Peter's Pence about twelve VOL 7.

CLERICAL.

ILIZATION. By Rt. Rev. John Walsh, D. D. Bishop London.

The Encyclical Letter, "Humanum Genus," of Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., on the Sect of the Freemasons.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CIV.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review. In his great and instructive Encyclical Letter, Humanum genus, our Holy Father Leo XIII. traces out with a master hand the evils that afflict modern society, exposes its wounds and sores, and points out the destructive forces that are arrayed in wicked warfare against the Church of Christ and the Christian civilization which she has created and fostered. This magnificent document is so luminous in style, so irresistible in argument, so irrefutable in its deductions and statements of facts, that any words of ours would add nothing to its power or to the salutary and lasting that any words of ours would add nothing to its power or to the salutary and lasting impressions its perusal must make on all candid and unbiassed minds. Naturalism, which is the denial of the supernatural, and, therefore, of all revealed religion, is the curse of the age and the canker worm that is gnawing at the very vitals of society. Its doctrines are most destructive of public and private virtue, and aim at the overthrow of the whole Christian order. The

FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE OF THE NATURAL-

public and private virtue, and sim at the overshow of the whole Christian order. The control of the christian order of the post of t

and modern civilization would not be forced to shudder with fear at the appari-

forced to shudder with fear at the apparition of such associations as Communism, Socialism and Nihilism, which desperate men in their despair have framed to right their political and social wrongs, whether real or imaginary, and which threaten civil society and Christian civilization with ruin and overthrow. Within the Church's pale all rights are protected, all duties enforced, and the just relations and subordinations of the social hierarchy are based on true and firm foundations. She is the friend of the poor, the protector of the orphan, the defender of the weak and oppressed. She is

THE FIRM SUPPORT OF LEGITIMATE

AUTHORITY
and the promoter of civil liberty. Here
is, in fine, the fruitful womb whence has
sprung Christian civilization with its unnumbered blessings and sweet and tender

except those contracted by the civil rite; in other places the law permits divorce; and in others every effort is used to make it lawful as soon as may be. Thus the time is quickly coming when marriages will be turned into another kind of contract—that is, into changeable and unpertract—that is, into changeable and unpertime is quickly coming when marriages will be turned into another kind of contract—that is, into changeable and uncertain unions which fancy may join together, and which the same, when changed, may disunite. With the greatest unanimity the sect of the Freemasons also endeavors to take to itself the education of youth. They think that they can easily mould to their opinions that soft and pliant age and bend it whither they will, and that nothing can be more fitted than this to enable them to bring up the youth of the State after their own plan. Therefore, in the education and instruction of children, they allow no share, either of teaching or of discipline, to the ministers of the Church; and in many places they have procured that the education of youth shall be exclusively in the hands of laymen, and that nothing which treats of the important and most holy duties of men to God shall be introduced into the instruction on morals.

Then come their doctrines of politics, in which the Naturalists lay down that

ALL MEN HAVE THE SAME RIGHT, and are, in every respect, of equal and charities.

The poor have been at all times the object of her special solicitude and affection, following in this the example and the precepts of her divine founder.

A considerable portion of Church revenues was by her direction to be set aside for the maintenance of the poor, and in various councils laws were passed making provision for their support. Thus, the Council of Tours, held in 566, by its

ALL MEN HAVE THE SAME RIGHT,

and are, in every respect, of equal and ike condition; that each one is naturally free; that no one has the right to com-

# Catholic Record.

THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

mand another; that it is an act of violence to require men to obey any authority other than that which is obtained from themselves. According to this, therefore, all things belong to the free people; power is held by the command or permission of the people, so that, when the popular will changes, rulers may lawfully be deposed; and the source of all rights, and civil duties, is either in the multitude or in the governing authority, when this is constituted according to the latest doctrines. It is held also that the State should be without God; that in the various forms of religion there is no reason why one should have precedence of another; and that they are all to occupy the same place.

fifth canon orders every town to maintain its peor; and the priests in the country as well as the faithful were required to maintain their own poor in order to prevent the abuses of unrestricted mendicancy. The Church had a register of the poor for the purpose of ascertaining their wants and of regulating the distribution which was made to them of a portion of the ecclesiastical property.

No form of human misery and suffering was a stranger to the all-embracing charity and Christ-like compassion of the Church. The lepers, excommunicated from the society of their fellow-men, were embraced by her with a mother's affection; the ordinary sick poor were tenderly nursed and cared for; and even prisoners were visited and consoled, and their physical as well as their spiritual well-being was carefully considered and looked after.

It would, in fact, be
TOO LONG TO ENUMERATE IN DETAIL

Such are the destructive doctrines and forces that are now in active operation in the world, and which have for aim the destruction of civil society as at present constituted, the ruin of Christian civilization and the overthrow of the Catholic Church, which is the firm prop of the one and the fruitful mother of the other. These terrible anti-Christian doctrines, if put into successful operation, would result in Communism, Socialism, and Anarchy, in desecrated homes, IN FAITHLESS PEOPLES AND GODLESS STATES:

It would, in fact, be

Too LONG TO ENUMERATE IN DETAIL
even a small part of the laws and provisions which prove the Church's holy zeal
for the comfort and consolation of the
unfortunate. Amongst her canons may
be found one directing that priests should
refuse to accept the gifts of those who
oppress the poor.

In the midst of the awful solemnities of
his consecration, the bishop-elect, standing
in the presence of God's altar, is made to
promise that he will be affable, kind, and
compassionate to the poor for the sake of
God's holy name. The Church, like her
divine Founder, respects and dignifies,
while she campassionates, poverty, and
she impresses her children with reverence
for what the Fathers call "the Sacrament
of the Poor," that is, recognizing Christ
under the rags of the poor man as faith
recognizes Him under the sacramental
species. She exclaims with Bossuet: "Let
no one any longer scorn poverty or treat
it as a vulgar thing." True, it was once of
the dregs of the population, but the King
of Glory, having espoused it, He has
ennobled it with His alliance, and henceforth He grants to the poor all the privileges of His empire. We therefore in very
deed may say of the holy Church:

"For she is still the poor man's friend,
The poor man's heart, the poor man's heard. Anarchy, in desecrated homes,
IN FAITHLESS PEOPLES AND GODLESS
STATES:
in other words, Christian society and Christian civilization would be utterly destroyed, the work of Christ and of His church in the world would be undone, and the devil, the world and the flesh would once more reign in Paganism, revived, restored and triumphant. Now, the great aim of Freemasonry and of cognate societies is to bring these doctrines and principles to a successful and triumphant issue; and therefore they wage a fierce and unrelenting war against the holy Catholic Church, which is the great obstacle to the realization of their wicked and diabolical purposes. Hence it is that the Holy Father raises his voice in warning against those wicked anti-Christian confederations, and from the chair of Peter calls upon the Christian world to rally round the banner of the Cross and to hold fast to the saving truths and holy laws which it symbolizes.

The many evils that afflict modern society and menace it with ruin, are the logical consequences of the Protestant "Reformation," and of the action of its principles and teachings. Naturalism and its allies are the progeny of Protestantism. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, is the Foster Mother And Saviour of

sorrows, to relieve distress, and to care for the sick and suffering. We venture, to quote the six and suffering. We venture, to quote the standard of the suffering of the subject from a Protestant journal, the Saturday Review, written appropse of the Pope's intention to establish a hospital for cholera patients, should that dread plague visit the Eternal City and pears to have been illustrated by the terrible visitation of cholera in Italy, even more fully than was known as the standard of the subject from a Popely come forward, not the wart, but to praise and to second, the effort of the Church. It is no doubt a atisfact whose at the head of the effort of the same sense which we then pointed out. The Pope himself the population of the standard in the count of the same sense which we then pointed out. The Pope himself to opraise and to second, the effort of the Covernment; he first the commending the point of the Asiatic malady which has attacked the Government; he first more stated, and an indifferent special of the Government; he first more stated, and an onunces his intention of the Government; he first may be a supprised to the set attacked by the male; no open a hospital at a cost of a meli go-operating in this work of charity by founding a hospital at a cost of a meli go-operating in this work of charity by founding a hospital at a cost of a meli go-operating in this work of charity by founding a hospital at a cost of a meli go-operating in this work of charity by founding a hospital at a cost of a meli go-operating in this work of charity by founding a hospital at a cost of a meli go-operating in this work of charity by founding the population of a commending the population of the popu

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adjournment, and the cordiality with which it was received I could not help regarding as a most gratifying proof of our growing influence as an element of the population, as well as a further testimony of the liberality of those constituting the Federal Parliament of the Dominion.

were led to Cork.

"I tried to have the bellringer ring the chimes," remarked the speaker, "but he said he wouldn't ring while the Prince of Wales was in Ireland." The lecturer had pointed to the massive tower on the canvas while he spoke, and his sally was enthusiastically applauded. Then the weather-beaten ruins of Blarney Castle and the wild, romantic Glengariff and Comer's bridge came into view, on the way from Cork to Killarney. The beautiful lakes of the latter, with the old castle of the Donoghues, the Irish kings; Mercross ruins, with the yew tree in the church, which is said to bleed when it is cut into; Kilkenny Castle, and the rocks of Cashel were displayed and explained. Alluding to the gigantic rock upon which the chapel is erected the lecturer referred to the old Irish legend that the devil had made an attempt to carry off the rock to have something cool carry off the rock to have something cool to rest upon in his hot abode. But the

carry off the rock to have something cool to rest upon in his hot abode. But the Tipperary men were too sharp for the devil; they made him drop his load, and that was the rock upon which vious Irishmen built the chapel of Cashel.

"The Abbey and Monastery of Holy Cross," said the speaker, "have more to do with civilization than even many Irishmen suppose, who glance at what is left of this seat of learning, for it was here that the first public school system known to men originated." In a similar manner the audience was led through the country made memorable forever by Sarsfield's strong fight for freedom of worship—an alarm in the mountains during the religious persecution, the giant's causeway, abbey near Galway, the ruins of Glendarock, and other scenes. Then the rising of Ireland was depicted in that Calvary of Ireland," Glasnevin and the tomb of O'Connell, "who gave his soul to God, his heart to Rome and his body to Ireland." There was also depicted on the canvas Sacksville street in Dublin, with O'Connell's statue; College Green, with an apotheosis of the great Irish patriot; St. Patrick's, in New York, "rivaling in beauty and power and strength the old churches of Ireland," and finally St. Ignatius College and the Church of the Holy Family in this city, "the religious and literary resurrection—church and college together."

The lecture was appropriately interluded with patriotic songs and music, The programme was almost too voluminous for one evening. It contained a fine

selection of essays, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, in the rendition of which the Misses Nellie Carney, Jennie Snell, Hammil, McGrath, Conway, Mary Callahan, Rose Bedlan, Braddock, Mooney, and Shuttler, and Charles E. Byrne, F. J. Polley, John W. Kavanagh, Rome O'Connell, Harry W. Gubbins, Edward St. J. Flynn, and the Ideal Quartet participated in a very creditable manner. The entertainment successfully closed a successful serie-

NO. 344

From the Western Catholic of Jay 2, we take the following summary of a second lecture by Father Ryan:

take the following summary of a second lecture by Father Ryan:

From the Chicago Herald, of April 23rd, we clip a brief report of Father Ryan's eloquent and exhaustive lecture of the previous evening. We regret that we have not a full report at hand of this magnificent lecture. Father Ryan is so well known in Canada that his friends hold that nothing short of a verbatum report can do him justice. As this is not available, we must content ourselves with the resume in the Herald:

"Ireland Risen from her Ruins"—a lecture delivered by Rev. Francis Ryan, S. J., at Ignatius College Hall last night—was the leading feature of the closing entertainment in the series of lectures arranged by the Sodality of the Holy Family Parish during the past winter. The electures were a new venture undertaken with the view to promote healthful social union among Catholics, especially to guard Catholic young men against dangerous influences, and supply them with the means of innocent amusement and mental culture. It was to the successful accomplishment of this aim, during the past season at least, that the popular lecturer referred in the introductory remarks to his theme. The capacious hall was filled almost to overflowing, there being at least 1,500 people greent.

"Two thoughts there are—Ireland deed and being the past season at least 1,500 people and the pulpit and took for his text the third verse of the thirteenth chapter of St. Paul's Strategist to the Corinthians: "If I should distribute my goods to feed the poor and deliver my body to be burned and two hall was followed the closing entertainment in the series of lectures arranged by the Sodality of the Holy Family Parish during the past winter. The capacity of the Holy Family Parish during the past season at least, that the popular lecture referred in the introductory remarks to his theme. The capacity of the strategist of the poor and found it profited him nothing, was man not God. He did not mean to say that his object was bad or wrong, but that it did not go far enough. It

of the man who gave his goods to the poor and found it profited him nothing, was man not God. He did not mean to say that his object was bad or wrong, but that it did not go far enough. It was not bad to give to relieve the sufferings of humanity, but the donor to deserve eternal reward should be actuated by Christian charity. If charity was given for the purpose of heralding it in the newspapers it was of no use to him who gave it. Positivism, which prevailed to a great extent to-day, held that they should live and work for the amelioration of the human race. Love of the human race was an abstraction, and therefore could not be grasped by the human heart. The Christian Church took the poverty before their eyes and supernaturalized it. Although it took in the masses, it singled out an individual and relieved him. The Son of God has taken humanity in his great grasp, as it were, and held it to his heart. Here was a difference between those two working powers in modern society. Those who give of their goods for charity should be actuated by a Christian motive. They said the Catholic Church was only creeds, but they were ever living creeds. There were pagans in their own days, but they could not see human nature as the Catholics did. The pagans before Christianity came, helped the suffering poor as the modern pagans did. It was well, and he had no fault to find with it. The charity of the Catholic Church was universal; it looked to each as it looked to all. The poor, by all except Catholics, were looked upon as an impediment to the political machinery, and they were removed to public institutions. That was not bad, but the Catholic Church regarded the poor as holy, and it was a part of its mission to foster and to care for them. Father Ryan paid an eloquent tribute to the zeal and Christian charity of the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, who sought out the poor in their hovels and assisted them, without allowing the outside world to know of it, and concluded by reciting Gerald Griffin's poem on "The Sis

FATHER MCGILLIVRAY'S MONU.

Charlottetown Examiner, P. E. I., March 27. Charlottetown Examiner, P. E. I., March 27.

The monument to be erected in the new Catholic Cemetery by the Catholics of Charlottetown to the memory of the late Father McGillivray is now almost completed. Mr. Hunter will, so far as can be judged from an unfinished piece of work, make an excellent and substantial monument. When completed and in position in the cemetery, it will not only reflect credit on him, but on those who raised it to the memory of their beloved pastor. The monument is of white marble with freestone base. It of white marble with freestone base. It will stand sixteen feet high. Its design will stand sixteen feet high. Its design is very neat, and most appropriate for a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church. In front of the pillar above the inscription block, is a well executed bust of the late pastor of St. Duestan's. Above this, on four sides, are handsome dormers, and the monument is continued about four feet above these by a round pillar, and surmounted by a crosstround pillar, and surmounted by a cross bearing the inscription "I. H. S." The inscription on the monument reads:—

ERECTED by the

CATHOLICS OF CHARLOTTETOWN, to the MEMORY OF THEIR BELOVED PASTOR,

REV. ALEXANDER McGILLIVRAY, who departed this life on the 4TH JULY, 1883.

Of your charity pray for the Repose of his Soul.

I am much pleased with your excellent paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD. No family should be without it.—PATRICK McManus, Esq., Smith's Falls.

The control of the co

standing, and that they might be filled anto all the fulness of God."

THE CROSS IS THE MEASURE OF THE CHARITY OF GOD.

It is the measure also of other truths, so many indeed that I cannot speak of more than three, and they are the most obvious. In the cross and by it we may measure the depth of the fall of man from God; in and by the cross we may measure the deadliness of sin, and thirdly, we may in and by the cross we may measure the depth of the fall of man from God. Some there are who believe man never fell, that even at this day he is what he light of faith. They know man is not always was, and are content with that degradation. Not so they who have the light of faith. They know man is not mow what God made him in the beginning. By the light of faith we know how high man was, where God placed him. He made man to His own likeness, to Hiss own image, united him to Hiss own image, united him to Hiss own sovereignty, and set him over all the works of His hands, gave him dominion over all the visible world, the lord and

master of all things He had made, crowned him with honour and glory, and the crown was the reason or intelligence which is like the eternal intelligence of God Himself, and a will which is like the sovereign will of God. God could not have raised him higher. It was impossible. Hanhood never was raised higher except in the Incarnation of the Eternal Son of God.

A PROTESTANT IDEA OF A CATRO-LIC MISSION.

O my God, give me grace to love Thee THE CEREMONIES OF THE CHURCH. For the Catholic Repow and for ever.

now and for ever.

May the most just, most high, and most amiable will of God be done, praised, and eternally exalted in all things.

After a litany the second missioner delivered a long and very impeasioned address on "Sin," which he described as a horrible leprosy, in language the most vivid, and illustrated by anecdotes the most appalling. He read in a loud and impressive voice from the Bible the catalogue of sins, the commission of which would forfait heaven. At last, turning to the mission cross, he made an impeasioned appeal to the Gruntised, whereat the whole congregation sank on their kness and sang the hymn:

Marshall, Ill., Church Progress. It is certainly distressing as well to the Catholic beholder, as it must be to the

TANT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Brooks, a Protestant physician, residing in the Seychelle Isles—a group which constitutes an important dependency to the colony of Mauritius—has received the honor of knighthood of the Order of Pius IX. from the Holy Father, in recognition of the valuable and disinterested services which he has rendered to the Catholic missions there during the last thirty years. The dignity, together with the Cross of the Order, was conferred at the request of Bishop Symphorien Monard, Vicar-Apostolic of the Seychelles. "His Lordship," we learn from the Annals de l'Ile de St. Maurice, "followed by a procession of his clergy, the Marist Brothers, and the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny, proceeded to the residence of the doctor, where, after reading the Prantifical Act, and expressing his felicitations, he presented the Diploma to the new Chevalier, and, in the name of the Holy Father, placed upon his breast the Cross of the Order of Pius IX., amid the applause of a number of the doctor's friends.

During the regulations of a code which has gone so far as to forbid a physician displaying beyond a certain size his name and profession upon his sign!

But the world moves, and merit wins the fight!

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was suffere from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lymphother, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach, with best results." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves. Paper, 750.; cloth,\$\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}.\fr

## A NOBLE WOMAN.

MAY 16, 1885.

Till May's warm gales the dra spray stirred. Then forth he cast it on an ea With prayers for safety to gre And thus he charged it on

Bear a blessing from my hear

IRELAND AND THE HOL The Enemies of Ireland tional Party.

The following pastoral let Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. read at all the Masses in al throughout the diocese of Mo

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF DEARLY BELOVED BRETHE DEARLY BELOVED BRETHITH this letter reaches you, or car you, I will be far away on m. Rome. Indeed it was only moment that it occurred to mat all. . . . I think I see t reasons for anticipating from ences of the Irish bishops with ities at Rome large and except efficial results for our countr for our religion. The oblight duties which I rishmen owe See have of late been a little and thrown into a state of pair tainty, in which they would ently to clash with the fulfill duties we owe to our country results of these Roman conferto ascertain, to define and clearness, precision, and certain the Late of the second confertors.

clearness, precision, and certain the Holy See expects from prove that it demands nothing not well calculated to foster a the growth and development and love to our country. No this earth ever yielded to the this earth ever yielded to the larger, a more generous, or a sacrificing obedience, and in t ing ordeals in which our loyalt severely tested. Our allegia Chair of Peter has for more centuries been written, and is ed in letters of blood, and has ed in letters of blood, and has the admiration and esteem of Christian world. Foreign e writers during these centuries tion used to occupy themselves subtle and impossible hypot which they wasted a deal of idless speculation. They used to COULD THE POPE TAKE ON! on any important question.

on any important question, Church actually took the other the Church act independent Pope? Did treachery and d the Pope of necessity imply the Church and forfeiture of her ion? But the actual behavior o ion? But the actual behavior of olic Church, in the death strugg she was then engaged in this is have easily enlightened these. The Irish Catholic nation and the nation that oppressed and pen never thought of such subtletic of them ever doubted that who Pope was there of necessity Church be along with him. self-evident to both that treach Pope and apostacy from the Ch

Pope and apostacy from the Chone and the same thing. To at fore the authority of the Pope cally an act of open revolt an against the Church, and of confinal separation from her. The practical, and the fundame that divided them, and on which tical nation insisted, was to rereat the practical, and the fundame that divided them, and on which tical nation insisted, was to reat the property of the Pope, and the ledge the spiritual supremacy of or King of England. It requires This was the issue submitted ago to Dr. Walshe, who, like many a parish priest of Trim before Bishop of Meath. And we see the gave to it in the eighteer spent immured in a dungeon Castle; in the wounds worn into bone in his hands and feet by clee that bound him; in the advise subsequent escape, and final death as an exile in a foreign least the bar of the House of Cathe first elected Catholic repress Clare, the same issue exactly submitted to him. As a prelim dition for taking his seat he was to swear that "the Pope hat ought to have, any jurisdiction ity in the realm of England." I was, that the first of these states matter of fact he knew to be that as a Catholic he believed, bound to believe, that the secon statements was false also. In the mournful interval from Dr. "O'Connell, in defence of this and in tertimony of the divine of Peter, depths of frightful suff fathomed in this country such ever before been witnessed in under heaven. Fines, impring and tortures were inflicted usands and thousands of agonizity of our race and nation, which hallel or precedent in the annals suffering. They robbed us of our ion, they plundered us of

I heard they set unusual man so whom it d shone or or fol-rawing.

Her come each her ite slab tork did will tell as ever the same or her ite slab tork did will tell as ever the same or her ite slab tork did will tell as ever the same or her ite slab tork did will tell as ever the same or her ite slab tork did will tell as ever the same or her items of the same or her i

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One morning on Iona's sea-beat shore, Turned to the land he might behold no more, Stood God's high saint, Columba; at his feet On jagged rocks the hoarse white breakers Far out on the wild sea the rough waves rolled.
With thundering roar, as when the great
bell tolled;
But not on sea or storms his thoughts were
then.
Nor his high task to preach God's name to men; For at his feet, wet with the chill, sait spray, A little bird from Emerald Erin lay, Kindiy he took it in his breast to warm, And prayed heaven's Monarch to allay the

with tender care nine weeks he kept that bird.
Till May's warm gales the draighnan's white spray stirred.
Then forth he cast it on an eastern gale, with prayers for safety to green Innisfall; and thus he charged it on its homeward fight.

nacht o' mo chroidhe go thir na'n That I may view with mortal eyes no more, A blessing to the people brave and good, To every streamlet, mountain, well and wood.

fields grow,
To the deep rivers dreaded by our foe,
To sheep and steeds and mild sweet milking Cead mille failthe from this heart of mine."
Then swift she flew from Alba's rock-bound And faithful bore the message of her host; And countless blessings o'er the land like

Knew That God's high saint, tho' exiled far away, For Erin prayed, as still her exiles pray.

"Bear a blessing from my heart to the land or gold,

tional Party.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF MEATH.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—Before this letter reaches you, or can be read to you, I will be far away on my journey to Rome. Indeed it was only at the last moment that it occurred to me to write it at all. . . . I think I see the strongest reasons for anticipating from the conferences of the Irish bishops with the authorities at Rome large and exceptionally beneficial results for our country as well as for our religion. The obligations and duties which Irishmen owe to the Holy See have of late been a little unsettled and thrown into a state of painful uncerand thrown into a state of painful uncer-tainty, in which they would seem appar-ently to clash with the fulfilment of the ently to clash with the fulfilment of the duties we owe to our country. One of the results of these Roman conferences will be to ascertain, to define and settle with clearness, precision, and certainty all that the Holy See expects from us; and to prove that it demands nothing which is not well calculated to foster and promote the growth and development of loyalty the growth and development of loyalty and love to our country. No nation on this earth ever yielded to the Holy See a this earth ever yielded to the Holy See a larger, a more generous, or a more self-sacrificing obedience, and in terribly trying ordeals in which our loyalty was very severely tested. Our allegiance to the Chair of Peter has for more than three centuries been written, and is still recorded in letters of blood, and has won for us the admiration and esteem of the whole Christian world. Foreign ecclesiastical writers during these centuries of persecution used to occupy themselves in making subtle and impossible hypotheses over which they wasted a deal of idle and useless speculation. They used to ask

COULD THE POPE TAKE ONE SIDE on any important question, whilst the

the Pope of necessity imply apostacy from the Church and forfeiture of her commun-ion? But the actual behavior of the Cath-olic Church, in the death-struggle in which she was then engaged in this island, could have easily enlightened these theorists. The Irish Catholic nation and the heretical pation that coppessed and parsecuted it The Irish Catholic nation and the heretical nation that oppressed and persecuted it never thought of such subtleties; neither of them ever doubted that wherever the Pope was there of necessity should the Church be along with him. It seemed self-evident to both that treachery to the Pope and apostacy from the Church meant one and the same thing. To abjure therefore the authority of the Pope was practically an act of open revolt and rebellion against the Church, and of complete and final separation from her. The simple, the practical, and the fundamental issue that divided them, and on which the herethe practical, and the fundamental issue that divided them, and on which the heretical nation insisted, was to renounce the authority of the Pope, and to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Queen or King of England. It required no more. This was the issue aubmitted 300 years ago to Dr. Walshe, who, like myself was This was the issue submitted 300 years ago to Dr. Walshe, who, like myself, was a parish priest of Trim before he became Bishop of Meath. And we see the answer he gave to it in the eighteen years he spent immured in a dungeon in Dublin Castle; in the wounds worn into the very bone in his hands and feet by the manacles that bound him; in the adventures of his subsequent escape and finally, in his his subsequent escape, and finally, in his death as an exile in a foreign land.

we Lost Everything we possessed on this earth save the precious jewel of the faith, exactly the very thing which above all others they longed and labored most to wrest from us. And yet all the time we never once wavered or vacillated in our loyalty or allegiance to the See of Peter. Our sufferings only served to invigorate and to confirm our faith; and, what was if possible more important still, to elevate, to strengthen and consolidate the religious feelings, sympathies, and affections in which faith itself is ultimately rooted, and from which it derives all its merit and value. The larger, the severer, the more painful the sacrifices exacted from us for our faith in the prerogatives and supremacy of Peter, the dearer, the tenderer, and the better beloved by us became the divine doctrinal truths for which we bled and suffered. The perfection of a nation's faith and its preservation, too, are influenced immensely by the religious feelings, sympathies, and affectionate leanings which it cherishes for the Holy See. A nation's faith, like the faith of the individual, is fostered, nourished, and atimulated into the fulness of maturity and perfection, principally by the feelings and sympathies from which it first sprang, and for which it must always grow. . . To extinguish therefore the faith of a nation you it must always grow. . . To extinguish therefore the faith of a nation you must first exterpate and
TEAR OUT OF THE NATION'S HEART ALL

must first exterpate and
TEAR OUT OF THE NATION'S HEART ALL
THE RELIGIOUS SYMPATHIES
and feelings that nourish and preserve it.
In the fierce and terribly persistent efforts
made to wrest its faith from the Irish
nation by brute force and bloodshed, it
must be admitted that the enemy assailed
us exactly on the side on which the
national character was strongest, in fact,
on which our faith was invincible. But
though ignominiously vanquished, he has
managed to acquire from his very defeats
and failure dangerous and formidable experfence. For if there be an undoubtedly
strong side to our national character,
there is an undoubtedly weak side of it
too, and it is against this he now threatens
to direct his vast and terrible energies.
Let us consider the situation carefully,
especially its most disagreeable features.
It would be nothing less than dangerous
self-deception to question the fact that we
Irishmen are naturally haughty and excessively sensitive. We are awfully impressionable to insult, contempt, and
scorn. A sneer, an affront, a well-barbed
sarcasm sinks into the very depths of our
souls, and at once begins to fester and ferment there. We foster it, we nourish it,
and brood over it, till it has not only soured
and spoiled our feelings, but until it has
to some extent infuriated them. Smarting and writhing under the anguish of
wounded or lacerated feelings, we surrender ourselves up to feelings of aversion, of abhorrence and hatred; and we
look out impatiently for opportunities
for retaliation and vengeance. It is very
hard for the Christian feelings of charity,
mercy, and forgiveness of injuries, to make
head against paroxysms of passion which
sometimes deprive us of the full use of
reason, and which render us partially
delirious and demented. Except under
the influence of such violent bursts of indignant feeling
AN IRISHMAN NEVER HAS AND NEVER CAN
RENOUNCE HIS FAITH;
whilst the number of those who to avenge
an affront or to retaliate on an enemy.

severely tested. Our allegiance to the Chair of Peter has for more than three centuries been written, and is still recorded in letters of blood, and has won for us the admiration and esteem of the whole Christian world. Foreign ecclesiastical writers during these centuries of persecution used to occupy themselves in making subtle and impossible hypotheses over which they wasted a deal of idle and useless speculation. They used to ask COULD THE POPE TAKE ONE SIDE on any important question, whilst the Church act independently of the Pope? Did treachery and disloyalty to the Pope of necessity imply apostacy from the Church and forfeiture of her commun. ted that family became afterwards an illustrious penitent, and publicly apologized before the Grand Jury at Trim for the scandal he had given, and did all in his power ever after to atone for it. In spite, however, of all his efforts his descendants followed him in his apostacy, but not in his repentance, and the family continues bigotedly anti-Catholic to the present day. Bearing in mind, then, how vastly and vitally the faith of a nation is influenced and affected by its religious feelings and sympathies on the one hand, and the excessive and dangerous sensitiveness of our national character on the other, I confess that, for some time past, I could not help feeling uncomfortable misgivings for the future of our ancient national Church. The lessons taught by the experience of several years past plainly show that, in the present excited and suspicious state of public feeling, grave and dangerous complications and misunderstandings might at any moment crop up between the Irish nation and the Holy See, and no one could calculate or fix a limit to the deplorable consequences that might result from them. And enemies would never at any time be wanting who would labour might and main to widen the breaches, and aggravate the misunderstandings that would then arise. In the excitement inseparable from such controversies, it would be easy to persuade a jealous and credulous race likejours that

THE POPE HAD ACTED ON ERRONBOUS, PREJULICED, OR NORS-BEINED HYBORMATION.

WIES OCCURRELL PRESENTED HYBORMATION.

Considering how desperabely bent then
at the bar of the House of Commons as
the first elected Catholic representative of
Clarry, the same issue exactly was again
alumitted to him. As a preliminary conditions for taking his seat he was required
to swear that "the Pope hath not, not
ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority in the realm of England." His anaver
was, that the first of these statements as a
matter of fact he knew to be false; and
that as a Catholic he believed, and was
bound to believe, that the second of the
mournful interval from Dr. Walshe was
nournful interval from Dr. Walshe with
O'Connell, in defence of this great issue
and in testimony of the divine authority
of Feter, depths of frightful surfaring were
of Feter, depths of frightful surfaring were
of atomand and the very melanchoir type of the divine authority
of Feter, depths of frightful surfaring were
of atomand and thousands of agoniziny victims
of not worked the pope dark only the
and on the state of the service of the state THE POPE HAD ACTED ON ERRONBOUS, PRE-THE POPE HAD ACTED ON ERRONBOUS, PRE-JUIDCED, OR ONE-SIDED INFORMATION.
Considering how desperately bent the nation always seems to be to secure all the social and political ameliorations of its conditions that are within its grasp, a fatal misconception of this kind would be quite enough to drive it into an attitude of dogged and sullen disobedience. The consequence that might then follow. God

they confiscated our estates, they demolished our homes, extinguished our hearths, and drove us mercilessly as belpless impoverished exiles into every land under heaven.

WE LOST EVERYTHING WE POSSESSED on this earth save the precious jewel of the faith, exactly the very thing which above all others they longed and labored most to wrest from us. And yet all the time we never once wavered or vacillated in our lovality or allegiance to the See of Peter.

The Church in a paroxysm of passion, either in retaliation for some imaginary interference with their political freedom, other heavily assumed had been offered to them by the Holy See. But to go dangerous matter is now, fortunately, wholly unnecessary. The enlightened, the experienced and far-seeing wisdom of LEO XIII. IN SUMMONING THE IRISH BISHOPS TO ROME

the experienced and far-seeing wisdom of LEO XIII. IN SUMMONING THE IRISH BISHOPS TO ROME has rescued the nation's faith from the grave and serious dangers that constantly threatened it, and has relieved ourselves even from the apprehension of these dangers ever again recurring. By citing "the representatives of the various shades of opinion in the Irish spiscopate," he has shown his determination to ascertain with precision and certainty the intrinsic merits of the questions on which they may be divided; and he has chosen the simplest, the easiest, and most infallible method possible for ascertaining the truth, not only on those questions, but on every diputed question of fact or of doctrine that can ever possibly arise. He has shown, too, that he has totally discarded the dublour, the suspicious, the prejudiced, and misleading channels through which information on Irish public questions may hitherto have possibly reached him. Henceforth he is determined to believe nothing of us except what we tell him ourselves through the bishops that will represent us. Of his own proper accord, and without a suggestion from any quarter, he has chosen the readiest and the most effective method possible, for ascertaining the whole truth on every Irish question with clearness, precision, and infallible certainty. The IRISH BISHOPS WILL NOT AND CANNOT EVER CONSPIRE TO DECEIVE THE HOLY FATHER, or to misrepresent their countrymen. precision, and infallible certainty. The IRISH BISHOPS WILL NOT AND CANNOT EVER CONSPIRE TO DECEIVE THE HOLY FATHER, or to misrepresent their countrymen. They will tell him the whole truth, even when it may be disagreeable to themselves or distasteful to the feelings of their countrymen. They go before him, this time at any rate, substantially united and agreed on every question, even in the slippery and dangerous region of politics. The fact of having unanimously entrusted the educational interests of the nation to the advocacy and protection of the Irish parliamentary party, provesthat no essential difference of opinion divides them on any question. To rescue the nation's faith, then, from the grave and serious dangers that threatened it is the first great public benefit here conferred on us by Leo XIII. To introduce and establish a new principle of ecclesiastical policy which surrounds that faith with impregnable bulwarks; that guarantees its immunity from all possible dangers in the future, is the second; to lift up a mountain-weight of anxiety and apprehension from the heart of the nation is the third. These, then, are some of the grounds on which I respectfully appeal to the faithful of this diocese, to give practical proof of their gratitude and affection to our noble Pontiff, by contributing generously, according to their means, to the quinquennial

"I dunno."

cowhided ?"

"I dunno."

"Well, you never did. Lick me all you choose and my paper comes out week after week just the same. The power of the press is next to the lever which moves the universe. It makes or breaks parties, builds up or tears down, plants or destroys. Aggravate the editor and the press becomes a sword to wound and kill. Wollop me if you will, but next week I'll come out more bitter than ever."

There was an embarrassing silence right here, and the face of each horse-whipper had an anxious look.

"It will go out to the world—to America, Canada, England, France—aye! clear to Jerusalem, that the Carson family of this county live on roots and Johnny-cake; that they stole a dog from a blind man; that they murdered a peddler for a pair of two-shilling suspenders; that the women are club-footed and the men work their ears when they sing; that the—"

"What is the regular subscription price to the Herald?" interrupted Carson.

"Only twelve shillings a year."

"Put us four down."

"Yery well—six dollars—that's correct. Run in and see me—all of you; and if any of you want to see any of my Detroit exchanges I shall be only too glad to serve you."—Detroit Free Press.

Moral of Flirting.

Moral of Flirting.

A Priest whose education had been according to the rules of respectable society, is unspeakably surprised when he for the first time hears some young me for the first time hears some young woman, apparently of a careful conscience, ask him if it is a sin to flirt. For what is this which is called flirting? It is simply, deliberately, and wantonly acting in a way to attract the attention of particular parents of the corporate. acting in a way to attract the attention of particular persons of the opposite sex; to make signals which are to be understood as marks of preference for, or of desire of acquaintance with some young man or men, whom she may chance to see on the street. A sin to flirt! How can you ask such a question? Why, outwardly and at the first appearance.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT DIVINES.

Bishop's Room
Toronto, April 14th, 1885.
Reverend and Dear Sir,— \* \* \* I
shall hope to write you again, and I have
no doubt favorably, when I shall have
had the opportunity of studying your
arguments. For the present I will only
say that a debt of deep gratitude is due
to you from all bodies of Christians tor
coming forward to devote your powers
and learning to the defence of that sacred
Revealed Truth of our common salvation
which is more precious than the dogmas
on which we may differ. Faithfully yours,
ARTHUR TORONTO.

(Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweatman, Church of England.)

To Rev. George R. Northgraves, Priest, Parkhill.

Parkhill.

Diocese of Michigan.

Detroit, Thursday of Holy Week, 1885.
Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont.:

My Dear Sir,—From such examination
as I have been able to give the copy of

"The Mistakes of Modern Infidels,"
which you have kindly placed in my
hands, I am glad to say that your work
impresses me as being learned, candid
and able, and I am quite sure its wide
circulation will be productive of much
good. Believe me to be, with great respect, very sincerely yours,

SAMUEL S. HARRIS,

(Prot. Episcopal Bishop of Michigan).

Fort Gratiot, Feb. 18th, 1885.

(Prot. Episcopal Bishop of Michigan).

Fort Gratiot, Feb. 18th, 1885.

From a somewhat casual examination of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. George R. Northgraves, I feel safe in recommending it to all who may be interested in the subject treated, as a very complete and convincing refutation of modern sophisms, and well worthy of careful study.

WILLIAM C. WAG.

Pastor M. E. Church.

For sale by Thomas Coffey, London.

For sale by Thomas Coffey, London, Price, cloth, \$1.25; paper 75 cts.

The Power of the Press. One of the old-time editors of Michigan was boasting the other day that he had never been sued for libel, or attacked in his sanctum, but he could recall many narrow escapes. Twenty-five years ago he was running a red-hot paper on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. A man named Carson, who was running for some county office, was given a bad racket, and the editor received a note that if he had anything more to say he might expect to receive a good pounding. He had a still more bitter attack the next week, and the paper was hardly mailed before in walked Carson, the candidate, accompanied by a brother and two cousins. The four were strapping big fellows, and each was armed with a norse-whip. The two compositors and the "devil" got out with all speed, leaving the editor without support. He realized the situation at once, and began:

"Walk in, gentlemen; I presume you have come to horsewhip me?"

"We have," they answered.

"Very well. Have you thoroughly considered this matter?"

"It doesn't need any consideration. You've lied about me and I'm going to lick you within an inch of your life."

"Just so, my friend, but first hear what I have to say. Did you ever hear of the press being stopped because the editor was cowhided?"

"Udunno."

"Well. you never did. Lick me all you was boasting the other day that he had never been sued for libel, or attacked in

# A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES. Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

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RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism. so so wre that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without melp. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and its still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable used it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

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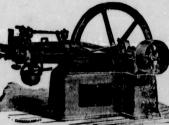
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The last and best with a spiral spring truented. Never tips or most from position, even the sixteenth of inch. Cures everychild, and eight of the state of the contract of the

St. Columba and the Bird.

To the sweet flowers that through the green fields grow.

Were shed from heaven—and all the people

# IRELAND AND THE HOLY FATHER.

The Enemies of Ireland and the Na-

The following pastoral letter from his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty was read at all the Masses in all the chapels throughout the diocese of Meath on Sun-

ing to their means, to the quinquennial collection now announced for him. If I

collection now announced for him. If I am not grievously deceived in you—and I am sure I am not—I need not add another word to secure a brilliant success for this collection. I shall feel great pleasure in presenting personally your combined offerings to the Holy Father, and in bringing back to you his Apostolic Benediction. The contributions from each parish and the principal subscribers in each will be publicly acknowledged in the metropolitan and provincial Catholic newspapers. In conclusion, I fondly indulge papers. In conclusion, I fondly indulge the hope that the faithful throughout the

the hope that the faithful throughout the diocese will occasionally offer up a fervent prayer for my spiritual welfare and success during my absence. The peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. +THOMAS NULTY.

Mullingar, April 6, 1885. A Dangerous Case.

A Dangerous Case.

• • Rochester, June 1, 1882. "Ten
Years ago I was attacked with the most
Intense and deathly pains in my back and

—Kidneys. to my brain!
"Which made me delirious!

"From agony.
"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!
"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiales!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to "After two months I was given up to die!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at worz as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had

been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

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hree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Te
spice, \$2.55. Payable in every case i

St. Johns, Newfoundland.

We have appointed Mr. P. J. Cassidy, 306 Water street, St. Johns, Newfound-land, our sole agent for the Island, with whom parties desirous of becoming sub-scribers will please make arrangements.

# Catholic Record

ONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885. THE BISING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

It is now nearly five years since we arged that in view of the then rapid taking up of land and the formation of new settlements in the North-West, careful consideration should be given to the actual status or future prospects of the Indian population of the North-West Territories. We then said that the construction of the Pacific would direct into the North-West an influx of population which would necessarily deprive the aborigines of much of the freedom they had till then enjoyed. Ve pointed out that their movements on the prairies in the buffalo chase and kindred occupations had hitherto been un-restricted by the presence of white settlers; that the Indians camped wherever they would, and looked upon all things in river, lake, prairie and thicket as their own undisputed property. We laid it down clearly that the government could not be too cautious with the Indians, and that government officials should be men of unquestionable probity and unsuspected morality, whose chief aim should be to make the Indian look on the white man not as his foe, but his friend and protector, and with that aim constantly in view, punish with the utmost rigor any crime mmitted by white men on the person or property of the aborigines.

Writing as we did then, by the book

with exact knowledge of that whereof we spoke, with the dangers that since have proved so well founded before our eyes, we declared:

"For the magistracy in the North-west there should be selected men of the most determined character and undisputed honesty. Their hands should be strengthhonesty. Their hands should be strengthened by a police system thoroughly organized and efficiently governed. But the government should, above all things, attend to the education of the Indian population. Schools in connection with the various missionary establishments should be founded and liberally endowed. The co-operation of the missionaries should be everywhere invited by liberal and comprehensive legislation in the government scheme for the amelioration of the Indian tribes. This is the course which the Federal Government must adopt if it desire to be spared the losses in life and property which an opposite course has brought on the American Government. A policy of liberality and enlightenment can alone secure peace in the eriment. A poncy of liberality and enlightenment can alone secure peace in the
North west and bring about its rapid development. The utmost caution should
be exercised in the selection of officials to
fill responsible positions in that country.
A carelese, inefficient or unscrupulous
officer might bring about occurrences of a
very mischievous character. As far as
possible none but those acquainted with
the North-West Territories and with the
manners and customs of the rodmen should
be selected to fill posts of responsibility in
connection with the Indian department.
By this means, and by the rigid enforcement of the laws, without respect of persons, race or condition, we may look forward to peace and undivided happiness as
the lot in store for our new Western Empire."

Not one, but many, careless, inefficient and unscrupulous officials have, since these lines were first published in the RECORD, plied their trade in evil ways on the poor Indian, not to speak at all of the crying injustices, to some of which we alluded last week, practised on the French halfbreeds. From information, even as far back as 1880, supplied to us from persons in a position to know the truth of the charges they advanced, we felt in duty called on to direct administrative attention to statements made concerning the Mounted Police, which demanded prompt investigation and immediate action. In November 1880, we felt called on to state:

"The Mounted Police might have proved "The Mounted Police might have proved a very useful and efficient body, but we are inclined to think that few of our people consider their usefulness or efficiency worth the price the country pays for the maintenance of the force. Strict discipline and thorough organization are indispensable requisites to such a force, and we make no doubt whatever that if the people of Canada saw that the discipline people of Canada saw that the discipline and merale of the Mounted Police were what they ought to be, the country would extend no greedy hand to its support. But the conviction that has grown on the public mind for the last two years, that the force has no control over the Indians and enjoys not their respect, renders it neces-sary that before another dollar of the people's money be voted to its mainten-ance a strict and impartial enquiry be made into the very grave charges formu-

me measures were, we believe, taken to carry out the views expressed by us, but how far from success did they turn out to be may easily be inferred from the cor-respondence in La Verite published in our respondence in Le Verite published in our last issue. Delays at Ottawa, inefficiency, not to say criminality, in the North-West have brought about the present and state of things which has already involved Canada in the waste of many valuable lives and must further involve her in great loss of blood and treasure, besides sowing seeds of rancor and division that may ripem into the ruin of this confedermay ripen into the ruin of this confederation. In L'Etendard of May 4th appeared a remarkable letter from a missionary in the North-West, which the editor of that journal prefaces by the following remarks :

following remarks:

"The following letter is well calculated to make known the prevailing sentiments of the Metis of the North-West. It is by reason of the light it throws on the situation that we publish it, with, of course, our own reservations on many points it advances. We know that our correspondent strove to prevent any rising of the Metis and Indians, even going so far as to provoke them in this respect, if not to anger, at least to silent resentment. We know him, however, to be a man of sacrifice to a sufficient extent to believe that without directly aiding them he will not abandon them in their hour of trial, but even, if necessary, partake of their lot. His letter is headed 'The Metis and their rights,' and is dated from the 'Prairies of the North-West, April 20th, 1885:'"

"Misereremini mei, misereremini mei, vo altem amiei mei. 'Have pity on me, have pity on me, you at least my friends.

"Such, Mr. Editor, is the cry that breaks from the heart of the missionary who writes you to-day. The papers of our dear province of Quebec have arrived. Alas! what a dagger's blade they have plunged into our hearts! In them are e-echoed the many manifestations of the Orangeism of a certain portion of the Ontario press. Why believe the telegraphic news controlled, by whom, you know? There are amongst these manipulators of the wires noble exceptions, but we say it with regret, they are the exception. Articles of La Minerve and of some other journals have caused deepest anguish in the hearts of those who surround me. The people of Quebec are appealed to rise in defence of 'La Patrie en danger.' Again, 'honor to the brave men who know how to defend hearth and fireside even with their blood,' etc. etc. "How long will the press of Ontario be

come into our midst to keep order. They bring disorder. Some of them teach these poor children of the wilderness crimes these had never even conceived. Some even made it their pleasure to trifle with the honor of families, repeating arrogantly that outside of civilization everything was allowed. Under the good counsel of the missionaries the Metis bore with patience their sufferings. Yes indeed, they endured much with patience. These missionaries were there, they prayed, themselves, and made their half-breed flocks pray with them, and counselled them to hope. The surveyors then came with their chains. How heavy they proved? Metis being faithful to their word, will The Metis made representations to the government. Bishops, priests, Metis and Indians went to Ottawa, but chains continued to be drawn across fields and fences. Even growing crops of wheat poor half-breed from his barn. If the latter ventured to remonstrate in French, he was told to speak English or 'go to hell.' The Metis endured all for many years for they are a law-abiding people. I fear not to say that they bore their grievances much longer than would the people of Ontario have done under similar circumstances. At last, seeing their rights disregarded and that plighted faith was set at naught, they rose, not in revolt, but in defence of their homes, not to despoil others, and swearing not to fire first. And the fact is, but for that brainless Crozier, the profoundest peace would to-day reign in the North-West, for the government, it appears, was ready to do us justice. I do not throw the blame for the present situation on the government, but on its officials. Let not the opponents of the

of love for justice. This their subsequent actions proved. In the same manner to-day, it is hatred that is heard all along the line, hatred of the God of truth and justice! Suppose that the Metis were Protestants and that, instead of the government at Ottawa, it was that of Quebec which had to deal with the question? High heaven! what meetings of indignation would not be held in Ontario, and woe betide the soldier passing through that Province to fire on the Metis! I do not indeed propose to belaud the rising, but St. Thomas Aquinas, who was as good a theologian as any of the journalists of Ontario, says there are cases wherein revolt against an abuse of power is justifiable. With more reason therefore are there cases wherein it is lawful to defend oneself. If the Province of Quebec had suffered as we have, it would not send just and reasonable.

"I see by the papers that a commission of the soldiers to slay us at the point of the has passed, and the ball of the fanatic will plough the earth fertilised by the aweat of Catholic fellow-countrymen and Catholic missionaries. Last year, to obtain advan-tages of limited importance, much noise was made by the papers and strong pressure brought to bear on ministers. This year why not have asked that the case of the French Metis should be at heart examined, (I use the word French purposely, for the others have nothing to complain of), and if they were found guilty of wrong-doing, then let an army be raised to crush them. But no, faith is put in a few telegraph operators who now rejoice that they have succeeded in hiding the turpitude (the true word) of some of their friends and put the blame on those who merit rather praise for moderation than the war of extermination made on them.

age on them. "The Metis do not deceive themselves as

to the result of the war. They look forward to their effacement and to that of their missionaries and to the time when their churches, bereft of altars, will be turned into meeting-houses. All this they have foreseen, but they are ready at heart. They have their chaplains who will fall with them, but the bullet of the enemy will cause them less pain than their abandonment by their friends and relatives of the Province of Quebec. May God forgive you, as we ask Him to forgive us our trespasses, but before we die, let us make one tender reproach. What is the meaning of the words, Religion and but do not on this account believe you will subdue them in a year. I do not know where that general of yours is to be found, who, it is said, believes that the victory will be easy. If he knew what awaits him! He might kill some of the Halfbreeds, might win a brilliant victory, but that in this country is not the end but the very beginning of the struggle. Everything will depend on the treatment of the prisoners. The Metis will respect their prisoners, but if, unfortunately, any amongst according to him, the best shots in the world. They lie in ambuscade, awaiting the approach of the enemy. So deadly is their aim that in a moment thirty of them could disperse three times their number. He adds this very significant remark : "A letter I have received goes to show that the general impression was that the Metis would, after the first encounter, lay down their arms. If peace be not made-hear me well, I beg of you—if peace is not made, they will not lay down arms even after the hundredth battle. But if peace is proclaimed, the

observe its conditions." In a second letter addressed to La Verite by the writer we last week quoted, we read: "If Canada desires to be free from the numerous Indian wars that have cost the were not spared and in some instances the United States so many millions, it has but 108,547, of negroes 21,394, and of Chinese to make ample provision for the aborigines. Believe an old missionary who has a profound knowledge of the Indian character. The Indian will die fighting rather than of hunger, especially when he sees in the midst of plenty the white men who have robbed him of his means of subsistence. Why economize a few thousand dollars when it is certain that by expending them a much greater expenditure is bviated, not to reckon at all the sufferings of the soldiers, the loss of blood on both sides, the grief of families, and the terrible responsibility resting on those who are the cause of the trouble? True, the government should enforce the laws and make its power feared. But it should, on the other hand, do everything, make every honorable concession asked of it, to prevent the spilling of the blood of citicials. Let not the opponents of the government seek out of this to make political capital. At the time of the first troubles here they made much noise, but, once in power, were quite indifferent in our regard. They cried out in hatred of the government of that day and not out the government of the candidate that:

2ens, and set at naught the outcries of Upper Canadian or other fanatics, with an attendance of 1,711. In the Table of Field Products on missionaries in India is anything but confirmatory of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the conference of the native power when the conference of the native power when hostilities will cease. No advantage of anything but confirmatory of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the Governor-General at Rawal Pindl. The missionaries have far better means of observing the drift of public opinion and feeling than have the conference of the native power when hostilities will cease. No advantage of anything but confirmatory of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the conference of the native power of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the Conference of the native power of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the Conference of the native power of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the Conference of the native power of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the Conference of the native power of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the Conference of the native power of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the Conference of the native power of the rose-colored dispatches sent from the conference of the native power of the native power of the rose-

soon before our eyes a most revolting spectacle. I do not wish to say that Riel and his half-breeds have all the right in the world on their side. But before con demning them, it would not be out of place to sak their enemies what had they done in their place. The men in power should also sak themselves if they have done their duty in respect of this people if the targiversations, the negligences and exasperating delays from which the Metis have had to suffer are not the cause, as pertain as it is inexcusable, of the actual

"If then, the government is largely t blame for those misfortunes is it not just that it make serious efforts and even sacrifices to satisfy the discontented, driven to resistance only after having found it useless to press claims by them considered

bayonet. What an auspicious occasion was there not for the two extremites of the Union to join hands and show that the French and Catholic element had to be taken into account. Now, however, it have hope that having for eight months shared pot luck with Riel, whose full confidence I enjoyed, I can affirm that he abhors the shedding of blood when it can be

"His actual conduct proves it, for were he of the blood-thirsty disposition attribu-ted to him, had he not time, before the arrival of succor, to ravage the whole country and massacre the settlers? At Duck Lake the Metis did not desire to begin the nostilities. Had Crozier a little less ardor and a little more common-sense he had not lost a man or been forced to fly. The murders committed by the Indians have been committed without Riel's orders; very probably even against his orders. When a man is by circumstances forced into alliance with a race so cruel as the Indians, it is not always easy to keep them in bounds. The history of Canada and of the American colonies offer us more than one sad exemplification of this truth. I hope the commission will succeed in its mission of peace. It has, it appears, full powers. If it employ these powers without talking of reprisals, of hangings and all the terrors which only an authority without stain and without reproach has the right to inflict, everything will go well.

"Our young men will return, fatigued i is true, from their campaign, but blessing heaven that they were not obliged to take part in a fratricidal war."

HOW THE FIGURES SPEAK. Country in that beautiful French tongue, d. We have before us the fourth volume words you so often repeat? I have said bf the Canadian census of 1881. It contact that the Metis do not deceive themselves, tains some statistical tables of great interest. Thus Table A shows that when the census was taken there were in the Dominion 753,017 places of abode, fixed or temporary. Of these 40,583 were uninhabited. Quebec had 18,469 and Ontario 19,649 deserted homes, The same table gives 50,813 as the number of widowers and 109,375 as that of widows, a large majority certainly for the latter. Table B presents a summary statement of religions. The total Catholic population of the Dominion is of their men taken prisoners are shot or set down at 1,791,982, or 414.3 in every lynched, then will commence a war of 1,000. In Prince Edward Island, Nova extermination." The writer then pro- Scotia, New Brunswick and British Colthe Metis. They are, other religious body taken separately, and in Quebec all put together. In Ontario the Methodists, with 591,503, rank first; the Presbyterians, with 417,749, second the Episcopalians, with 366,539, third; and the Catholics, with 320,839, fourth. The Jewish population is distributed among the Provinces as follows : In Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 55, Quebec 989, Ontario 1,193, Manitoba 33, and British Columbia 104. The Presbyterians are most powerful in Nova Scotia, numbering 255,3 of the total population, or 112.488. While there are but 2 pagans in New Brunswick and 6 in Quebec, there are 1,499 in Ontario and 2,173 in Manitoba. Table C shows that there are in Canada 1,299, 161 persons of French, 957,403 of Irish, 882,894 of English, 699,863 of Scotch, and 252,848 of German descent. 4,383. The total number of churches in the Dominion is given in Table E as 8,652, of which 3,017 are Methodist temples or conventicles, and 1,485 Cath-olic places of worship. We have in the country 83 hospitals, 46 orphanages, 13 lunatic asylums, and 85 other places of refuge. Ontario heads the list with the number of its lunatics, there being in this Province 2,727, a number sadly out of proportion with its population. Quebec has but 1,013 in its insane asylums, New Brunswick 324, and Nova Scotia 443. The Province of Quebec ranks first as to the number of universities and classical colleges, of which it has 44, with 4,425 inmates. This Province has also 186 boarding schools for young ladies, with 10,101 in attendance. Ontario has 17 universities and classical colleges, with

raised that year Ontario contributed much more than one-half, seven-eighths of the barley, four-sevenths of the cats, two thirds of the whest and beans, and eight ninths of the corn. In the wheat crops Ontario holds undisputed pre-eminence. What marvel then that it is called the premier Province and exer-cises so great an influence in the union ?

WERE WE RIGHT?

The Ottawa Free Press in one of those essional outbursts of loyalty which, with that journal, as with most others indulgthat journal, as with most others indulg-ing in such antics, is an empty display of asinine thick-headedness, made, as stated in our last, a savage onelaught on the RECORD for speaking the truth in regard of Britain's weakness in the presence of Russian aggressiveness and determina-tion. Were we right in the position we assumed? Did the facts of the case warrant us in making the statement we made? We have several witnesses to summon in support of the ground we felt, in the interests of truth, bound to take. The first is Lord Randolph Churchill, and surely even the Free Press will admit that the noble lord's loyalty is not to be impugned. On the 3rd of May Lord Ranolph in the House of Commons, said:

dolph in the House of Commons, said:

"The government have made a base, cowardly surrender of every point at issue to Russia. I greatly fear that se a result we have lost India." He furthermore declared the history of Russia's negotiations with England was the record of treachery, fraud, and falsehood. Remembering the action of the Government in the present matter and the useless sacrifices in the Soudan; remembering how they had forced Egypt to wallow in the mud before France, and gladly associated themselves with her in that act of humility, it was impossible to repose the slightest confidence in the Government, and farcical to acquiesce in the present vote. It was impossible, he said, to provide security for India by an agreement with Russia. He implored the Ministry to remember the past perfidy of Russia, and their duty to England and India."

The noble lord's statement was received

The noble lord's statement was received with loud cheers. But besides this testimony from a rising star in the Conservative horizon we have that of Lord Claude Hamilton who, amid the ringing cheers of nearly half the House of Commons, declared on Monday night :

clared on Monday night:

"The Government have surrendered every one of the questions between them and Russia. The Prime Minister has altogether abandoned the attitude by which the Government obtained the vote of credit. The great objection I have to the Premier's policy is that from the very day he assumed office until now, he has shown a readiness to sacrince any body or any thing to save himself."

But the Free Press may not yet be satisfied. To give our contemporary full sat-isfaction, that his little soul may rest in peace, we direct his attention to the article on "England's Back Down" in the Dublin Freeman's Journal. That great journal not join in the eulogy pronounced on the tells us that not alone in Russia, but in English conquerors by the hon. member Germany, France, Austria and Italy, the for North Norfolk. The fact is, that if press terms with articles couched in the the thirteen English colonies had not rebluntest language, and with singular unanimity pointing the moral of England's abject "back down." The Freeman cites enjoy the privileges accorded him by the correspondent who, writing from Vienna on the 17th of April, states that in the liplomatic, military, and general political possessions in America forced British circles of the Austrian capital the word statesmen and their agents in Canada into cowardice is generally used to characterise a course of caution and care in their dealie of the Government.

beginning you have resolved 'courage-ously to retire' whenever the gauntlet is ously to retire whenever the gauntiet is thrown down?" English prestige in Europe, not to speak of Asia, has suffered more since yesterday than during the whole Egyptian campaign.

An article in the Tageblatt, headed 'Peace without Honor," is a lament over England's rapid decay, which it holds to be unparalleled in history. It concludes with the following reflection :-

"Russia has already gained so much that she can now pose as a lover of peace, whilst England has proved her inability to defend either Afghanistan or India." The Deutsche Zeitung is quite as outspoken :-

"Russia was right in the disdain she has shown for England's farfaronnades. All the protests and threats about Penjdeh were empty bluster. Earl Granville has secured peace for his country, but at the same time has invited Russia soon to repeat her safe promenade towards Herat, the seizure of wnich will be as easily arranged as the present."

The Dublin is assent all the distance of the same time has a seasily arranged as the present."

The Dublin journal adds that similar uotations could be multiplied to fill lumns and that a common sentiment pervades continental opinion on the subject. The causes of England's weakness are two: first, she has not a single ally in Europe. Turkey itself has been warned by Germany and Austria that in case of ostilities she must close the Dardanelles against British ironclads. As far as Europe is concerned England is therefore friendless. The second cause of England's hesitancy to fight is the deep-seated and unquestionable disaffection prevailing amongst the masses in India. The American (Philadelphia, Pa.,) on the 2nd of May

official class. They are more trusted, and they hear much indirectly through the native Christians. The terrible experience of thirty years ago have made them watchful and careful. They write that the state of feeling among the natives, and especially the Moslems, is most alarming. The intelligence of the fall of Khartoum and of the repulses sustained by the English in the Soudan threw them into a ferment. The news of Russia's advance must add to the disturbance. They do not love Russia any more than England. ment. The news of Russis's advance must add to the disturbance. They do not love Russis any more than England. They resent her conquests of their brethren in Turkestan. But they hope that the mutual injuries inflicted by these Christian powers will open the way to a restoration of Moslem rule in both India and Turk-

Is our Ottawa contemporary satisfied ? NOT OUR READING.

Mr. Charlton, M. P., for North Norfolk in the Commons of Canada, recently delivered an able speech on the Franchise Bill. In the course of his observations the hon. gentleman is reported in Har

the hon. gentleman is reported in Hansard as saying:

"One hundred and twenty-five years ago the power of the French king on the continent of America passed awy forever; 125 years ago the French Canadians of Canada, after a heroic and desperate struggle, were subdued, and became a conquered race. Now suppose the conqueror had had the bad taste, the fatuity, to endeavor to assimilate this population completely with the Anglo-Saxon population of the other colonies and make it homogeneous with the colonies to the south, would he have succeeded in such an attempt? No, sir, his effort would have been a blank and total failure. But the English conquerors, who were wise and far-seeing a blank and total failure. But the English conquerors, who were wise and far-seeing men, treated the French colonists with the utmost forbearance and consideration. They respected their prejudices, they respected their religion, their semi-feudal institutions—everything that was distinctively French Canadian, everything which the French Canadian held dear, everything which separated him from the Anglo-French Canadian, everything which the French Canadian held dear, everything which separated him from the Anglo-Saxon colonists, everything which marked him in any degree or sense, as a man of different nationality, different race, different prejudices, different religion—everything of this kind the conqueror respected. He allowed him to retain his language, and to-day that language is an official language here in the House of Commons, just as much as the English language is, and on account of the moderate conduct on the part of the English, when they succeeded to the Dominion of this continent—in consequence of this forbearance, this knowledge and prudence in the management of the French Canadian people—instead of the French Canadian being to-day an alien or an enemy to the institutions of the country, he is a component part of the population, and is as loyal as any man in the Dominion of Canada."

Mr. Charlton is a very well-read and

Mr. Charlton is a very well-read and clear-headed gentleman, and in many of his views on public matters we concur, but in this interpretation of Canadian his tory we can not acquiesce. We have paid some attention to the history of Canada just immediately after the conquest, and canvolted from Britain, the French Canadian would not long have been permitted to Treaty of Paris. The erection of a republic on the southern border of the British "What is the use," it is asked, "of alarming the world and disturbing the Bourses by parading your resources in four corners of the world if from the press the French. Was it not out of hatred for the French that their country was in 1790 dismembered and the English Province of Upper Canada formed out of the richest part of French Canada Was it not out of hatred for the French that the Legislative Council of Lower Canada was filled with placemen despising the race and detesting the religion of the French Canadians? Was it not out of hatred again for the French that the plot was hatched to rob the Sulpicians of their lands, a plot frustrated by the war of 1812-the estates of the Jesuits seized and diverted from their original purpose—and the various attempts recorded in the official correspondence of the time made to vest the appointment of Catholic bishops and priests in the English crown? If the Canadian French to-day enjoy political autonomy and freedom for their language and religion, they owe it to their own vigilance and determination and to the difficulties of Britain. The Anglo-Saxon Protestant would have attempted, but for political powerlessness, to do in Lower Canada that which he sought also to do in Ireland.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

— The Gladstone Government has been sustained by a vote of 290 to 260 on Lord Hamilton's motion of censure on the Russo Afghan policy of the administra-

- The rebellion in the North-West seems as far as ever from suppression.

a being made to render the occasio of the finest in a religious sense eve nessed in Ontario. Many distingu churchmen from all parts of Canado the United States will be in atten and it is expected that delegations every parish in the diocese will al - After a long illness Mr. Carlo (

president of the academy of fine a: Rome from the year 1874 till 1880, at his ville in Creusnach, Rhine-Pr April 17th. The Berlin Museum 'o most of his statues, but prominent last works is the beautiful Madonna Infant Jesus, in Bingen on the F With Professor Cauer one of the sculptors is lost to the academy an rising generation of young scul

Requirement of pour to be much in the statement of the cable despat the 9th, that every delay in the neg tions has redounded to Russia's advan While the Ministers have been talkin Russian railway has been actively potoward the Afghan frontier, and the sian troops have seized the debatable ritory. These are facts, and the av Briton grows impatient when an att is made to belittle their important obscure them with a cloud of words. - We have before us some intere

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general feeling in that country is the republic has had enough of the enterprise against the Hovas of Mad car, and that the whole affair shou brought to a speedy termination. despatch conveying this information ther states that the Ministry, it is p evident, have come around to the view of the case. A similar policy to followed in settling the difficulty China is likely to be adopted. The state of the settling the difficulty china is likely to be adopted. France will prepare the way for pea practically receding from the po-which she set out to maintain when tilities began. It is believed tha Ministers are already engaged in prop terms of peace which will be acceptal the Hova Government. Such a c may strike a blow at French prestige there can be no doubt that it will b

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— The American pays a just tributhe Marquis of Ripon's rule in India thinks that his efforts to secure just for the Hindoos may yet result in dis for Britain. "He was determined," that paper "to deal justly with the p of India. But justice means equalithe long run, and to treat the Hinde equals is to cease to treat them as a expectations which may prove fat English rule. The Indian Empir founded on violence and on inju and it is too large and motley a struc to be shifted with safety to a diff. foundation. The Anglo-Indian who the Hindoo "a nigger," and kicks out of any railroad carriage he wish eccupy, knows what he is about. conduct is the natural expression of and's position in India, and any else is conscious hypocrisy or fatal i sistency."\_\_\_\_

### OBITUARY.

MARTIN RYAN, TORONTO.

On Wednesday, the 29th of April at 176 Queen St. West, Mr. Martin I in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Ryst fully twenty years had been in the ear of Hughes Bros., who always found it a trustworthy, painetaking and indust employee. Mr. Ryan was for many a member of the St. Vincent de Society, and was ever characterize fidelity to its rules. A good Chr and faithful imitator of his Divine M he forgot not the suffering poor not abandoned little ones. His life was ta true and fervent Catholic. He pra his religion through firm convictio earnest piety, and was a model citize being a kindly and exemplary neightly being a kindly being MARTIN RYAN, TORONTO.

Correspondence of the Record BRANTFORD NOTES.

The young ladies of the Sodalit hard at work preparing for an ente ment to be given on Tuesday even next week on behalf of the Sisters' next week on behalf of the Sisters' here. The convent is in need of imments very much, but owing to the being made towards improving the cand clearing off the debt, the Sister not urged their necessities; but the ladies have become aware of the neare moving earnestly to supply it have the best sympathies of the whol gregation in their good work. A will be satisfactory to know that a the ience them that, and ning. coum Eng-fermust love love they min the stian ation urk-

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being made to render the occasion one of the finest in a religious sense ever witnemed in Ontario. Many distinguished men from all parts of Canada and the United States will be in attendance and it is expected that delegations from every parish in the diocese will also be

present.

— After a long illness Mr. Carlo Cauer, president of the academy of fine arts in Rome from the year 1874 till 1880, died at his villa in Creusnach, Rhine-Prussia, April 17th. The Berlin Museum oought most of his statues, but prominent of his last works is the beautiful Madonna with Infant Jesus, in Bingen on the Rhine. With Professor Cauer one of the best sculptors is lost to the academy and the rising generation of young sculptors.

— There would appear to be much truth in the statement of the cable despatch of the 9th, that every delay in the negotiations has redounded to Russia's advantage. While the Ministers have been talking, the Russian railway has been actively pushed toward the Afghan frontier, and the Russian troops have seized the debatable territory. These are facts, and the average Briton grows impatient when an attempt is made to belittle their importance or obscure them with a cloud of words.

- We have before us some interesting statistics concerning the Church in Switzerland. The clergy are distributed as follows :- The discess of Bale, 637 priests, under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Lachat ; the diocese of Coire, 332, under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Rampa; the diocese of St. Gall, 203, under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Egger; the diocese of Lausanne and Geneva, 207, under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Mermillod; the diocese of Sion, 204, under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Jardanier; the canton of Tessin, 310, under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Come and Milan; total: 2,030 priests. The religious orders count, besides, 432 priests-namely, Benedictines, 145; Capichins, 183; Bernardines, 41; Canon Regular, 40; Cordeliers, 12; Chartreux, 11.

- France is evidently tired of war. The general feeling in that country is that the republic has had enough of the costly enterprise against the Hovas of Madagas-car, and that the whole affair should be brought to a speedy termination. The despatch conveying this information fur-ther states that the Ministry, it is pretty evident, have come around to the same view of the case. A similar policy to that followed in settling the difficulty with China is likely to be adopted. That is, France will prepare the way for peace by practically receding from the position which she set out to maintain when hostilities began. It is believed that the Ministers are already engaged in proposing terms of peace which will be acceptable to the Hova Government. Such a course may strike a blow at French prestige, bu there can be no doubt that it will be im-

— The American pays a just tribute to the Marquis of Ripon's rule in India, but thinks that" his efforts to secure justice for the Hindoos may yet result in disaster for Britain. "He was determined," says that paper "to deal justly with the people of India. But justice means equality in the long run, and to treat the Hindoos as equals is to cease to treat them as a conquered people. He awakened hopes and expectations which may prove fatal to English rule. The Indian Empire is founded on violence and on injustice, and it is too large and motley a structure to be shifted with safety to a different foundation. The Anglo-Indian who calls the Hindoo "a nigger," and kicks him out of any railroad carriage he wishes to eccupy, knows what he is about. His conduct is the natural expression of Engand's position in India, and anything else is conscious hypocrisy or fatal inconsistency."

OBITUARY.

MARTIN RYAN, TORONTO.

On Wednesday, the 29th of April, died at 176 Queen St. West, Mr. Martin Ryan, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Ryan for fully twenty years had been in the employ of Hughes Bros., who always found in him a trustworthy, painstaking and industrious employee. Mr. Ryan was for many years a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and was ever characterized by fidelity to its rules. A good Christian and faithful initator of his Divine Master, he forgot not the suffering poor nor the abandoned little ones. His life was that of a true and fervent Catholic. He practiced his religion through firm conviction and earnest piety, and was a model citizen by being a kindly and exemplary neighbor. We beg of his bereaved widow and sorrowstricken family to accept an earnest expression of our condolence. Our prayer for the departed husband and father is that God may grant him eternal light and joy. MARTIN RYAN, TORONTO.

## Correspondence of the Record. BRANTFORD NOTES.

joy.

The young ladies of the Sodality are hard at work preparing for an entertainment to be given on Tuesday evening of next week on behalf of the Sisters' house here. The convent is in need of improvements very much, but owing to the efforts here. The convent is in need of improvements very much, but owing to the efforts being made towards improving the church and clearing off the debt, the Sisters have not urged their necessities; but the young ladies have become aware of the need and are moving earnestly to supply it, and have the best sympathies of the whole congregation in their good work. And it will be satisfactory to knew that all who

patronize the entertainment are assured of receiving good value for what they pay as an admission fee, for the young ladies have already shown their ability to furnish an excellent entertainment. Last season when "Genevieve" was given by them they won the most hearty praise for their efforts, and those who have had an opportunity of witnessing a rehearsal this season say the prospects are good for a much greater success. Tuesday evening, May 19th, is the date.

#### HON. FRANK SMITH.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. Frank Smith in the Senate a short time since on a resolution relating to the Canada Temperance Act and Liquor License Act Amendment Bill.

The order of the day having been called for—
Resuming the adjourned debate on the Hon. Mr. Dickey's motion in amendment to the Hon. Mr. Vidal's motion for the second reading (Bill 92), Canada Temperance Act 1878, and The Liquor License Act 1883, further Amendment Bill,

Hon. MR. SMITH said : I do not inten to detain the House long on this subject, but I think it my duty, when this Bill is before the Senate, to make a few remarks on the temperance question. I am sure that the members of this House, as well as the people generally—at all events the msjority of the people of Canada—are in favor of temperance. Combined with other virtues, it is an admirable thing for any public man to advocate; but temperance, combined with hardship and injustice, and total ruin to many of our fellow-citizens wherever this Act is forced upon a municipality, is another matter. No matter how much ruin it may bring to many who have heretofore served their country faithfully, those temperance people do not hesitate to force their views, and enforce this Act at the sacrifice of vested rights, in many cases turning people from comfortable homes on to the road. I do not consider that temperance, advocated and enforced in that way, is a virtue. If the temperance people would advocate their cause in a moderate way, I, as one who has served this country for upwards of 52 years, would be with them. Standing in my place here today I can say that I have never advocated intemperance. Although I have never been a teetotaller, I defy any man in this country to say that I have not always expressed myself in favor of temperance, and assisted that cause in every reasonable way; but I have never given my support to a wholesale measure to wipe out every man whose calling heretofore has been that of a dealer in liquor. The liquor dealer comes honestly by his business. His father before him, perhaps, kept a hotel in some part of the Dommino, where it was of good service to the travelling public before railroads were established in every part of the country. In those days, taverns were a benefit: in fact, they were a necessity to the travelling public, and nothing was more cheering to the weary traveller than a comfortable hotel, with its bright log fire, open at all hours for his accommodation. Those temperance gentlemen who advocate this Act have themselv

mensely popular with the French people have a right to the protection of Parlia-ment as British subjects, and if their business is to be destroyed they ought to have compensation. Many of them are turned out in the street; they have

to have compensation. Many of them are turned out in the street; they have to lock their doors, and seek some other occupation, while their wives and families are virtually reduced to beggary. I say that this is a hardship to which they should not be exposed, and which would not be inflicted on them by any honest man, even to advance the temperance cause. Then, we will take another class of people whose interests are affected by this Act—the brewers. They have invested an immense amount of money in their business in this country. When the Scott Act is adopted in a municipality it totally ruins the brewer. The banker says to him, "your credit is gone. I cannot discount any more of your paper. Your property will not be worth 25 cents on the dollar, or 10 cents on the dollar in some cases, of our first estimate, and we cannot advance you any more money." Yet all this is done in the name of temperance by men who pretend to call themselves the model men, the honest men of our country, man who pretend to the series of the street of the series of the model men, the honest men of our country, man who pretend to the series of the street of the model men, the honest men of our country, man who pretend to the series of the series of the model men, the honest men of our country, man who pretend to the series of the series

pretend to call themselves the model men, the honest men of our country, men who pretend to teach the community all the virtues as well as temperance. Those men are ruining more people than hon, gentlemen are aware of. I know brewers who have had already to mortgage the houses they live in to raise money to carry on their business, in consequence of the injury done to it by the adoption of the Scott Act. It not only ruins the brewer, but it ruins every

by the adoption of the Scott Act. It not only ruins the brewer, but it ruins every man who is depending for a living on the working of the brewery. It ruins the cooper who makes the barrels; it injures the man who cuts the staves in the woods; it injures the teamster, the book-keeper and every man connected with the business; it drives them out of the country to seek for work, and begars some of them before leaving the country. Is this a desirable state of

gars some of them before leaving the country. Is this a desirable state of things? Temperancs is a virtue that I admire. I would advocate temperance at the table; temperance in the pulpit; temperance in every school house, and in every social gathering; but the temperance that is built upon the downfall and ruin of a large class of respectable citizens is one that no honest man can admire. should say to the Senate, "I will accept any reasonable amendment to my Bill that will allow beer and light wines to be sold in a municipality where the Scott Act is in operation, and in municipalities where the Act is likely to be brought into operation." I do not like the idea of throwing the Bill out altogether, because I have great respect for the temperance people; but I certainly cannot vote for those nine amendments, and if they are insisted upon, I shall have to vote for the amendment of the hon. gentleman from Amherst. I

that he and his friends have in the Scott Act a very large engine, and they cannot work it, and they come here to Parliament to ask our assistance to run the machine. I say if it is a bad and unworkable machine, let us do no more harm to the country with it than it has done, and let us all unite in some moderate scheme that will really benefit the country. I am one of the first that will join in any scheme to promote temperance by abolishing benefit the country. I am one of the first that will join in any scheme to promote temperance by abolishing strong liquors, and permitting the use of beer and light wines. Let us have a universal law that will apply all over the Dominion, so that the people in one county will not be prohibited from using liquors while their neighbors on the other side of the concession can have it when they want it, while I at a distance can send all I want into either of them. To temperance men, who pretend to be the model men of the country, no other subject is of equal interest to this; they are now on the way to glory in the temperance cause, and, as I said before, I am prepared to meet them in a moderate measure that will permit the sale and use of beer and light wines. We have heretofore advocated immigration, and we have been paying a great deal of money to bring people into the country. Will the Englishman, who has enjoyed his pot all his life, desire to come to a country where he cannot have his heer? Will the Gagnar come have country. Will the Englishman, who has enjoyed his pot all his life, desire to come to a country where he cannot have his beer? Will the German come here who cannot have a glass of lager? Will the Scotchman want to come to our country, where he cannot get his toddy? and will a Frenchman come to a country where he cannot have a glass of light wine, such as he has been accustomed to all his life? I ask you, as sensible men, is this country going to be governed by a few extremists who are on the road to glory in this temperance cause? Are we going to do ourselves an injustice? Are we going to injure the farmer, the mechanic and the brewer, and drive those people out of the country? What will they say of us? That we are men without courage or backbone, and that we bow to everything the temperance men thrust upon us, and dare not say "no." This Temperance Act not only affects the vested rights of the different classes that I have mentioned, but it also affects the revenue of the country to a greater extent than perhaps many hon gentlemen in series. but it also affects the revenue of the country to a greater extent than perhaps many hon, gentlemen imagine. First of all, it affects the farmer, because the moment the breweries are closed the farmer must stop growing the barley; he will have no market for his grain, and he can do nothing with it but feed it to his hogs. He cannot grow barley at a profit unless it is grown for the purposes of malt. The farmer not only suffers loss in this way, but he suffers because of the deficiency in the revenue through the abolition of the liquor traffic. A of the deficiency in the revenue through the abolition of the liquor traffic. A revenue must be raised on other articles that the farmer and the mechanic use, and the deficiency will have to be met mainly by them. Where is the great necessity for this temperance move-ment? Our people are temperate in necessity for this temperance move-ment? Our people are temperate in their habits? Take, for instance, the great annual exhibition at Toronto, where during the two weeks that it is held thousands of people are congre-gated, and you will not find that five per cent, of them are drunkards. Last was cent. of them are drunkards. Last year cent. of them are drunkards. Last year, during the exhibition, there was scarcely a case of drunkenness the whole two weeks, and very few were seen at all the worse of liquor. I heard a person remark that while many thousands had been carried on the tramways during that exhibition, not one drunken man was to be seen in the streets. It speaks wall for the achiever and morality of the was to be seen in the streets. It speaks well for the sobriety and morality of the people of this country, and shows that there is no necessity for this temperance crusade, and this demand for this legislation. The country does not require it; it is doing harm to the people, and eventually we will be sorry for what we have done. Take the city of Toronto, with its 100,000 of a population, and I would like to ask if there is five per cent. of that population drunkards? I say that there is not, and you may take any town in the province, or from one end that there is not, and you may take any town in the province, or from one end of the Dominion to the other, and you will not find that proportion of the people drunkards. In Ontario, you may see the people coming in from the country to the yearly exhibitions comfortably clad, apparently well fed, driving good horses and handsome carriages, the personification of happiness and good health. Are these the people that this Bill, with its nine amendments, is being asked for? The hon. gentleman who has charge of this Bill ought to accept some compromise that would be in the true interests of temperance. I think he ought not to act stubbornly; that he should say to the Senate, "I will accept any reasonable amendment to my Bill that will allow beer and light wines to be said in a municipality where the

could give many illustrations that would show the great hardships that result from the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, but I do not think it is necessary to do so. It might do some gentlemen, who are not here, a great deal of harm if I exposed some of the facts that have come to my knowledge, and I do not wish to do so.

HON. MR. ODELL—Can you give us any idea of the loss to the revenue by the operation of the Scott Act?

HON. MR. SMITH—If the Temperance people obtain what they are working for, the loss of revenue in a short time will be very great—no doubt it will be equal to four or five millions of dollars.

HON. MR. DICKEY—It will be more than that. on a legitimate liquor trade. There are many gentlemen here who call out "hear hear"—I will not say in this House—but many gentlemen here who call out "hear hear"—I will not say in this House—but there are many gentlemen occupying high positions in this country who owe their positions to the fact that their fathers before them made their money out of legitimate hotel business or in the liquor traffic. Those gentlemen say that they despise hotels, that they despise the taverns, and despise the brewer, and every man whose calling is in any shape or form connected with the liquor traffic. I say that the liquor dealers are a class that are not to be despised. The old-fashioned country tavern is going out of existence as the circumstances of the country no longer require it; and the Scott Act only drives it out a little shead of time. The children of those tavern keepers are drifting into other callings and occupations, but the Scott Act cuts off their source of living for the present, and leaves their property worthless, and drives them out of the country to seek a living. These are facts that no man can deny. What is the necessity for the scalous advocacy of temperance? What is the necessity for the hon, gentleman from Sarnia to bring down this Bill with its nine amendments? It seems to me that he and his friends have in the Scott Act a very large engine, and they cannot work it, and they come here to Par-

Hon. Mr. Smith—I am speaking moderately.

How. Mr. Dever-It would be six

millions.

How. Mr. Smith—I want to keep within bounds, but I dare say it may reach six or seven millions of dollars before long, and this deficiency will have to be made up; it will have to be levied on the country, and the farmer and the grain producer will have to sustain the additional burden.

#### THE REBELLION.

Battleford, N. W. T., May 6.—(Mail's special.)—Col. Otter with a force of 300 left here on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Pound-Maker's reserve, 34 miles west of this, on the south of Battle river. The force consisted of the police under Col. Herchmer, the Gatling and two seven-pounders with "B" Battery men, the Battleford Rifles, Ottawa sharpshooters and part of the Queen's Own. The weather was fine, but it was soft under foot.

under foot.

For ten or twelve miles from the town the trail leads through a partially settled country, and after that there is no settlement. For the entire distance the country is rough and full of bluffs. The reserve itself is situated in one of the most fertile spots in the country and in a very picturesque location. The reserve is five or six miles square and contains many bluffs and rising hills. It is well timbered with large poplar. A trail runs through the northern part of the reserve and the Indian village is scattered through it.

reserve and the Indian village is scat-tered through it.

We marched all night, stopping once for food and once for a brief rest. At daybreak on Saturday morning we saw a lot of cattle and some Indians on the

daybreak on Saturday morning we saw a lot of cattle and some Indians on the low hills at Cut Knife Creek and started for them. The police under Herchmer led, followed by the guns. All at once, on getting to the top of the hills, we came upon Poundmaker's tepees, about 120 in number. The Indians had laid a trap for us, lying in a huge semi-circle in the ravines and bluffs. We estimated that they were 600 strong. Most of them had shot guns and a few rifles. Others had bows and arrows. As we descended the hill towards them, the police told us that "the enemy was immediately in front." The Indians at once closed on the head of our column, making a bold rush for the big guns. They came within twenty yards of us, but the police fired and then charged, driving them back again to their hiding places.

"B" Battery and the Galling at once opened, and kept up a hot fire for half an hour. A good many Indians were killed at this point, but most of them lay flat or else kept close below the edges of the ravines the street or over

lay flat or else kept close below the edges of the ravines, the shot going over their heads. For a while the Indian fire their heads. For a while the Indian fire slackened, and we saw them moving briskly. It was at first supposed that they were retiring, and our column advanced a short distance, extended in skirmishing order. Col Otter, however, kept the force well in hand, fearing an ambuscade of some sort. All this time our men had been firing rapidly, and doing good execution, but the broken nature of the ground gave the Indians the great advantage of shelter.

the great advantage of shelter.
All at once, about 10 s. m., the Indians began firing with extraordinary vigour, and it was found that they had extended their half-moon formation so that their flanks almost overlapped our entire col-umn. The troops acted nobly at this juncture, preserving perfect steadings in the face of the hot fire of bucksho and obeying orders with great coolness and precision.

The object of the enemy now became apparent. They were endeavoring to cut off our line of retreat. The Battleford Rifles were at once dispatched to keep our rear open. We had left our teams in and near the creek, and the Battleford men struck out and guarded these, and then drove the enemy out of the and then drove the enemy out of the bush along the banks. This gave us a clear road back. Colonel Otter had inclear road back. Colonel Otter had intended advancing right in upon the tepees to the front, but one of the seven-pounders was disabled by the breaking of the gun-carriage, and it was not deemed advisable to push on. As a matter of fact, our small arms were not of much use, the two guns being our principal reliance. The Gatling did good work in clearing the groves and clumps, but the moment the enemy dropped down into the coulees it was of little more use than our rifles. The Shrapnel of "B" Battery did most of the damage, and the disabling ef one of the guns was under such circumstances a serious misfortune.

It was now noon, and the men had been in action for nearly seven hours. Colonel Otter at once determined to with draw, and word was passed all along the line. The Indians soon detected our purpose and made another effort to cut us off, but on this occasion they were easily driven off. It was evident, also, they were expecting reinforcements to reach them from the western end of the eserve. Our wounded were then placed in the wagons, and at 1,20 p. m. we began the march back to Battleford. The police and Battleford Rifles were ordered to fire the prairie and scrub to prevent the enemy from following us. This was done, and we reached Battleford in safety

at 10 p, m.

Col. Otter's object in setting out with flying column was simply to strike oundmaker a blow and then to return Poundmaker a blow and then to return.
This was done with some success. Fifty
tepees were destroyed by our shell, and
the woods and prairie having been fired
as we moved off, Pound-maker's camp
was literally burnt. We learned on

Sunday that he had moved on a short distance further west, and that he now occupies a very strong position in a knot of bluffs covered with scrub.

Our loss is eight killed and thirteen wounded. The loss of the Indians is estimated at not less than eighty killed and wounded. We counted twenty-six dead Indians. It must be borne in mind that, though the action lasted seven hours, their fire was comparatively harmless, as their shot-guns could not reach us, while our men were firing at a sheltered enemy.

Batoche Crossing, via Clark's Crossing.

paratively harmless, as their shot-guns could not reach us, while our men were firing at 2 sheltered enemy.

Batoche Crossing, via Clark's Crossing, May 9.—We are having another engagement with a large force of rebels at Batoche as I write. We left the camp at six this morning, leaving all supplies and tents behind. We marched seven miles without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy. The morning was bright and warm. Suddenly there came a sound of the steamer's whistle, blowing cautiously. As we drew nearer we heard the sound of heavy firing on our front in the direction of the river. Our line of march was as follows: First, Boulton's Scouts, accompanied by the Gatling gun; the Royal Grenadiers formed the advance guard, with "A" Battery; the 90th Batt. supported them with the Winnipeg Field Battery and the detachment of the Midland Battalion in the reserve. Directly firing was heard we fired a signal. The guns on the steamer replied. The scouts and the Gatling then pushed rapidly ahead and came upon the two houses near the bank of the river, which here is very precipitous. The advanced party of the rebels was met here. They fired and retreated behind a house towards a hollow. The Gatling was brought to bear upon them, when they ran into a house near the church of St. Laurent, which was also fired on by the Gatling, when they ran out into the bush. "A" Battery by this time came up with a rush and got into position, sending several shells after the rebels. The Royal Grenadiers then dashed into action and deployed into line, continuing to advance in skirmishing order till the church was reached, when a priest came out of the house waving a white flag. Gen. Middleton and staff advanced and shook hands, when three other priests and five Sisters of Charity came out. A number of half-breed children were also inside in charge of Sisters.

FATHER MOULIN informed me that the steamer arrived at a state of the state of the priest and another of Sisters.

FATHER MOULIN
informed me that the steamer arrived at a
point a little above Batoche at 5.30 a. m.
The rebels immediately commenced firing
on it from both banks. It was shortly
after stuck in a mud bank, but swung
clear again, and just before our arrival
passed the Crossing. He also said the rebels
had six killed and twelve wounded at
Fish Creek.
We just got a climare of the

Fish Creek.

We just got a glimpse of the steamer down the river. She must have had a hard fire. The smokestack was gone. The Grenadlers still advanced in skirmishing order through the bush on the right of the trail, the Gatling being pnahed forward down the declivity towards Batoche's, now plainly visible in the valley below. Here "A" Battery unlimbered on top of a ridge, sending shells into them, and whilst doing so were almost surprised by a number of rebels who crept up through the hush and were not discovered till 20 yards distant, when they made a rush for our guns, firing and yelling as they ran.

Captain Howard saw the danger, and

guns, firing and yelling as they ran.

Captain Howard saw the danger, and with cool daring ran his gun a couple of yards in front of the Battery, and opening a fire, literally mowed the rebels down. Those remaining turned and ran for it, reaching the sheiter of the bush. They opened fire again and Howard escaped from injury; his escape was something marvellous, the bullets flying around him. He gallantly maintained his position, and the rebels, unable to stand the terrible fire, returned to a pit constructed in the ravine.

Running from the river, our line was now as follows:—Two companies of the now as follows:—Two companies of the Midland, with the Winnipeg Battery, supported by "E" and "C" Companies of the 90th in the centre, and extending across to the right, where the Grenadiers, who were supported on the left by "B" Company of the 90th, and the extreme right by "F" and "A" Companies. "A" Battery occupied the left centre, afterwards returning to the right rear. Col. Straubenzie, who commands the entire Straubenzie, who commands the entire infantry force, is in the rear.

LATER, 11 A. M.—As I now write, Capt. French, with his scouts and part of the dismounted men of "A" Battery are down dismounted mon of A Dattery are down in the ravine, firing continuously on the left and centre, but scattered on the right. After gallant efforts to draw the rebels from the rifle pits French's scouts and

The list of killed and wounded on our side is as follows :-

"A" Battery—Gunner Phillips, shot through the stomach while in the ravine. He died while being cavried in. Thomas J. Stout, run over by a carriage—not fatal. Chappertier, shot through both legs—one fractured. Gunners Fairbanks and Tooley, also shot in the legs.

The Grenadiers-Capt. Mason, No. Company, slightly wounded in the thigh. French's Scouts—R. Cook, slightly wounded in the leg. F. Curley Allen, in he shoulder.

### FROM PORT ARTHUR.

The R. C. literary concert is to come off on an early date after the arrival of the first boat, as some of the best singers to take part have to come up from the east. Messrs. Drumgole and John Marr, of London, are among those to arrive, these gentlemen ranking high among the best male voices in the province. In town here, the best of onr amateurs will assist, of whom may be mentioned Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Hutchins, Misses Murdoch, Saucier, Melrose, Jilbert, the Misses Gough, Messrs. Filgiano, Tomney, Hamilton, Hyslop, Murdoch and Barnes. Mr. J. C. Gough, the Liberal Conservative candidate, is to give an address. The concert will be one of the best, and as quite an interval will have lapsed since any previous concert, it ought to meet with unual success. It should have been said that the Italian orchestra will also take a chief part in the programme.—Port

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Catholic Columbian

Catholic Columbian.

The world everywhere, socially, mentally and morally, is very uneasy. Wars, revolutions, communities' strifes, crimes of all kinds, civil and political commotions, are almost universal. What it all portends it is difficult to say, but it must ultimately terminate in the triumph and vindication of truth, eternal truth. The Providence of God has not been withdrawn from the world, and if it works in a mysterious manner, unobserved by the majority of mankind, it nevertheless directs the destinies of all things. Not a sparrow falls unknown to its Creator. But the solicitude of God is about the souls of men. For this reason did He send His eternal Son into the world to suffer and die. The Redemption was not in vain. Its purposes must be accomplished in the hearts of those who are of "good will." To those only does the peace of the Lord come. The peace, then, the tranquility of the heart and mind, the allaying of angry strife, and quenching of fierce flames of passion, are guaranteed to the faithful soul. It cannot be the possession of men, either individually or collectively considered, who lose sight of God, and almost despise the restraints of the moral law. Religion that binds to God, and unites mankind, is something more than profession of faith. It is doing the Divine Will. Is the will of God consulted, generally, now-a-days? Rationalistic methods are followed, and often Catholics, even, are such only through a scientific knowledge. They are Catholics, sometimes in exterior and edifying practices, too, only through a sense of the obligation of being in the true Church, but they seldom think in their hearts of the obligation further entailed by the necessity of being under a true guide. Being aboard a through train is not always a guarantee that the desired destination will be safely reached. Precautions must be taken. "The desolation with which the whole world is made desolate" is caused by the fact that few think in their hearts. The thinking in the heart, the earnest, scrious consideration

Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

The Catholic Church, as even non-Catholic historians like Guizot testify, has been the great means of elevating woman from the debased position she eccupied in the ancient world. In the May number of the North American Review Elizabeth Cady Stantou, a professional female suffragist, endeavors to minimize the work that Christianity has done for woman. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, in the same number, makes a convincing reply. It will probably surprise many, who imagine that the ultra-conservative view of the woman question is generally held by Catholics, to read the following paragraph from this Catholic prelate's article: "Woman should not be shut out from any career that offers her the means of an honest livelihood. For the same work she should receive the same wages as a man, and should hold her property in virtue of the same right that secures to him the possession of his own. For wrong doing of whatever kind she should not be made to suffer a severer punishment than is inflicted upon man. The world will continue to be upjust to her until public sentiment makes the impure woman. The best interests of mankind, of the Church and the State will be served by widening and strengthening woman's influence.

Catholic Union and Times. Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

Catholic Union and Times. A certain Rev. Mr. Baldwin, lecturing in Rochester last Sunday night upon "European Churches," thus discoursed on "European Churches," thus discoursed on the ecclesiastical structures in Italy: "One finds as he goes southward that the lands are full of memorials of religion rather than with evidence of it. The splendid churches, the venerable abbeys, convents and monasteries that enrich the scenery are the remains of bygone ages that had a far more earnest and in many cases more pure faith than the church of Rome to day can show." Now the "bygone ages" in which those "aplendid churches, venerable abbeys, convents and monasteries, etc." were reared are the much decried "Dark Ages" when, according to the gospel of Protestantism, the most pitiable state of things obtained. Even the most bigoted Protestant will patronizingly declare that the "Romish" church has greatly improved since those dark days. How people contradict themselves when they don't tell the truth!

Baltimore Mirror. We must congratulate our separated friends of the Episcopalian ministry. Last week two divorced members of that Last week two divorced members of that Church desired to be "married" in this city, but they could find no Episcopalian minister with a conscience loose enough to allow him to perform the ceremony. Accordingly they had to resort to a Methodist wearer of the cloth, who eagerly snapped up the fee. How ashamed should the sect not be of those who wear what they call the livery of Christ, but who serve the world, the flesh and the devil. The Episcopalian ministers are gentlemen and scholars, and, as a rule, men very lovable for their good qualities.

## Correspondence of the Catholic Record FROM SARNIA.

The following is the report for the month of April of the senior department of the boys' Separate School of this town:
Fourth Class.—Arith., 1st, Jas. Johnson; 2nd, R. Heffron; 3rd, Geo. Gibb. Grammar, 1st, W. J. Sterling; 2nd, Jas. Johnson; 3rd, Rob. Doucher. History, 1st, Rob. Doucher; 2nd, R. Heffron; 3rd, Geo. Gibb. Geography, 1st, Rob. Doucher; 2nd, R. Heffron; 3rd, Jas. Johnson.
Senior Third.—Reading and spelling, 1st, Eddie McCart; 2nd, Walter Sterling; 3rd, Jos. Sharp. Arithmetic, 1st, Walter Sterling; 2nd, Jno. Barry; 3rd, Jos. Mc-Kinnon. Geography, 1st, Eddie McCart; 2nd, Rob. McDonald and Walter Sterling; 3rd, J. Wilkinson. Special marks for penmanahip and neatness have been given to James Johnson, Rob. Doucher, Geo. Gibb and Eddie McCart.

MAY 18, 1885.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMOI

FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER BASTE

Avenue, New York.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EAST
There are some other sinful priforbidden in the words which with the solid fortune-telling and the observation of dreams and omens. These are to charms, and the consulting of or seeking of the truth from the different seeking of the seeking of the seeking seeking of the seeking see

them; and the sin will in no ca avoided by the absurd character of things employed in this way.

"But how," it may be asked, "holy things such as relics, medals, Dei, Gospels, scapulars and the Surely you would not call it suptious or sinful in any way to keep or such things as these, or to thin they might do us some good, no spiritually, but even in the ten order?" No, you are right about It is not sinful even to ask for mi by the aid of things like those, whice either sacred by their nature, or blessing of the Church. And the rwhy it is not sinful is very plain. because God is invoked by methem, and that any favors whice obtained by them will be for His and glory. Still that this should they must be used with piety and tion. To wear a scapular, for inst simply as a sort of charm, without desire or intention of honoring Blessed Virgin by it, or to invokaid to escape from sin, would be no useless but highly displeasing to Divine Son. Almost every one this; few dare to profane holy objethis kind by such use of them; who have really given themselves the devil seldom try to protect

who have really given themselves the devil seldom try to protect selves in his service by such means

selves in his service by such means Well now, to pass to the other su that of consulting spirits, or seekit the Jewish law has it, the truth the dead. You see it is no new this spiritism, though the rapping table-tipping business is rather a form of it in these days.

It has been and is still very con among us, though it may be losing g somewhat lately. But I do not that Catholics have at any time much interested in it compared some other people. With regard t next life, we have our faith to inc us and are not inclined so much as a to ask the spirit-rappers to give us mation. But still many Catholics gone to their meetings, and would little scruple in going now, just, as say, from curiosity. They think the nothing in it; that it is only a me less clever piece of jugglery. Nothis they should understand that are likely to be greatly mistaken, glery and trickery it is sometime doubt; but there is the gravest to suspect that in many cases the actually have a hand in the month, it is true, the spirithe departed who are invoked

the departed who are invoked evil and lying spirits who personate and wish by information seeming to from them to weaken or destroy or lief in the truth of revelation. It is

lief in the truth of revelation. It is no joking matter, but a very serior dangerous one, to put one's self power and under the influence of spirits from hell; and this is who who goes to these spiritual seance they are called, may probably do member then, to have nothing with them if you value your improved.

By land or at sea, out on the prain the crowded city, Ayr's Cathartiare the best for purgative purposes, where alike convenient, efficacious afe. For aluggish bowels, torpid indigestion, bad breath, flatulency sick headache, they are a sure remediate.

them; and the sin will in avoided by the absurd character of this way.

Dublis.

There was another brisk little encounter in the House of Commons, on April 17, between Mr. Healy and the Speaker. The Member for Monaghan asked a question in reference to the apportioning of the Phonix Park for the use of polo and cricket players, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman having admitted that this had been done, Mr. Healy gave notice that he would call attention to the constant encreachment on the public property by the snobe and swells of Dublin. The House professed to be enormously shocked at this plain-spoken language, and the Speaker rising in his most portentious and severe manner, declared that the terms of Mr. Healy's motion were entirely out of order, and that the hom member must withdraw the unparliamentary expression. "The hon member still made no sign. "Do I understand that the hon. member still made no sign. "Do I understand that the hon. member withdraws the expression?" inquired the Speaker, for the third time, with a menacing sir. Mr. Healy not standing or making any other motion, raised his hat, and with such assent to his demand, Mr. Speaker had to be satisfied.

Father Petcherine, a familiar figure in Dublin for many years, died on April 17. Father Petcherine will be remembered as the priest who was the central person in the famous trial in which the late Lord O'Hagan made his greatest speech. He was a Russian by birth, but had lived so long in Ireland as to be looked upon as a citizen of Dublin. Father Petcherine was for over twenty years chaplain to the Mater Misericordis Hospital, by all connected with which institution he will be deeply regretted for his great piety, unassuming demeanor, gentleness of disposition, and charity.

Kildare,

At the monthly meeting of the Naas

At the monthly meeting of the Naas Town Commissioners, on April 13th, Mr. S. J. Brown, solicitor, chairman, presiding, the following motion was adopted unanimously—"Resolved—That inasmuch as the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, whether so intended by their Royal Highnesses or not, has a distinct political object—namely, to make it appear to the world that the Irish people are content with the system of English rule in this country, and are not in earnest in their At the monthly meeting of the Naas own Commissioners, on April 13th, Mr. the system of English rule in this country, and are not in earnest in their struggle for the restoration of their National rights, as shown by the comments of the English Press upon the reception accorded to their Royal Highnesses in Dublin—manifestations of welcome which are interpreted as a convincing proof of the decadence of the National sentiment—we, the Town Commissioners of Naas, hereby resolve to present no address to their Royal Highnesses upon the occasion of their visit to Punchestown, and to take no part either directly or indirectly in any effusive public dis-

Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at the Tomb of the Apostles. That we most earnestly supplicate and pray to God for his lordahip's safe return to us with renewed health and vigor, an assured guarantee that he will live for many years to come, and by his great intellectual endowments and virtues shed a still further lustre on the episcopate of Ireland. That we embody in this heartfelt expression of our affection and respect the united supplications of the poor and the orphans, whose care and welfare have ever engaged his lordship's most anxious solicitude. On behalf of the people of Navan—James Cuilen, J. P., D. L., chairman; John O'Neill, Matthew Kelly, joint secretaries,"

Secretaries."

On April 14th, the remains of the late Rev. Eugene Lynch, formerly P. P. of Donore, and lately of Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath, arrived by mail train at Kells station en route for interment in the ancient churchyard of Dulane, about two miles from Kells. The funeral cortege was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed there.

The Very Rev. Laurence Gaughran, Adm., Mullingar, has been appointed parish priest of the Vicarial parish of Kells, county Meath, in succession to the late Ven. Archdeacon Nicolls, P. P., V. G.

was professed at the Convent of Mercy.

Mr. James Clarke, having withdrawn his resignation, was unanimously elected chairman of the Mullingar Board of Guardians. Mr. James Kenny, the eldest member of the Board, was elected vice-chairman, and Mr. R. Nolan, deputy vice-chairman.

Cerk.

Major Bury has been appointed High Sheriff of County Cork.

The presentment for the Cork extra police came before the Recorder, on April 11, and Mr. Lawrence, on the part of the Corporation, objected to its being fated, holding that men who were charged to Cork should not have been, as they were engaged elsewhere, and insisting that there was no need for their presence at the election of Mr. Deasy, M. P. The Recorder said he would have been gled to relieve the city, as Cork was very peaceable, but it was outside his power. He was but a mere instrument, and he had only to pass the presentment.

ment, and he had only to pass the presentment.

At the police office, Cork, on April 16, Daniel Buckley was charged with throwing onions at the Prince of Wales while the carriages were passing over Patrick's Bridge. The prisoner stated that he had served in the Crimean war, and was only throwing up the onion to give expression to his joy at the Prince's visit. He was fined 40s. or a month. Cornelius Cronin, Patrick Mulcahy, and Patrick Donovan were put forward charged with stonethrowing at Clarke's Bridge while the royal party was passing. The first two were fined 20s., or fourteen days, and the other was fined 10s, or in default seven days.

were fined 20s., or fourteen days, and the other was fined 10s., or in default seven days.

On April 10, J. Gale, Esq., sub-Sheriff, assisted by his deputy, Mr. John Harding, and a force of twenty police, under Head-Constable Duffy, of Macroom, proceeded to the lands of Knockrea, in the Parish of Kilmichael, and evicted a man named John Callaghan for non-payment of rent. The amount due was £129 odd, two years' rent up to the lat of May, 1884. The landlord is Major Hickson, and the ejectment decree was obtained some time ago; but was not executed. The lands were sold by the Sheriff under an execution last January, and purchased by another John Callaghan for the sum of £270, the ejectment decree being obtained at this time. Mr. Mansergh, of Messrs. Hussey and Townsend, the agents over the estate, took possession from the Sheriff, and gave same to John Callaghan, the purchaser, as caretaker. It is supposed this was done in order that the purchaser should get the lands, as it is expected the defendant will not be; able to redeem, and thus save the expenses of an ejectment on title. The eviction took place very quietly, not the slightest opposition being offered.

Limerick.

On April 12, the ancient and historic

address to their Royal Highnesses upon the occasion of their visit to Punchestown, and to take no part either directly or indirectly in any effusive public display."

Wexford.

On April 8th, a black banner was attached to a pole 20 feet high on the Land League Hut, Parnell's Cross, with the words:—"Tired of British misrule and Dublin Castle domination." It floated from its position during the sojourn of the Frinces and Princess in the country. The following resolution was presented to Bishop Nuity, of Meath, by the people of Navan, on April 10th, on his leaving for Rome—"Resolved—That we, the people of Navan, on April 10th, on his leaving for Rome—"Resolved—That we, the people of Navan, on a state of the people of Navan, on the artily and sincerely pray that his lordship's journey to and his sojourning in the Eternal City may be blessed by the enjoyment of good health and spirits, to enable him to carry out the objects of his divine mission there, and that he will not fail to ask for us from Almighty God the blessings we stand in need of, when offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at the Tomb of the Apostles. That we most earnestly supplicate and pray to God for his lord. cacy thereof, and wound up by intimating an intention of retiring from the representation of the county. To some of his observations Mr. Harrington, who succeeded, thought it his duty to make reply, acknowledging Mr. O'Sullivan's past services, but reminding that gentileman that were it not for united party action, the principle of which he saw endangered by Mr. O'Sullivan's example and counsel, such gains as had been won for the laborer could never have been achieved. In favor of doing everything to strengthen that unity, so as to achieve the great objects for which the whole nation is striving, Mr. Harrington made a powerful appeal.

At the first meeting of the new board of the Ballyvaughan Poor Law Union, Wm. Lane Joynt, Esq., D. L., Clareville House, Ballyvaughan, was unanimously elected chairman; Patrick Davoren, Esq., Caherconnel, vice-chairman; and Michael Davoren, of Ballymurphy, deputy vice-chairman.

tician, always foremost in every move-ment for the redress of his country's wrongs, and the advancement of the Na-tional cause. The funeral was one of the largest and most representative ever seen in Roscrea,

tional cause. The funeral was one of the National cause. The funeral was one of the largest and most representative everseen in Roscrea.

Mr. Villiers Stuart, M. P., has an unapproachable talent fer putting himself into awkward and comical positions. His latest display of this faculty occurred on April 14, at the Limore rail. Way station. He was there to present an address to Albert Edward, in the name of certain laborers and artisans of the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary, but when the royal train arrived not even a deputation of two laborers and artisans was there to back "the laborers' friend." This happened, notwithstanding that a flag bearing the words "Villierstown laborers" ornamented one end of the platform, ment if However, with a roll of parch, ment? However, with a roll of parch, ment in his hand, he ran this way and that, like the fox in the fable; and seemed to be as much perplexed to know how to dispose of his address as to discover his laborers. Eventually he bobbed up against the Prince's secretary, and saying "Mr. Boyle told me to give you this," at length got rid of the burthensome document. But was it not cruel to the owner of Dromana, after all the trouble he took concerning an address from laborers and artisans, not only to be left in the lurch by them at the critical instant, but to have great difficulty in getting anyone, much less the Prince, to take the parchment from his hand?

Mr. William Ewart, M. P., has accepted the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Gillooly, in the principle of the discrete of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, in the first people, has been adopted by the Branch of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, in the first people, has been adopted by the Branch of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, in the first people has been for warded to the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, in the first people has been for warded to the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, in the first people has been

his hand?

Antrim.

Mr. William Ewart, M. P., has accepted the invitation of the Belfast Conservative Association to contest the northern division of the city at the next electon. Fishery Inspector Ballykilbeg Johnston, has, it is stated, informed the Orangemen of Belfast that he will, if requested to do so, contest one of the seats at the next election.

Armagh.

The brutal intolerance of the loyalists in Lurgan burst out again on April 10th. A Catholic clergyman was "mobbed" in the public streets, through which crowds of Orange rowdies, unrestrained by the authorities, paraded in the most violent manner. Other Catholics also were attacked and cruelly maltreated, and when they attempted to seek the protection of houses the windows were smashed into smithereens by those pious advocates of "law and order." Appropriately enough the crowd varied their barbarous amusement by giving cheers for the Prince of Wales!

Tyrone.

Mr. Wm. Anketill, of Anketill Grove, has taken proceedings by civil bill and ejectment processes against eighty of his tenantry who did not vote for him at the recent Poor Law Elections. He advised these people, in a tone that could not be mistaken, "to be careful to do him no harm in the election if they could do him no good," and as the tenants were courageous enough to defy and despise the ex.J. P., they are now punished to the full extent of his puny authority.

The lands of the Fishmongers' Com pany, in Derry, have been proposed for sale to the present occupants. The terms submitted—fifteen years' purchase of the present rental, or twenty-one of the Government valuation—are not very at-tractive at present. tractive at present.

Donors, and lately of Dunhanghlin, Co.

Meath, arrived by mail train at Kells station or route for interment in the station of route for interment in the station of route for interment in the station of the late of the station of the station of the late of the station of the late of the station of t

The resolution passed by the Athlone Branch of the National League, inviting the support of the Catholic clergy in the present constitutional movement of the Irish people, has been adopted by the Branch of the League recently established in Castlerea. The resolution has been forwarded to the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of the diocese.

Bishop of the diocese.

Silgo.

The Sligo corporation, or rather a majority of that body, presented, among other flunkeys, a sloppy address to the Prince of Wales. Albert Edward did not trouble himself to read it, and did not even thank the flunkey corporators separately. Proper treatment for their servility. Connaughtmen who endanger their health in the foul atmosphere of Dublin Castle are evidently not appreciated by Spencer's whitewasher.

In pursuance of an "order" granted at the Petty Sessions, Mrs. Powell's agent, and a bailiff named Delaney, with a force of police, proceeded, on April 14, to the Townland of Goolamooneen, about four miles distant from Riverstown, to evict the Widow Scanlon. The Ballyrush fife and drum band was astir during the morning, and conduced in no small degree to arouse the people of the district, and attract them to the scene of the eviction; and by the time the police arrived, a large crowd of men, women, and children had collected. Owing to the vigorous opposition the widow made, the agent withdrew without effecting the vigorous opposition the widow made, the agent withdrew without effecting the eviction.

Every Woman Knows Them. Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which make woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, and RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dyspeptic. These mental indicia show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood Purifier is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Billiousness, Constipation, and Impurity of the Blood. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.—Is especially valuable for Children. Dr. J. R. Frayser, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I regard Scott's Emulsion as a valuable medicine for the diseases of adults, for infants teething and sickly children."

# KIDNEY-WORT

outhouse, was not released on bail, although no explosion took place, but David Blackburn, the Presbyterian, who is charged with having dynamite, and causing actual destruction to a sacred edifice by an actual explosion, is allowed out on the word of his sureties!

Sligo.

An Ex-Alderman Tried It.

Ex-Alderman Taylor, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had failed.

A Skilful Surgical Operation.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and; strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distres in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky alime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and aleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whisting sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Often times there is a papitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food vhatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but

disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's
Syrup steadily increasing. All who have
tried it speak very highly of its medicinal
virtues: one customer describes it as a
"Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always
recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug-

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

WESTERN HOTEL.

FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel, Best stabling in the city. Dining-room first-class.— ALFRED E. PANTON, Prop.

RETIRING from BUSINESS— Ends of Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, wool carpet, olicloths, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.



The Secretary of the Province of Ontario will receive Tenders (to be addressed to him at his office at the Pariiament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal,") up to NOON of TUESDAY, 19th MAY, 1885, For the delivery of the following quantity of Coal in the sheds of the Institutions below named, on or before the 18th July, 1885:—
ASYLUM FORTHE INSANE TORONTO—Hard COal—900 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove size. Set Coal—400 tons.
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—Hard Coal—20 tons chestaut size. Soit Coal—500 tons.

Stove size. Seri Coal—400 tons.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—Hard Coal—20 tons chestatut size. Solt Coal—500 tons.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—Hard Coal—20 tons chestatut size. Solt Coal—500 tons.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TO-RONTO—Hard Coal—200 tons egg size. Soft Coal—500 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON —Hard Coal—200 tons large egg size, 6) tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—1,600 tons for steam and 150 tons for grates.

SCH LUM FOR THE INSANE, KING-SKING—STORM FOR THE INSANE, KING-SKING—STORM FOR THE INSANE, HAMIL—100 tons small sgg size, 50 tons stove size and 100 tons of Lebigh large egg size, 68 tons stove size for gas—making for Coal—100 tons, ANYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMIL—TON—Hard Coal—200 tons egg size, 88 tons stove sizes for size for si

RETIRING from BUSINESS

—Damask lace curtains, piano
covers, embroidered table covers. velvet table covers, at
cost-R.S. MURRAY& Co.

MAY 16, 1885. What is Catarrh ?

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-sciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomos, from the retention of the effets matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat; causing ulceration of the throat; up the custachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

Headsche.

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

After Twenty-Three Years' Suffering.
Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the system.

Notwithstanding much has been said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the matter has never seriously claimed your attention. Think of it now! If, by the use of a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of scrofula, and transmit a healthy constitution to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness "fifering peculiar advantages to pupils even of
delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water
pure and food whole-me. Extensive grounds
afford every facility for the enloyment or invigorating exercise. System of education
thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only
in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard
works. Literary reunions are held monthly,
Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place
weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement
and ensurin self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual develop mont, habits of neatness and
conomy, with remement of manner.
TREMS to sal rithe difficulty of the times,
without impring the select character of the
institution.
For further particulars apply to the Super-

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. let. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Mothes Syperson, Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuitton in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; per annum, \$100; France, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$20; Frivate room, \$20; For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

BUPERIOE.

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RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHARD ACADEMY, CHATHARD

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOS, Presi-dent.

Professional.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for
the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Discases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and
Hygienic Physician.

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SOlicitor, etc.
Office—Carling's Block, London.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—
Post Office.

Post Office.

N. WOODRUFF. Style of the control B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., on real estate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON
Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 8
doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC
PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 236
Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada, prepaid, on eccipt of price. Physicians supplied at lowest, prices. Correspondence solicited.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY A The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday senting, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, Prisident. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and thirst Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec. sick headache, they are a sure remed.

The demand for the "Myttle I tobacco is still on the increase, and every quarter the firm who make receiving unsolicited testimony growth in public favor. A gent from one of the mining islands of Huron writes, "Your 'Myrtle Navy invaluable solace to the loneliness or miner's life. I don't; know how or could get along without it. If their ran out they would risk swimming mainland to replenish it, heedless of ger, and I believe they would cross in winter on the same errand if it we more than an inch thick. No other twill satisfy them." The secret of beauty lies in pure and good health. Burdock Blood Bi the grand key that unlocks all the grand key that unlocks all the late. It cures all Scrofulous Di acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and brings the blook health to the palid cheek.

Depend Upon It.
You can depend upon Hagyard's \
Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism,
dgia and all painful and inflamn
complaints. It not only relieve
cures.

Mother Graves' Worm Extermin cleannt to take; sure and effect estroying worms. Many have t with best results.

6, 1885.

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#### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

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Not, it is true, the spirits of the departed who are invoked, but evil and lying spirits who personate them and wish by information seeming to come from them to weaken or destroy our belief in the truth of revelation. It is then no joking matter, but a very serious and dangerous one, to put one's self in the power and under the influence of these spirits from hell; and this is what one spirits from hell; and this is what one who goes to these spiritual seances, as they are called, may probably do. Remember then, to have nothing to do with them if you value your immortal soul.

By land or at sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayr's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious and safe. For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

The demand for the "Myrtle Navy" The demand for the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is still on the increase, and from every quarter the firm who make it are receiving unsolicited testimony of its growth in public favor. A gentleman from one of the mining islands of Lake Huron writes, "Your 'Myrtle Navy' is an invaluable solace to the loneliness of the miner's life. I don't, know how our men could get along without it. If their stock ran out they would risk swimming to the mainland to replenish it, heedless of danger, and I believe they would cross the ice in winter on the same errand if it was not more than an inch thick. No other tobacco will satisfy them."

A Secret.

The secret of beauty lies in pure blood and good health. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand key that unlocks all the secretions. It cures all Scrofulous Diseases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the palid cheek.

Depend Upon It. You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neur-dgia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cutes.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT







the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is. Regins, or to the Indian Office, Wilnipse, is. Regins, or the Superintendent General Parties and the goods of soods (or for any portion of each description of goods). Each Tenders must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or a Candain Bank for at least two per cent. of the amount of the tenders for he not on the amount of the tenders for the Northeam of the tenders of the Contract of the per cent. of the safe the deep will be returned.

Tenderers are required to make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not energy the proper arrangements for supplies to be formally as the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not energy the performance of the superintendent-General

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 19TH MARCH, 1885.

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Composed of 80 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., at an expense of over \$2000.00. The likeness of each one (with name printed on the large ones) being perfect and a great triumph of the art. It is mounted on the best card board and published in four sizes, as follows:—

lished in four sizes, as follows:-12 inches long, \$1.00, 18 inches long, \$2.00, 24 " 5.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council. Supplied wholesale and retail by

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LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

THEEL OINTRM BINT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
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ICATED APPLIANCES to snit your case, provided you agree to pay for it, if it is cires you in one month. If it does not care you, it costs you nothing. Is not thus a fair offer?

Deflerent Appliances to come Dysepfails, Rureutist. Liver and Einsen Insert Plats, Lund in the Liver and Einsen Insert Plats, Lund in the Liver and Einsen Insert, and many other Descares. Remember, we do not ask you to buy them, blindly, but merely to try them, at our risk. 125,000 Curves made during list, in cases where all other treatments had failed. Paice very low. Illustrated book, giving full particulars, and blank for statement of your case, sent free. Address, at once, ELECTRIC PAD MING CO.

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LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE

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MAILS AS UNDER.		CLOSI P.M.		DUE PO	P.M.	P.H.
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Buffalo (Thro Bag)	5 00	1 00	10 00	8 00	1 80	6 80
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Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails. London, Huron & Bruce—All places along line, and	5 00			8 00		
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The Bag—Parkhill.

The Mails for Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales and the Fiji Islands, leave San Francisco on the 11th April.

The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave San Francisco on the 1st, 11th and 15th. The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave San Francisco on the 4th, 16th and 28th. Letters the Mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco on the 4th, 16th and 28th. Letters should be posted they previously.

BRITISH MAILS—Monday and Thursday, Via New York, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Via Hill-dax, 1 p.m.; Wednesday

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C. M. B. A

The Grand Secretary has received notice of the death of John Morton, of Branch No. 10,8t. Catharines, Ont., which occurred on April 29th, 1885. Mr. Morton joined the Branch on March 20th, 1884; died from phthisis pulmonalis; aged 30 years.

Assessment No. 6 has been issued to pay the beneficiaries of deaths Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. This makes 28 deaths rom 1st January up to 18th April; 26 of which were in the United States and 2 in lenads. Since the 1st January the Surreme Counsil has paid the beneficiaries of leosesed members more promptly even han during 1884, and this could be further mproved if some of our Branches, that are little too tardy, would remit amounts of assessments in proper time. A few careless tranches in this regard, retards the pro-

When a member is transferred from one ranch to another, said member's application for membership (not medical certificate) sould be deposited with his withdrawal ritificate in the Branch to which he is ansferred, and the Grand Secretary hould be notified of said transfer on a sembership report form. Branch secretices are requested to make a note of this.

DEAR EDITOR.—I herewith enclose you the following resolutions, passed by our Branch, No. 35, of the C. M. B. A., at their usual meeting on Monday, May 4th, 1885, upon the departure of our highly esteemed brother, Mr. D. Curry, who, for the past eight years, has been a citizen of our town, and a very efficient member of our congregation, and whose loss will be deeply regretted by all, especially the members of the C. M. B. A., who have been more united in filial affection, characteristic of our good society. He is about to take up his abode in the city of Brantford, and we can assure our Brantford friends that we, in suffering a great loss, attribute to them agreatgain, and we wish him every prosperity in his new home and every happiness amongst his new friends.

Moved by James Doyle, seconded by Thos. E. McBride, whereas, we, the members of the Goderich Branch of the C. M. B. A., No. 35, learn with feelings of regret that we are about to lose one of our most zealous and energetic members in Mr. D. Curry, who is about to take up his abode in the city of Brantford,

Resolved, that we express our sincerest sorrow at his departure from our midst, and wish him every success in his new sphere of action.

Resolved, that we thank him heartily for

sorrow at his departure from our midst, and wish him every success in his new sphere of action.

Resolved, that we thank him heartily for his past endeavors as a member of our society, in forwarding her interests.

Resolved, we thank him also, as member of St. Peter's congregation, for his indefatigable services and undertakings in all matters of interest and benefit to our Holy Mother the church.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, sent to brother Curry, and placed upon our minute book.

After a very eloquent and pathetic speech made by our honorable president, Mr. E. Campion, who touched feelingly upon our loss at the departure of Mr. D. Curry, whom we respect so much and have known for such a number of years, and enlarging upon the good derived from being a member of the C. M. B. A., during which he moved the feelings of every member present, the resolutions were then read and passed unanimously, to which our esteemed brother, Mr. Curry, very ably responded, and expressed his sorrow at having to leave his dear old Goderich friends, but said he assured them his friendship would unsullied remain. He would always look back to Goderich, but never with pain.

"Where'er o'er this world to roam, Where'er o'er this world to roam, Shall fondly turn to thee,"

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPH KIDD, JR.

Rec. Sec., Br. 35, C.M. B.A.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

In compliance with an invitation of Rev. Father Flannery, a meeting was held in the school house on Sunday, May 3, immediately after High Mass. There were present Messrs. D. J. Donahue, Barrister; John F. Goughlin, John Doyle, John King, Customs; J. H. Price, P. Brady, Yarmouth; Stephen Corbett, Jer. Crowley, Daniel Barrett and others.

Mr. John T. Coughlin was called to the chair. Mr. Doyle being elected to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were put from the chair and carried unanimously:

lat. That a presentation of money, with the names of subscribers in aid of the new Cathedral of London, be handed to our venerated Bishop on the day of the consecration of said Cathedral, 28th June next, and that Messrs. John T. Coughlin, J. H. Price, Jer. Crowley, John King, Thos. Casey, Daniel Coughlin and J. Doyle, be a Committee to solicit subscriptions for such purpose at the church door on two Sundays previous to said consecration.

2nd. That all new rents date from the

on two Sundays previous to said conse-cration.

2nd. That all pew rents date from the first of January of each year, and be paid in two installments, half yearly. The first installment to be paid on the 2nd or 3rd Sunday in March, the second payment to be made on the 2nd or 3rd Sunday in Santember.

Sunday in March, the second payment to be made on the 2nd or 3rd Sunday in September.

It was also resolved that pews not settled for on the 3rd Sunday in March or September be advertised for sale on the 4th Sunday, and sold to the highest bidder on the Sunday following.

Father Flannery here spoke of the great difficulty he experienced in trying to raise the one thousand dollars salary promised by the congregation. The Christmas and Easter collections did not average seven hundred dollars. The pew rents and Sunday collections barely sufficed to meet all church expenses and repairs that were necessary for the maintenance and decent appearance of the church. He resolved therefore to spread the one thousand dollars as fairly as he could estimate over the whole congregation, both in city and country, and as no family was assessed beyond its means, he felt sure that no complaints would be heard or dissatisfaction manifested in the parish.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, after which the meeting came to a close.

## THE MANITOBA INSPECTORSHIP.

Assistant Secretary, Michael M. Smyth, Financial Secretary, Michael M. Smyth, Financial Secretary, Michael M. Smyth, Patrick Deanny (the Look), Gard, Patrick Neiter, Patrick Deanney, Marshal, Patrick Deanney (the Look), Gard, Patrick Miter, Cis Cummins: Trustees for two years, Thos. Donnelly, Patrick Deanney (Locks); Thos. Mossey. The President appointed brother Thos. P. Donnelly, Chancellor pro tem.

Peterboro, May 8th, 1885.

Catholic Record,—At the last regular meeting of Branch 30, Peterboro, the following resolution was unanimously carried:
Moved by Dr. O'Shea, seconded by M. J. Sullivan, that we, members of Branch 30, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby express our heartfelt regret at the departure of our worthy president, Mr. William Sommerville, from our midst, and esteem of the undersigned.

(Signed) C Beckman, D. C. McGuire, F. A. McGuire, James Taylor, Thomas B. Bate, Frank Maguire, J. Shock, James C. Harris, Henry J. Taylor, James B. Malcolmon, T. J. Carey.

Messrs. Beckman, Shack and Malcolmon, T. J. Carey.

Messrs. Beckman of the more pleasing from the fact in the test of the

stitution. We all well remember your gentlemanly bearing, your manky insignify and your obliging and courteest ment of every member of our association. We have also found you a true friend and a devated and paintaking officer in were the course when you this small token of our estemation. Our parting it to the good of our association. We, therefore, beg leave to and hy our this small token of our estemation. Our parting which is classereding children. Our parting which is classereding children. Our parting which is classereding children. Our parting which is classered to that none will be happier in heart association. We have a competition of the happier in heart association. We have been proported that none will be happier in heart association. The house of the happier in heart association. We have a competition of the happier in heart association. We have a competition of the happier in heart association. We have a competition of the happier in heart and the well written Patoral of His Draw and the house would be calculated to make the ourse would be calculated to the would be

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FROM CALEDONIA.

WELL MERITED TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A DESERVING PRIEST.

A DESERVING PRIEST.

The Rev. P. J. Maddigan, who has been in charge of the Mission of Caledonia and Dunnville for the last four years, has been transferred by his Lordship Bishop Carbery as assistant to Very Rev. Chancellor Keough, at Dundas. Father Maddigan was ordained by the late Bishop Farrell, nearly eleven years ago, and was about five years connected with St. Mary's Cathedral, during which period he was instrumental, under the late Bishop Crinnon, in establishing a Catholic Literary Society, of which he was chaplain. The great zeal he manifested in the spiritual, moral and intellectual welfare of the members was evidenced by the delightful and interesting public and private entertainments given by them.

public and private entertainments given by them.

Father Maddigan was subsequently transferred to Caledonia, his native place, where, by his zeal in the performance of his sacred duties, his genial and affable disposition, his kind and gentle sympathy for the distressed and needy—always ready to assist from his scanty means—soon caused him to become a great favorite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has also been noted for his profound theological learning. As a preacher he has few sure of his acquaintance. He has also been noted for his profound theological learning. As a preacher he has few superiors; his lectures and sermons always command respectful attention and make a lasting impression. The people of Dundas and vicinity have reason to be grateful to His Lordship for placing such spiritual guides as Chancellor Keough and Father Maddigan over them, while those of Caledonia and Dunnville sincerely regret the departure of the latter. On Monday evening a committee met at the rev. gentleman's residence and presented him with the following address, which was read by Dr. E. D. Green, and at the close of which Mr. John Sullivan presented him with a well-filled purse:

To the Rev. P. J. Maddigan, P. P. of Caledonia—Having learned with sentiments of regret that you are about to take your departure from us, we, your parishioners, take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the faithful services which you have performed, and of the many good qualities which you have exhibited while pastor of Caledonia. We have noticed with admiration how exact and attentive you have been in the discharge of your sacred duties, how watch.

PLE CONDIDECTOR

on learning the news of his departure. The following is the address:

Dunnville, April 26th, 1885.

Dear Father Madigan,—We, the parishioners of St. Michael's Church, Dunnville, feel deeply grieved in learning of your unexpected and immediate removal from our midst. We therefore assemble this morning to tender you our heartfelt sorrow at having to part with such an esteemed and much beloved pastor. During your brief but frequent visits to this parish you have endeared yourself to all committed to your care by your good qualities of heart and by your good qualities of heart and by your cheerful and friendly demeanor, and more particularly by your self-sacrificing and punctual attendance at services, sick calls and burials in all seasons and weather. We cannot refrain from again expressing our deep regret at your departure, ask you to kindly accept the accompanying purse as a token of gratitude and respect we bear you, and we heartily wish you every success in your new field of labors. Also sincerely pray that we may one day have a happy reunion in heaven, where there is no separation, but eternal bliss and never-ending glory. Signed, in behalf of the congregation—John Newman, John Kenny, William Billington, Jeremiah Barry, Michael Ryan, George Jewhurst.

DIED.

In Montreal, at 894 Ontario street, on May lst, the wife of T. J. Finn, of a daughter.

Hot and dry skin ? Scalding sensations ? Swelling of the ankles! Swelling of the ankles!
Vague feelings of unrest!
Frothy or brick-dust fluids!
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness!
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fitful rheumstic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness
f the bowels? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at

ndant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of

skin? Then

YOU HAVE

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Dright's Disease of the Muneys.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the neryous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrheas bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNEE'S SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. LOCAL NOTICES.

A SPECIALTY—J. R. Cron, chemist, makes a specialty of the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions and recipes. Prescriptions filled at all hours. Homoeopathic medicines kept in stock. Try our baking powder. 5 cent sample given to adults.

Just opened out at J. J. Gibbons a new stock of House Furnishing Goods, Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Table Covers, Sheetings, Towellings, Napkins, Quilts. All first-class value.

For the best photos made in the city 29 to Edy Bros. 280 Dundas street.

to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. (a) and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

assortment in the city. Unidren's pictures a specialty.

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LONDON.

An Historical Sketch Compiled in Commemoration of the opening of St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Ontario,

June 28th, 1885.

REV. J. P. COFFEY, M.A. PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

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of Our Holy Father Pope I
the Sect of the Freemasons.

The American Catholic Quarte
Let us now briefly consider
cent action and influence of
on the condition of the labori
san classes. At the time of the
our Blessed Lord, the civiliz
pagan world had reached
but it was a cold, heartless
it was like a marble statue
exquisitely beautiful, and
breathe and palpitate with I
hard, cold, unfeeling, and pit
was then no pity for the p
consideration for the toil
Labor had fallen into conte
badge of degradation, and co
only fit for slaves. Workin
deprived of their liberties and
and were reduced to the
slaves. Both in Greek and I
lisation work had been ma
and workingmen slaves. At
Augustus Casar there were
sixty millions of slaves in the
over which he ruled. And
were not men on whose brow
or an African sun had burn
of slavery; they were, in bloo
the equals of their masters.
law a slave was not a person,
he had, of course, no civil
rights; he had no power t
legacy, no power of civil actio
entirely beyond the pale
tection of law; he had not ev
duties or hopes. He was in
absolutely subject to his m
who had the power of lite and
him: Such is the frightful c
which millions of workingmed
duced in ancient civilization
were described by Seneca
"fettered feet, bound hands, s

faces."
Our divine Saviour became man, was a carpenter, and son of a carpenter, and for ye and toiled with St. Joseph for

He thus made labor sacr alted it in human estimation, a dignity in the eyes of men s of merit in the eyes of Go Christian system,

LABOR HAVING BECOME EN

by the action and example of workingman rose in the scale workingman rose in the scarce estimation; he ceased to be ra a thing, and was looked upo possessing human rights ar and duties. Men, whether fr and duties. Men, whether fr were taught the doctrines before God, who was the father; they were taught the human and Christian brother in the language of St. Pau is pirit they were all baptize body, whether Jews or Gentil bond or free" (1 Corinthians; they were all children of God Jesus Christ; that there were they were all children of God Jesus Christ; that there was in nor Greek, neither bond in that they were all one in Cl (Galatians iii., 27-28). The sounds broke with the power of delightful music on the fettered slaves. Millions beings, bowed down under the able burdens and unspeaka of slavery, lifted up their he their eyes towards heaven, an hope.

Gradually, under the bl fruitful influence of the exteachings of our Saviour, to began to fall from the festerithe slaves, men learned their dignity as well as their resplabor was ennobled and sand the curse of slavery was cond in principle destroyed. When the curse of slavery was cond in principle destroyed. When the state of this mithis great moral revolution! What fountains of tears has it up! What broken hearts healed! What unspeakable it not banished! What burd has it not lifted up from the soul of man! With what hop what sunshine of liberty and it not flooded the world, tran from a pen of slaves into Christian freemen.

Christian freemen.

THE CHURCH, THE BRIDE of followed His blessed exam treatment of slavery and in the laboring classes. Sherself to correct false ide ing the character of slaver create and foster a public condemnatory of the institute of the gigantic and almost in a correctly cent action in this respect, in ecessary to have an adequate of the gigantic and almost in able difficulties that stood her in her efforts to better the of the slaves, and gradually and destroy the system. Fa and doctrines regarding humans and states are supported to the slaves of th