sacrifice to offer. In the Catholic church they were ordained as dispensers of seven sacraments; in the Presbyterian further than all this, and doubtless, name and his achievements, for his they will find but one. In the in the interests of progress, Presby- was: Catholic church they were ordained terianism and the Scotch Inquisition to make that awful change, in which dispensed altogether, even after the bread becomes the real body of death, with any form of trial. We Christ, and the wine His real blood; commend to the Rev. Mr. Malloy's should they make this change, in the prayerful consideration the history Presbyterian church, by virtue of of Scotland from the time of John their ordination in the Catholic, that Knox-Presbyterian apostle-Grand sacred body would be present to the Inquisitor of the Scotch Inquisition damnation of the people not discernin his time, and "Ruffian of the ing the body of the Lord. In the Reformation," as he has been appro-Catholic church they were ordained priately termed by a Protestant

will find their pupils claiming private judgment as against all Scotland. teaching. By all means, then, gentlemen, re-ordain these men. We should as soon expect to see a camel pass through the eye of a needle, as day morning to attend the services in conto see Catholic ordinations cramped nection with the blessing of the palm. His Lordship Bishop Walsh delivered a and squeezed into the narrow needle

to teach; in the Presbyterian they

very instructive sermon after the blessing of the palm, showing that the custom was eve of Pre byterianism. We have said that we have been practiced in the Catholic Church since the days of the early martyrs, and was held in commemoration of the triumphal entry of led to look upon the London Presbytery as "of an elastic conscience our Lord into Jerusalem. tery as "of an elastic conscience with no principles worth mention." We formed our opinion from the utter want of all fixed dogmatic teaching in the speeches of the different reverend members. One with God to do so during the remaining gentleman thought the church of week of the holy season of Lent.

St. Peter's Cathedral was crowded Sun- long be mourned, because generations may pass before his place be filled. But keen as is our sorrow, and great our loss, we may dignify the one and relieve the other by the beautiful reflection:

" From God's own hand descend our joys and woes, These He decrees, and He but suffers those."

Pere Hyacinthe is preaching against divorce, but abstains from condemning Americans and English who practice it He says, however, he cares no more for their example than for that of the Turk. He ought to say a little too about other vows as sacred as those of marriage.

The true Army of Salvation, the priesthood of the one living Church, has alone the divine commission to teach mankind. That commission it is seeking bravely and faithfully to execute-for with it the Spirit of Truth does now abide and will abide till the end of time. The prayers of all who follow the leadership of this glorious army should ascend to the throne of mercy, beseeching the Ruler of all things to extend His graces and blessings to all who sit

in the vale of the shadow of deaththat all men may, in the one fold,

know the true Shepherd.

A NIHILIST EMIGRANT.

Hartmann, the Nihilist conspirator, is, it appears, to favor America with a visit. We do not know what the object of the conspirator is in

visiting this continent. But it may be that he comes to commune with Brother Kearney, in which case he will doubtless, as a friend of human rights, enjoy the sight of a few anticoast. Or it may be that he comes to As every ism has its partizans in this new world, we shall not be surprised to know that Nihilism will, upon the arrival of Hartmann, receive

the many communistic elements at work in the American Republic. That he will by some be made a hero of, we cannot doubt. Fraud, them, but if they or any of them folly, extravagance and crime have were members of the Council when for a long time constituted, with cer- similar appropriations were agreed tain of our neighbors, the very to, and if they voted yea on these

should have had the sort of courage like it, notwithstanding,

vigorous campaign in Scotland. He stands for Midlothian and Leeds. He will, without doubt, be returned for Leeds, but he has terrible odds to overcome in Midlothian, and may fail of election there.

The Marquis of Hartington is contesting Lancashire, and will receive the support of Lord Derby, whose influence in the constituency is very great. The leading politicians on both sides will all likely find seats. In Ireland the leading Home Rulers will be returned with little or no opposition. From present indications, with some few exceptions, the elec-

tions in that country will be conducted with a quiet determination, tully expressive of the popular will.

THE RELIEF VOTE IN SARNIA.

The following are the names of the persons who voted yea and nav on the motion to grant the sum of \$300 for the relief of the distressed in Ireland, in the Sarnia Town Chinese demonstrations on the Pacific Council. Nays:-A. C. Pausette, M. D., George A. Proctor, Andrew America to establish branch organi- Dalziel, Wm. Luscombe, Robert zations in the interests of Nihilism. Witmarch, James Foulds, John

Hoskins, J. G. McCrae. Messrs. Watson and Keyes, the mover and seconder of the resolution, were the only persons who favored the grant. some accessions to its ranks from Those gentlemen who voted nay may have acted in the most conscientious manner. We do not wish to impute unworthy motives to

strongest titles to distinction, if not occasions, they are most certainly renown. Hartmann comes to Ame- open to the charge of inconsistency, rica with a reputation certainly not Our friends on the "nay" side may poses of that party have been creditable from a Christian point of not have voted as they did because developed. But Beaconstield wants creditable, from a Christian point of not have voted as they did because view, but the Christian point of view it was for Ireland the money was is one now rarely heeded. That he wanted, but it does seem very much chosen a good way to do it. Ite is

THE spirit in which Ireland has taken up the gauntlet so insolently thrown down by Lord Beaconsfield. in his crafty letter to the Duke of Marlborough, is brave and encour-aging. The heartless old schemer, excellent type of the Government he controls, arraigns the representatives of Ireland on a charge of endeavoring to create "a danger scarcely less disastrous than pestilence or famine" -the disintegration of the so-called United Kingdom. This is a gross exaggeration of the aims and purposes of the Irish Party, so far as the aims and purto raise a cry against Ireland, and he doubtless considers the way he has not the man to hesitate a out lying

are Fre B tici ans

as little scruple as a robber would feel about giving a false alarm to throw an intended victim off his guard .- Pilot.

CERTAIN weak-minded Catholics are continually apologizing. They are constantly feeling the necessity of making apologies--not apologies, like St. Paul or Cardinal Newman, but inane excuses for goodness and nobility. Their whole aim seems to be to make the Church look well in the eyes of non-Catholics. They are anxious to be classed apart from the mass of believers; they are even capable of saying, in order to recommend themselves to the tender mercies of dissenters, "We are Catholics, you know, but not good Catholics." They do not exactly deny their faith, but they are entirely willing to whittle away as much of it as possible. This cowardice is commoner than many of us will allow. A Catholic child educated in a public school, in which the whole atmosphere is nonreligious, is not likely to grow up feeling the dignity of his position as a Catholic. "Colorless" histories, founded on Hume, Macauley, and Froude, are not calculated to inspire him with a high appreciation of the noble part the Church has played in the world since her Founder came on earth. He soon discovers that Catholics are not always considered the "best" people in a worldly point of view, and, as his friends are generally Protestants or Liberals, he can only stand well with them, he imagines, by "minimizing" as much as he can without absolutely apostatizing .- Catholic Review.

IN TWO epistles, the great Apostle of the Gentiles urges the early Christians to sing hypens. Writing from Rome to the faithful in Ephesus, in lesser Asia, he said: "Be ye filled with the Holy Spirit, speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual canticles, singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord." And to the Colossians he wrote: "Let the word of Christ dwell in you abundantly, in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in psalms, hymns and spiritual canticles, singing in grace in your hearts to God." There is no music so sweet as church music; no ballad so lovely as a canticle. Where, for instance, is the love ditty that can equal in beauty the immor-

when lying suits his purpose, and he decide against Home Rule for Ire-has resorted to it in this case with land, and to make that decision all brace any form of Christianity in its the more emphatic, will consent to write their imperial pleasure in the blood of Zulu and Afghan. The people of Ireland will almost unan-

imously decide in favor of Home Rule, and practically the question will be as far from settlement after the election as before. But one statement made in his letter to Marlborough is worthy of note. He says that England will be called to take a prominent position in continental politics, and she cannot do so with a Home Rule agitation at home; in other words, he thinks England must be strong on the Continent, and she cannot be strong with Ireland ready to stab her in the back. But does Mr. Disraeli think that Ireland will abide by the vote of an English popular election? He must be very little acquainted with Ireland or her people. The English government will find that what is now an imperial question will soon become an imperial crisis. Home Rule is written on the wall, and the landlord feast will soon be ended .- Western Watchman.

THE day must be past when Catho lics can be accused of opposing popular education because they oppose Godless education. The sophism is too shallow, and cannot continue to deceive the people in the face of the well-known efforts of Catholics throughout the entire country to give their children an education that will combine first-rate intellectual culture with sound religious training. We rejoice that in Virginia nearly every Catholic mission has its Catholic school, often supported only by heroic exertions of priest and people, and standing in very favorable comparison with other schools around them. We have no desire that the public school system should be abolished. No doubt there will always be a fraction of the population who will need its aid, or will accept no other. But, knowing well that even an imperfect form of Christianity is better than its entire absence, we most sincerely hope that the Christian spirit of all denominations of believers will gradually induce them

to establish Christian schools for their children, and that our country will thus be saved from the inundation of irreligion which has submerged other lands, and which threatens ours.—Catholic Herald.

ENGLAND is so good and pious a country, as everybody knows, that

stead. In a few years the great majority of Jews in the United States will probably have ceased to be Jews, save only in name. But how many of them will become Catholics? All roads lead to Rome; but very few Jews have made that journey. A Jew who becomes a Catholic is a most excellent Catholic; he seems to desire, by the fervor of his faith and the burning zeal of his charity, to make some reparation for the sins of his people. Jews should be the best Catholics in the world, and God has told us, through the mouths of Jewish prophets, that the time will come when they will be all that they should be.—*Catholic Herald*.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE few days of Holy Week at least should be observed by Catho-lies with a spirit of fervent faith and in full recollection of the sorrowful scenes presented. HAPPY is the Catholic who can sing his alleluia on Easter morn with a conscience cleansed in the Blood of the Lamb of God. Why will anybody refuse himself such

will anybody refuse himself such happiness?

tising Irish stories, just to draw Irish custom. Let them alone if you value an uncorrupted mind and

existence on earth. Those of us who comprehend its meaning and act accordingly are the ones whose lives will not be spent in vain, and who Review. will, on their death-bed, feel no remorse for past life.

To BE a favorite amongst a certain To be a favorite amongst a certain class of people is a very dangerous position for either young man or young woman. In nine cases out of ten it means the same as ruining their after life. The rehearsals of numerous crimes in the daily papers frequently conclude with the words ""he or she was a great favorite" in the manufer after life. The rehearsals of numerous erimes in the daily papers frequently conclude with the words in the ministry—at first as a Methodist, later as a Protestant Episcopal Church, San Francisco, lectured Sunday night in St. Bernant's Hall to a numerous au-dience. The reverend lecturer stated that twenty years of his life he had passed in the ministry—at first as a Methodist, later as a Protestant Episcopal Church, the arbor extended that the ministry—at first as a Methodist, later as a Protestant Episcopal Church, the or she was a great fraction of the Review time or she was a great favorite" in the ministry and the adily papers the or she was a great favorite" in the ministry and the reversed here the the the stater the or she was a great favorite " in the she was a she was a great favorite " in the she was a great favorite " in the she was a she was a great favorite " in the she was a great favorite " in the she was a she was a great favorite " in the she was a she wa 'he or she was a great favorite" in society. The man who was a great favorite with the ladies" now languishes in a Chicago jail for having four wives living.

TALMAGE, the sensationalist, made an appeal a couple of weeks ago to all who have had the pleasure of listening to his sermons or of reading them. He asked that all such would be better acquainted than they are with the treasury of melody we possess. And what so proper as that Christians, who have received the gift of song, should devote their failent to the glory of God and His saints? In order to encourage the singing of dangerous profane songs, Pope Pius VII. granted an indulgence of one bundles deindividuals send him one dollar to of officers, each of whom wears an odd-looking uniform, with "The Army of Salvation" displayed as

enough here already. It is true that we have no kings for them to kill, but we have a plenty of discontented folk who talk with murderous enthusiasm, in our lager-beer and other potatory saloons of re-gicide, and who have shown no indisposi-tion to discher what for how we find to tion to disobey what few laws we find to be necessary in this land of the free. If they cannot make away with monarchs, they can incite mobs, fight corporations, talk mischievous nonsense about Government, incite strikes and make themselves mischievous.-Catholic Herald. A MEMBER of the Baptist Church in New

York has been excommunicated for indulgence in profane language, and without sufficient cause, he thinks. He did not deny that he had called his father an "old devil," but then the old gentleman h.d provoked him, and he could not see much harm in that. "He would also own that sometimes when his patrons had

From the Catholic Columbian. THE few days of Holy Week at Win Am Bra 6 Str

was habitually, profane was absolutely false." The elders, how ever, were shock-Some of those trashy, sentimental story papers of the east are adver-tising Irish stories, just to draw Irish custom. Let them alone if severe as it would have been for stronger you value an uncorrupted mind and love your children's souls. "WHy am I a Catholic "has for its answer the entire reason of our" "Gosh darn it." The young man will doubtles appeal to a higher court, and the counsels will decide how far a Baptist may go without actually uttering a great big D and avoid excomunication.—*Catholic*

DR. FRANCIS DILLON EAGAN, late rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, tion," and similar works, had thoroughly prejudiced him and darkened the light that dawned in more mature years. ihai dawned in more mature years. In early manhood he was ordaned and re-ceived as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. In his studies he found it impossible to reconcile the theological teachings of John Wesley with the system of religion of which he is the reputed father. There was a direct antagonism between the Anglican Church and itself and also with all other Protes-In and itself, and also with all other Protes-tant denominations. Anglicanism was too much of an ecclesiastical mermaid, too elastic, at once severely ritualistic and too widely latitudinarian. He must seek a

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and inter-esting as possible. All matter for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's avenue, London, Ont.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. ORAMD COUCH. OFFICERS OF CAMPA. President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor. Ist V. Pres.—J. H. Barry, Brantford, 2nd V. Pres.—J. Dovle, St. Thomas Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London. Treasurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor. Marshal & Guard—C. W. O'Rourke, Am-heasthurg.

hersburg. Trustees- Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, Strathroy; C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry,

T. A. Bourke. Spiritual Director—Very Rev. Dean Wagher. LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

let or bhala	ching in ONTARIO.					
	Rec. Secretaries.					
idsor.	Edward Hanrahan					
Thomas.	Hugh Daly.					
herstburg.	Henry W. Deare.					
don.	Alex. Wilson.					
ntford.	Daniel O'Connor.					
athroy.	Patrick O'Dwyer.					

O'Dwyer. Branch secretaries should always send Branch secretaries should always send the "Beneficiary Report" with remittan-ces on Assessments. Unless this is done, the Grand Recorder cannot certify to a correct return to Supreme Council. Assessment No.15 is issued for death No. 20, John J. Maher, of St. Bridget's Branch, No. 8, Buffalo, N.Y., who died on the 10th Lennar. USO acd 22 mean

the 10th January 1880, aged 22 years. Death No. 19, Robert Harty, of St. Ann's Branch, No. 33, Hornellsville, N. Y., who died on the 21st December, 1879, aged 24

died on the 21st December, 1879, aged 24 years, is payable by surplus. We are often asked the following ques-tion:—" If I pay my assessments when other members of the Association die, have I good security that my heirs will be provided for when I die."

All officers and members, who are author All officers and members, who are author-ized to receive any money for the Associa-tion, are under bonds, and you have the pledge and written obligation of the offi-cers and every member of the Association, to pay your heirs \$2000, the amount pro-vided by the constituation of the Associa-tion and the Beneficiary Certificate which each member receives. The funds are kept mainly in the massesion of the members mainly in the possession of the members themselves, and upon the death of a mem-ber it is to the interest of all members to pay the assessment. By so doing the protect themselves and families. The in crease of membership will always more than balance the mort lity, and the liabil-ity of members will not, as some imagine, increase with the increase of membersh The liability of our C. M. B. A. memb The hability of our C. M. B. A. members will not be greater in a membership of 100,000 than in a membership of 2000. All classes, rich and poor, should join this Association. No matter how well sit-uated a man is, he cannot but improve his condition by obtaining a membership in the C. M. B. A. By this act he puts an additional safeguard around the interests of his family. The Association is of suof his family. The Association is of su-preme value to the man of moderate sta-tion, especially to the thousands of the in-dustrial classes throughout the country who possess the strong arm, active brain, and invincible will, which is the only capital to

55 cents at each death, is worthy of con-sideration. The members of the second-class could be members of the ordinary

H. W. D., Amherstburg

DELINQUENTS.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of the Y. M. C. U., held in their hall on the 15th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted; that

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God. to remove from our midst, fortified by the sacraments of our holy Church, our be-loved brother, William Berhorst, junior; therefore Resolved, That this Society, whilst

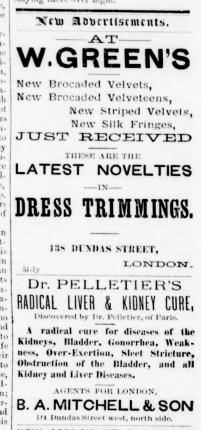
deeply regretting the loss of so good and useful a member, also desires to express to his bereaved parents and sisters its heartfelt sympathy for the great loss they have sustained in one who was dear to them and to all who knew him; further

Resolved, That whilst mourning his loss from amongst us, we are consoled by the belief that our loss is his eternal gain, and that he has gone to receive the crown of glory that awaits all who love and serve God faithfully here upon earth. Resolved, That this Society, as a tribute

Resolved, That this Society, as a tribute of respect to the memory of its deceased member, drape their hall in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolu-tions be published in the CATHOLIC RE-coup, the Chatham Planet, and Banner, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased, and entered in the minutes of the Society. of this Society.

Chatham, Feb. 16th, 1880.

The barn and outbuildings belonging to Timothy Collison, on lot No. 10, North London Road, Biddulph, one and a half miles from Lucan, were totally consumed, together with their contents. They are supposed to have been set on fire by tramps staying there over night.



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of one hundred days every time that a person shall, with at least a contrite heart, practice this pious exer-cise; and, to those who do so every day, he granted a plenary indulgence once a month on the usual conditions. This inducement should not be neglected. Our homes should be brightened with song, but with such as becomes future inhabitants of Heaven to sing .- Catholic Mirror.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL had his American tour cut short, unexpectedly, by the dissolution of the Parliament, of which he was a mem-know what a thoroughly moral, Parliament, of which he was a member, and the calling of a new one. Mr. Parnell is no common man. His mission to America, primary, was not for money, but to work up a sentiment in the United States, to bear on the English Government. Demolt has done a grand the seas. Can it be a new phase of Beaconsfield's vigorous foreign policy, which Bright and Gladstone have been making so much fuss His mission to America, primarily, there, instead of sending part across work, for Ireland, even fin ncially. He occasioned the gift of a hundred thousand dollars from the reckless young spendthritt, who ignores the ' cannie ways of his father, and leaves the great machinery of the New York Herald to the control of the stupidest set of imbeciles that World, and more rapidly here than ever yet ran a thing to its destruc- in the Old World, are losing the tion. It was more than Irish wit, it faith of their fathers. Judaism, was truth, that recorded the "donation" of the vagabond that never earned an honest dollar, as made " by Mr. Parnell" to the cause of Irish suffering. Young, vagabond, Bennett's hundred thousand dollars had never Young, vagabond, Bennett's been flung on the wind, except for

conspicuously as possible, will start the preliminaries for a vigorous campaign. It is getting up to a hundred years since the rear of another English army sailed away from New York, without much regret on the part of the inhabitants. Washington marched down Broadway the same day, at the head of his Continentals, and took possession of

the English camp at the Battery. The Army of Salvation is, of course, a different kind of army from the one that sailed away nearly a hun-Christian people the English are at home, we might wonder why this army does not keep all its forces

guard

A DISTINGUISHED writer has asked what is likely to be the future of the children of Israel. It is clear that the Jews, here as in the Old divine in its origin, but no longer invested with the divine sanction nor inspired or guided by the Holy Ghost, is undergoing the same process of disintregation and decay which the Protestant sects are suffer-

those whose religious views are sub-ject to their own fancy. ALTHOUGH no nation on earth has been more attached to the faith than Ireland, still in all her fervor and religious zeal, she flings back the charge of bigotry and of harsh treat-ment of those who differ from her in religion. As thoroughly Catholic as she is, she sustains, loves and assists the Protestant leaders that have from time to time visen to champion Ireland, still in all her fervor and from time to time risen to champion her cause. What distinctly Protestant country has done as much for Catholics? In such cases, Catholics were never allowed to become leaders. There is no Protestant people on the face of the globe who will concede honors to a Catholic. Parnell, a Protestant, bears the following testimony to Catholic tolerance in civil affairs:-" My ancestors have been Protestants since the Reformation. It is my pride that I represent a Catholic County, and that my countrymen have accorded me in all parts of Ireland and America, a recognition which is the best refutation of the mean and malignant charge fostered by pro-English enemies. What other nation has ever accorded to their religious rivals, if so the term may be allowed, such toleration? And this is their

history. Grattan was a Protestant. Wolfe Tone was a Protestant. The Emmets were Protestants. Tom Steele was a Protestant. So was Steele was a Protestant. So was Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, and John Martin. Is not that enough to satisfy the American nation, that

DELANQUENTS.
Detaining in their contributions, may look to themselves. Parnell, clearly, as Protestantiss eee this, the derout and pious among them turn to the and pious among them turn to the operating try — by sending through it, are to be laughed at. — New York Freeman's Journal.
BEACONSFIELD is a shrewd politician, and the present trick will answer its purpose. England will
adherents to infidelity. Every day, as Protestantiss to the holy are rapidly parting with their own
is a shrewd politician, and the present trick will answer its purpose. England will

of Fathers Kelly and O'Keefe. The prin-

reason to believe that the education of the children in these schools is equal to that of any rural school in Ontario. benefits in accordance with the amount of his contribution to the different assess-

any rural school in Ontario. From the state of things in this section, we should judge that there must have been something akin to Catholic coloniza-tion prevailing in Ontario some thirty or forty years ago. In the immediate vicinity of the church at Offa, there are six thou-and cares of land divided off for the most ments. However, the Supreme Council will consider this question, and it is com-petent to decide it, and will do so for the best interest of the C. M. B. A., which is really the best interest of each individual sand acres of land, divided off for the most member.

snd acres of land, divided off for the most part into farms of one hundred acres each, and the owners of this large belt of country are, with two exceptions, all Catholics. There are signs of thrift and independence on every hand, and it must be a matter of gratification to the parish priest and his curate, to witness what must he, to a large extent, the result of their arduous labors in the cause of religion. TO SUBSCRIBERS. We have, as our friends will notice, said in the cause of religion. Crime of any kind is almost unknown. Crime of any kind is almost unknown. Everywhere is peace, and harmony, and

We have, as our friends will notice, said very little from time to time about those whose subscriptions are overdue. We do not, as a rule, like the system of continu-ally dunning our friends as though we were afraid they would never pay. We will simply make the request this week that all who owe will send us the amount as soon as possible, more particularly those who have not paid for the past year. We are desirons to make the RECORD the leading Catholic weekly in Canada. If our friends will only bear in mind this re-quest, and send us the amount as soon as possible, it will materially assist us in ac-complishing this object. Everywhere is peace, and harmony, and prosperity. The people have good reason to feel proud of their churches and schools, and also their good pastors, and we feel sure the latter cannot but feel comforted by the reflection that they are administering the consolations of our holy faith to a people who have made themselves worthy that faith, by their steady advancement, morally and socially. complishing this object.

NEW MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Having severed a long connection with Mr. DENTON'S establishment, I would notify my friends and the public generally that I have opened for myself at

344 RICHMOND STREET, FOREIGN & HOME GOODS,

ch as a Leading Merchant Tailoring Busi-ORDERED SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.



1880. 1880.

NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. J. GIBBONS

NEW COLLARS, NEW SCARFS, NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW CASHMERES

All are offered at old prices, having been purchesed before the recent advance.

33 A CALL SOLICITED. 25%

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BUILDING STONE. Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer in all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the best quality, Window tills, door sills, and base stone a specialty. 713m

Written for the Record. A Psalm of Sighs.

A rosary of sighs—sorrow-crown'd sighs, A bead for each trickling tear, A pillow of hope for each weary head, A wreath of bright faith for each bier,

Down the valley of time my soul wings its On the pinions of darkly-plumed sorrow. And I see in the face of the grief of to-day The sighs that shall meet me to-morrow. By the couch of dead hopes I kneel and

by the vertice of the second s

A thorn in each crown, a sigh in each smile. Yes, these are the accents of years; And I sigh and I pray, I pray and I sigh Till my soul is a tempest of tears. Reliavithe Out T. O'HAGAN. Belleville, Ont.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Mr. Lowther has informed Mr. Biggan Mr. Lowther has informed an Biggar that the Government are prepared to ac-cept the principle contained in that gentleman's amendment to the Irish Relief Bill, providing that those who re-ceive relief under the Bill shall not be disfranchised thereby, and intend to in-troduce words into the preamble to that effect

No trace has been found of the body of the late Mr. Egenton in the ruins of the Dublin Theatre Royal, but one of the workmen found the old bell which hung in the Crow street Theatre, and which summoned the Parliament under James II. to meet in the Carmelite Abbey which stood on the site of the Four Courts.

A plea of not guilty was entered on February 26th, on behalf of Michael Davitt, Jas. Daly, James Bryce Killen, and Thomas Brennan, against whom in-dictments have been found for using seditious language at land meetings in the West the West.

KILDARE.

A shocking accident occurred at the Naas barracks, Feb. 25, resulting in the death of a man named James Loakman. death of a man named sames Loakman. The deceased was a servant in the em-ployment of Captain Rogers of the brigade depot. Whilst engaged in clean-ing his master's horse he touched the animal with the handle of a fork, the prongs of which pointed towards his own body. The horse gave a sudden swerve and drove the fork into the deceased's chest, the prongs penetrating the lungs, and death ensued almost immediately.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On February 22, a land meeting of an indignation character, with reference to an eviction, was held about a mile and a half from Ballybrophy, in the townland of Knockaroo. There was a pretty large attendance, including contingents from Roscrea, Borris-in-Ossory, Mountrath, and Ballyragget. A number of brass band, supplied the music, and several banners bearing appropriate inscriptions were carried. One of the divices being, Emanci-pate the white slave by buying up the felonious landlords." The day kept beautifully fine throughout. A large rock situated outside the chapel yard served as the platform, and the people occupied a sort of natural amphitheatre in front. A small body of police under the supervision of Mr. Hamilton, R. M., were drawn up on one side of the crowd, Roscrea, Borris-in-Ossory, Mountrath, and were drawn up on one side of the crowd, within earshot of the speakers, whose words were noted by government steno-

take place, and a rather curious contretemps is anticipated. While some men were engaged on the sewerage works on Cornwallis street, Lim-erick, a number of human bones were turned up, fifteen feet under the top soil. They are supposed to be the remains of people who died during the famous siege of the city. CLARE.

CLARE.

Two hundred pounds have been sub-scribed to the testimonial fund in aid of the family of the late Dr. Henry, of Kil-

There are 2,000 persons in the town and vicinity of Kilrush on the very brink of starvation. This statement was publicly reiterated by the Rev. James O'Neill, at a public meeting held in the Market House on February 24th. The tenants on several properties in

The tenants on several properties in East Clare are keeping a firm grip of their holdings, particularly in the parishes of Kilnoe and Feakle. A plentiful stock of ejectments are scattered over these dis-tricts, and the campaign promises to be an interesting one by-and-bye.

TIPPERARY.

On February 21st, whilst a man named Thomas Madden was returning from the market held in Clare, at a sharp turn in market held in Clare, at a sharp turn in the road, near his own house at Ballycar-ren, the horse taking fright, shied, and upset the car into the ditch. Madden died in a few moments from his injuries. He leaves a large family to regret his loss. On February 21st, the three year old son of a small farmer, named Lander, of Ballydine, near Kilsheelan, was accident-ally drowned in a pond convenient to the house.

house. WATERFORD.

The Duchess of Marlborough's Commit-tee have peremptorily refused to grant any aid to Mullinavat, where very great

distress prevails. A collision occurred in the West of Wat-A collision occurrent in the west of Wat erford county recently, between the peo-ple and the sheriffs, who were accompanied by the bailiffs and constabulary, and took a writ of ejectment to a farm where the rent was in arrears. The officers were pelted with stones and mud. Some perelted with stones and mud. Some per-ons were arrested, and committed for trial at the assizes

ANTRIM.

At a land meeting held on Sunday, Feb. 22nd, in the Claremorris district, an appeal was made to the Ulster Orangemen unite against the despotism of land-

lordism. The Belfast Examiner of Feb. 27th, says:--"During the last few days the weather has assumed a mildness unusual at this season. Monday appeared like a May day. A correspondent, who was lately through a great part of the county Down, notes that winter-sown wheat has a healthy appearance, and grass lands were never seen more luxuriant at this season.

MONAGHAN.

On February 23d, an inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Mary Clarke, wife of Dr. Arnold Clarke, of Ballytrain, in the school-house, Glasslough. The de-ceased lady has been interred since the 12th ult., but owing to some rumors which has been circulating in the neighborhood relative to the cause of her death,

within earshot of the speakers, whose words were noted by government steno-graphers. **WESTMEATH.** At Ballinderry, near Kilbeggan, an ag-rarian dispute lately occurred between parties named Grennan and McDonnell, and in consequence of threats used against the former he has since been guarded by the police. A constabulary hut has also been erected near his residence. Several of the McDonnells are awaiting trial at the assizes for assaulting Grennan so as to endanger his life. Information was laid for a retaliatory attack, and she was also committed to the Mullingary Assizes. Altogether there are fifteen cases for here authorities for inspection. ceases, swellings subside, fever abates, and a healthy state exists after using this great and wonderful preparation known as Thomas' Eelectric Oil, Thousands testify authorities for inspection.

Hearing of this, the tenants, to whom Lady Fitzgibbon has become endeared by many acts of kinkness, have announced their intention of not permitting the sale to intention of not permitting the sale to take place, and a rather curious contretemps is anticipated.
While some men were engaged on the sewerage works on Cornwallis street, Lime turned up, fifteen feet under the top soil. They are supposed to be the remains of people who died during the famous siege
25 per cent., but they were unable to avail themselves of the offer, and were in consequence served with ejectments. Contingents arrived from Westport, Newhold there are none ingents arrived from to about two thousand pople. The banner bore inscriptions are both these preparations are profile attended, but the proceedings throughout were most orderly.

THE CATHOLIG REGORD.

police attended, but the proceedings throughout were most orderly. On Feb. 25, the southern portion of Claremorris was packed with tenant farmers, in a state of the greatest excite-ment. It being a court day there were no fewer than thirty cases at the suit of the Queen on the books. SLIGO.

At Morrowstown, Dromore West, on Feb. 16th, an old lady, Mrs. Sarah Mor-row, *alias* Armstrong, widow of the late Thomas Morrow, died at the patriarchal Thomas Morrow, died at the patriarchal age of 102 years. She was always a woman of excellent health and regular habits, and up to a short time before her death was in the enjoyment of her usual health, and in the possession of all her faculties. Indeed on the morning of the very day she died she was moving about and fed a few fowl. She died rather unexpectedly. In her early years she was in good circumstances, but of late was poor.

A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

late was poor.

We can hardly imagine woman placed in a more trying or humiliating condition than a wife of an habitual drunkard. See than a wife of an habitual drunkard. See her as she weeps in solitude over the er-ring one who vowed at the altart ob true to her, to cherish and protect her, and to whom she, in innocent faith, looked upon as being all that was noble, generous and good. Little dhd she think, perhaps, as she sat at the side of her lover in the bright days of her girlhood, listening to the sweet words of love that fell from his lips, that in the future that she woud be a drunk-ard's wife. Little did she dream of the dark, dismal future that lay before her. as with dismal future that lay before her, as with light heart she heard the voice of her dear old paster pronounce the marriage bene-diction which made her the happy bride of the man she loved, or that the bonds of Hymen were to be her abject slavery. None but those who have experienced it None but those who have experienced it can have adequate conception of the mis-ery, wretchedness and woe of the drunk-ard's wife. Her life, robbed by the demon of strong drink of all that is calculated to render it sweet and pleasant, what has she to look forward to but an untimely death and an early grave. Ye happy wives and mothers, whom husbands love and care for with loving tendences and shield from the with loving tenderness and shield from the adverse storms of life, nor permit them to blow roughly upon you, lest like delicate flowers you droop and die, imagine, if you can, how you would feel were your hu bands drunkards. You shudder at the thought, and well you may; but let it cause you to endeavor to do something to render the life of one more endurable and pleasant

whose misfortune it is to be a drunkard' A MOTHER'S DEVOTION.

Bishop Fraser, ot Manchestor, England

in a recent speech, testified manifully, as many another good man has done, to the self-sacrifice and devotion of his mother. His father, a man of some fortune, lost everything in iron mining and died broken

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Brauch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Ablon Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WIL-son, Rec.-Sec

Drofessional. DR. HANAVAN, MARKET SQUARE,

Stratford, Ontario J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. Office, 1101 Dundas street, between B. A. Mitchell's drug store, corner Talbot.

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE Dor McGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. 2-19

McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-T. TIST. Office-Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4-13 DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Post Uffice. Avenue, a few doors east of R. S. ly CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.-MEM-

U BER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Ontarlo; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homeo-pathic Medicai College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a speciality. 42.1y F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a Specialty. Office Hours-From 8 a.m. to 12 a.m.; from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. Office:-No. 1 Wilson Terrace, cor-ner Taibot 4 Maple Sts., London, Ont 39-19

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STRATFORD-J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyan-er, etc. Office-Indian Block. over Montreal elegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 55-1y 20 MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, • Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office – Molsons Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 14-1y A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR, P. O. Box, 578 Hamilt

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Educational. CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH-CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH— Academy for the Education of Young Ladies, Toronto, Oni.; under the auspices of His Grace the Most REV. J. J. LYNCH, Arch-bishop of Toronto. This spacious and beau-tiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city. That the locality has superior advantages, the pres-ence of the many Educational Institutions in its immediate vicinity is the best proof. The Scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two terms of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received at any time during the year. No deduction is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the term, unless in case of

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E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georin Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Geor Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1.1y

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Trusses, &c., & Dundas St., London. 41.1y **I**ONDON SHEEPSKIN MAT LIFACTORY. W. J. Robinson, Manufac-turer of Sheepskin Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, Carriage Mats, etc., in every description and color. Also, long Wool Dusters, the most perfect made. First Prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and the Provincial Fair of Ottawa. W. J. ROBINSON, London, Ontario. 99-600 Ontario

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Have removed their STOVE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS to the store lately occupied by A. Rowland,

No. 196 DUNDAS STREET. where they will be pleased to see their old customers and as many new ones as may favor them with a call. London, January 2', 1880. 68-3m

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 2) per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all cool oppor-tunity to buy spring cottons 60, 71, 81 90 eper yard; bleached cottons, 60, 71, 81 90 eper yard; bleached cottons, 60, 100 eper yard. Shirtings sold at 26, we sell at 16c, Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 16c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

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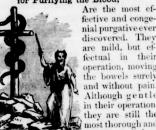
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Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Errspielas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Bil-iousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill. for Purifying the Blood,



tic medicine that can be employed : cleans-ing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and

promote vigorous health. Ayer's PILLs have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstruc-tions within their range can rarely with-stand or evade them. Not only do they body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that human skill. have baffled the best of While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less Electropathic Remedial Institute, 244 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT. For the treatment of their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness. For the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES. Electricity is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty, to be the most Effectual Remedy in the treatment of Paralysis, Deformities, Nerv-ous Debility and Female Complaints. The Moliere Electric Vapor Baths have become famous in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neu-ralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Catarrah, Tumors, Uleers, and Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys. Testimonials to the merits of Electropathic Treatment. From Dr. Thomas, of New York. London, Jan. 22, 1880. DEAR SIR,-Whils in London for a few days I was induced to give your Moliere Electric Vapor Baths a trial, for Rheuma-tism. And basing my judgment upon mv own experience. I am able to give the Mo-liere Vapor Baths a croital endorsement as an efficient agent in the treatment of Rheu-matism, and for the preservation of health. I believe it to be unequalied. J. L. THOMAS. From Danl. Blackwell, bookkeeper to Messrs. Wittle boy, suffering from paralysis in his lower limbs, under your special care and treatment, I took him to the Indianapolis National Surgical Institute, for examination and medical treatment of a short time. To give me any encouragement that he would be eured or materially benefitted by the treatment 1 brought him home, and not give me any encouragement that you have done more for him than I had anticipa-ted, and that he is materially improved after being under your treatment for a short time. To Mrs. Jones. Forest. DEAR SIR.-I take great pleasure in assert-ing that my opinion coincides with that of others in awarding Moliere Electric Air Rath the treatment of Rheumatic Affections. ALFREED CRAIGEE, NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these **Pills** may be taken with safety by anybody. Then sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

fective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but ef-fectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathar-

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CORK.

On Feb. 21st., at the South Infirmary, Cork, a man named John Tracey, aged 56 years, while about to undergo an ope-ration for hip dislocation, died, it is alleg-ed from the effects of a dose of chloroform. The patient was a native of Kilfinane near Mitchelstown, and had for some time previous to his admission to the Infir-mary been unsuccessfully treated by the doctors in the Mitchelstown Workhouse Hospita

On Feb. 23, a poor nan named Denis Colling, aged 70 years, was found dead in a field near his house at Ballniscarthy, between Clonakilty and Bandon. At the inquest, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses and Dr. Starkle, the following verdict was returned—"That the deceased died of natural causes—disease of the heart."

At Kinsale Petty Sessions, on Feb. 21st,

was about to start from their mills at Glanmire with a cargo of flour for Cork. The steamer, which was called the *Black Dwarf*, was lying at the quay in front of the Glanmire mills. She was freighted with a cargo of 302 sacks of flour, 50 sacks of meal, and six tons of bran and called in charge of Cartin Pere and two of meal, and six tons of oran and pollard, in charge of Captain Bere and two men named John Noonan and Thos. Cronin, the former being the fireman. The captain was blown to pieces, but the others were uninjured by the explosion.

KERRY.

The Central Relief Committee for Kerry, on February 23d, decided upon distributing sixty-six tons of seed potatoes among the distressed farmers in the

LIMERICK. An occurrence perhaps unique in the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland is pendlag at Mountshannon, the property of Lady Louis Fitzgibbon, near Castleconnell. The estate has got into indicate and the pendle is a point being

GALWAY.

Mr. George Morris was recently nomin-ally appointed to a post worth £1,200 a year, but the Government were frightened into delaying the actual nomination for fear of being brought to task for handing over such a lucrative position to a per-son pledged to Home Rule. They have got rid of the difficulty in a manner which is truly characteristic of the *finesse* of the Premier. It is now that the Mr. W. P. O'Brion, at one time an inspector

P. O'Brion, at one time an inspector ceived from a rew of the many letters re-under the Local Government Board, and we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the under the Local Government Board, and who has since been appointed to the Prison Board, will get the office. Mr. Morris, however, will not be left in the lurch, and in the proposed scheme for the reconstruction of the Board of Works the hon. member for Galway will be made chairman of the new Board, with a salary chairman of the new Board, with a salary

of £2,000 a year.

of the heart." At Kinsale Petty Sessions, on Feb. 21st, Mr. W. Rayeroft was sent to prison for a fortnight without the option of a fine for having in the public street assaulted and abused a sheriff's officer, whom he as cused of destroying the country with his decrees." A dreadful boiler accident occurred at Cork, Feb. 26th, on board a small steam, as it was about to start from their mills at Glammire with a cargo of flour for Cork. The steamer, which was called the *Black* Dwarf, was lying at the quay in front of the Glannire mills. She was freighted with a cargo of 302 sacks of flour, 50 sacks of meal, and six tons of bran and any improvement in the condition of such a population lies in emigration, which, they assert, would benefit those who left the country and those who remained.

An eviction took place on February 23d, on the estate of Mr. Vasey Stoney, in the Tuam district. A large force of

constabulary were in attendance, and a crowd assembled, but there was no disturbance. Threats of vengeance on the landlord were, however, indulged in.

MAYO.

deduction is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the term, unless in case of protracted illuess or dismissal. Terkus:-For Board and Tultion in Eng-lish and French, per annum, \$100. Letters of enquiry to be addressed to the "LADY SUFERIOR," Convent of SL Jeseph, St. Alban's street. Toronto, Ont. 37-Iy

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SUPERIOR. 43.19 URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-IIIAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladles. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Rallway, 99 miles from Detroit. This spacious and con-the modern improvements. Inclueed with all the modern improvements. Inclueed with success. The grounds are classice, in-cluding grover gardention embraces every branch of pediation embraces every branch of pediation embraces every branch of period useful information, in-cluding the period useful information, in-finding the French language. Plan sewing, we dowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Brand and Tuition per annum, paid semi-munally in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR. 1.19 A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-

SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, GALL Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-tant

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Beware or IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. TLomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signa-ture of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle and Take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROI'& LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. Note: E-device Scienced and Electrized. Note-Eclectric, Selected and Electrized.

See what the medical faculty say : Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says : "I have sold 'Thomas' Eclectric Oil' for two years, and I never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have

used it in my own case on a broken leg and discolated ankle, with the best results." A. H. Gregg, Manufacturer of Mowing Machines, Truemansburg, N. Y., says: "My thumb was caught in a machine and

badly injured, being away from home for two days, was obliged to apply such reme-dies as I could get, but without relieving the pain. Immediately upon reaching home I applied the Eclectric Oil, with al-

commend it to all.

nost instant relief. Thave a large number of men employed, and your Oil has estab-lished for itself such a reputation that nearly every one of them keeps it. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr.



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"'Who's a stuck-up hotel-clerk?' he yelled, dancin' out of his little den, an' puttin' up his hands. 'Who's a stuck-up hotel-clerk?'

"'I told him I was only jokin', an' was

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

reater more

[After | Seeing Pius IX., 1872.

8

[From Father Ryan's Poems.] I saw his face to day. He looks like a chief, Who fears not hman rage or human guile, Upon his checks in the will ght of a grief. But in that grief the starlight of a smile, Deep, gentle eyes, with drooping lids, that The of the -Catholic

They are the homes where tears of sorrow dwell; A low volce, strangely sweet, whose very tone. tone Tell how these lips oft speak with God alone, I kissed his hand—I fain would kiss his feet— • No, no," he said, and in accents sweet: Then took me by the hand, the while he smilled. Hamilton

smiled, And, going, whispered, " Pray for me, my child !"

MOTHER BOUDREAU'S DEATH. THE END OF A LONG AND BUSY LIFE OF RELIGIOUS USEFULNESS

Sin,—It would seem the Globe has a mis-sion to hunt down the men in prison charged with the nurder of the Donnel-leys. Yesterday a letter appeared in its columns which, to say the least of it, was very thin, and only too well exposed the Globe's self-imposed mission. Seldom in the annals of newspaper history have we seen a paper taking such an important position in reference to any outrage against position in reference to any outrage against the laws as has the *Globe* in this case; and the vehemence with which it demands a Mother Boudreau, for twenty-six years a controlling mind in the affairs of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Manhat-tanville, a woman honored with the ap-proval of the late Pius IX. with the higher offices of the order of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, died at a seat of the label of Turary New Zachend on the change of venue is of a very suspice au charge of venue is of a very suspice au character. When any community ceases to be able to protect itself by law against robbery, murder and rapine, and reckless destruction of property, the most natural thing in the world is for that community to cormine and use such more an will vid order in Turaru, New Zealand, on the 12th ult. The tidings of her death did not reach the United States until Thursto organize and use such means as will rid itself of the spoilers and murderers. The day. The death of Mme. Boudreau will be mourned in every section of the United train of circumstances in Biddulph that led to the late homicides has no parallel in the history of Canada. Even by the Globe's States, and in South America and Cuba, for pupils came from every quarter of the New World to receive a secular education own showing men were robbed in broad daylight, and threatened with immediate and religious inspiration under her teach-ing. It is computed that the young women who received her instruction numwomen who received her instruction num-ber many thousands, among them being many ladies conspicuous in the society of this and other cities. The Convent of the Sacred Heart under her guidance acquired a national fame. A friend familiar with her life gives the following facts: "Mme. Boudreau was born in New

train of outrage, this train of bloodshed, must continue because these outlaws could so conduct their soundrelisms as to defeat the ends of justice. For years these people have been lying on beds of torture, expecting night after night they would be burned up in their houses; for years the Donnellys have been the terror of the country as well as the Roman Line, and now the *Globe* will have it that the ends of justice cannot be served by trying these men in their own county. Orleans, in 1823. Her parents were of French extraction, though natives of Louisiana. They were most fervid Catholics, and their children were reared in ac-cordance with the tenets of the Catholic A brother and several cousins of Church. Church. A brother and several coustns of Mme. Bourdreau are now members of religious orders. Her brother, Father Boudreau, is a member of the Society of Jesus, and is noted for his success as a missionary in the West. He has also more than local fame as a skilful chemist. Mme. Beudreau was notable even in her to be served by trying these men in their own county. The Toronto Thunderer forgets that it it forgets that none can better judge whether a homicide is justifiable than it forgets that none can better judge whether a homicide is justifiable than whether a homicide is justifiable than those who personally know the facts and Mme. Boudreau was notable even in her pious family, for devotions to her reli-gion. She was untiring from her earliest circumstances, and that argument must be specially weak and specious that would make it appear that a whole county is so debased, that, in fact, a whole community for a straight out to solve the solution. years in her scrupulous compliance with all of its requirements. As she grew older, she spoke frequently of her desire to beof counties are so utterly lost to right and justice that no honest verdict can in this case be had near the scene of bloodshed. Why does the *Globe* produce so many come one of a religious order. Her parents were not displeased with this disposition, and when, soon after she re-ceived her first communion and was conarguments in re change of venue? Why does it try to carry the trial hundreds of firmed, she declared her purpose of offer-ing herself as a candidate for admission to the order of the Sacred Heart, they did miles away? In all this there is a tacit admission of the old proverb "Vox populi, vox dei;" and were the whole matter not the order of the Sacred Heart, they did not oppose her. They urged her to give further thought to the subject, and she delayed the execution of her purpose until the fifteenth year. Then she ap-plied to the ladies of the foundation of the order near her birthplace, and they accepted her as a novice. In the order of the Sacred Heart the novitiate is longer and more taxing exclusive than in any serious it would be amusing to view the unwonted anxiety of the Thunderer in taking exception to such a decision. In all this I fear there is the trail of a political serpent only too apparent, the ends of which even the Toronto Thunderer would shrink from ownand more trying, probably, than in any other. It lasts for seven years. In this . No doubt the *Globe* will rise virtuous indignation and deny and period the defects of previous education are supplemented and faults of character repel the charge, but will hardly deny that it, with all its virtue and sense of ble, she is dismissed, But if she is justice, h s taken under its wing one of the worst felons that ever disgraced Western Canada. "Take him up tenderly, touch tractable. satisfactory in every respect to her watch ful superiors during this probation, she is permitted to take the perpetual vow, and assume the sable habit of the order. him with care," has been its motto, while all its virtuous indignation and fiery in-vective have been hurled at the accused. Mine. Boudreau passed through the pro-bationary period creditably, and was al-It has eulogized the straightforward evidence of the boy Connors, who, in the bationary period creditably, and was ar-lowed to make the religions profession in her twenty-second year. Soon afterward she was selected as a valuable assistant to Mme. Hardy in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Manhattanville. As soon as her cutterations had been tested fully, she ations had been tested fully, she was given the executive management of the pupils, with the rank of Mistress-General. For twenty-three years she like the twenty-three years she scandalously appeared in the case as judge and prosecuting attorney, knowing, as it did, that in all preliminary trials of such a character the prisoners cannot pro evidence in rebuttal, that it would filled this trying office in a way to reflect honor upon the order everywhere. Then she was promoted to the place of Local be dangerous for the defendants to show their hand, and, forsooth, it plaintively Superior. In the three years of her in-cumbency the duties of the office were per-formed with vigor. In 1871 it was de-cided in a council of the order that her Superior. shouts "Guilty ! Guilty !" perhaps not in so many words, but with an intent that none can doubt. Is it true that the *Globe* is in this case fighting a party battle? It can hardly be hoped to get a reply from the Thunderer that can be depended upon, but others might investigate and unearth the cause of this bitter animus, and this great experience and acquirements were needed in a comparatively new field, Eden Hall, near Philadelphia. Until 1874 she s Local Superior there. Her success in s charge won a new promotion for her, the cause of this bitter altinus, and this process of hounding down men who, as a last resort—as per *Globe*—did enact a tragedy that has shocked Canada, but under a pressure and temptation that might have carried cooler heads with so that of Superior Vicar. She was directed to proceed to the Southern province of the order. She went South without delay, establishing herself at the foundation of the order in Grand Coteau, St. Landry parish, Louisiana. From this central point she exercised control over many Superiors. In 1876 it was deemed for the strong a current, when law by its lax administration had only too certainly proved powerless to save their lives, their homes and their property from the incendiary and the dagger of the midnight assassin. JUSTITIA. od of the order to transfer her to the stern province. She settled in St. Western province. She settled in St. Louis, the centre of the local superiorates ler her authority. The direction of important trust was most satisthis important trust was most saus-factory to her spiritual superiors, and the religieuse in her keeping. As a Superior Vicar she was called upon to take part in the periodical councils of the order, and this duty, it is said, she performed with exceptional discretion. In December last she was selected to con-duct a calcow of the order to Turaru. New AN INDIAN IN WALKERTON JAIL CHARGED WITH THREE MURDERS. Dave Ritchie, an Indian well known in the County of Bruce, is at present in the Walkerton jail for threatening to shoot a man. This has encouraged a friend of duct a colony of the order to Turaru, New Realand. The preparations were quickly made, and Mme. Boudreau, though advanced in years, and bearing traces of her toilsome life, set out at the head of her devoted little band. Positive inforwhich, however, was stolen during his absence. In the same place shortly aftermation as to the cause of her death has not yet reached the United States, but little doubt is entertained among the lades of the order here that she succumbed to absence. but wards, in company with this friend, three of the order here that she succumbed to the hardships of the long journey. The Right Rev. Bishop Redwood, of New Zealand, sent information of Mme. Bondreau's death to the Superior-General of the order in Paris, and letters were ad dressed by the Superior-General to the convents of the order in this city and St. Louis. On the morning of the day on which they were received in St. Louis the ladies of the convent got letters from Mmc. Bondreau, mailed just before her death. She spoke of her feeble state, but was full of glowing anticipations of the gain to her religion from her toilsome In the afternoon the ladies re-been long ago prodicted for him. gain to her

members of the order wherever death finds them in performance of their duty. ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BRANTFORD. From the Expositor 18th

THE BIDDULPH AFFAIR.

JUSTITIA.

As per announcement, a musical and literary entertainment was given in St. Basil's school hall last evening, which showed by the number in attendance, that the sons of Erin in Brantford have not A COMMON-SENSE LETTER EROM

forgotten how to honor the remembrance of the Patron Saint of Ireland. She orchestra, composed of Prof. Klepper and Messrs. Quilly, Duen, Milligan, Gregory and Mechan, per-formed some choice music.

formed some choice music. A solo and chorus, by Messrs. F. Lent, J. Byrne and T. H. Lannon, "There's no one to welcome me home," was well rendered, after which the chairman, Mr. D. O'Conner, introduced Mr. J. McKenna, who spoke on the "Defence of the Laws of Ireland," and in summing up said that those who advocate land tenure in Ireland might as well advocate a railroad to the moon, one would help a railroad to the moon, one would help

A random to the moon, one would help as much as the other. A solo, "I wondered by the Brookside," by Mr. J. Maxwell, was followed by "The advocator of alternations in the laws that govern Ireland," by Mr. Jas. H. Dignan, in a most logical style of reasoning. He sat down amid thunders of applause. A duet, "Larboard Watch," by Messrs.

Lannon and W. Cantillon, representing H. M. Ships Parliament and Pinafore, was well rendered "Irish Emigration" was next delt with

"Irish Emigration" was next delt with by Mr. R. Sinon, in a manner which showed careful thought and study of his subject. He decidedly favored the emigration of his countrymen to this country. Mr. J. Byrne then sang in good voice "Killarney," which was loudly encored, and in response sang "Mollie Dear, Come Along With Me." Mr. Joa Byan on "Home Rule" was the death if they dared to inform; their horses and cattle were disembowelled and ham strung; their barns and houses were burned; their crops were let rot in the field for fear of the Donnellys; and

forsooth this train of villainy, this train of outrage, this train of bloodshed,

Along with Me." Mr. Jno. Ryan, on "Home Rule" was the next on the programme. He thought that Home Rule embraced the land reform scheme, and speaking of the idea vaunted by some, that "Irishmen" were unable to number. govern themselves, he referred to the posi-tions Irishmen have attained to in other countries, as a mark of their ability, and qualification to rule, and after lengthened remarks took his sent amid loud applause. Duet "Army and Navy" were sung by Messrs. J. Maxwell and T. H. Lannon. The chairman after a few remarks in summing up, introduced James Gorden Bennett of the New York *Herald*, who had accidentally laid over in Brantford, and who upon entering into a speech, was in-terrupted by Chas. Stewart Parnell, and the Texan method of discusing followed, revolvers glistening in the gaslight, causing a good deal of amusement. A solo, "Cruiskeen Lawn," by Mr. W.

Cantillon, was well given, Messrs. Lan-non and Maxwell assisting in the chorus. Mr. T. H. Lannon then sang "The

Mr. 1. H. Lannon then sing "The Brave Old Oak" in good style. Miss McKenna presided at the organ with her usual ability, assisting materially in adding to the pleasure of the hour. The Chainwen then sulled upon the Astima, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to bis suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receint in German. French or English The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Father Madigan, of Walkerton, who eulogized the previous speeches, and com-plimented the young gentlemen who so well acquitted themselves, and referred to the introduction of J. G. Bennett and this recipt in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparation and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with Parnell. He adverted at some length to Irish music, and resumed his seat. His stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. remarks were received with great applause.

After singing God save the Queen, the After singing God save the Queen, the audience wended their way homeward, thoroughly satisfied with the evening's entertainment. Receipts at the door were about \$60.

> HORSE-WHIPPED. THE RESULT OF INSULTING A LADY.



Oats Peas Barley. Rye Buckwheat Beans

Cornmeal Bran, per ton Shorts, #

Cheese

50-eow

Oatmeal, ₽ cwt..

Apples, ₽ bag.

Huron & Erie

Ontario Dominion..... Agricultural Canadian London Loan English Loan Co.. London Life Royal Standard Financial

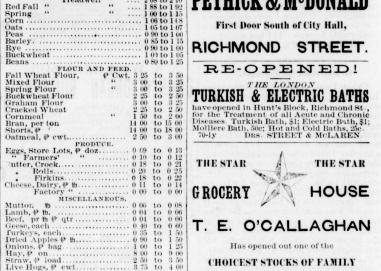
CAN B Has

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BEST IN USE!

TO

Potatoes bag Coal, all stove kinds.... Cordwood, No. 1 dry, ₱ cord.. Tallow, rendered " Wool, "



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Sunday, Monday, Doubl Tuesday, (Fron Wednesd fessor Thursday (Fron Friday, 9 Doubl Saturday Doubl

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mission. In the afternoon the ladies te-ceived the Superior-General's announce-ment of Mmc. Boudreau's death. It has not been decided yet whether her remains are to be broult to the United States for interment. It is deemed somewhat im-probable, however, that they will be, for interment interments of the remains of the source of the

and the state

STRANGE STORY.

From the Advertiser, March 23.

An Ingersoll correspondent writes under date of Saturday: A very unusual oc-currence took place on the main street in currence took place on the main street m front of the post office on Saturday fore-noon. It is alleged that A. G. Murray had used insulting language to one of Inger-soll's fairest daughters. The young lady's friends were naturally very nuclincensed. even Her father at once purchased a horse whip, not knowing that a young gentle-man had already prepared himself to administer a dose of the lash. Murray was accosted by the young man, and charged with having used language unbecomming a gentleman, which he acunbecomming a gentleman, which he ac-knowledged, but questioned the young man's right to interfere. The result was, a fair and square horse-whipping took place in the presence of a large crowd, who were highly amused. Murray took the castigation with becoming meekness. The mos amusing part of the affair is that Murray i The most amusing part of the affair is that Murray is a six-footer, carrying his breadth with his length, and the young gentleman is about half his weight. The Police Magistrate, knowing well the character of the parties concerned, imposed a merely nominal fine of \$1.25 and costs. A purse has been made up to pay all expenses, which amounts to ten times what is required.

As there are several other matters that Murray is said to have had a hand in lately, the fund will be kept until it is wanted. Many express regret that Murray's head was not as much abused as his hat. This man. This has encouraged a friend of his to give the following startling revela-Priest some Sabbaths ago during divine tion: In the year 1876 a quantity of lumber came ashore on the Peninsula of Bruce, and Ritchie took possession of the same, which, however, was stelen during bit

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

wards, in company with this friend, three Indians were seen approaching the land in a boat. Ritchie declared these which does not include the \$1,000 granted by the City Council:-

Manville and Brown...... J. Perkin.... T. McCormick. 1 Chas. S. Moore. M. D..... Jas. Grant.... John Wolfe.... J. M. Denton... W.H. Robinson

\$169 50

THE DONNELLY CASE. - the Ontario Gov-ernment has issued a proclamation offering a reward of four thousand dollars in the Donnelly murder case. In the ontario Gov-ternment has issued a proclamation offering a reward of four thousand dollars in the Donnelly murder case. Donnelly murder case.

 $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 1 & 60 \\ 4 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array}$

no unpleasantness whatever will be found. Live Hogs, ₽ Dressed Hog The puriy and fine quality of the leaf used is the reason of this. The Cook's Friend Baking Powder Chickens, ₽ pair Ducks..... Turnips ₱ bush. Carrots.....

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The room in which a numbers of friends

The room in which a numbers of triends pass the evening smoking either cigars or inferior tobacco will have an unpleasant odor next morning. Let the same friends smoke only the "Myrtle Navy" and they

will find quite a difference in the room next morning. If it is reasonably well ventilated, as with a fire-place for instance,

is retailed by grocers and storekeepers everywhere.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

WINLOW BROS. boot and shoe store has been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas street, opposite B. A. Mitchell's drug store.

Those having a horse and desirous of a ood business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Company's advertisement in another column.

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods de-'ivered promptly at the lowest rates.

A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address-Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. New Boot AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.--Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and hoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. AIRD & CAMERON'S, meat market, 266 Dundas street, are offering to the public best quality of meats as follows: Best quality roast beef and porterhouse steak, 9c; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; leg of lamb, 9c.; land quarters, 8c.; fore quar-ters, 7c.; lamb chops, 9c.; stewing lamb, 5c. to 6c.; shanks of beef, 10c. to 25c.; lard, 11c.; squsages, 10c.; suet, 7c.; corned be: to bc.; shanks of beef, 10c. to 20c.; lard, 11c.; sausages, 10c.; suet, 7c.; corned beef, 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. to 8c.; pickled tongue, 25c.; pickled pork, 9c.; roast pork, 7c. to 9c.; pork chops, 9c.; boiling beef, 4c. 5c. to 6c.; poultry at lowest prices. Orders taken and delivered promptly. Don't for-get the place. Next door to Harkness' drug store. Dundas street.

get the place. Next do drug store, Dundas street. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J McKenzie has re-moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This

is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale. 39 25

BAKING POWDER Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because : It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not in-jured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do. The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the esti-mation in which it is held by consumers. Manufactured only by <u>55</u> College Street, Montreal. Retailed everywhere. 73.1y

LONDON. ONT. London Stock Market. Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10, Richmond st. Everything New and Fresh and Cheap London, Feb. 10 Buyers, Sella Goods Delivered Promptly. Call and see them. Don't Forget the place ! $136 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 122 \\ 110 \\ 112 \\ 108 \\ 101 \\ 75$ $\frac{134}{127}\\121\\109\\110\\107\\100$ THE STAR HOUSE. Next to the City Hotel, DUNDAS STREET. L. G. JOLLIFFE, PLUMBER. LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY, STEAM& GASFITTER J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Conches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail. BELL HANGER, ETC. Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Spe-cial attention given to fitting up honses and Public buildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 376 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42.1y ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. TARTS OF THE WORLD. AB^T Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the Interna-tional Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. SHOULD OLD ACQUAINY'ANGE BE FOR GOT P FACTORY : KING ST., W. of Market. HOLIDAY BARGAINS BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDRUFF, HAIR-FALLING.

GROCERIES !

EVER SEEN IN



C. F. COLWELL THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER Albert Block (Up-stairs),

LONDON, - - - - ONT.

REAL LACE Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by Miss CUNNINGHAM, 153 Mill street, London, Ont., lately of Youghal Town, County Cork, Ireland-where Irish Point Lace derived its origin. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill street, or at Miss Jefferey's ladles' furnishing store, Dundas st.



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