NO. 232

#### MOM

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

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

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's furnishings.

### 136 DUNDAS STREET.

#### [For the Record.] Easter Flowers.

From woody glade and verdant vale,
Bring freshest flowers and fair;
Within the sacred altar-rail
Spread garlands everywhere.
The first and brightest buds that Spring
Takes out from 'neath the snow
As offerings bring to mankind's king
To show thy heart's love glow.

And as their breath so fragrant sweet Past topmost arch ascends, Let it upbear unto the feet Of Him, the Friead of friends, A prayer for peace to hearts that mourn, For strength 'gainst evil powers— Ah, sure that prayer is heard when borne On breath of Easter flowers.

Boon Nature seems in favoring mind When Easter gets the choice of flowers hid till Winter's wind Becomes a zephyr's voice; Impatient flowers that cannot bide The while beneath the loain Peep forth to greet the Easter-tide And brighten every home.

Then beauteous, flowery chaplets bring, Of every hue that's known; Of these make fragrant offering At foot of Mercy's throne. Then quest the glades and gather up The choice of vernal bowers; The speckless hily's chasteful cup Present with Easter flowers.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review.

We have received a number of a pain fully amusing paper, the Anglo-Catholic of Detroit, in which we find the following or Detroit, in which we had the cholowing suggestive advertisement: "An earnest Catholic layman wishes to form a lay-order composed of men willing to go any-where or do anything which the Superior directs for the promotion of Christ's work and the restoration of Catholicity in His Anglican Church. Applicants must have good testimonials as to their ability and moral character. For particulars address Monachus." Poor Monachus! We trust that his zeal and his aspiration to pro-mote Christ's work will lead him into the narrow path of obedience and duty. They undoubtedly will, if they continue and if they are honest. Though it is not without its sadness, this advertisement is not out its sadness, this advertisement is not without its humorous side. Think of Francis of Assisi or Vincent de Paul, or Ignatius of Loyola advertising for their earlier companions, to found a religious

ing extract from the letter of a Catholic lady now residing in Paris. It was written to a friend of the same faith in Boston, and strikingly confirms what has been often said in the columns of the Catholic Review as to the present condition of things in France: "Speaking of churches, I am reminded of where we worshipped Sabbath—the Notre Dame des Victoires-one of the most interesting churches in Paris. It is completely lined with salutations to our Mother and to her Divine Son. I was glad to read these inscriptions, for I concluded from them that faith had not entirely died out of the hearts of the French people, although their actions, as a nation of Catholics, would lead me to believe that such was the fact. The Church in France is being fearfully persecuted to-day, but God is over all, and I hope and pray that it will come out of this furnace of affliction more pure and more holy than ever before. often wonder at the deep serenity that marks the features of the clergymen I meet, when they know, better than I do that at the next upheaval of social order in Paris they are marked out for sure destruction. This is a beautiful city indeed, but it appears to me that it is bent on its own ruin. There is a class here, that I need not tell one who reads as that I need not tell one who reads as thoroughly as you do, the name, who do not love order or their fellow beings, or Almighty God; they deny His existence even; this class is waiting its opportunity now to destroy every emblem of our religion, or any religion whatever, and continue the demolition of the elegant continue the demolition of the elegant public edifices that partially fell under their fiend-like revels in 1870. I hope these dreadful scenes will not be acted country, but I fear much.'

### MARTYRED BY ENGLAND.

PETITIONS TO THE HOLY SEE FROM CAR-DINAL NEWMAN AND THE GENERAL OF

### London Tablet.

"Most Holy Father:—It is related of St. Philip Neri—and, as one of his sons, I may be allowed to speak of my Father—that on meeting the English youths who were studying at the Roman College, he was accustomed to use no other salutation than that by which the Holy Church salutes the earliest martyrs, the Holy Innocents, Salvete flores martyrand! And, indeed, it was not without reason that they were called the "Flores Martyrum." They were preparing to labor in after years in that country in which anyone arrested, either for being a priest or for assisting at the Holy Sacri-

fice, were mercilessly put to death for the crime, as it was called, of treason.

"Hence, and as it were by a kind of right, do I venture to place this my petition before your Holiness, beseeching, entreating, and most earnestly begging that you would sanction the introduction of the cause of the English Martyrs.

"Prostrate at the feet of your Holiness I humbly beg the Apostolic Benediction.

"The most humble and devoted servant of your Holiness,

of your Holiness,
"John Henry Cardinal Newman.

"BIRMINGHAM, 2nd May, 1880."

II. "Most Holy Father- Having learnt that

"Most Holy Father— Having learnt that a number of persons were writing to your Holiness, begging that you would look with favor on the cause of our martyrs, and that, after due investigation, you would complete, as far as possible, what is wanting to their honor, I thought that I also might join my voice to theirs.

"By a double link do I feel myself bound to those servants of God. In the first place, foremost amongst them stands John Fisher, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, whilst I, in spite of my unworthiness, am the last of Englishmen whom your Holiness has been pleased to raise to the same exalted dignity. Secondly, I glory in being numbered amongst the sons of St. Philip Neri, and to none save to the Fathers of the London Oratory, was the work of taking in hand, and instituting the vigoriance." Oratory, was the work of taking in hand, and instituting the "ordinary" process for the canonization intrusted by his Emin-

ence our Metropolitan.
"With this two-fold title before my mind, I earnestly beg and pray that your Holiness will graciously accede to our petition, and that as early as possible you will set your seal to the cause of our mar-

tyrs.

"Prostrate at your feet, Most Holy Father, I carnestly beg the Apostolic Benediction.

"The very humble and very devoted son of your Holiness, John Henry Cardinal Newman. "Birmingham, 2nd May, 1880."

### ST, PATRICE'S DAY, IN ST. THOMAS.

St. Patrick's day was religiously observed here. At 7 o'clock a. m. Mass a great number of people approached the Holy Table. A solemn High Mass commenced at 10.30, of which the venerable Pastor, Father Flannery, was celebrant. The altar and sanctuary were tastefully and elaborately sanctuary were tastefully and elaborately decorated by the good sisters of St. Joseph. After the gospel Rev. Father Hodgkinson ascended the pulpit and preached a very touching and eloquent sermon, of which I send you a synepsis as taken from our

Protestant daily, the "Times."

The members of the various Irish societies marched to the church of the Holy Angels this morning to listen to an address from Rev. Father Hodgkinson on Ireland's patron saint. There was a large congrega-tion present, and the sermon was a very impressive discourse. The rev. Father selected his text from Eccles, chap. 44, "Behold a great priest, who in his time pleased God and was found just," and commenced by saying that the congregation had been all the congregation had been all the congregation below the constraint of the congregation had been all the congregation below the constraint of the congregation had been all the congregation below the congregation of the constraint of the congregation of th tion had assembled to-day to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick, the glorious apostle of Ireland. They had been called together by the voice of Faith, speaking through their Holy Mother the church, and calling upon them to join her in fulfilling a duty of love, a duty to which the Catholic church had ever been faithful, treasuring up the memory of her saints more lovingly than does the world her heroes; every day from end to end of the year making them the theme of her daily thanksgiving and praise, and in order to keep their memory fresh and green in the hearts of her children, gathering them around her on the feasts of the saints to do honor to them. And thus to-day we assembled to do honor to the immortal St. Patrick, the apostle of the Faith, with whose history every man of Irish blood or Irish parentage is familiar— a history idealized by the warm love of a nation and garnished round about with romantic stories that, if not true, are so beautiful that they ought to be, just as the light upon the jewel seems part of the light part romantic stories that, if not true, are so beautiful that they ought to be, just as the light upon the jewel seems part of the precious stone itself. No doubt, my hearers are familiar with every stage of St. Patrick's history—how his saintly youth was filled with dreams of noble spiritual ambition; how he was taken captive while yet a child on the northern shores of Gaul and carried with others to Ireland's shores. How, at the age of 16 he was

of unclouded faith. And has not that prayer been heard?
DESPOILED OF NEARLY EVERYTHING ELSE, possessing now few things they are allowed to call their own, have not the children of St. Patrick through weal or woe, in prosperity and adversity clung to the glorious Catholic Faith. And why? Because it is implanted in their heart's blood, grows with their growth, and will die only when they die. 'Tis thus, then, that St. Patrick would have his children honor him to-day and for the rest of their lives, viz: by imitating him in his zeal for the faith. 'Tis by this work his children are known, so by this work his children are known, so much so that Irish and Catholic are almost synonymous for one another everywhere. Let us remember that we are children of a nation that has fought for the faith, that has even died for the faith, but, thank God! has keptit even in death. Yes, we are indeed children of a race upon whose brow, as upon our Lord's, was, and is woren yet. as upon our Lord's, was, and is woven yet to-day a crown of thorns and upon whose hands are the time-worn bonds of slavery,

but upon that nation's face will ever be seen the light of that faith which like the youths in the fiery furnace passed through the crucible of persecution and gloom the crucible of persecution and gloom without blighting a leaf in its laurels. The celebration of the day will conclude with a concert in the opera house this evening, for which an excellent programme

has been prepared.

In the evening a very excellent concert was held in the Opera House, for the benefit of the Catholic Separate school. The Hall was well crowded, every reserved seat being occupied. His Worship Dr. the city, presided. seat being occupied. His Worship Dr. Gustin, Mayor of the city, presided. Father Flannery enlivened the audience by a short, witty and eloquent address, after which the programme was proceeded with the programme was proceeded. with, to the entire satisfaction and enthuwith, to the entire satisfaction and enthusiastic delight of every one present. Miss Hughson never appeared in better voice or better form, her songs "Lafarfaletta," "Katie's letter" and "There's a dear spot in Ireland," were well given and rapturously encored. Mr. Symington executed some magnificent solos on the violin. Ed. Fitzgibbons distinguished himself as "Major Gilfeather," Miss Tarrant, Miss J. Moore, and Miss Tilly Hughson, sang beautifully. Miss Lizzie Harvey, Miss Nellie Clark, Miss F. Moore, and little Miss Aggie Kains, played several selections on the piano. They are all pupils of the St. Joseph's Academy and they certainly reflected lasting credit on the accomplished Sister who has charge of their musical training. Little Miss Celia Dinley brought down the house by her cute rendering of the "Tam O'Shanter Hat." But the juvenile chorus, a heavy of hearntful little wits from five the siastic delight of every one present. Miss her cute rendering of the "Tam O'Shanter Hat." But the juvenile chorus, a bevy of beautiful little girls, from five to seven years of age, fairly enraptured the audience with their inimitable mirth-provoking "Peek-a-boo" "Pompey's dead," etc., winding up with a grand parade while singing the "Wearing of the Green." Master Charlie Butter then stepped forward and astonished everyone by his manly rendering of "Are ye there, Moriarty." Mr. D. J. Donahue, a young barrister of great promise, and established reputation as an orator, was prevented by illness from delivering a speech he had preness from delivering a speech he had pre-pared for the occasion. On the whole the day was duly honored and thoroughly enjoyed by the people of St. Thomas and

### A NATIONAL CRIME.

At last A Protestant Minister tells the Plain Truth.

We take this report from the N. Y.

Sun of March 3d: A large congregation heard Dr. Morgan Dix's fourth Lenten lecture at Trinity Chapel last evening. His subject was the "Sins of Woman Against her Vocation."

After speaking of the ancient chivalric defere ce for woman, which has now de-

the world; whose one idea of it is to launch their daughters into society and make them popular and successful there. There are words in use among us which rasp the nerves, and fill men with disgust; one is that word 'success.' It is said of some young maiden just flung into the sea: 'She came out last month; she is a success.'

It is said of another: SHE IS NOT A SUCCESS.'
I know not what deeper degradation could overtake a young woman on her first emergence into the general view than to be weighed in that commercial fashion and made the subject of such base praise or dispraise. Here follows a sketch, drawn from an experienced educator of young women, of many a young girl's history: She is sent to school, placed under the care She is sent to school, placed under the care of conscientious, painstaking teachers; the girl goes on well, is thoughtful, earnest, apt; loves her studies, makes rapid progress; her eyes begin to open upon the large, noble traces of her possible mission. She reaches eighteen. It is the very time when that higher adjustion which rightly when that higher adjustion which rightly. when that higher education which, rightly understood, we believe in, and would give her, should begin. Two or three years more would make the woman that should be. But no; the mother comes to take her away. Ontside is that strange, wild mael-

strom which they call society. "The mother, herself, perhaps, a weather-beaten wreck, such as that whirlpool has left her, comes; the child must be taken away, introduced into society, launched on the tide, made if possible a 'success.' Go she must, and go she does. And with that, in many a case, the door into a noble life is shut. And what will society do for this poor child of God? What will she learn there amid its medany devices; its learn there amid its madcap devotees, its jaded leaders, its hardened men and wo-This shall she learn, then—the art of leading a false and empty life; the art of blowing bubbles gleaming with prismatic hues outside, and within mere breath and shiny suds. Whatever in her is ingenuous, pure, religious, must be rubbed out; the non-sense of the simple, quiet life is doomed. She must learn to be

DASHING, BOLD, AND FREE.
"Let us leave her to this undoing and in a year or two after look and see what we have. Here, surely, is another person, old, haggard, unmade, as it were, and made over again. She can banter, jest, and make repartee; she listens without flinching to talk which but a year ago would have brought bright blushes to her maiden cheek. She is well prepared for her graduation into the higher forms of pleasure and enjoyment. She has no more simple tastes; she laughs at her old virtue; she has no aspiration beyond the charmed circle in which she is held enchanted; all her convictions are shaken; home is tiresome, old friends are a weariness; God and a year or two after look and see what we some, old friends are a weariness; God and

religion are very far away."

After an analysis of "society," and a pitiless exposure of its deceits, falsit es, and perils, showing how girls thus trained necessarily deteriorate in honesty and purity of motive, having learned to degrade marriage to a question of convenience and the guarantee of a larger liberty and freedom from social restraints and a provision for the largest enjoyment of se ures, even to the profanation of the sacred office and name of wife, the lecturer proceeded

"We have reached in this subject of marriage the most grave of all. Seriously speaking, I assert that nothing degrades woman more effectually or deteriorates more hopelessly the womanly character than this awful indifference to this subject. There is something appalling in the It is the result, in part, of that growing abomination of the day, the increased facilities for terminating any marriage contract by discovery. contract by divorce. Young people con-tract marriage apparently without an idea of responsibility for their conduct afterward; without a notion that it must involve a trial which will test THEIR ENTIRE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS

poses for which holy matrimony was stituted. It comes looming up on the view of this century, as a great, an almost national crime. Distinctively it is, like divorce, an enormity of Protestantism; and if Protestantism is now arraigned at the har of the world and assailed with blows which cannot be parried, it has itself to blame for its contempt of the law and word of Christ, and for the weakness and timidity which have led it to surrender divine truth as a bribe to violent and sinful men. For to Protestantism as a religious system we owe the denial of the SACRAMENTAL CHARACTER OF HOLY MATRI

the winking at the systematic violation of its primal design, and the easy indulgence to any who for any reason, or no reason, wish to have it annulled, and to go forth free to make new contracts. Home is the first thing intended in matrimony. It is a holy estate, and all who make up the home are inheritors of the covenant pro-mise and partakers in the sanctity of that sweet relation to each other and to God. But some resolve that there shall be no home, or at least that it shall be as narrow, as limited as possible. They wish, it may be, to avoid pain; they wish to shirk the be, to avoid pain; they wish to shirk the duties of parentage; they wish to be free to enjoy the world. Arts base and black, arts which under the old law were punarts which under the old law were punished by death, are used to carry out these impious and absurd purposes—impious because it would not be possible more grossly to outrage God's law than in this way; absurd, because a marriage contracted with that latent or expressed purpose and intention is a contradiction in terms, a misnomer, a fraud on society and on the Church.

"This shall not be undertaken unadvisedly or lightly, but reverently, advisedly, soberly, and in the fear of God. visedly, soberly, and in the fear of God. It is chiefly the woman who is mainly responsible for these sins; by her luxury, her addiction to the pleasures of the world, her recklessness of duty, her irresponsibility; I believe that this is done ignorantly or in unbelief. And here is a mission for her to persuade her own sex of the vast and fearful mischief already done. For I say as God's priest and in His name that this act of deliberately preventing the formation of a home is a crime, and one of the darkest dye—one which brings down curses in storms which brings down curses in storms on the community that it defiles and blights. Doubt not that there is a God of Justice, by whom actions are weighed. And when you see the march of Socialism and Communism, the growth of Nihilism, and the organization of bands of fiends whose weapon is dynamite and whose aim whose weapon is dynamite and whose aim is the destruction of property and human life, recognize in them all merited scourges of Heaven on an age which tolerates and legalizes the violation of God's first law. I proceed to speak of a sequel to these FATAL CRIMES IN OUR SOCIAL ORDER. "It is the neglect of home, where there is a home. Home is made up, where God's full blessing has been granted, of the father, the mother, and the children; these make it the sacred society that it is.

the father, the mother, and the children; these make it the sacred society that it is. But where now, in many a home, is the father, the mother, and where are the children? God's own ordinance, and the oldest of all—older than any civil government on earth, older than any ecclesiastical organization—should not this duvinely founded society act to keep up its sacrasociety act to keep up its sacra-ee ali about us mental life? And yet we see all about us the wreeks of homes, the shadows and ghosts of homes, the parodies of homes; slowly are dying out the home life, the home influence, the home training,

### DR. DIX ON PROTESTANTISM.

Catholic Review Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity

Church, in this city, is a leading Protestant Episcopal minister. The parish over which he has charge is probably the largest and wealthiest parish in the city. The amount of real estate owned by the corporation of Trinity Church is very large and very valuable; and certain sections of the real estate. large and very valuable; and certain sections of the real estate owned by this goodly corporation are devoted to any but goodly purposes. Dr. Dix himself is a worthy gentleman and a man of note. was filled with dreams of noble spittual ambition; how he westaken captive while yet a child on the northern shores of Gaul and carried with others to Irritand's above. How, at the age of 16 he was sold as a alve, and sent to tend eattle and the house of the bleak mountain of his dreamy spitted and the bleak man heard in the mission of his dreamy spitted and the bleak man heard in the mission of his dreamy spitted and the bleak man heard in the his dream the condensation of his dreamy spitted and the bleak man heard in the his dream the heart of his dreamy spitted and the bleak man heard in the his dream the heart of his dreamy spitted and the heart of the h At one time he had strong views on the celibacy of the clergy in the Protestant

for the sake of the country, for the sake of honest manhood and womanhood, that society—non-Catholic society—is not wholly as bad and corrupt as Dr. Dix paints it.

Nevertheless, Dr. Dix has told some home truths, and made certain admissions with regard to Protestantism that will be regarded by many as "extraordinary," but which are patent truths to any intelligent and fair-minded person. Those sins society—the Protestant society which he knows, represents, has charge of, and assails—Dr. Dix visits directly on Protestantism. Those sins are grave wides read satis—Dr. Dix visits directly on Frotest-antism. Those sins are grave, widespread, terrible. They undermine the whole structure of non-Catholic society, and are prevalent chiefly in Protestant countries, prevalent chiefly in Protestant countries, more especially in this republic. They strike at the centre of all society, the family. Protestantism, according to Dr. Dix, by destroying the sacramental character of matrimony, has destroyed true family life, introduced easy divorce, and thus invited sins that strike at the very existence of the human race. Surely, surely, it is hard to understand an honest surely, it is kard to understand an honest and intelligent man adhering to a system of religion that he thus stamps as detestable and vile and a positive danger to the

of religion that he thus stamps as detestable and vile and a positive danger to the existence of society.

Dr. Dix really assails the whole structure of Protestantism. Divorce, and everything attending it, he pronounces "a heresy born and bred of free thought as applied to religion. It is the outcome of the habit of interpreting the Bible according to a man's private judgment, rejecting ecclesiastical authority and Catholic tradition, and of asserting our freedom to believe what we choose, and to select what religion pleases us best." There is Protestantism in a nutshell, and it is a Protestantism in a nutshell, and it is a Protestantism in a nutshell, and it is a Protestantism in set who speaks these words. To Catholics Dr. Dix says nothing that is new, but he is astonishing "society." He is fluttering the dove-cotes of New York. He repeats the lesson that we have given over and over again in these columns about special American sins. As for divorce and the manner in which that "abomination," as Dr. Dix rightly terms it, flourishes in this country, he simply utters, to statistics, what has been repeatedly published in The Catholic Review. Protestantism naturally and necessarily encourages divorce. for Protestantism Protestantism naturally and necessarily encourages divorce, for Protestantism itself, is divorce from the Bride of Christ—the one, holy Catholic Church.

### DEATH OF A PIONEER PRIEST,

Death of Father St. Cyr at St. Louis, who Celebrated the First Mass in a Roman Catholic Church In Chicago, Fifty Years age.

A telegram from St. Louis yesterday conveyed the intelligence that another pioneer missionary of the Roman Catholic Church in the West had gone to his last reward. The priest referred to was the Rev. John M. St. Cyr, who died at the close of his 80th year. Over fifty-five years of his life had been devoted to the priesthood and missionary labor. To this venerable priest belonged the honor of being the first resident priest in Chicago. It is a well authenticated fact that the great Jesuit priest and explorer Marquette and Jesuit priest and explorer Marquette and his adventurous band visited and camped upon the ground now covered by the city of Chicago, and Marquette, who was most conscientious in the discharge of his daily conscientious in the discharge of his daily sacerdotal functions, may possibly have celebrated Mass in this vicinity, but the first Mass celebrated for the early Catholics of Chicago was said by Rev. Father St. Cyr fifty years ago. At this time all the Catholics in this portion of the Northwest were under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Vincennes, John Gabriel Brute. Among the band of young French ecclesiastics who offered their services to the Bishop and sacrificed the ties of family and home in France was St. Cyr. He was sent to and sacrificed the ties of family and home in France was St. Cyr. He was sent to administer to the spiritual wants of the few scattered Catholies in Illinois and Michigan, and all who remember him attest that he dii well the work he had undertaken. In the second week of the coming May it will have been fifty years since Father Cyr gathered all the Catholies of Chicago together in the cottage of one of their num. will have been fifty years since Father Cyrgathered all the Catholics of Chicago together in the cottage of one of their number and offered up the first Mass, of which there is any record in this city. His missionary field was large, and consequently he could visit Chicago only at long intervals, but when he did come he found a larger congregation at each visit. He baptized hundreds of children and many converts. His baptismal records are still extant, and are kept along with the records of St. Mary's church, on Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Many persons well posted in the history of the Catholic Church in Chicago fall into error by supposing that the establishment of the Church in this city dates from the erection of St. Mary's church on the site now occupied by the intersection of Lake and Clark streets, while in reality Father Cyr was pastor in Chicago nearly ten years before the coming of Bishop Quarter, the first bishop of Chicago, who was consecrated in 1844. When Bishop Quarter had obtained a sufficient number of priests to attend the wants of the people, Father Cyr asked to be allowed to go farther west on the mission, and was granted his request. He finally joined the archdiocese of St. Louis, and had lived in that city for a great many years prior to his death. He was to have attended the "golden jubilee" of the first mass in Chicago, to be held in St. Mary's church during the coming May.—Chicago Times.

We are unavoidably compelled for want of space to hold over several communications and many articles of general interest. They will all, however, appear in good time.

The Mariner's Evening Hymn

BY WM. COLLINS.

[For Redpath's Weekly.

Evening's shadows fall around us, And the sun sets on the sea, With Thy love, O God'surround us, Trustingly we pray to Thee; Sin with all its snares has bound us, Thou can'st cleanse and make us f

Darkness falls upon the ocean,
And the waves in anger leap,
And our barque with roubled motion
Heaves and trembles on the deep,
But our hearts with true devotion,
Nearer to Thy footstool creep.

hough the winds in wrath are blow.
Thou the tempest can command.
Safe beneath Thy guidance going,
We shall hail the welcome land:
And though fierce the waves are flow
Power and strength are in Thy han

Father, as the night descending.
Hides the sun's last golden ray.
Hear our hearts and voices blending
As to Thee we humbly pray.
That Thou, love and grace extending,
All our sins shall wash away.

For the Pilot The Memory of a Dream. BY KATHERINE E. CONWAY.

As death-bereaved As death-bereaved From happy sleep Awake to weep their loved and grieved; to know for seening That welcome face, That warm embrace cheat of dreaming; ing; So I awake, O heart's regret We did but dream Forget, forget!

O dream most dear, My dream of love Beyond, above Aught dwelling here! My lily-crowned And peace-enshrined, Immortal signed All-faithful found!

Art dead to all
But my regret?
One long, long dream?—
O hear', ferget!

Forget, forget!
Arise and see
That life for thee
Hath guerdon yet,
O sad day-break.
Yet, heart, I trow
Tis best to wake.

### TRUE TO TRUST. THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XVII. Continued. "Father," she said, pointing to the bed, "there lieth one who much needeth thy help; he told me he was a Catholic, and wished to see a priest."

wished to see a priest."

"Then leave me alone with him, my child." Catherine obeyed, and returned to her

aunt's house. The evening passed on, and both sat wondering what had been the end "I heard some one at the door," ex claimed the niece as she hurried to open it, and gave admittance to Father Fran

"The old man is dead," he said in a grave tone; "and alas, leaveth much doubt on my mind as to his eternal salvation! He spoke not. Yet, when I bid him make interiorly an act of contrition for his sins, he seemed to understand me, and perchance at that moment the merciful God of heaven for-gave his manifold transgressions. But how fearful a thing it is thus to leave the

care of our soul's eternal happiness or mis-ery to the last moment!"

"All three remained silent for a few minutes; then the priest said to Dame Barnby:

"Good dame, I must ask thee to harbor me to-night, for I know not where else to go at this late hour."

Winifred joyfully consented to lodge

the honored guest; and the following morning both she and Catherine went to morning both sne and Catherine went to confession, for it was long since they had the opportunity of doing so; and at a time when death was making such fearful havoc, they felt the necessity of being well prepared to quit this world.

Both needed strength indeed—the one

Both needed strength indeed—the one for the long voyage of eternity, the other for life's chequered pilgrimage, always replete with danger, which is the greater the when we are left friendless in the world. To Poor Catherine! Ere the plague had ceased, Dame Barnby and good Andrew's widow had fallen victims to it. To describe the desolation of the young gurl after these fresh bereavements would be impossible.

It was the end of July, when, quitting the city which had been to her the scene of so much suffering during the past months, she sought the woodman's dwell-

The day was calm and warm, but not sunny; scarce a leaf moved on the trees, the songs of the birds were hushed, and a the songs of the birds were hushed, and a marvellous scene of repose pervaded all nature. There is something melancholy in the rare moments of complete stillness which occur in a large town; they resemble the hours of quietude in the career of a wicked person who in intervals of apparent rest is brooding evil. But how different is silence in the country! How seathing it is to the sorrow-stricken! How different is silence in the country! How soothing it is to the sorrow-stricken! How it calms man's feverish desires! To Cath erine's afflicted soul it seemed a soft balm. She stopped at the entrance to the forest, which recalled so many happy days, and gazing round on the familiar objects her tears flowed fast, yet they were less heart-rending than those she had shed during of Barbara depended on the choice she had shed during of the soor of the interval to the party? "There is a goose in the larder, wife; why don't you give that to the party?" Said the master of the inn, who had just shall come here early to-morrow."

The young girl slept little that night, her mind was too pre occupied to allow of rest; she felt that her own future and that of Barbara depended on the choice she had shed during of the control of the inn, who had just the wind the inn, who had just the wind the wind the inn, who had just the wind the wind the inn, who had just the wind the wind the wind the inn, who had just the wind the wind the wind the wind the wind the inn, who had just the wind She stopped at the entrance to the forest, which recalled so many happy days, and gazing round on the familiar objects her tears flowed fast, yet they were less heart-rending than those she had shed during the previous days which she spent alone in her deceased aunt's house; the thought too that in a few minutes, she should see the winding path and the cottage came in view; before it stood Barbara.

A moment later she was clasped in Catherine's arms; still pressing the child to her with passionate love, the young girl seated herself on the door-step and wept.

The woodman and his wife looked at her with compassion; and when here with

her with compassion; and when her emo-tions were a little subsided, the latter in-

tions were a little subsided, the latter in-quired kindly the cause of her distress. The tale of sorrow was soon told.

"Poor child, thou hast heavy griefs in-deed!" said the woman. "And what has befallen thy house and goods?"

"My poor aunt made me bring all mine effects to her dwelling, and we gave up the house which Widow O'Reilly and I inhab-ited, for she said that Barbara and myself.

ited, for she said that Barbara and myself should henceforth live with her; and now that she, good Master Andrew, and his dame are dead, I know not where to go, or how to find employment by which to support myself and the child."

The woodman exchanged some weak is

The woodman exchanged some words in a whisper with his wife, and then said aloud to Catherine : "If thou, Mistress Catherine, will accept

our simple lodging, and partake of our frugal board, thou and thy little sister are welcome; yea, and dame and I are only too happy to be able to do all we can for

Catherine thanked them warmly; and Catherine thanked them warmly; and it was agreed that she should stay with them until such time as she could find some one to arrange her affairs and help her to seek an employment; but she insisted on paying a small sum for her lodging.

Catherine's life in the forest was quiet and peaceful. She was sad, as might be expected after all she had suffered; but her that promise so largely, with long fictitions to the same of the same of

known His will towards her for, in spite of the woodman's kindnesses, she felt that she must be a burden to him; and besides, a life of idlesses. a life of idleness was most distasteful to

a life of idleness was most distasteful to one of her character.

The Summer flowers faded, and the autumnal tints crept over the woods; first among the forest trees the feathery ash grew golden and shed its plumes; the beech had turned to a rich bronze, which at eventide glowed like molten metal; the mountain ash was red with berries; the leaves from the limetrees came gently float. mountain ash was red with berries; the leaves from the limetrees came gently float-ing to the ground; the hardy oak alone still wore the green livery of summer. One day late in October Catherine was

One day late in October Catherine was standing pensive at the cottage door, gazing into the wood, where Barbara was playing among the fallen leaves, when the sound of footsteps coming along the path made her look in that direction. She perceived an elderly gentleman, with whose appearance it seemed to her she was appearance it seemed to her she was already familiar; as he approached she recognized the benevolent countenance of Master Andrew's London friend.

"In three years," the merchant had said to her, "I shall return again, and perchance then thou will accept my proposition." Catherine had smiled when he spoke these words, but now tears gushed from her eyes as she recalled them, and thought of the change which three years had wrought in her position.

"I have sought thee these two days," said the merchant, who was now close to Catherine. "Ah, thou hast had severe losses since last I saw thee," he added, remarking her sorrowful countenance.
"And so have I. Poor Master Andrew, he was a good man and a kind friend! rest his soul!"

There was a moment of silence when the ewcomer mused on his departed friend, and Catherine felt too much emotion to speak; at length, turning to her, he said:
"How goes it with thee and thy little
Barbara?"

Barbara?"

The young girl told him of her many trials, and how she had lived since her aunt's death. The good merchant condoled with her, and spoke of his own grief rchase some woolen goods, he had learnt

purchase some woolen goods, he had learnt the death of his valued friends.

"Master Andrew's nephew has taken the clothier's business," he added, "for he was his heir, being the next-of-kin. When I came he told me that his deceased uncle's books were marvellously well kept, but that he found marked therein that he held money for one "Catherine hat he held money for one "Catherine I resize," who, however, had not come forward to claim anything. Why didst the ware to claim anything. Why didst thou not go and inquire about thy money?"

Catherine replied that, not being in immediate want, she had not thought of doing so: and she supposed that Master Andrew's nephew would take good care of

The old man shook his head, and said The old man shook his head, and said that was a bad way of managing her affairs; "but fortunately thou hast to deal with honest people," he added, "so thou hast lost nothing."

The woodman's wife now came out, and headed the visitor to enter which he did.

begged the visitor to enter, which he did; and, having seated himself, he asked the young girl if she remembered the offer he

The young girl slept little that night, her mind was too pre occupied to allow of rest; she felt that her own future and that of Barbara depended on the choice she was about to make. She prayed long and earnestly; by morning the agitation which attends the presence of conflicting thoughts and ideas had given place to the calm which follows a decision taken from right and disinterested motives.

that is my favorite dish. Let us have it, by all means."

"Well, you are provoking, James," said the woman to her husband. "That goose was kept for Master Pymly, who sent of days."

The husband insisted that the present guests should be fed at the expense of those who were to follow; and the dame.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon when the party wound their way through the narrow streets of old London. Very her deceased aunt's house; the thought too that in a few minutes she should see the little Barbara cheered her, and made her which follows a decision taken from right the greeks of the calm which follows a decision taken from right trues is a decision taken from right trues is a specific property of the calm which follows a decision taken from right trues is a specific property of the calm which follows a decision taken from right trues and the calm which follows a decision taken from right trues and the calm which follows a decision taken from right true trues to the calm which follows a decision taken from right true trues to the calm which follows a decision taken from right true trues to the calm which follows a decision taken from the calm which the calm w

### If You are Ruined

strong nature, aided by religion, bore bravely the trials alle 'ted to her by Providence. And then she had Barbara to watch over, and the thought that the poor

child had no one to look to but herself redoubled her energy.

She thought of resuming her former employment of embroidery work; but many of the rich families had removed for a while, on account of the plague, and those who remained felt little inclined, at a time when all the neighborhood was plunged in distress by the late visitation to expend much money on articles of luxury.

Several times did Catherine think of taking a situation; but if she were to do so, what would become of Lady Margaret's daughter? She could not consent to be separated from the poor child whom she had promised to watch over; neither could she take her with her. And so they both remained at the woodman's; the young girl praying daily that God would make known His will towards her for, in spite of the woodman's kindnesses she felt that

will; and it was for the sake of Barbara, and not for her own happiness, that she had made her present choice.

The day of departure came. The travelers, and several of their friends who had collected to bid them farewell, met at the house formerly inhabited by Master Andrew. The London merchant, whose business had been to nurchase woolen business had been to purchase woolen goods, had with him several pack-horses, well laden, led and attended by four ser-

was seated on a pillion, the usual mode of travelling for females at that period; and the merchant himself took upon him the particular charge of little Barbara.

It was now uninhabited; the flowers in the little garden, which Barbara had tended with such care, were growing in wild negleet; the autumn leaves were strewn on the paths; the dead flower-stalks, which the little gardener had been wont to cut down each season, now reared, unmolested, their withered and ghastly forms; for death had touched those "transient stars of the earth" each transient stars of the earth," and death, thought Catherine as she saw them, had likewise struck one in that house whose friendship and maternal care had rendered her presence as dear as her loss was painful. And the words of the Psalmist came into her mind: "Man's days are as grass; as the flower of the field, so shall he flourish."

sweet ues, that for some time she gave no attention to the country through which they were passing; and when at length she looked around her, every familiar object had disappeared. Roused from her reverie, she began to watch with interest the varying landseen as they travalled slowly varying landscape as they travelled slowly on ; occasionally the old merchant riding by her side, and entering into conversation,

horses; his wife no less busy in the kitchen, which was also the guests' room, preparing a meal for the hungry travellers.

larder then when I passed here three

they get.

attends the presence of conflicting the same and ideas had given place to the calm which follows a decision taken from right and disinterested motives.

When the merchant returned, she thanked him for his kindness, and said that she and Barbara would be ready to irl accompany him whenever he wished.

The Busian guests should be fed at the expension those who were to follow; and the dame those who were to follow; and the dame of the continued their road. Slowly but prospersionsly they journeyed on; occasionally a wayfarer, glad to avail themselves of the protection afforded by the merchant's

CHAPTER XVIII.

During their residence at Exeter Cathing and even to those who had never spoken to the tothose who had never spoken to the them, the young girl's happy face, and that off the beautiful child who so frequently accompanied her, had become familiar.

It was not without surprise that it was no little sorrow in the heart of many as no little sorrow in the heart of many as no little sorrow in the heart of many as no little sorrow in the heart of many as no little sorrow in the heart of many as no little sorrow in the heart of many as high experienced the kindness either of the woodman's cottage these grateful friends had wont heir hearts, and amongst them was to be seen the son of the woodman, with his wife, who were not easy because they had not been able to repay the whole of the money that had been lent to them. Catherine, on her part, begged them not to trouble themselves, assuring them that what would please her most would be that they should consider the money that had been lent to them. The what would please her most would be that they should consider the money that had been lent to them. The what would please her most would be the soft; "he would suddenly dart off." All it was a companied it as far as his business or pleasure brought him. Each day new scenery presented itself to their view, and in spite of the fatigue adminiar. Lead though these improved as the part was not without surprise that it was on the part was quite movel to her.

After several days' journey they reached the county of Hapshire, when their road heir in a mode of life wise purpose that it was quite novel to her.

After several days' journey they reached the county of Hapshire, when their road heir mighty arms across the path, as her eye wandered among the endless crowd of the forest, that spread heir mighty arms across the path, as her eye wandered among the endless crowd of the money that had been lent to them. Catherine, on her part, begged them not to trouble themselves, assuring them that what would please her most w

Young or middle aged men suffering

orses tired.
Catherine begged her kind old friend

vants, all wellarmed.

Behind one of these servants Catherine

particular charge of little Barbara.

At a slow pace they proceeded down
the street, Catherine taking a last eager
look at the old houses as she passed along;
here and there, attracted by the horses'
hoofs, some one with whose face she was
familiar would look out and gaze at her
with surprise. They passed the cottage
where she had lived with Widow O'Reilly,
t was now uninhabited the flowers in the

So occupied was Catherine with the re-membrance of the happy days spent with Bridget, from the hour when first she met the old Irishwoman on Gulval Cairn, to the sad moment when death severed those sweet ties, that for some time she gave no attention to the country through which

by her side, and entering into conversation, and giving her the opportunity of exchanging a few words with Barbara. Towards noon they all stopped to rest. Late that evening the party reached a wayside inn of the poorest description, where their unexpected arrival caused much commotion. All was noise and confusion in the little courtyard; the host searching accommodation for the wear

"I trust, good dame," said the merchant, "that there is somewhat better fare in the

"In truth, sir, so few travellers com-

"In truth, sir, so few travellers come this way, that to lay in great provisions on small hopes would be to incur loss, and that no one likes."

"Come, come, there must be something in the house, and we must have it; for if all are as hungry as I am, I promise we shall do good justice to the supper."

The good woman gruphled while she The good Justice to the supper."

The good woman grumbled while she ontinued chopping up vegetables to make out for the guests.

soup for the guests.
"Why, after all," she remarked, "we don't hang out a sign to attract folks in; so those who come must put up with what

Joyed their cheerful talk and the sight of their happy countenances.

So the hours passed rapidly, and evening drew on. The gloom thickened under ing drew on. The gloom thickened under the counter in the so you just feel as if you were in the counter.

not to be uneasy on her account, assuring him that she was not afraid. She trusted herself to God's protection and occupied herself in prayer. Sometimes the strange noises heard in the forest at night would draw her attention, and she listened with wonder and even awe. More than once she was startled by what seemed to her like measured footsteps treading along the path; again, there was a rattling sound as if bullets were falling among the leaves, though it was but the dropping of the acorns with which the oaks were laden. though it was but the dropping of the acorns with which the oaks were laden. At times a branch would fall, and the birds, disturbed in their rest, would utter piercing cries. But a sound different from any that she had yet heard made Catherine and the burn her head. A light was seen

suddenly turn her head. A light was seen to gleam in the thicket. The man behind om she was sitting instinctively grasped his fire-arms "What is that ?" he muttered, address ing one of his companions, and pointing towards the underwood; but the light had ranished, and his companion, who saw nothing, only laughed at his alarm.

"But did you see nothing, Mistress Catherine?" said the man, appealing to the young girl.
"Yes, I saw a light in yonder bush, and heard what seemed the voice of a person speaking in a whisper. It was the sound that made me turn my head."

"There," rejoined the first speaker, turning to his unbelieving companion : "I knew I was not mistaken." "What's all this talking about?" cried

"What's all this talking about I' cried the merchant interposing.

Before a reply could be given a man had leaped from the thicket, and firmly grasping the bridle of the foremost horse, which was mounted by Master Alwin, he bade the party stop. The tired and frightened the latter of the latter o the party stop. The tired and frightened steed halted at once. "What wantest thou?" exclaimed the

ider, fumbling for his fire-arms.
"Your goods or your life!" was the

The order was promptly obeyed, and the assailants, not expecting so warm a reception from a party of peaceful merchants, who had evidently lost their way in the forest, retired from the attack.

The travellers hurried on as fast as their tired horses would permit. On, through the seemingly never-ending woods they rode all that night. They were silent, except when from time to time good Massexeept when the attack is the good from the attack when the good from the good fr rode all that might. They were silent, except when from time to time good Master Alwin said a few cheering words to Catherine, or the latter whispered, "Barbara dear, do not be afraid, I am near you," when the terrified child looked round to ascertain where she was

ound to ascertain where she was. round to ascertain where sne was.

At length the dawn appeared. With what joy did Catherine hall it! With intense pleasure she watched the rosy sky towards the east; all fears vanishing with

the shades of night.

The weary wayfarers halted at the first habitation they came to, and there rested themselves for the day and the following night, when the merchant, having largely

Master Alwin was highly pleased; the thought of his good dame, his old shop, his faithful dog, his accustomed haunts in the site of the state of the

the narrow streets of old London. the narrow streets of old London. Very different was the aspect of the city in those days from that which it now bears. Even the best shops had much the appearance of booths at a country fair; the goods were exposed for sale in the open fronts, and the sturdy apprentices, who stood at the door, up and down outside, watching that nothing was stolen, cried at the pitch of door, up and down outside, watching that nothing was stolen, cried at the pitch of their voices, to the passers by, "What do you lack?" adding a list of the articles which their masters

young girl.

Barbara looked up into the old man's face, and asked with her usual gravity, "But are there fields and woods like those

And then in the parlor at the rear of the shop my dame has two pots with plants in them, which a friend brought her from THOUSANDS OF CASES

From nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address Worklo's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rather a poor substitute for the wild flowers, the green lanes, the woodland all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors only 10 cts.

paths of Devonshire, thought the child, but she said no more; and on they journeyed at a very slow pace, until they finally halted before a shop whose exterior was by no means showy, but which exhibited in its narrow frontage some large rolls of woolen goods. olen goods.

"Here we are!" exclaimed Master Alwin, as he handed little Barbara to the apprentice who stood at the door.

From a back parlor emerged the dame.

From a back parior emerged the dame, while she was greeting her husband and making various inquiries about the journey, Catherine, who had dismounted, and now still holding Barbara by the hand, examined with no small interest the appearance of one with whom she would have henceforth to dwell. ace of one enceforth to dwell. Dame Cicely, although past middle age,

Dame Creely, although past middle age, was an active rosy-cheeked old lady; she was of small stature, very neat in her dress—indeed, her white cap and large frill, her short red petticoat, with its narrow silver edging, and her bright-colored apron, looked as if they never could be untidy.

"Is this the Devonshire lassy of whom you spoke when you returned from your last journey? I am right glad she has come this time," she said, addressing her husband; and having received an affirmative answer from him, she welcomed Catherine to her new hours.

erine to her new home.
"Truly," remarked Master Alwin, "the "Truly," remarked Master Alwin, "the pleasure of seeing thee, good dame, and my old shop, had made me for a moment forget these two young ones. That is Catherine Tresize, and this child is—well, hers is a long history, and Mistress Catherine will tell it to you better than I can; so now let us have something to eat."

I have tried experiments on myself and recommend them as a pleasant and emicacle with Hop Bitters, and can easily outseful in cases of congestion of the kidneys, as well as in billous derangements.

Rev. J. MILNER, M. A.

Rector to the Duke of Edinburgh. so now let us have something to eat. TO BE CONTINUED

To Consumptives. Reader, can you believe that the crea-or afflicts one-third of mankind with a to afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day sumption, and men are fiving to-day—healthy robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Depression Manager Association.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats,

ing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northman Arman Langer of the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northman Arman Langer of the short time it has been in existence. "Your goods fierce answer.

A shot from one of the men, who had ridden quickly to his master's side, hit the extended arm of the robber, from whose hand a pistol dropped, and with a wild shout he fled into the woods; but in a second three more highwaymen rushed upon the travellers.

"The says: I wan 's Vegetable I was a plyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspept

## KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine ind cate that you are a victim? THEN DO NO HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (dru gists recommend it) and it will speedly ove come the disease and restore healthy actio gista recommend it and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. It is a speed of the companies of

# KIDNEY-WORT

"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him."—Jas. A, Kinney, Druggist, Alleghany, City, Pa., Aug. 22, 82.

# KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE all diseases of the Kidneys and It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria: If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are billous, dyspeptic, or constipated, Edmey. Wort will surely relieve and quickly cury In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

# KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs. in two months," writes
Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton III., [Dec. 2.82],
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liver disorders since 1852. Kidney-Wort
cured me.".
"Strong words from a New York clergyman."
"I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. Tunhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefitted me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, N.Y.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever because the cause, however obstinate of the case, this temedy will overcome it.

PILES, BRIIB distressing complete the cause, however between the cause, however obstinate of the case, this temedy will overcome it.

PILES, BRIIB distressing complete the cause, however between the cause, however between the cause, however obstinate of the case, this cause, brill overcome it.

Output the cause of the case of PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT "For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. It has cured me."

KIDNEY-WORT THE CREAT CURE RHEUM ATISM ki it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

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"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism." writes S. J. Scott. Burlington, Vt., "Kidney-Wort has cured

### FROM THE OLD WORLD. From the great London (Eng.) Times.

at which it is aimed, and never falls. Pleas-ant to the palate, agreeable to the stomach, and thoroughly effective as a cure, it has won for itself the confidence of all.—Times,

U. S. Consulate.

Manchester, Eng., Nov. 8, 1882.;

Gentlemen:—Since writing you of the great benefit I had derived from taking "Hop Bliters," I gave a triend a bottle, who had been suffering much from dyspepsia and sluggish liver, and the change was marvellous; he appeared another being altogether. He had tried several other remedies without any benefit. I could name over a dozen other miraculous cures.

Arthur C. Hall, Consular Clerk.

From Old Ireland. Hop Bitters Co. Dublin, Nov. 22, 1882.

Gentlemen:—You may be interested to learn that one of the most eminent Judges on the Irish bench (a customer of mine) highly approves of your Hop Bitters, having received great benefit from their use.

Alexandria Palace,

London, Eng., April 18 1882 (
I find Hop Bitters a most wonderful medical combination, healthful, blood-purifying,
and strengthening. I can from analysis as
well as from medical knowledge, highly recommend them as a valuable family medicine.

BARBARA WALLACE GOTHARD, Supt.

London. Eng. Feb. l. 1882 ferer from kidney compilant, and from using your Hop Bitters am entirely cured, and can ecommend them to all suffering from such lisease.

WILLIAM HARRIS. Sheffield, Eng., June 7, 1882.
Sir:—Having suffered from extreme nervous debility for four voars, and having tried all kinds of medicine and change of scene and air without deriving any benefit whatever. I was persuaded by a friend to tr whatever.

Your struly.

Yours truly.

Norwich, Eng., June 29, 1882.

To the Hop Bitters Co.

Gentlemen:—Having suffered for many years from biliousness, accompanied with sickness and dreadful headache being greatly fatigated with overwork and long hours at business), I lost all energy, strength and appetite. I was advised by a friend in whom I had seen such beneficial effects to try Hop Bitters, and a few bottles have quite altered and restored me to better health than ever. I have also recommended it to other friends, and am pleased to add with the like result. Every claim you make for it I can fully endorse, and recommend it as an incomparable tonic.

Yours faithfully,

S. W. Fitt.

### From Germany.

Katzenbachhof, Germany, Aug. 28, 1881

From Portugal and Spain.

Would you avoid the Biliary complaints Would you avoid the Biliary complaints incidental to spring and summer? Cleanse the system with Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood, and is the purest tonic in the world. Trial bottles 10 cents.

Among the meny specifics introduced ito the public for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, derangements of various kinds, and as a general family medicine, none have met with such genuine appreciation as Hop Bitters. Introduced to this country but a comparatively short time since, to meet the great demand for a pure, safe and perfect family medicine, they have rapidly increased in favor, until they are, without constitutions. Among the many specifics introduced ito medicine, they have rapidly increased in favor, until they are, without question, the most popular and valuable medicine known. Its world-wide renown is not due to the advertising it has received, it is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It discharges its curative powers without any of the avil effects of is claimed for it. It discharges its curative powers without any of the evil effects of other bitters or medicines, being perfectly safe and harmless for the most frail woman, smallest child, and weakest invalid to use. Few are the homes indeed where the great discovery has not already been hailed as a apron, looked as if they never could be untidy.

Catherine's eyes had wandered from the cheerful face down to the polished shoes with silver buckles, when the dame looked round at her.

"Is this the Devonshire lassy of whom you spoke when you returned from your last journey? I have been bright-colored discovery has not already been hailed as a what others affect to do. Composed of simple materials, it is a marvel of delicate and Every ingredient goes straight to the mark at which it is aimed, and never fails. Pleasand thoroughly effective.

# A Few Unsolicited Letters From Thousands Received.

London, Egg., Sept. 1., 1882

I am pleased to testify to the good effects of your "Hop Bitters." Have been suffering a long time with severe pain in the left side and across the loins, and having tried a number of so-called remedied without any benefit. I am glad to acknowledge the great relief I have obtained from your medicine.

CHARLES WATSON.

Colchester, Eng., Aug. 18, 1882.
Gentlemen:—I was troubled with a very bad form of indigestin for a long time, and tried many things in vain until I got some "Hop Bitters," and on taking was quite cured, and remain so till this time. It is now three months ago since I was bad.

From Rev. J. C. Boyce, M. A. Oct. 36, 1882.

Dear Sirs:—I have lately finished my first bottle of "Hop Bitters." After having for many years suffered acutely from rhematic gout (inherited) I feel so much better, and can walk so much more freely solud like to continue the use of it. I write to ask how many bottles you will let me have for £1, so that I may always have some in stock.

fit from their use.
T. T. HOLMES, Chemist.

Bitter I was persuaded by a friend to try Hop Bitters, and the effect, I am happy to say, was most marvellous. Under these circum-stances I feel it my duty to give this ex-tance I feel it my duty to give this ex-mon al for the benefit of others, as I may say I am low entirely well; therefore I can justly and with confidence give personal testimony to any one wishing to call upon me Yours truly.

Katzenbachhof, Germany, Aug. 28, 1881.

Hop Bitters Co.

Dear Sirs:—I have taken your most precious essence Hop Bitters—and I can already, after so short a time, assure you that I feel much better than I have felt for months.

I have had, during the course of four years, three times an inflammation of the kidneys. The last, in January, 1880, was the worst, and I took a lot of medicine to cure the same, in consequence of which my stomach got terribly weakened. I suffered from enormous pa'ns, had to bear great torments when taking nourishment, had sleepess nights, but none of the medicine was of the least use to me. Now, in consequence agood night's none of the medicine was of the least use to me. Now, in consequence agood night's rest, and am sufficiently strengthened for work, while I always had to lay down during the day, and this almost every hour. I shall think it my duty to recommend the Bitters to all who suffer, for I am sure I cannot thank the Lord errough that I came across your preparation, and I hope He will maintain you a long time to come for the welfare of suffering mankind.

Yours every truly.

PAULINE HAUSSLER, Gebr. Rosler.

From Portugal and Spain.

Gentlemen:—Though not in the habit of praising patent medicines, which for the most part are not only useless but injurious. I have constantly used Hop Bitters for past four years in cases of indigestion, debility, feebleness of constitution and in all discasses caused by poor or bad ventilation, want of air and exercise, overwork and want of appetite, with the most perfect success.

I am the first who introduced your Hop Bitters in Portugal and Spain, where they are now used very extensively.

Yours very truly.

Profession de chemie et de Pharmacie, Coimbra university, Coimbra, Portugal.

Would you avoid the Bilings.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION PASTORAL LETTER OF BISHO

MICHAEL JOSEPH, by the grace of and the favor of the Apostolic Bishop of Trenton, to the Clergy Faithful of his Diocese, health

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: In

benediction.

dressing you during the holy season Lent last year, we stated that it we have been our wish to treat, in our pastoral letter, of Christian Education the subject most dear to our heart most important to your souls. But we felt that Christian education s poses naturally a Christian home, and i such a home cannot exist without Ch such a home cannot exist without Cottan Marriage, we decided to begin public instructions to you upon tundamental doctrine. We pointed to you the true teaching of the Chuwith regard to the unity, the perpetuand the indissolubility of the marribond; how all the modern notions divorce are contrary to the teaching. divorce are contrary to the teachings the Gospel, as well as injurious to best interests of the family and the st —teaching founded on the sentence p nounced by our Divine Lord Hims that "what God has joined, let not n put asunder." (St. Matthew, xix. 6.) The we showed you how the Catholic Chur with the middle with the control of the control o with the wisdom given to her by I Founder, and from the ever-flowing for of His graces, has provided a consta supply of blessings for those who en into the holy state of matrimony, strengthen them against the natural fick ness of the human heart. Finally, insisted upon the due observance of t practical rules laid down for us by t Church in order to secure these blessing. And now, dearly beloved, we have reas to thank God and to congratulate you it the good success that has attended o exhortations. From every parish we ha received most consoling accounts of t docility and obedience of our faithf Marriage is felt to be an hone able and holy institution, and is treated such. Our young people have come ask the Church to bestow her most solen blessings on their union, and the adorab sacrifice of the Mass is offered up, in me cases, for the spiritual and tamperal was

riage. You believe it to be a divin Sacrament instituted by Christ to giv every grace to the husband and wife t live happily together, and to bring up theichildren in the fear and love of God. A the primary object of the institution of marriage was to perpetuate the huma godly race of Christian men and women to add new living members to the bod of Christ, until the number of the elect completed. Hence it is evident that Christian education should follow a Christian marriage, and that Christian parent are necessarily bound to bring up the children in a Christian way. It is upor this most important truth that we wish now to address you; and we pray you with all the earnestness and affection of our heart to give the deepest attention to our words, and to show the same docility to our teachings as you have hithert done. We know of no subject more im-portant to you and to your children in al-its bearings, or more far-reaching in its con-sequences. May the Author of Light, H sequences. May the Author of Light, "who enlighteneth every man that comet who enlighteneth every man in 9.) guid into this world," (St. John, i. 9.) guid and direct and enlighten us in the elucidation and in the practice of this grand principle.

cases, for the spiritual and temporal we fare of the married couple. Clandestin disgraceful, uncatholic unions have e

tirely disappeared; evening marriag are now unheard of; and the pastors r

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locks. Even when one or two excetions occurred in opposition to this Chritian spirit, the sorrow and the publicapology of the repentant sinners soon consoled us for the violation of the law.

Such, then, dearly beloved brethren, your spirit with regard to Christian M.

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That every parent, still more every Christian parent, should provide for the wants, both temporal and spiritual, of hi hild seems almost a self-evident truth The child is entrusted, in a most helples condition, to the care of its parents. I can do nothing for itself,—it has not ever the instinct of animals to protect itself To the love of its parents it must be in To the love of its parents it must be in-debted for everything. The parents must assist it in its growth and development. Now, as the child is a complex being, con-sisting of a body and soul, its growth must be in this twofold capacity. It must grow physically in its body to become a man and capable of a man's duties. But it must also grow in its mind and its in it must also grow in its mind and its intellect, otherwise it would not a become a reasonable, intelligent being. It must also grow in its moral nature, otherwise

Now, nature itself secures the growth of the body; the very fact of living brings physical development; and the commor instincts of humanity induce parents to provide for the physical wants of their children. Even the most unprincipled seldom fail in this duty. There are of course exceptions to the rule. There are parents who, to gratify their own vile pas-sions, especially when debased by the foul habit of intemperance, seem to lose their habit of intemperance, seem to lose their natural feelings, and abandon their chil-dren to poverty and degradation. But these are exceptions; they are like mon-sters, and are held everywhere in just

it would not become a Christian man.

### The Mariner's Evening Hymn.

BY WM. COLLINS. [For Redpath's Weekly. Evening's shadows fall around us, And the sun sets on the sea, With Thy love, O God's urround us, Trustingly we pray to Thee; Sin with all its snares has bound us, Thou can'st cleanse and make us free.

Darkness falls upon the ocean, And the waves in anger leap, And our barque with troubled motion, Heaves and trembles on the deep, But our hearts with true devotion, Nearer to Thy footstool creep.

hough the winds in wrath are blowing Thou the tempest can are blowing Thou the tempest can command, Safe beneath Thy guidance going. We shall hall the welcome land: And though fierce the waves are lowing. Power and strength are in Thy hand.

Father, as the night descending.
Hides the sun's last golden ray.
Hear our hearts and voices blending
As to Thee we humbly pray.
That Thou, love and grace extending,
All our sins shall wash away.

#### CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

#### PASTORAL LETTER OF BISHOP FARRELL.

MICHAEL JOSEPH, by the grace of God and the favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Trenton, to the Clergy and Faithful of his Diocese, health and benediction.

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DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: In adlressing you during the holy season of Lent last year, we stated that it would have been our wish to treat, in our first pastoral letter, of Christian Education, as the subject most dear to our heart and most important to your souls. But, as we felt that Christian education supposes naturally a Christian home, and that such a home cannot exist without Christian home. tian Marriage, we decided to begin our run Marriage, we decided to begin our public instructions to you upon that fundamental doctrine. We pointed out to you the true teaching of the Church with regard to the unity, the perpetuity, and the indissolubility of the marriage bond; how all the modern notions of divorce are contrary to the technical divorce are contrary to the teachings of the Gospel, as well as injurious to the best interests of the family and the state -teaching founded on the sentence pronounced by our Divine Lord Himself, that "what God has joined, let not man put asunder." (St. Matthew, xix. 6.) Then we showed you how the Catholic Church, with the richer of the control with the wisdom given to her by Founder, and from the ever-flowing fount of His graces, has provided a constant supply of blessings for those who enter into the holy state of matrimony, to strengthen them against the natural fickleness of the human heart. Finally, we insisted upon the due observance of the practical rules laid down for us by the Church in order to convert the late. Church in order to secure these blessings. And now, dearly beloved, we have reason to thank God and to congratulate you for the good success that has attended our exhortations. From every parish we have received most consoling accounts of the docility and obedience of our faithful Marriage is felt to be people able and holy institution, and is treated as such. Our young people have come to ask the Church to bestow her most solemn blessings on their union, and the adorable sacrifice of the Mass is offered up, in most cases, for the spiritual and temporal and the such as the spiritual and temporal and and cases, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the married couple. Clandestine, disgraceful, uncatholic unions have entirely disappeared; evening marriages are now unheard of; and the pastors rejoice over the improvement of their joice over the improvement of their flocks. Even when one or two excep-tions occurred in opposition to this Christian spirit, the sorrow and the public apology of the repentant sinners so on con-

soled us for the violation of the law.
Such, then, dearly beloved brethren, is your spirit with regard to Christian Mar riage. You believe it to be a divine Sacrament instituted by Christ to give every grace to the husband and wife to appily together, and to bring up their hildren in the fear and love of God. As the primary object of the institution of is to beget children for God, to bring up a godly race of Christian men and women, to add new living members to the body of Christ, until the number of the elect is completed. completed. Hence it is evident that a Christian education should follow a Christian marriage, and that Christian parents are necessarily bound to bring up their children in a Christian way. It is upon this most important truth that we wish now to address you; and we pray you with all the earnestness and affection of our heart to give the deepest attention to our words, and to show the same docility to our teachings as you have hitherto done. We know of no subject more important to you and to your children in all its bearings, or more far-reaching in its consequences. May the Author of Light, He its ocarries, of have the Author of Light, He sequences. May the Author of Light, He "who enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world," (St. John, i. 9.) guide and direct and enlighten us in the elumination of this grand cidation and in the practice of this grand

That every parent, still more every Christian parent, should provide for the wants, both temporal and spiritual, of his child seems almost a self-evident truth. The child is entrusted, in a most helpless condition, to the care of its parents. It can do nothing for itself,—it has not even the instinct of animals to protect itself. To the love of its parents it must be in-To the love of its parents it must be indebted for everything. The parents must
assist it in its growth and development.
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Now, nature itself secures the growth | Paul reminds his dis of the body; the very fact of living brings parents who, to gratify their own vile passions, especially when debased by the foul habit of intemperance, seem to lose their sions, especially when debased by the foul habit of intemperance, seem to lose their natural feelings, and abandon their children to poverty and degradation. But these are exceptions; they are like monsters, and are held everywhere in just sters, and are held everywhere in just sters. St. Fulgentius owed his education as designed in sister. St. Fulgentius owed his education and in science but also in polite literature, to the care of his mother Mariana, "the religious mother" as she is called in his Life. The early education, both literal and religious, of

execration. The brand of shame and dishonor is stamped upon them. Even the most wretched parents will try to find food and clothing for their little ones; and nature itself supplies what may be deficient. For do we not often see how strong and vigorous is the physical growth strong and vigorous is the physical growth of the children of the poor, although oftentimes wanting what to many would appear the very necessaries of life? We may trust the human heart, even when sed, unless in very rare exceptions, to wants of the young. No need, then, to insist upon this truth. But the chief growth, the most important development of the child, is in its intellect, in its spiritual nature. Man is distinguished from other animals by his soul and his intelligence. It is by the growth of his spiritual faculties that he becomes more and more a man. Now this growth will not come spontaneously from nature. It must be brought about and be carried on must be brought about and be carried on principally by outside influences. The truths which will develop the intellect must come from without. They will not grow in the mind themselves. They must be sown there by a friendly hand, as the road ratio will not swing fouth from the good grain will not spring forth from the soil, no matter how fertile, unless the farmer had previously deposited it there. The education of the mind and soul of the child must then come from external sources, from those who surround him and are interested in his welfare; and a Christian education must come from sources blessed and protected and directed by the blessed and protected and directed by the Christian faith. Now the first and most natural source of growth must be the home, by the domestic hearth and fire-side,—by the side of the father and mother. This home teaching for Christian children must be supplemented and continued by the Christian Church, and still further developed by the Christian school. Hence we have three distinct, yet Hence we have three distinct, yet thoroughly connected sources of Christian education—the Christian home, the Chris-tian Church, the Christian school. These three are essential for the full Christian growth of the child, and should not, if possible, be separated. But the foundation is in the home. The most important is the home training the home t is the home-training, which may supply in a certain measure the absence of the other two, but can scarcely be replaced itself. These are the points to which we intend to call your attention, the three centres for the Christian education your children; and we earnestly hope and pray that you may be enabled to give them the inestimable benefits of the three -the Christian home, the Christian Church, and the Christian school.

I. EDUCATION IN THE CHRISTIAN HOME.

Home! What precious memories
this name evokes! What pure and What pure and holy joys, what noble thoughts, what sublime deeds have sprung from the Christian home! There did our intellect first receive the earliest rays of divine truth; there did our heart expand under the pure sunlight of a loving mother's there did our soul grow strong under the mighty influence of a good father. Home is the first, the chief, the best centre for the education of the child. To the mother belongs the first part in this great work. To the mother belongs the life pare in the great work. For the earliest years her loving hand, her gentle touch, is needed to direct the growth of the tender plant confided to her! What a wonderful privilege, what a glorious mission for her! The Almighty has intrusted chiefly to her. in those first years, the welfare on earth and the happiness in heaven, of her child. As she is the first to feed and nourish her infant, as she also is the first who can reach to the depths where its soul lies hiden, she can bring it forth by her loving call from its recesses and stamp her own image upon it. She can, as it were, touch his soul with her hand, and fashion it as she pleases. Through her, the rays of truth and knowledge begin to beam upon the child's mind; through her, the mys-teries of this life and of the life to come are gradually unfolded. From her loving heart, by her gentle words, her kindly tones, her tender glances, the child is made to perpetuate the human and heavenly charity. By her side he kneels in reverential posture, and his inpious words which fall from his mother's lips! how the God to whom she looks up, the great Being of whom she speaks so reverently and so lovingly, becomes for him wonderful in all His attributes, and most deserving of his love, because of the example of his mother's love!

Prayer becomes sweet to him; attendance at divine worship, a source of denical, religion, a consolation and a comfort. His intellect is awakened, his heart is lovingly the beauties of faith. His childish joys are thus sanctified by and connected with the practice of his religious duties. Ah! who can tell in adequate terms the wonderful influence of the Chris-

tian mother? The pages of history attest that nearly all the great men, men distinguished above their fellows by extraordinary deeds, -great saints or great sinners,-men who strove best to benefit their race and country, or who by their crimes inflicted most injury on both,—have nearly all been such as their mothers trained them. The mother makes the man. Without speaking now of the great men of the world, of ing now of the great men of the word, of the great scholars, the conquerors of na-tions, of whom this observation has been frequently made by their biographers or historians, let us simply look to the lives historians, let us simply look to the lives of our great saints. It would be impossiof the Machabees pointing out to her saints and doctors of the Church ciple Timothy of what he owed to "the faith unfeigned" (2 Tim., of the body; the very fact of living orms; physical development; and the common instincts of humanity induce parents to provide for the physical wants of their children. Even the most unprincipled seldom fail in this duty. There are of course exceptions to the rule. There are parents who, to gratify their own vile passions espacially when delicated by the foul his sister. St. Fulgentius owed his educa.

St. John Chrysostom, was in like manner directed by his admirable mother Anthusa, whose conduct in this particular drew from the pagan sophist Libanius the exclamation, "Ye gods of Greece, how wonderful are the women of the Christians!"

Who has not read or heard of the touching story of St. Monica guiding the early steps of St. Augustine; and when the violence of his massions led her son astray

lence of his passions led her son astray from truth and virtue, she followed him through all his wanderings with her advice, her prayers, and her tears, until at length she was consoled by his return to God, and the words of St. Ambrose were verified, "that the child of such tears could not partly." How well St. Augustine himself understood how much he was indebted to his mother for his conversion and his hap-

piness may be seen from the touching words of his Confessions.

And again, many of you may have listened to the story of Queen Blanche of Castile, the mother of Louis IX., King of France, whom in his childhood, when seeted on her kneech seated on her knee, she thus addressed: "My Louis, I love you above everything in this world, but I would rather see you fall dead at my feet than know that you committed a single mortal sin." How well that boy remembered those lessons of his mother can be seen in his after-life, so manly as hard. so manly, so heroic, and so holy that he has merited the honor of being proclaimed by the Church of God, and proposed to the veneration of the people, as the model of Christian kings and the type of the

Christian gentleman.

The father, too, has his recognized place. The father, too, has ms recognition to as the head of the Christian family, in the as the head of home education. Without the mother would very often lose their efficacy. The boy, who in his earliest years can be directed safely by the mother, needs, as he grows older, the sterner hand and the strong will of the father to restrain him. In vain will the mother point out to the wayward child the beauty of virtue if his father does not convince him of its manliness also. But when both parents work harmoniously and lovingly, when their authority is combined for the one great purpose, when father and mother place their chief care in the religious development of their child, then God's blessing seldom fails to descend upon them

It will thus be seen that the first, the best, the most solid foundations of a Christian education are laid in the Christian home, where the gentleness and love of th mother, encouraged, sustained, and devel-oped by the manliness, honesty, integrity, purity, and high mindedness of the Chris-tian father, gradually form the character, bring forth all the good instincts of the soul, strengthen and guide the efforts of the intellect, repress and diminish the evil inclinations of the heart, so that when their child is exposed to the dangers of the world he is equipped and prepared to take his part in the battle of life, and battle of life, and almost certain to gain the victory. Happy is the man who can look back to the holy memories of such a home. He may, no doubt, have forgotten for a time those precious lessons; his passions, like an impetuous torrent, may have swept him from the path of honor and virtue; yet, sooner or later, amidst all his temptations, the image of his Christian mother will rise up before him, and like a guardian augel draw him back even from the very edge of the abyss. It was the memories of his home that touched the poor prodigal son of the Gospel in the midst of the husks of swine, and brought him back, sorrowful and repentant, to the feet of his generous father.

But, on the other hand, how miserable.

how pitiable the lot of the child who never had a Christian home! For him no holy lessons remembered; no prayers said at his mother's knee; no wise counsels from his father's lips. He was neglected and abandoned to himself. Like a young plant which no skilful hand has cultivated, tones, her tender glances, the child is made to grow in the virtues of faith and hope and heavenly charity. By her side he kneels in reverential posture, and his inversely in the goodness of God, nor of His greatness; in the early ages of the children of the faithful. Perhaps he only heard God's instruction of the children of the faithful. For the catechumens, adults, converts rors of hell. Perhaps he only heard God's name pronounced when it fell from the lips of a blaspheming father. What virtues could he acquire? Could he learn industry from an idle or dissolute father, sobriety from a drunken one, probity from a dishonest one, self-respect from a mean a dishonest one, self-respect from a mean a dishonest one, self-respect from a mean label of the faith, there is no mention of any of the faith, there is no mention of any instruction. It would seem as if it were ings, all the examples of his parents, teach him the very contrary? What charms can virtue have for him? No wonder that the enemy of souls finds him an easy prey and an apt pupil for every lesson in vice; that the street becomes his school, in which he learns with marvellous facility the various phases of crime. From the un-christian, bad home to the streets is an easy step for both boy and girl, and from the streets to dens of infamy and to the prisons is a still easier one. And though the streets to dens of innam, the streets to dens of innam, prisons is a still easier one. And though the boy and the girl should stop short of the boy and the girl should stop short of the could be stopped to the street of the streets of the str that infamous goal, what a wreck they become for the Church and for God! The become for the Church and for God! The become for the Church and for God! The young man grows up without religion; he does not comprehend her beauty; he learns to despise her commands. This learns to despise her commands. This learns to despise her commands. This becomes everything to him; to such the Church, what they themselves either have not the time or have not sufficient. learns to despise her commands. This world becomes everything to him; to succeed in it his sole ambition. His passions are his law, his pleasures his chief motives of action. Worldly prudence may restrain him where excess might bring danger, but he will not love virtue for itself, nor will. him where excess might bring danger, but he will not love virtue for itself, nor will he seek truth for its own sake. Religious dogmas are cast aside as too great a restriction upon his mind; religious duties are tentious and deceiving title of, "Sunday-schools," have been established in all dogmas are east aside as too great a restriction upon his mind; religious duties are disearded as too great a burthen for his heart. He has no religious principles to support him, no religious truths to enlighten him, no religious consolations to eneer him. This world is everything to him; beyond the grave all is dark and gloomy, and he does not wish to look into it. Is it not from an unchristian home, or from unchristian teachings and examinations. or from unchristian teachings and examples in the home, that so many young men have derived their contempt of remainders almost as self-evident. Truths and mystalling truths are adapted to the weak minds of the children, and are accepted by them almost as self-evident. Truths and mystalling truths are almost as self-evident.

perverted from the faith of their fathers, and drawn into the proselytizers' nets, to become the worst enemies of that religion which was thus stolen from them! How many, in the large cities and throughout the country, have been kidnapped, their names changed, and their religion destroyed! How many thousands, nay, we might say millons, have been thus stolen from the ranks of the Church to become her most bitter foes! And this principally because they had bad homes and wretched, unnatural parents who would have sold them body and soul for the gratification of their own vile passions.

How unhappy, then, is the man or woman who has no tender memories of home, no loving recollections of child-hood! When he thinks of the mother who neglected him, of the father who misdirected him, who abandoned him without care or love, he must feel tempt-ed to curse those who so foully betrayed their most sacred duties, and allowed or even forced him, by their vices, to grow up without religion, without honor or true Christian manhood. His blood will surely cry to heaven for vengeance against those guilty parents.

But you, dearly beloved brethren, are

already, we trust, convinced of these im-portant and terrible truths. You know the maxim of Holy Writ, "A young man according to his way, even when he is old, he will not depart from it." (Prov., xxxi. 5. You have understood that your children are a sacred treasure confided to you by Heaven, and that you have no more important duty than to train them for heaven. You provide for the wants of their body: you feed and you clothe them. great work of nome education. Without his example to fortify, his authority to confim and support her, the teachings of the mother would very often lose their efficacy. The boy, who in his earliest derivative for the confidence of the confidence temperance, and thus renders himself incapable of supporting, feeding, and clothing his children, is a monster who deserves the execration and loathing of all honest men. But the feeding and caring for the body is not all. The caring for the immortal soul, the feeding of the imperishable mind, is of far more importance, and as far exceeds the former as the immortal spirit is superior to the body which it inhabits. Hence you, we hope, are convinced, dear brethren, that the parent, whether father or mother, who neglects this duty, who allows the mind of his child to grow up in ignorance, and like a fair field, when uncared for, to become filled with thorns, thistles, and noxious or poisonous weeds, is guilty of a greater crime than if he had brought his child to the grave by deliberate starvation or cold blooded murder. Listen to the terrible words of St. Paul, which should strike fear into the heart of every Christian parent: "If any man have not care of his own, and especially of those of his house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel" (I Tim.v. 8) Are there any amongst you to whom these words can be applied? We trust not, dear brethren; we earnestly pray that there may be none. But we ask you to open your hearts and your minds more fully divine truths which we proclaim to you and to become more firmly convinced that there is no more important duty, none that will bring truer consolation in this life and more solid hopes for happiness in heaven, than to give to your child ren that blessed home training which will make the yoke of the Lord sweet to them from their youth, and prepare them for a Christian manhood. Thus you will secure to them what we have called the first, the

best, and the most lasting foundation of a truly Christian education-the educa tion of a Christian home.

II. CHRISTIAN EDUCATION BY THE CHURCH. The education begun at home must be continued by the Church. The teachings of the father and mother must be supplemented, developed, and strengthened by the instructions of the ministers of religion, who are divinely appointed by Christ to teach the nations and to instruct he has grown up in all the wild exuberance of his passions. He learned not of the goodness of God, nor of His greatness; the goodness of God, nor of His greatness; and worthless one? How could be acquire and worthless one? How could be acquire and worthless one? How could be acquire universally felt that the instruction in the fastness of purpose in the pursuit of truth, integrity and uprightness of heart, when all the lessons of his home, all his surround-Christian home was quite sufficient, and parents would ever neglect so important and sacred a duty as the teaching of Chris What charms can be wonder that the worder that the charms can be wonder that the charms can be wonder that the charms can be worded and faith grew somewhat cold, many parents became indifferent and careless. Then the Church made it a special obligation for her priests and sacred ministers to look after the little ones,—the young lambs of the flock. In our days especially, when parents for the most part are engaged in the arduous labors of modern industry, and when, because of the difficulties and trials of their own childhood, many of these parents have not chianood, many of these parents have not been able to acquire such a knowledge of their religion as to be able to impart it in an interesting way to their children, it becomes absolutely necessary to come to

almost as self-evident. Truths and mys-ligiou, their scorn of its teachings, their mockery of its votaries? Is it not thus that religious indifference begins, to be turned oftentimes to religious hatred. How many an infidel can trace back his loss of faith to the want of religious teach-ing in his home, or, what is even worse, the poverty and lowly condition of ing in his home, or, what is even worse, to the false, distorted, harsh, truly unchristian views of God and His dealings the home education. TO BE CONTINUED.

What glorious mission is this of the what glorious mission is this of the priest, to be brought so closely to young hearts yet untainted by the world, and to have the charge of unfolding them, expanding them, under the influence of divine grace! Next to the mission and dignity of the mother comes this privilege of the Christian priest. How consoling, how refreshing to the soul of the true priest is this companionship with soil. priest is this companionship with child-hood! Like his Divine Master he desires hood! Like his Divine Master he desires to have the young near him, and he cries out, "Suffer the little children to come to me," When these children come from Christian homes, where the foundations of piety and knowledge were deeply laid, this work becomes a were deeply laid, this work becomes a labor of love. When he speaks of God and His infinite love for souls; when he unfolds the wonderful life of the Re-deemer, His boundless tenderness to the poor and the suffering, and then leads them through the awful scenes of His passion and death, the priest does not speak to those children in an unknown tongue, nor of wonders which they prove ongue, nor of wonders which they never heard before. A loving mother has al-ready given them the outlines of this the grandest story that human ears have ever listened to; and they can follow, with heating heart and beating hearts and eager minds, the beau tiful details which the priest's greater knowledge enables him to supply. How glorious, too, becomes the history of the rise and establishment of the Church of Christ; of her early sufferings under the persecutions of the Roman emperors; the heroic constancy of her martyrs; o the myriads of Christians of both sexes the strong and the feeble, the learned and the ignorant, joyfully pouring out their blood for the faith of Christ! Then the immortal life of that Church through all ages down to us, in spite of every storm and tempest that the malice of men or the rage of demons could incite against her. What a noble work for the priest to develop the germs of virtue, to show the loveliness of holiness, to pluck up the seeds of vice which contact with the world or evil example may have sown in these young hearts, as the gardener care fully roots up the weeds that would soon choke his fairest flowers! To love their God and their neighbor, to cherish truth God and their neighbor, to cherish truth and to hate falsehood, to work for all that is good and noble, and to seek the crown of immortal bliss,—this is what the priest can teach them. What merely human teacher can have such a mission, and what human knowledge can equal it in grandeur? We say it, and we say it most sincerely, that for the true priest of God's Church there is no more glorious work, no Church there is no more glorious work, no sweeter employment, no better recompense than this religious instruction of the little ones. When discouraged by the dreary scenes of vice and crime that meet his gaze so often during the labors of his ministry, it is a consolation to turn to the pure hearts and guileless souls of children. It is like coming to a green and fertile oasis in the desert, where the traveller,

weary with his march through arid and desolate plains, can sit down to rest and

gather fresh strength for his onward

Journey.

Yet, this consolation comes only to the priest when he has to deal with children who have a Christian home, and are under the direction of Christian parents; for, then their hearts are gentle and easily guided to what is good, and their intellects awakened to the beauties of truth. But, when they have no Christian homes nor Christian parents, then there is labor and toil for the priest, and little consolation. These hearts, that, if taken in time, would have been like soft wax to receive and re tain the holiest impressions, have now through neglect, through want of instruc-tion, through evil example, become hard and unyielding almost as flint. How will the priest speak of the love of God to children who never learn it in their homes? how inculcate the necessity of prayer, when perhaps they never saw their parents on their knees? how make them feel the shocking sin of blasphemy, or of irreverence to God's name, when they seldom heard that name except when it fell in curses from their father's lips? how teach them to er's lips? how te value purity, honesty, truth, and all the other virtues, when they perhaps were familiar at home with only the contrary vices? Every priest, who has worked in the large missions of towns and cities, can testify to the exceeding great difficulty he experiences in preparing such children for the reception of the sacraments. Yes, this is the labor, the cross, the deep sorrow of the priest. He feels that he is building without a foundation, and that his work will not be durable. Give him the work of Christian parents to build upon, and see what a glorious structure he will erect. But to expect that he will accomplish the mighty work of training these children to grow up to be noble men and women, in a half-hour or so, once a week on Sunday; that he will impress the most sublime truths upon minds perhaps entirely unprepared, or even indisposed to receive them, and that he will do this, when already so busy with his Sunday duties, this is to expect an impossibility. Yet this is what many parents count upon. This is what many Catholics imagine to be quite sufficient for their children. be quite sufficient for their children.
They neglect these children at home, they leave them without religious instruction for the entire week, and then they expect that a tired and exhausted priest will be able, in a half-hour on Sunday, to give to acte, in a nail-nour on Sunday, to give to careless, undisciplined children a sufficient dose of religion which will last for the coming week. What folly! But this grand name of Sunday school satisfies their sleeping consciences. sleeping consciences. A half-hour or an hour on Sunday; a few lessons recited, in a careless manner, by giddy, thoughtless children longing for play, and having little relish for the dry pages of the Catechism, and no comprehension of the divine truth underlying them,-this is enough, accordng to such Catholics, for these children this will make them good and noble men and women, will make them love the cross of their Saviour, and bear opprobrium and insult for His sake; this will make them strong against the religious indiffer-ence or the hatred of religion so common around them; this will make them prefer Church to the honors and riches which they might often obtain by forsaking her. The Sunday-school is to accomplish all this! No thinking, serious Catholic could imagine it; and those who speak most of the Sunday school and its advantages are often the same who most neglect

## [Seward (Neb.) Reporter.] REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. B. S. Crane, manager and treasurer of the Alvin Joslyn Comedy Company struck Cheyenne the other day upon business connected with the appearance of that splendid company in this city at an early day. A reporter called upon Mr. Crane at his rooms at the Inter-ocean and crane at his rooms at the Inter-ocean and spent a few pleasant minutes in conversation about the coming attraction. Mr. Crane assured the writer that the personnel of the company is all that could be desired and that the public may look for even better performances this season than last. Noticing that the manager looked a little pale the writer remarked upon the fact, but received the reals that he was in fact, but received the reply that he was in good health.

good health.
"But," continued Mr. Crane, "I did have a pretty serious time of it last summer in New York."

"What was the trouble?"

"I had a very sharp attack of rheumatism. The disease attacked my left leg and left arm, and for a time I could neither walk upon the one nor raise the other to my head. I suffered horribly. Did you ever have the rheumatism, sir?" addressing the reporter, "If ever you are stricken with it there is one thing which I can recommend as a pretty sure cure, and one which will probably give you quicker relief than anything else you can employ. I refer to the Great German Remedy, St. I refer to the Great German Remedy Jacobs Oil. I am aware of the prejudice which many entertain against advertised medicines. I felt thus about St. Jacobs Oil and thought my aversion was too deep-ly rooted to be dissipated. But a man ly rooted to be dissipated. But a man will sometimes catch at a hope as it flies, I purchased a bottle of it, when I found uothing else I applied would give relief, and commenced applying it. It proved a most effectual remedy, and the use of three bottles cured me." three bottles cured me."
"And you are now quite a devotee of

St. Jacobs Oil ?"

St. Jacobs Oil ?"

"That is, perhaps, drawing it too strongly. I certainly do believe it a fine specific for rheumatism, and, as my belief is based upon personal experience, I don't mind commending its use to others."

In the office of the hotel, the reporter met Mr. Geo. A. Dunlap, who is the popular and efficient representative in Cheyenne of the Chicago firm of Wood Bros., live stock commission merchants. Bros., live stock commission merchants. Happening to mention the interview with happening to mention the interview with the manager of the Alvin Joslin company and what he sail about St. Jacobs Oil, Mr. Dunlap replied that he was not sur-prised at the narration of the circum-stances, for the Great German Remedy was a good medicine and he could

"Are you struck on Oil, too, Mr. Dun

lap?"
"Well, I don't exactly put it that way, but I believe it a good remedy all the same. My experience with it is somewhat limited, but of sufficiently recent what limited, but of sufficiently remember what date to make me vividly remember what it has done for me. While superintending the loading of cattle this Autumn, I fell from a car and seriously hurt my left knee.

I believe a blood vessel was ruptured and the muscles severely strained. I could not walk for several days, and do not know that I would be capable of active locomotion now, were it not for the kindly offices of St. Jacobs Oil. Its powerful healing and stimulating properties put me right on my feet. It did, for a put me right on my feet. It did, for a fact, and you can use the information if you so please.'

"Almost everybody," remarked Mr. A. C. Stayart, representing Weber, Howland & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and caps at Denver, "uses St. Jacobs Oil where I came from. I once had a very sore foot and very naturally employed the Great German Remedy. It cured my foot in a very short time. I also can recommend

"Are there any other gentlemen present, who would like to endorse this wonder-ful specific?" said the reporter, "it has assumed the importance of a public tion, and I intend to write it up for the it of others who may need the office of this medicine."

"Yes," replied Mr. Wm. H. Dunlap, re-presenting the great coffee house of Jewett, Sherman & Co., Milwaukee, "put me down as another believer in St. Jacobs Oil. I had rheumatism and St. Jacobs Oil cared me.

You can just bet on it every time."

"Gentlemen," remarked the reporter,

"this is a remarkable coincidence. Two
Mr. Dunlaps, each of whom never met the
other, both endorsing St. Jacobs Oil, followed by another gentleman in the room. It is a regular experience meeting. It will not be paralleled soon in Cheyenne.'

will not be paralleled soon in Cheyenne."
The reporter was subsequently informed by one of the prominent druggists in the city that Father Hayes had also used the Great German Remedy for rheumatism, and, having been cured, commended its employment to his people.

The above is a true bill, and may be relied upon.

lied upon.

### Scepticism and Snicide.

The Episcopal Register comments on a well-known fact in relation to the large number of suicides at the present day. It says:

"The growth of scepticism, infidelity and atheism is concomitant with the in-crease of suicide, which shows utter despair of any hope of happiness or comfort in our present state of existence, and ignorance of a future life. The records of the daily journals present many cases of indi-viduals who think that life is not endurable, and who do not comprehend the enormity of self-murder. That there is an incalculably greater amount of enlighten-ment in the world at the present time than existed in past ages is not disputed; and it is a remarkable fact that in that country of Europe which has produced many of the grandest scientific minds, and in which intellectual culture of the highest order is best appreciated, the number of those who abandon hope and resort to self-destruction is the greatest. A large percentage of those who commit suicide in this country are Germans, and it is so in other countries to which Germans have emigrated."

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

MAR. 23, 1883

The Catholic Mecord mond Street

rery France, ceet.
THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.
Publisher and Proprietor.
1 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC BEROORD, I deem it my duty to announce to ta subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in useful-access and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and latity of the diocess.

Belleve me, WALSH.

ye me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of Londor Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."
LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882.
DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be asked for word of commendation to the Rev. Clerg and faithful laily of my diocese in behalf the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in Londo with the warm approval of His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber the Journal and am much pleased with it excellent literary and religious character supply Catholic families with most useful subscriber in the Judicious selections from the best writer supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday reading and help the young to acquire a taste for pureliterature.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATH

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 23, 1883.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The Church, our tender Mother to-day invites her children to meditate on the saddest episode in human history, to contemplate the most moving spectacle ever beheld on earth, the agony, the crucifixion and death of Christ Jesus, Lord and Saviour of mankind. The self-same night that witnessed the institution of the Eucharistic mystery-that mystery of enduring, perpetual and infinite love-the night which saw the annihilation, as it were, of an Infinite Being out of love for wretched and infamous sinners-that night of grace and benediction beheld a series of crimes in turpitude and malice without example, without parallel in the long concatenation of iniquities that began with the first man and will continue to the end of time to enslave, degrade and decimate humanity.

The Evangelist tells us that having come to the place called Gethsemani, Christ took with him Peter, James and John, and began to grow sorrowful and to be sad

These were the same disciples came white as snow, but who now, infamy and the obloquy of sin, and it shall be far from him." with a loud cry and tears prayed When Christ had been dragged

be shed in expiation, redemption and the perfidy of the Jews: it was the the sun grows pale, the earth tremregeneration.

like unto a vast cloud uniting horiite in their enormity-imperatively tears that won him remission for his demanded the shedding of the very last drop of this blood, infinite in its value. This bitter anguish is, in the last instance, to be attributed to the prevision by the Savior of the enormities to be committed by those redeemed by his most precious blood, men marked with the character of Christian regeneration, and Christian expectation. Such sad, such overwhelmingly oppressive considerations bore down and crushed the heart of Christ till his spirit was sorrowful even unto death.

The hour had now arrived for th perpetuation of the darkest treason in the records of human treachery and infamy. Summoning the chosen three from the sleep into which they had sought rest from weariness and freedom from sorrow, Christ went forth to meet the multitude that had come with swords and staves to apprehend Him whose majesty the heavens cannot contain, "who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand and weighed the heavens with his palm, who sitteth upon the globe of the earth and before whom its inhabitants are as locusts and the nations nothing and vanity."

He went forth to subject himself to the treachery of one of his chosen twelve, whom he loved as he only could love-to receive the kiss of the heartless pervert and traitor who had sold him for thirty pieces. The crime of Judas has during centuries drawn opprobrium and reprobation from every Christian heart upon its perpetrator. Yet have not we ourselves, who profess the faith of Christ -who participate in the same banquet in which Judas ate unto himself damnation-we who now heap obloquy upon the memory of that wretched apostle-have not we been guilty of treason as foul and blackhearted as that which has rendered his name infamous, have not we deserved the malediction pronounced on the traitor?

"May the usurer search all his sub stance, and let strangers plunder who had in Thabor witnessed the his labors, may there be none to help wondrous transfiguration of their him, nor none to pity his fatherless Divine Master, whose face then shone offspring, may his posterity be cut as the Sun and whose garments be- off and in one generation may his name be blotted out. He loved sad even unto death, bowed himself cursing and it shall come unto him, to earth beneath the iniquity, the and he would not have blessing and

three several times: "Father, if thou before the high priest, the infamous wilt, remove this chalice from me. traitors who had been suborned by But yet not my will but thine be the Scribes and Pharisees began done." The prayer reached the their testimony of falsehood and throne of his Eternal Father, and be- malevolence, yet so feeble and so Saviour to his mortal enemies than duty to strengthen their hands by throne of his Eternal Father, and behold the Heavens opened, and an angel of the Lord appeared to comsatanic inspiration that his innocence the Prætorium and a heavy cross sist in repelling this attempt to sarvice was largely attended at St. Pat. fort and to strengthen him. Merci- shone conspicuous even in the eyes laid upon his shoulders. With this legalize violence, disorder and inful God! is it for us sinners that of his enemies, purblind with hate rude and heavy burden he is led to famy. thou didst send an angel to declare and baffled rage. At length the thy will, to thine own Divine Son, high priest, arising, asked him: "Art that he should undergo the heart- thou the Christ, the Son of the bursting sorrows of the passion to Blessed God?" And Jesus said to him: renewing every pain. They then readers to give it in full, with as redeem us from sin—foul, loathsome "I am. And you shall see the Son place him upon the cross and force complete an analysis as possible. sin-which caused the treason, the of man sitting on the right hand of long and rough nails through his perjury and the blasphemy, and the the power of God, and coming with hands and feet-through flesh and torment of this night of hate and the clouds of heaven." What a sinews, into the wood of the cross. horror! For us indeed was this lesson this open confession of Christ So acute was the pain of this cruel celestial messenger deputed to de- conveys to us, a lesson of unflagging operation that when one of his sacred clare God's holy will. With all humil- courage in confessing at all times and hands had been attached to the gibity, submission and resignation did in all places our adhesion to his doc- bet the whole body turned over as if Christ accede to this manifestation trines. He himself encourages us to alleviate its pain; but the Jews of the pleasure of his Heavenly to such confessions when he declares, would not allow the slightest mani-Father. Would that like humility "Everyone, therefore, that will con- festation of sympathy prompted by icle in a few days the recovery from and self-abnegation characterized fess me before men I also will con- nature. They drag the limbs of the his present indisposition of the Rev. christian souls in the afflictions and fess him before my Father who is in Saviour so rudely to their place upon Father Whelan, pastor of St. Patheaven, but every one who shall the cross that the bones start from rick's, Ottawa. So intense, so terrible the agony deny me before men, I also will deny their sockets, and the whole frame suffered by Christ Jesus during the him before my Father who is in of the dying Christ palpitates with prayer in the garden, that the blood heaven." No sooner had Christ aclagony. They then raise the cross burst from his veins, and exuding knowledged and avowed his divinity with its sacred burden, and for three stored to health, after a very severe from every pore, trickled down as than the high priest, rending his long hours the blood of the Man God sweat upon the ground, saturating garments, adjudged him guilty of flows from his numberless wounds and consecrating the spot on which blasphemy. The vile rabble then upon that earth which had denied he knelt. Whence an agony so fell on the Son of God with a cruelty and crucified him. The supreme cruelly bitter? This heart-piercing prompted by a hatred of unfathom- moment has now arrived. After anguish had its origin first in that able intensity. They buffet and praying to his heavenly Father to

denial of the Prince of the apostles, terms of reproach towards that dies. zon to horizon, veiling the sun from blessed apostle, who repaired his its rising to its setting, stretched in fault by a life-long penance; it is dark and dread array from creation rather for us to consider how unlike to judgment, and from the know- him we are in refusing to do penledge that all those outrages and in- ance after denying our Lord, refusfamies of the children of men-infin ing, after such perfidy, to shed the

> Afraid of carrying out on their own authority their cruel designs on the Saviour, they send him to Pilate, the Roman Governor, who, notwithstanding the false testimony of the death. He accordingly sends him Holy Ghost. to Herod, who then ruled Judea as a tributary of Rome. But Herod, after clothing him with a white robe as a fool, resends him to Pilate. Thus a wicked princeling of earth mocks the king of kings, thus the eternal wisdom, from which this world and the worlds that light the vault of heaven have their being, is robed in the garb of folly. When Christ again appeared before him, the Roman governor sought to deliver him by compliance with a custom that had from time immemorial prevailed amongst the Jews, to set at liberty at the Paschal time one criminal for whom the people should ask for mercy. He proposed to their choice Jesus Christ on the one hand and Barabbas, a notorious robber and murderer, on the other, doubting not that that choice would fall on Jesus. But they cried out "give unto us Barabbas, away with Jesus"

Seeing that they were determined upon his punishment, Pilate thought to satisfy them by ordering the Saviour to be scourged. Then was enacted a scene of surpassing cruelty. Five thousand strokes of the lash were applied to the virginal flesh of Christ, until torrents of blood ran to the earth and the flesh was rent from his bones. They then dragged him into the court and placed a crown of thorns upon his head, a crown that pierced his bursting temples and tore his aching brow. Seeing him bathed in his own blood, his features bruised and discolored beyond recognition, Pilate caused him to be brought before the people, hoping that the sight of so great an agony might strike them with compassion. But they cried out all the more fiercely, Crucify him! Crucify him!

Seeing that their malice relented not at the sight of their bruised and bleeding victim, Pilate at length yields him to their fury. The fear It is also worthy of remark that of losing the friendship of Cæsar caused Pilate to sanction this great but one voted for the six months' iniquity. His, however, is a pusil- hoist. lanimity that has many imitators There is no likelihood of the mongst Christians, who give over ure becoming law, but the vote taken denials of the faith whose graces and benefits he has conferred on them.

Calvary, where the garments are torn from his bruised and bleeding clear and vivid imagination of the outrages, affronts and ignominies he was to suffer throughout that night all these outrages he endured with-

bles, the graves open and yield their It also arose from an undimmed Peter, to whom he had promised the forgotten dead, who walk the streets perception of ail the iniquities, keys of the kingdom of Heaven. It of Jerusalem, the veil of the temple crimes and atrocities of man which, is not, however, for us to employ is rent in sunder—Jesus of Nazareth

> But Christ, though now dead, will ise again. His rising will mark the

Be it our honor and special privilege to rise with him-He from the sepulchre of stone, we from the sepulchre of sin. And as his rising shall be unto eternity, so let ours be unto never ending ages, when that same Christ whose agony, humiliation and death we to-day commemorate, sits in glory at the right hand Jews, sees nothing in him worthy of of the Father in the unity of the

THE ORANGE BILL. On Monday last the Orange Bill came up in the Commons for a first reading, and a day for the second was moved by Mr. White of Hastings. Mr. Coursol at once very properly moved the six months' hoist, which was sec- horror for journalists who, for the guilty onded by Mr. Burns of Gloucester. Mr. Coursol pointed out that if the association was a benevolent one, as claimed by the promoters of the bill, it should be incorporated by the different local legislatures. He held that secret societies should not be incorporated by the Parliament of Canada, and added that as the Orange association had been declared illegal in Quebec it was unfair to ask the federal Parliament to legalize it throughout the Dominion. After Messrs. Wallace (York) and Cameror. (Victoria, had spoken in favor of the bill, Mr. Curran vigorously protested

against Mr. White's motion. Other gentlemen followed, supporting that motion, but reserving to themselves the right of doing as they pleased when the measure came up for a second reading. Two Catholic members, Messrs. Hawkins and Dawson, saw fit to support Mr. White's motion, in speeches on which we reserve comment till we shall have seen the Hansard report of the debate. The division taken on Mr. Coursol's motion for the six months' noist resulted in its defeat by 89 to

94. The minority was composed of members from the following Provinces: Ontario 22, Quebec 54, New Brunswick 8, Nova Scotia 3 and Prince Edward Island 2. Only three members from Quebec voted with the majority, Messrs. Bryson, Auger, and Scriver, but it is likely that on the second reading, Mr. Bryson will be the sole standard bearer of disorder from that Catholic Province. every Irish Catholic in the House

Christ to his enemies by base-hearted on Monday night places the Catholies of every Province of the Dominion under lasting obligations to the ST. PATRICE'S DAY IN OTTAWA. No sooner had Pilate yielded the represen'atives of Quebec. It is our

As the division on the second reading will be a test vote on the prin-

## PERSONAL.

We are happy to learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto is rapidly recovering from his recent illness which for a time threatened serious results.

In common with his many friends we are pleased to see Mr. John Wright, of this city, completely reterm of sickness.

### The Admirer of Mazzini.

was to suffer throughout that night and the following day at the very out murmur or complaint. But hands of men his life-blood was to what pierced his very heart was not why hast thou forsaken me?" Then tical assassination and defended it with Saviour cries out "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me?" Then the had to undergo.

#### CALUMNY AGAIN.

The late London "explosion" and the reported attempt on Lady Florence Dixie's life, will give anti-Irish journals on both sides of the Atlantic a much-desired opportunity to revive an old threadbare calumny on the whole Irish race. We may triumph of his precepts and his doc- as lawless, murderous and unprincipled now look for a denunciation of Irishmen creatures, who should be banished from the pale of Christian civilization. The Times has already, with a brutality well in keeping with its record of hatred of Ireland and the Irish, invited the pillaging and murdering of Irish workmen in England at the hands of their English fellow-laborers. If this be not as criminal as the conduct of the "Invincibles"

themselves, we know not what criminality means. We are strongly inclined to think that when the "explosion" and the reported attempt on Lady Florence Dixie's life are investigated, it will be found that as far as the first is concerned there has been a great deal of exaggeration and that the assault on Lady Florence Dixie is a mere "put up" job. W. loath and despise the "dynamite" politicians of New York and elsewhere who represent no portion of the Irish race, but must say that we have equal deeds of a few cut-throats, hold a mobile race responsible.

As a specimen of the calumnies heaped on the Irish people and their leaders we need only mention the cablegram published on Tuesday last stating that Mr. Parnell had spent Sunday in Paris with Clemen ceau and Henri Rochfort! Neither Mr. Parnell nor the Irish people, whose views he represents on so many important political issues, have the least sympathy with the aims and purposes of these revolutionists. The aforesaid cablegram is but another small attempt to bring the Irish leader into disrepute.

#### OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle he death of Mrs. J. J. Kehoe, of Stratford, which took place in that town on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The deceased lady had been an invalid for several nonths, but her death, though not unexpected, did not fail to cause a profound sensation of grief amongst all privileged with her friendship or acquaintance. Taken away in her twenty-sixth year, an age at which she might have looked forward o a long life of happiness and usefulness, he will be greatly missed in the circles in which she moved. Amiable, kind, and place on Friday morning last, and was very largely attended. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Long, Carey, Blair, Mullins, O'Loane and Burritt, all of Stratford. Amongst the chief mourners were, besides the husband of the deceased lady, Dr. Hanover, Seaforth, Mrs. Hanover, Pakenham, John Kehoe of Ottawa and Miss Hanover, Stratford. High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, by Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Marys, assisted by Rev. Father Coffey, London, as deacon, and Father Northgraves as subdeacon. After the absoute Rev. Dr. Kilroy addressed the large congregation present in a brief but touching and effective discourse on Death. The remains were then conveyed to their last resting place.

service was largely attended at St. Patrick's Church. At ten o'clock this morning, the edifice was well filled with the descendants of the Emerald Isle. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Sloane. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Burk, of Quebec, who took for his subject the words found in the 35th Chap. Ecclesiastics, 12, 13, 14

The sermon was an eloquent effort, and was listened to with the very deepest attention. The musical service was unusually good. Solos were rendered by the Misses Annie and Gertie Kavanagh and Miss Smith, Messrs. Bonner, E. T. Smith, Dupuis and Conroy. During the Smith, Dupuis and Conroy. During the offertory, Mrs. Smith sang with much effect the hymn "St. Patrick," set to the air "The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls." Miss Ryan presided at the organ, and portions of Mercadante's and the Messe St. Pierre were rendered in good style. Owing to indisposition the Rev. Father Whelan, P. P., was unable to be present.

### The Lord's Prayer.

The spirit of the Lord's Prayer is beautiful. It breathes:
A filial spirit—"Father."
A Catholic spirit—"Our Father."
A reverential spirit—"Hallowed be Thy

A missionary spirit—"Thy Kingdom An obedient spirit—"Thy will be A dependent spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

A penitent spirit—"Forgive us our tres-

passes,"
A forgiving spirit—"As we forgive them who trespass against us."
A watchful spirit—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

ALL THE VIRTUES MET TO

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

On Saturday last, the feast of St. Patrick, a very large congregation gathered within the walls of St. Peter's Cathedral within the walls of St. Peter's Cathedral to assist at High Mass. The solemn service began at ten o'clock, Rev. Father Walsh being celebrant, with Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Cornyn as deacon and subdeacon respectively. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere assisted in the sanctuary. The musical renditions given by the choir were of an unusually fine character.

The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father Coffey, who spoke as follows:

"He took care of his nation and delivered it from destruction. He prevailed to enlarge the city, and obtained glory in his conversation with the people: and enlarged the entrance of the house, and the court. He shone in his days as the morning star in the midst of a cloud, and as the moon at the full. And as the sun when it shineth, so did he shine in the temple of God. And as the rainbow giving light in the bright clouds, and as the flower of roses in the days of the spring, and as the lilies that are on the brink of the water, and as that are on the brink of the water, and as the sweet smelling frankincense in the time of summer. As a bright fire, and frankincense burning in the fire. As a massy vessel of gold, adorned with every precious stone. As an olive-tree budding forth, and a cypress-tree rearing itself on high, when he put on the robe of glory, and was clothed with the perfection of power. When he went up to the holy altar, he honoured the vesture of holiness." (Eccles., chap. I., 4-13)

My dear Brethren: When the grand act of human redemption had been accom-

My dear Brethren: When the grand act of human redemption had been accomplished and the Spirit of God had descended upon the apostles, they went forth to teach and preach to all nations. They had been commissioned to execute a mighty task, a task from which the bravest hearts would have recoiled, the task of converting the whole universe to the doctrines which Jesus Christ had preached and taught and sealed with his life's blood. This was their commission. "All power," This was their commission. "All power," said our Divine Redeemer, "is given to me in Heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore and teach all rations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have com-manded you, and behold I am with you manded you, and benoid I am with you all days even unto the consummation of the world." In obedience to this command, to which is subjoined a promise of divine protection forever, the apostles went forth to carry the glad tidings of reduced the furthermost consumer to the furthermo demption even to the furthermo

fines of the world.

Some set their faces to the east, others to the west, others again penetrated the fastnesses of the north, others still the ourning wastes of the south. Everywhere

they planted the GLORIOUS STANDARD OF THE CROSS,
The hostility of princes; the indifference
and cruelty of peoples; the bonds and barriers of nature; all were alike unable to arrest their zeal or overcome their purpose. The greatest of the Latin poets had said of Imperial Rome, Hic ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono. But the sway of Christian Rome soon overspread the limits Christian Rome soon overspread the limits of the empire, and, while destined itself to charitable, the deceased lady led the life of a model Christian woman, and died a death truly edifying. The funeral took the doctrines of redemption were held by men from the far off Ganges in the east to the white cliffs of Britain in the west. Within the Roman Empire itself, Christians were soon everywhere to be found tians were soon everywhere to be found; in the Senate, in the army, and at the foot of the Imperial throne itself. Thus the Apostles fulfilled their commission; thus Christianity soon acquired universality. But even after Apostolic ardor seemed to have exhausted itself there was yet one pation, whose records had not bound nation whose people had not bowed to the emblem of salvation or embraced the sweet and tender yoke of Christ. THAT NATION WAS IRELAND.

Ireland was by no means a terra incognito to the Romans. True, neither Cæsar nor Agricola had ever set foot on its shoresbut Irish valor was even then known abroad, while the enterprise of Irish traders had brought their country into notice in all the marts of the empire. The Ro-man Pontiffs, it cannot be doubted, must in their pastoral solicitude have often cast longing eyes on Ireland. longing eyes on Ireland. But the persecutions set on foot by the Roman Emperors to crush out the Christian religion persecutions so fierce, so violent, and so persecutions so fierce, so violent, and so continuous, covering a period of nearly three hundred years—retarded the evangelization of Ireland till the beginning of the fifth century. Then came for the Irish race the day of salvation. Early in that can the Calestine I. commissioned hat century, Celestine I. commissioned Palladius, a Roman priest, whom he named Bishop, to carry the glad tidings of re-demption to the Irish. But God had that work in store for another. Palladius set out with a band of missionaries for Iredand, but died in Scotland before he had succeeded in obtaining a foothold in the former country. Hardly had Palladius left on his mission, before there arrived in Rome a stranger from Gaul, bringing letters from the celebrated St. Germanus to the Supreme Pontiff, imploring Celestine to despatch their bearer Patrick to despatch their bearer Patrick
TO EVANGELIZE THE IRISH NATION.
Let us pause for a moment to reflect on

what manner of man was this Patrick whom St. Germanus saw fit to recommend whom St. Germanus saw fit to recommend for a mission at once so ardnous and so glorious. Were we to accept statements which sometimes find their way even into print, the blessed Patrick was a personage whose history is lost in legendary fable. Such, however, is far from being the case. The position of Ireland's patron saint in The position of Ireland's patron saint in history is too well defined, his services to mankind too great to have his name thus relegated to oblivion, and it may here be said that upon the Irish race now scattered throughout the world devolves the duty of ever celebrating the praises and commemorating the virtues of this illustrious man. St. Patrick, according to the most reliable authorities, was of Roman origin and most probably born in the North of France. The date of his birth is fixed at 387 after Christ. Of his early years we need only cite the words of an ancient annalist: "And the boy Patrick grew up precious in the sight of the Lord in the old age of wisdom and in the ripeness of virtue, and the number of his merits mulsaid that upon the Irish race now scattered virtue, and the number of his merits mul-tiplied beyond the number of his years; the affluence of all holy charities overflowed ALL THE VIRTUES MET TOGETHER

made their dwelling place in his youthful

body. Entering and going forward slippery paths of youth he held he from falling, and the garment that had woven for him unknown of a abiding a virgin in the flesh and i spirit. And although the divine u had taught him above all, the fi being come, he was sent from his p to be instructed in sacred learning. fore he applied his mind to the stu letters, but chiefly to psalms and to i and to spiritual songs, and retaining in his memory and continually si them to the Lord; so that even from flower of his youth he was daily wo sing devoutedly unto God the psalter from the vial of his most pure her pour forth the odor of many pure ers."

ers."

A great theologian has it that the est virtue subsists, 1st, in patience affliction; 2ndly, in ardor for the version of sinners; 3rdly, in purity of science. Let us apply this test to illustrious Saint, honored by Holy C to-day throughout the world. were his titles to the commend letters which he bore from the great Germanus to the Roman Pontiff?

were patience in suffering, zeal it. Germanus to the Roman Ponting were patience in suffering, zeal in conversion of sinners, and Godlike put of conscience. Aye, even before he entrusted with the Apostolic charge, rick had displayed patience in suffe Carried off captive in his early yout invading irish force, he was torn from his native land to

he was torn from his native land to degradation of slavery in Ireland. years the Saint passed in the land of stranger abandoned of man, but of waxing stronger in the fervor of his to munion with God. Thorugh divine in position he is at length released, and turning to France after years spen study, in prayer and in solitude, admit to the sublime functions of the priesth. The gift of miracles in the early day his ministry amply attests his saintly while his journey to Britain with Germanus and Lupus to combat arrest the Pelagian heresy displays ardor for the conversion of sinners. Tried in patience, thus saintly in life, t ardor for the conversion of sinners. T tried in patience, thus saintly in life, t ardent in saving souls, was the holy pr Patrick when he knelt at the foot of Supreme Pontiff. After due consideration, and we can make no doubt full tion, and we can make no doubt full quiry on the part of the successor of Pet Patrick was first assistant to Palladius the Irish mission. The unexpected de of the latter occurring immediately af this appointment gave Patrick the f charge of winning the Irish to the fai Consecrated Bishop by St. Amator in 4 this devoted Apostle of Christ, divestinimself of all that bound him to ear went forth to convert the Irish from the GLOOMY SUPERSTITION OF THE DRUIDS

GLOOMY SUPERSTITION OF THE DRUIDS by preaching unto them Christ crucific Like unto the Holy Patriarch Abraha he came forth from his own land to four he came forth from his own land to four a new nation. The promise given Patric was not less marked, we may clair than that received by Abraham from heavenly Father: "And I will make thee a great nation, and I will bless ar magnify thy name, and thou shalt blessed. I will bless them that bless the hard and constitute that the sand and constitute that the sand in the sand constitute that the sand in the sand constitute that the sand constitute the shall all the kindred of the earth blessed." Nor could it have differed frot that also made to the Patriarch Jacot the father of the twelve tribes. "The that also made to the Patriarch Jacob the father of the twelve tribes. "Thoust shalt spread to the west and to the ear and to the north and to the south, and it thee and thy seed all the tribes of the earth shall be blessed."

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that particular time was providentially THE IRISH PEOPLE that particular time was providentially preordained. The whole of northern Europe, from the mouth of the Rhine to the icy fastnesses of Scandinavia, was in a ferment of agitation. The turbulent races which for centuries had inhabited these rude and inhospitable regions, finding, with a rapidly increasing population, their means of subsistence becoming scantheir means of subsistence becoming scan-tier, now resolved upon a migration to the south and west of Europe. Frequent predatory incursions, dating back fully three and four centuries, should have warned the civilized world of the coming storm, which at length burst on the en feebled empire of the Romans with a fury and destructiveness simply without paralle

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disseminated its deadliest errors. Then it was that Ireland's providential destiny was made specially manifest. Then she established her claim to the "Isle of Saints," to which we may justly add that of the "apostolic nation." To her shores flocked scholars from every portion of the continent, where learning had become a reproach and Christianity a peril; and there yearly went forth from these same shore bands of zealous missionaries animated with the God-like self-sacrifice and devotion of St. Patrick to re-erect the cross that barbarism had cleft and levelled with the dust.

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invading IRISH FORCE, he was torn from his native land to the degradation of slavery in Ireland. Six years the Saint passed in the land of the stranger abandoned of man, but daily stranger abandoned of man, but daily waxing stronger in the fervor of his communion with God. Thorugh divine interposition he is at length released, and returning to France after years spent in study, in prayer and in solitude, admitted to the sublime functions of the priesthood. The gift of miracies in the early days of his ministry amply attests his saintly life, while his journey to Britain with St. while his journey to Britain with St. Germanus and Lupus to combat and arrest the Pelagian heresy displays his arder for the conversion of sinners. Thus tried in patience, thus saintly in life, thus ardent in saving souls, was the holy priest Patrick when he knelt at the foot of the Patrick when he knelt at the foot of the Supreme Pontiff. After due consideration, and we can make no doubt full enquiry on the part of the successor of Peter, Patrick was first assistant to Palladius on the part of the successor of Peter, rather was first assistant to Palladius on the Irish mission. The unexpected death of the latter occurring immediately after this appointment gave Patrick the full charge of winning the Irish to the faith. Consecrated Bishop by St. Amator in 431, this devoted Apostle of Christ, divesting himself of all that bound him to earth, went forth to convert the Irish from the

GLOOMY SUPERSTITION OF THE DRUIDS by preaching unto them Christ crucified. Like unto the Holy Patriarch Abraham, he came forth from his own land to found a new nation. The promise given Patrick was not less marked, we may claim, than that received by Abraham from his heavenly Father: "And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless and they shall be a great nation, and I will bless and they shall be a great nation." gnify thy name, and thou shalt be ssed. I will bless them that bless thee and curse them that curse thee, and in thee shall all the kindred of the earth be blessed." Nor could it have differed from that also made to the Patriarch Jacob, that also made to the l'atriarch Jacob, the father of the twelve tribes. "Thou shalt spread to the west and to the east and to the north and to the south, and in thee and thy seed all the tribes of the earth shall be blessed."

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THE IRISH PEOPLE hailed Patrick as the messenger of God.
The groves of the Druids were soon deserted and their mysterious rites abolished.
Patrick then broke to his chosen people the bread of life and established that hierarchy which for centuries has been the consolation and the glory of the Christian church. After three and thirty years of apostolic labor, Patrick passed from this church. After three and thirty years of apostolic labor, Patrick passed from this life full of years and merit! Of him, indeed, may we not justly say "He took care of his nation and saved it from destruction." The conversion of Ireland at that particular time was providentially preordained. The whole of northern Europe, from the mouth of the Rhine to the icy fastnesses of Senndinavia, was in a the icy fastnesses of Scandinavia, was in a ferment of agitation. The turbulent races which for centuries had inhabited these rude and inhospitable regions, finding, with a rapidly increasing population, their means of subsistence becoming scantheir means of subsistence becoming scan-tier, now resolved upon a migration to the south and west of Europe. Frequent predatory incursions, dating back fully three and four centuries, should have warned the civilized world of the coming storm, which at length burst on the en-feebled empire of the Romans with a fury

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templated by generations of saints. labors of these saintly men, seconded by the protection and patronage of the Roman See, the centre of light and unity, Roman See, the centre of light and unity, went far to dispel the gloom that had be-clouded Europe, and thus the second great triumph of Christianity is largely to be attributed to Irish sanctity and Irish learning. For more than three centuries Ire-land, by its schools at home and its mis-sionaries abroad, did eminent service to religion and humanity—but God, who afflicts those whom he loves, permitted that Ireland herself should be in turn

that Ireland herself should be in turn

TRIED IN THE FIRE OF MARTYRDOM.

Towards the close of the eighth century
Ireland was first invaded by the Danes.
From that period, for more than two
hundred years, the country was harassed
by endless conflicts between the invaders
and the invaded. The Danes were finally
defeated and completely overthrown on
the plains of Clontarf in 1014. Of the
effects of the Danish wars on Ireland the
lamented McGee says: "The followers of
Odin, though they made no proselytes to
their proud creed amongst the children of
St. Patrick, succeeded in inflicting many
fatal wounds on the Irish Church. The
schools, monasteries and nunneries situschools, monasteries and nunneries situ-ated on harbors or rivers or within a convenient march of the coast, were their first object of attack. Teachers and first object of attack. Teachers and pupils were dispersed, or if taken, put to death, or escaping were driven to resort to arms in self-defence. Bishops could no longer reside in their Sees nor anchorites in their cells unless they invited martyrdom." The Irish Church had only begun to recover from the evils of Danish eggs. to recover from the evils of Danish occupation when a new enemy appeared. In 1172, Henry II. of England invaded Ireland and took possession of a portion of the country. Then began for Ire-land a period of strife dissension and on detrimental alike to learning and religion. So long, however, as England remained Catholic the conflict between the races bore few of the terrible characteristics it afterwards assumed. Early in the sixteenth century all Europe SHAKEN AND CONVULSED

shaken and convulsed by the tremendous religious upheaval known as the Reformation. Not since the days when Alaric and Atilla led their hordes of barbaric invaders through the fair Province of Rome's Imperial domain, effacing the grandeur and undermining the sway of that mighty empire in a main, enacing the grandeur and undermin-ing the sway of that mighty empire; in a word, for nine hundred years Europe had not witnessed such widespread disorder, such red handed cruelty, such aggravated such red-handed cruelty, such aggravated infamy, such atrocious criminality as the preaching and dissemination of the so-called reformed doctrines provoked. From Picardy to Bohemia treason and massacre walked hand in hand with heresy. The States of the Germanic Empire, so long enjoying the countless benefits of internal peace, based on unity, subordination and mutuality, were now the prey of civic strife and internecine barbarity. When Henry VIII. of England assumed the role of reformer in his dominions, civil war and massacre became dominions, civil war and massacre became there also the order of the day, and so far as Ireland is concerned remained so for fully three centuries. In the struggle produced by the Reformation Ireland alone of all the nations of Northern Europe remained faithful to the Holy See. Europe remained faithful to the Holy See. During centuries of the most systematic cruelty ever devised by man and enforced by Government, Ireland has never swerved from the faith that St. Patrick

PLANTED ON ITS SHAMROCK SHORE.

Though the profession of Catholicism was made a crime, our ancestors—brave and true—clung to their religion. By a series of enactments, disgraceful to their authors, disastrous alike to prince and people, it was declared criminal to offer up the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and a price set on the head of every priest. No Catholic could have his child educated at home or abroad. No Catholic could hold or inherit property. No Catholic could hold office, parliamentary or municipal in the state, or vote for the election of any PLANTED ON ITS SHAMROCK SHORE. in the state, or vote for the election of any person to fill such places. These are but a few of the disabilities under which Catholics labored under these infamous enact-ments. But despite these enactments, so directly opposed to the fundamental principles of reason and justice, and enforced with a vigor worthy a better cause, Ireland remained firmly and unconquerably Catholic. To-day, dearly beloved brethren, Catholic. To-day, dearly peroved ordering, it behooves us not to revert with feelings of acrimony to the evils endured by our the faith of Christ. Our people had indeed under every disadvan-tage to maintain for ages a terrible

struggle against heresy.

But at length the foe grew weary and abandoned the contest. The victory is therefore ours—the most glorious victory of right over injustice, of conscience over intolerence. The victory is indeed ours, but let us permit the vanquished to share in its results. Let us with true Irish, with

true Catholic generosity

INVITE THEM TO RETURN
to the faith of their fathers and of ours. To bring about a result so truly desirable we must see to it that our own faith be kept intact. It is the leading and essen-tial characteristic of Catholic faith that it warned the civilized world of the coming storm, which at length burst on the enfeebled empire of the Romans with a fury and destructiveness simply without parallel in the world's history. Barbarism once more asserted sway over Europe, and to add to the miseries of humanity, even where the light of the gospel feebly glimmered through the toleration of some barbarous chief,

HERESY, THE GREAT RIGHT ARM OF SATANIC POWER,

tial characteristic of Catholic faith that it is not shaped or fashioned according to fise or place. Upon us devolves the duty of seeing that it should so continue with the Irish race, so that neither ourselves nor those who may come after us be Catholics with Catholics, heretics with infidels. We and they should be Catholics in all times, and places and associations. Catholics in all things, obedient and respectful to the pastors of the church spectful to the pastors of the church, remembering the words of Christ himself: "He that heareth you heareth me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me, and he that despiseth me despiseth him that sent

This consideration brings us to reflection on the efforts recently made with the most malevolent persistence to divide the people from the priests of Ireland. The lat-ter have been held up as the enemies of Irish progress and Irish freedom. Never was greater injustice done that heroic and selfsacrificing body of men. History incontestably proves that no movement was ever set on foot in Ireland for her true political and social advancement that did not enjoy the support and co-operation of the clergy. Extreme caution and prudence have indeed marked the course of the clergy in their alliance with all national

fies to the fidelity and endurance of the Ireland have given countenance and supbation and assistance. From the very first movement for national liberation set on foot by Irish leaders representing the whole nation, till the present day—in every effort set on foot for national emancipation, from the noble undertaking of 1641 till our own times—the Irish priests and prelates have borne their share of the burden and heats of the day. The heroic den and heats of the day. The heroic sacrifice of their own lives has been generously made whenever the interests of religion and country called for such a sacrifice.
The names, amongst others, of Heber
MacMahon and Oliver Plunkett, whose plood attested their zeal for religion and

blood attested their zeal for religion and fatherland, will never, nay, can never be forgotten by the Irish race. During the long night of the penal times the Irish clergy, by heroic devotedness and unexampled self-sacrifice, upheld the faith of the people by sharing their sorrows, their trials and their social and political degradation. Do we want historical proof in support of our allegations? When the perfidy of the first of the Stuarts disappointed the just hopes of Catholic Ireland, robbed of her altars and despoiled of her freedom by the minions of the bloodfreedom by the minions of the blood-thirsty Elizabeth, Ireland languished in gloomy despair till the advent of his son and successor, under whose reign a vigor-ous and gallant effort was made to recover her lost liberties and re-establish her ancient worship. From the very inception of this movement the Catholic prelacy of Ireland lent it assistance, approval and support. To the Irish bishops, indeed, is due the credit of having it. the credit of having given the move ment shape and organization. On the 22nd of March, 1642, the bishops of the 22nd of March, 1642, the bishops of the Province of Armagh, in Provincial Synod, besides declaring the war undertaken by the Irish people for these purposes just and lawful, invited a National Synod to meet on the 10th of May following. At that Synod held in Kilkenny, it was after the greatest anxiety and most mature deliberation, decided that war should be undertaken in defence of religion and country.

ation, decided that war should be under-taken in defence of religion and country. The war thus entered on by the Catho-lic Irish, under the authority of their bishops, with the approval and co-operation of the Holy See, ended, after nine years of hostilities, in the total overthrow of the national cause. In the times which followed the triumph of Cromwell, the Irish clergy suffered with their devoted flcruelty that fanaticism could de-

"The ecclesiastics," says an Irish historian, "never, in any instance, were allowed to escape. Among those who suffered death during the short space of the

ered death during the short space of the Protectorate are counted three bishops and three hundred ecclesiastics."

So it was nearly half a century later when Ireland, by its devotion to an unworthy prince, brought on itself the faithless cruelty of the Protestant revolutionists, who had placed the Prince of tionists who had placed the Prince of Orange on the throne. When her brave soldiers withdrew to the service of France, freland saw her clergy banished in hun-dreds to foreign lands. Seven years after the treaty of Limerick "there remained," we are assured by the writer just cited, "but 400 secular and 800 regular clergy in the country. Nearly double that in the country. Nearly double that number departed by threats or violence, were scattered over Europe, pensioners on the princes and bishops of their faith or the institutions of their order. In Rome 72,000 francs annually were allotted for the maintenance of the fugitive Irish the maintenance of the fugitive Irish clergy, and during the first three months of 1699, these remittances from the Holy Father, amounting to 90,000 livres, were placed in the hands of the Nuncio at Paris for the temporary relief of the fugitives in France and Flanders. It may also be added here that till the end of the eightannian temporary and the second added here that the end of the eight-teenth century, an annual charge of 1,000 Roman crowns was borne by the Papal treasury for the encouragement of Catho-lic poor schools in Ireland." Why this merciless severity, exercised by the English Government and its agents in Ireland, lish Government and its agents in Ireland, towards the Catholic priesthood? Because they knew that the priests, as custodians of Irish traditions, and keepers of Irish faith, were the highest and noblest embodiment of Irish national autonomy. They knew that from them injustice, rapacity and cruelty would meet the sternest opposition, and as their whole course, in regard to Ireland, was one of injustice, rapacity and cruelty, the clergy had to be removed to render its execution easy and successful. The rebellion of 1798 did not. removed to render its execution easy and successful. The rebellion of 1798 did not, it is true, meet with favor on the part of the Irish clergy, but the reason is evident. That rebellion was organized in great measure by men professing the principles of the French revolutionists. But though unable to give approval to the principles underlying the organization of the result of t underlying the organization of the re-bellion, the Irish clergy recognized too well the effects of the heartless tyranny of

men who, in that gallant struggle, fought In the struggle for Catholic emancipa-tion, the Catholic prelates of Ireland, rejecting the profered alliance between Church and State contained in the "Veto" scheme, so dear to British statesmen and half-hearted Catholics, joined hands with the people in demanding such a full and unrestricted concession of freedom as would leave the Church unfettered by the domination of an alien and heretical gov-ernment. The resolutions adopted by the ssembled prelates in 1815 are an explicit and emphatic repudiation of any omination. Amongst them we find the

following:
"That it is our decided and conscientious conviction, that any power granted to the Crown of Great Britain, of interfering directly or indirectly in the appointment of bishops for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, must essentially injure and may eventually subvert the Roman Catho-

lic religion in this country.
"That, with this conviction deeply and unalterably fixed in our minds, we should consider ourselves as betraying the dearest interests of that portion of the Church which the Holy Ghost has committed to our care, did we not declare most unequivocally, that we will, at all times and under all circumstances, deprecate and oppose, in every canonical and constitutional way, any such interfer-

Since the achievement of Catholic emancipation on terms honorable to the emancipation on terms honorable to the Catholic body, the bishops and clergy of periods of five years had been per 1,000

Irish clergy in upholding the national cause and sustaining the national leaders, when the justice of the cause and the sincerity of the leaders invited their approbation and assistance. From the very first movement for national liberation set contributed moderation, truth, erudition and dignity to the discussion of the con-dition and rights of Ireland. In the repeal agitation, the ecclesiastical titles commotion, and the disestablishment movement, the clergy stood firmly by the national cause.
So also in the recent agitation. The

patriotism of the Irish clergy, though questioned by designing enemies of religion has been made honorably manifest in their firm attitude and dignified protests. The union of priests and people in any Irish agitation is its most hopeful feature. Ire-land is essentially a Catholic nation, and its Catholicity shines forth never so brightly as when the masses of its people move in accord with the authoritative voice of their devoted patriotic pastors. Ireland is at this moment in the pastors.

Voice of their devoted patriotic passons
Ireland is at this moment in a trul
lamentable condition.
The public mind of the country is sorel
disturbed. There is no progress nor stead disturbed. There is no progress nor stead iness in the commercial and industria enterprises of the country. In many places want and destitution keep large bodies of the population dependant on the charity of the public or the benevolence of individuals. A soil, as fecund as any that the dew of heaven falls on, yields not fooder, the people. The wast extent of Irest for the people. The vast extent of Ir land's unreclaimed domain, the pover of the land in many places through over of the land in many places through over-cultivation, the great tracts of country formerly inhabited but now given to pas-ture or to wood, and the cruelty and crime now stalking through the land, recall the worst periods of famine-stricken and the worst periods of famine-stricken and war-wasted lands, Ireland has indeed been pillaged, plundered and depopulated by rapacity till now—

by rapacity till now—

Ail her husbandry doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility,
Her vine, the merry cheerer of the heart,
Unpruned dies; her hedges even pleached,
Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair,
Put forth disorder'd twigs; her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the coulter rusts,
That should deracinate such savagery;
The even mead, that erst brought sweetly
forth
freckled cowslip, burnet and green
clover,

clover, Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank, Conceives by idleness, and nothing teems But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies but haves, burs, burs, burs, burs, burs, burs, burs, burs, and utility, Losing both beauty and utility, And as our vineyards, fallows, meads and bedres.

And as our vineyards, randws, inclusions, hedges, befective in their natures, grow to wildness, Even so our houses and ourselves and children Have lost, or do not learn, for want of time, The sciences that should become our country.

The sciences that should become our courtry; try; But grow like savages—as soldiers will, That nothing do but meditate on blood— To swearing and stern looks, diffused attir And everything that seems unnatural. Ireland is at this moment in a ferment of disorder and agitation. No man feels secure in life or liberty. The government has adopted a course of arbitrary arrest which has provoked a great deal of discontent. Public meetings have been unconstitutionally and with violence suppressed. Integer and proffending men pressed. Innocent and unoffending me cast into prison; the most sacred rights of citizenship invaded. We have heard much of the increase of the so-called agrarian out-rages, under the influence of the land agitation. When it is known that the agitation. When it is known that the agitation. When it is known that the whistling of a popular air, or the singing of a patriotic song, are classed amongst agrarian outrages, the figures reporting an agrarian violence increase in crimes of agrarian violence will be readily understood. The fact is, that although Ireland is to-day agitated from sea to sea, by a deep sense of a wrong which her children have resolved, come what may, to remove, is remarkably free from crimes of violence of all kinds. There have been indeed crimes committed in connection with land troubles since the land agitation began, but these crimes can-not be attributed to the inculcation of false principles on the part of the Irish leaders. On this point, I cannot do better than recall to your minds the words spoken to you in this church by our chief pastor himself on his return from Europe last autumn. His Lordship then dealt fully with the question of Irish crime. He

said : said:
"The Irish people are an eminently religious people, and even though when writhing under bitter sufferings of great wrongs, or amid the wild excitement of political agitation they may seem for the moment to swerve from the path of strict religious duties, they return again, the excitement over, true as the needle to the pole, to the teachings of the church which during the long night of their suf-ferings and sorrows shone like stars of hope and happiness to comfort, to cheer, and to sustain them. It is true that dur-ing the recent agitations great crimes, such as maiming of cattle, injury to persons and property, and shocking murders, dis-honored Ireland, and brought the blush of shame to her cheek. For such crimes there can be no valid excuse, no just English misgovernment to misapprehend the sincerity of the motives of the brave and shorrence of every honest man.

Besides, in point of fact, they worked irreparable injury to the just cause of the people. But, nevertheless, it is only com-mon justice to state that apart from these, she is and has been comparatively free from crime, and compares favorably countries that hold up thair hands in holy countries that hold up thair hands in holy horror at her wickedness. Even on the score of murders, Professor Leone Levi, at the social science meeting held a few weeks ago at Southampton, England, maintained that in proportion, more crimes of violence were committed in England and Scotland than Ireland. Professor Levi was discussing facts in the fessor Levi was discussing facts in the interest of civilization and the spread of science, and for his facts he appealed to the annual volume of judicial statistics for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. Not one of these re-turns is complete for the purpose of the economist, but notwithstanding their defective method of compilation, they abundantly exhibit the relative criminality of English, Scotch, and Irish peoples "According to the statistics issued," says Says Mr. Levi. "the number of indictabl offences within the last ten years in England, Wales, and Ireland indicated a slight increase of crime. In recent years, both absolutely and relatively to population, it would be seen the number of crimes reported to have been committed was uniformly smaller in Ireland than in England and Wales." Balancing the returns of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 inclu-

-England and Wales, from 1875, 1.98; Ireland, 1.36. From 1876 to 1880—England and Wales, 2.09; Ireland, 1.17. Calculating crime on the basis of population culating crime on the basis of population Mr. Levi gives the following figures:—In proportion of the population the offences against public order were 5.13 to the 1,000 in Scotland, against 1.16 in England. The offences against morals were in the proportion of 0.21 to the 1,000 in England, against 0.04 in Ireland. Offences against the person 11.58 to the 1,000 in Scotland, against 2.82 in England; and the offences against property 6.6 per

the offences against property 6.6 per 1,000 in Scotland, against 2.27 in Ireland. But I have before me other statistics taken from a recent work, which, in justice to the moral character of the Irish people, I deem it my duty to cite:

The following table compares the more serious offences committed in Ireland in

1878 with those committed in 1877 ir. England and Scotland, dividing the English criminal statistics by 4.5 and multiplying the Scotch statistics by 1.5, to equalize

OFFENCES.	1878.	ENG'H. 8 1877.	1877
Against prop'ty with			2011.
out violence	700	1,774	1,065
Against prop'ty with			-,
violence	458	1,014	3,175
Suicide	93	291	163
Attempts at Suicide	69	195	108
Forgery, etc	90	157	162
Offences against pur-			
ity	142	200	281
Perjury	115	33	27
	-		
Totals	1,567	3,664	4,981

An analysis of the above figures shows how well Ireland stands in comparison with her neighbors, especially as regards purity; but we may add more testimony. According to a report to the House of Commons on August 6, 1880, there were 20 murders committed in Fredand and 20 murders committed in England and Wales in 1878, and but 5 in the same year in Ireland; in 1879 there were 34 murders in England and Wales and but 4 in the same year in Ireland. In another report the number of aggravated assaults women and children is stated to be—in 1877 England and Wales 2,374, Ireland 1877 England and Wales 2,374, Ireland 311; in 1878, England and Wales 2,243, Ireland 282; in 1879, England and Wales 1,989, Ireland 533. These figures are more than sufficient to show that the Irish are as law-abiding, and much freer of crime than their neighbors. They will stand comparison equally well even with America. Take, for instance, the staid stand comparison. Take, for instance, the staid Quaker City Philadelphia—(population 846,684,) and in 1879 it had 49 homicides,

substitute of su her worst. In the year 1870 the number of such "outrages" was put down at 1,329; from January 1, 1879, to January 31, 1880, it was but 977. This was the best showing against Ireland the English government could make of a period of great distress and agitation. In 1880, at the summer sailors, there were in Westford just three assizes, there were in Wexford just three cases to go before the Grand Jury; in Galway, four; in Derry, five; in Wicklow, one; in Donegal five; in Louth, two; in the city of Cork, none. Of 149 "outrages" in Thirty in 1980. in Ulster, in 1880, 77 consisted in the sending of threatening letters; in Leinster, in the same year, 151 were threatening lift the same year, 151 were threatening letters; and many of these missives were probably written and dispatched by agents, bailiffs, and others of that ilk, in order to excite the moral sentiment of the world against the Irish people."

On the subject of Irish grievances and the bast more of the subject of Irish grievances.

the best mode of bringing about their early and complete removal, I will content myself by a recital of the views on that subject of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. In his recent able letter on the condition of Ireland, His Grace after pointing out the remedies to be applied to certain material evils from which Ireland

suffers, proceeds to state: Ireland should not be governed for benefit of England alone as hitherto. has taken many years for an English Parliament to redress a few of the minor grievances of Ireland that could be done a few months by an Irish Parliament. The idea of disintegration as the chief objection to Home Rule is a bug bear held up as an excuse to refuse justice to Ireland, as emancipation was granted to prevent disintegration and civil war. English statesmen should recollect that against the five millions of down trodden people in Ireland there are more than double that number of free Irishmen and their children abroad who feel sorely indignant at the treatment they or their parents received. It is by justice that

mpires flourish. And Englishmen must not suppose that their empire is everlasting, or that the present prosperity of the island is always to continue. There may be yet, in the no distant future michay at the prodistant future, mighty upheavings of the masses of the people who unfortunately are becoming daily inocculated by socialisic principles. Humanity shudders at the thought, and every good Christian and loyal subject should do what in him lies to forward the amelioration of the condi-tion of the working classes which form the vast body of the nation, and thus by justice and humanity a bloody tragedy similar to that which occurred in France at the end of the last century may be

averted. His Grace, in his advocacy of self-government for Ireland, stands not Amongst others upon whose authority his views may be based is the First Minister of Britain himself, who, in an address delivered to a Scottish audience more than

three years ago, said:

"If you ask me what I think of Home Rule, I must tell you that I will only answer you when you tell me how Home Rule is related to Local Government. I am friendly to Local Government. I am friendly to large local prerogatives. I desire, I may say I intensely desire, to see Parliament relieved of some portion of its duties. I see the efficiency of Parliament interfered with, not only by obstruction from Irish members, but by obstruction from from hemoers, but by the enormous weight that is placed on the time and shoulders and minds of those you send to represent you. We have got an overweighted Parliament, and if Ireland or any other portion of the country is desirous, and able so to arrange its affairs as to take the local portion of some part of its transactions off Parliament, it would liberate and strengthen Parliament for Imperial concerns,"
So much for the Irish race at home in

the old land. Now a word as to the Irish in the greater Ireland, the Ireland in America

The Irish race in America has been given an influence so extended that upon its due exercise depends the future of Catholicity on this continent. The task of our race on this continent is not, by any means, an easy one. For it may be truly said that in no age and in no country is virtue exposed to so many constant and pressing perils as those in which we live. We live, indeed, in a great age, an age wherein if man were true to the precepts of the Gospel the greatest moral and material happiness ever enjoyed since THE GATES OF EDEN Were closed by guilt, would be ours. The discoveries of science and the application of these discoveries to the practical

of these discoveries to the practical con-cerns of life, have done much to give cerns of life, have done much to give happiness to man. Yet, my dear brethren, there is, perhaps, more physical and there is certainly more social and moral evil, than ever before distressed and decimated humanity. This evil must be ascribed to that moral degradation now rampant in every sphere of social life. At a very early age the innocence and moral rectitude of our youth is blasted and subverted. It is, therefore, on this day an imperative duty on the part of Irish Catholic parents to resolve to exercise such constant and vigilant supervision over the children committed to their care by a just God, as committed to their care by a just God, as will enable them to circumscribe within the narrowest limits that moral debasement which is the bane and disgrace of

our age. Let Irish American parents take it to heart that if the vices of intemperance and incontinence which now reap amongst our youth harvests so superabundant in sorrow and ruin would be evils compara-tively light if not for

THE PESTILENTIAL EFFECTS
of deprayed companionship and licentious
literature, with their infidel and debasing
tendencies. The licentious literature of
the day bears one very marked characteristic. It is anti-Catholic, and, consequently, anti-Irish. At this very time
when the Irish people are engaged in a
struggle for existence, and enjoy the sympathy of the right minded all over the
world, many of the mercenary writers of THE PESTILENTIAL EFFECTS pathy of the right minded all over the world, many of the mercenary writers of the day vilify the people and misrepresent the course of the clergy of Ireland. We have already on this continent a Catholic Press established which demands our support and needs our encouragement. With Press established which demands our support and needs our encouragement. With its growth, will our influence grow; by its instrumentality the memory of our past struggles and triumphs will be perpetuated. The more closely we keep in view the traditions of our noble ancestry the more will we attract the respect and confidence of others amongst whom our lot may be east. Fidelity to God and Holy Church in this world will not only entitle us to a portion in the kingdom of everlasting bliss but enable the Irish in Amerus to a portion in the kingdom of ever-lasting bliss but enable the Irish in America to realize even in this life holy hopes

and high expectations. We look beyond the years, And lo! the gyves that bind our feet are And for the garden than the same of the sa pride, Lifts its fair arms and spreads protection

wide.
While dedicated to its glory stand
The wealth, the strength, the promise of ou-

Above the wrecks of error and of time The Rock of Peter rears its height sub-lime. ime,
And within its grateful shade
Peace and virtue undismayed,
tred and sheltered in the sacred sod,
their brave fronts and seek the face of God;
While in one grand accord, from sea to sea,
Faith's hymns of triumph rise from millions
yet to be!

### ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.

The concert which took place on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., in the Grand Opera, was a decided success. At eight o'clock Rev. Father Tiernan bade the octock Rev. Father Tiernan bade the audience welcome to the concert, and spoke in a very happy manner of the memories and associations connected with the day. The ladies who took part in the programme were Miss Sullivan, Detroit, Miss Nora Clench, St. Mary's, and Mrs. Cruickshank, Miss Raymond, and Miss Mamie Coffey, London, a pupil of the Sacred Heart Academy, who accompanied herself on a harp kindly loaned for the occasion by that institution. The gentlemen who took part in the evening's entertainment was the company of the comp ment were Dr. C. A. Sippi, Messrs. W. Skinner, J. T. Dalton, John Drömgole, Foster, McLeod, MacSweeney and Cousins. Where all acquitted themselves with such distinction it were invidious to make special mention of any particular success. We may, however, say that as Miss Sulli-van's appearance here was her first before a London audience, she left such a favor-able impression on all who heard her on Saturday evening that her return here saturacy evening that her return here will always be greeted with pleasure. Her voice is clear and full but at the same time melodious and well under control. Miss Sullivan bids fair to achieve distinction in the world of vocal music.

#### RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AND RE-CEPTION.

Time's unerring flight carrying on its Time's unerring flight carrying on its restless wings many cares and sorrows, scatters a few joys on life's dreary waste, as the beautiful ceremony which was witnessed on the 6th inst., in the chapel of the Ursuline Convent, Chatham, testifies. On this happy occasion Miss Coveney, (in Religion Sr. Mary Paul.) daughter of our highly esteemed friend, Matthew Coveney, Esq., of Dover East, made her solemn profession and pronounced her sacred vows, by which she gladly bound herself to the rules of the order in which she had pursued her studies, passing the teachers' examination with distinction.

High Mass was sung by the chaplain,

High Mass was sung by the chaplain, Rev. Father Innocent, O. S. F., the cere-mony being performed by the Superior, Rev. Dean Wagner of Windsor, who deliv-ered in his usual felicitous manner, a most edifying and impressive discourse on the happiness and wisdom of those who courageously obey the command to deny

themselves.

The pupils composing the choir acquitted themselves most creditably on this occasion, their sweet voices rendering the pleasing music of Rossi's Mass and the grave Gregorian chant with touching ex-

on the same day Miss Klinkhammer, of Seaforth, received the white veil with the name of Sr. Mary Conception,

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y any boy or young man who knownks), etc. Sent postpaid for 20c

breed minks), etc. Sent postpaid for 20c; 50c.; 6 for 80c,

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MUSIC WITHOUT A TEACHER.

### HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

MEEKNESS AND PIETY.—Francis de Sales, more remarkable even by his piety, virtue, and eminent talents, than by the lustre of his high birth, devoted himself with indefatigable zeal, attempered by gentleness and amiability, to missionary labours in the Chablais, and was instrumental in leading back to the faith more than seventy-two thousand Calvinists in the short space of three years. He cherished a tendar and the space of the storach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are sek Hop Bitters will surely aid attree in making you well when all clae fails

If you are sek Hop Bitters will surely aid store in making you well when all clae fails

If you are sek Hop Bitters will surely aid store in making you well when all clae fails

If you are sek Hop Bitters will surely aid set we have a size of the storach or the thousand Calvinists in the short space of three years. He cherished a tender devotion towards the Blessed Virgin; was of very modest bearing, and of a kindliness that modest bearing, and of a kindliness that might be submitted to any test. Having been raised, notwithstanding his own opposition, to the episcopal see of Geneva, in 1602, he there displayed all the zeal and all the virtues of a pastor after God's own heart. The good he accomplished, the books of piety he wrote, the order of the Visitation which he founded, will keep his memory ever precious and dear to the heart of Christendom. Both calumny and hatred tracked his footsteps; but his meckness sufficed to disarm all hostility. St. Francis de Sales died at Lyons, on the 28th December, 1622. The people thenceforth invoked him as a saint. He was canonized in 1665, by Alexander VII.

MORAL REFLECTION.—On this great

MORAL REFLECTION.—On this great but still more on that of Jesus Christ, who has first afforded the example and furnished the precept: "Learn of me, for I am meek and humble of heart."—(Matt. xi. 29.) model let us form ourselves to meekn

#### Saint Batholda.

Saint Batholda.

HUMILITY.—Batholda, born in England in a lowly station, was sold as a slave in early youth to a Frank gentleman, attached to the court of Clovis II. This prince having discovered the mine of nobility, virtue, and lofty sentiments dwelling in the soul of the young slave, did not shrink from wedding her. Batholda showed herself worthy of this high position; for she took no pride to herself from her elevation; she merely employed her power in accomplishing good, in appeasing discords, and comforting the distressed. Having been left a widow and invested with the regency, she was mindful of her former condition, and gave all the slaves in the kingdom their liberty. She founded the abbeys of Chelles and Corbie, retiring into the former as soon as her son, Clothaire III., was old enough to ascend the throne. Thenceforth, she was not distinguishable from the other realigious eventing in so III., was old enough to ascend the throne. Thenceforth, she was not distinguishable from the other religious, excepting in so far that her humility was greater, her obedience more eager, and her piety more akin to perfection. She ever cherished the most tender regard for the poor and the sick, and never thought her queenly hands other than honoured in serving them. She died towards the year 685.

Moral Reflection—Humility is the

MORAL REFLECTION.—Humility is the groundwork of the Christian life. The Holy Spirit has said by the mouth of the Wise Man: "Where humility is, there also is wisdom."—(Prov. ix. 2.)

#### Saint Peter Nolasco.

Works of Mercy.—It may be said of charity, what the apostle St. James has said of faith: "Charity without good works is a a vain thing?" for thus have the saints apprehended it: with them to love and to act was one and the same thing. It was a thought springing wholly out of charity which inspired Peter Nolasco to found the order of Mercy for the redemption of captives. A vast number of Christians captured by the infidels were sighing in the chains far from their native land, subject to every indignity and exsighing in the chains far from their native land, subject to every indignity and exposed to the risk of losing the faith. "Let us ransom them," exclaimed Peter Nolasco, a French gentleman attached to the court of the king of Aragon. Thirteen pious companions joined him, and the order was founded on the 10th of August, 1218. The number of unfortunate captives redeemed by them almost surpasses belief. St. Peter Nolasco was rewarded for so much zeal by encouragements from for so much zeal by encouragements from on high; the Blessed Virgin appeared to him, and angels bore him up in their hands. He died in 1280.

Moral Reflection.-We cannot do better than bear in mind the words of the apostle St. James: "If a brother or sister he naked and want daily food and cover of the coverage of be naked and want daily food, and one of you say to them, Go in peace, be you warmed and filled, yet give them not those things that are necessary for the body, what shall it avail?"—(Jas. ii. 15.)

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is he debilitated woman's best restorative

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, date of June 3rd, write:—"Burdock Blood Bitters, though comparatively a new preparation, has taken the lead in this locality as a blood purifier, our sales of it being equal to that of all other medicines used for the purpose during the last year." Don't DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated from any cause, scorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels impurities from the blood as well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys. For Female Complaints it has no equal. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.,

St.,

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N. B., writes: "Mrs Anslow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetite; but after taking a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in keeping up against the disease. As we are out of yours, and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion; but as we prefer your preparation to any in the market, will you kindly ship me some at once and oblige."

A Rope about our Necks

## A Rope about our Necks.

A kope about our Necks.

A weak stomach or enfeebled circulation is like a rope about our necks. We are strung up and unstrung alternately till existence becomes unbearable. Burdock Blood Bitters will arrest all this misery. Burdock Blood Bitters is a boon to the sick. Let us remember this fact.

plaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—milarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallew skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally. Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short, they care all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer:

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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#### Well as Ever.

Well as Ever.

Lottie Howard writes from Buffalo, N. Y.:—"My system became greatly debiliated through arduous professional duties; suffered from nausea, sick headache and biliousness. Tried Burdock Blood Bitters with the most beneficial effect. Am well as ever.

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ATARRH To any suffering with Catarrh or Bron-chils who earnestly desire relief. I can furnish a means of Permanent and Pos-litive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valua-ble Treatise Free. Certificates from Doc-tors, Lawers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

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HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, Has a Luminous Crucifix, and says, "It is a great incentive to devotion."

## READ! READ! READ! READ!

The Testimonials Received from Those who Have Our Crosses! M. CERQUI.

MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and over-shadows my sleeping moments.

Yours in X.

Bro. JOACHIM.

the Being whose emblem shines and over-shadows my sleeping moments.
Yours in X.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February,
16th, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, & Co., proprietor of M. Cerqui's Chemical
Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries
of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was
excluded, and in the darkness where first Isaw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in
as it were, then, on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the
feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the
seen was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is
His cross watches and gnards you.

We also have the honour to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:
Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna,

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N. J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md. Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses.

Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses.

If you possessed a Cross of any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such crosses, and a number of different statuettes, crucifixes, and the usual church ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any article of a For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirroble quality, and the blackness of night, you will order prore, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours on the night.

\$1.00 each for Crosses.

\$1.00 each for Crosses.

\$2.00 each for Crucifixes, 9 inch figures. \$3.00 each for Crucifixes, 17 inch figures.

\$3.00 each for of Statues B. V. or Saints. Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen. Send Money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.
Respectfully,

J. R. MAXWELL & CO.

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and Fever, Fever
and Ague

Read one of the testim
could give thou tids,
"I certify the tid dwith Catarrh
in the head, sal ering phiegm in the
throat, choking had "saing at night for
years, so I could not "p, often troubled
with dult, lifeless fee" in pains in the chest
and back. After giv.
Andreds of dollars
to do ny work after seven year's sickness."
do my work after seven year's sickness."

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INDEX ISEASES, COMPLAINTS and ACCIDENTS
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FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS

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And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH,
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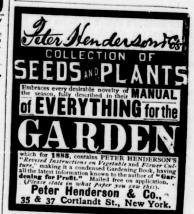
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#### AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

BY CABLE FROM IRISH SPECIAL NEWS AGENCY hands. A National movement in its favor is about to be started under the auspices of Archbishop Croke, Mr. E. D. Gray, M. P., and Mr. Charles Dawson, M. P., and it is hoped that the response of the people will be so emphatic as to induce the Irish leader fo reconsider his decision on the subject. Mr. Parnell's presence at the Convention in America may be regarded as almost certain. He speaks warmly of the efforts that have been and are being of the efforts that have been and are being made to maintain the unity, strength and organization of the Irish race in the United States. The official account given by Mr. Jenkinson, director of the Criminal Investigation Department, of Mr. Egan's departure is wrong in every particular. He left Dublin a week before the date mentioned quite openly and was apparently not apprehensive of arrest, though his friends feared a charge of treason-felony might be brought against him, and there can be no doubt about the readiness of the informers to swear up to the exigencies of the Crown. Jenkinson already confesses his mistake with reference to Dr. Kenny; and all allow that Mr. Egan's letters that the resignation of Dr. Robertson was afterwards accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor might be advanced by members on the opposite side of the House as a reason that he Dr. the future approver was a candidate. Mr. Egan gave up all the Land League funds

mentary situation remains excellent, not-withstanding the defeat of Mr. Parnell's Land Bill, which received the support of the Ulster Liberals. The attempts of the Cabinet to create a panic in the Irish party by straining the new rules, have been an-swered by straining the new rules, have been an-swered by straining the new rules, have been an-seat to the exercise of judicial functions

of weakness, and the date of his resignation is probably very near. Much demoralization exists among Liberals in consequence, as it is felt that the veteran leader of the

party is alone competent to keep together its jarring elements.

Eight dagger-knives have been found in the Kingsend basin, Dublin.

Mr. Frank Byrne was released from cus-

for Bothwell, Ont., delivered an address at St. Patrick's Society's Concert. Jen. Of

## WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD,

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find \$1.00 as subscription for 6 months for your "Cath olde Record." I have been taking it for one RECORD." I have been taking it for a long time, being provided by a bookseller at my late head-quarters at Port Elgin. Since coming here—a month ago—Mrs. Gray and myself feel lost without the "RECORD." To my mind it is the only Catholic newspaper in Canada, and it is doing a great work for our Holy Faith.

With every wish for your success in With every wish for your success in diffusing Catholic literature, by means of

Yours most truly, HENRY A. GRAY, Thos. Coffey Esq., London.

#### FROM OTTAWA.

Last week was indeed a lively one in London, March 15, 1883.—Mr. Parnell's the metropolis. On Monday took place diends have resolved to take the question of the proposed testimonial out of his ands.

A National movement in its on the Kines, P. E. L. election case baying on the Kings, P. E. I., election case having been resumed. Mr. Cameron (Victoria) spoke at length in favor of Sir John Macdonald's Amendment to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He held that according to the law of Prince Edward Island, Mr. Robertson could not resign within twenty-one days after he was elected as a member of the Local Legislature, and, as the local elections took place on the 27th of May, and the nomination for the Dominion elections on the 13th of June following, he (Dr. Robertson) did not have time to tender his resignation either on the day of nomination or on the election day (20th June) and was therefore disqualified from being

side of the House as a reason that he (Dr. r to Carey had no concern with any.
side of the House as a reason that he (Dr.
ning but the municipal election in which that no lawyer would put such a construction on the law. Another reason why the tion on the law. Another reason why the matter should be referred to the committee was that the time for fyling a petition against the return under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act had now considerably, the Times alone continuing its attacks on Mr. Parnell. The Parliamentary situation remains everylent not.

swered by steady and constant activity.

Three days were spent in debating the Irish estimates.

Gladstone's health is again showing signs of weakness, and the date of his resignation.

mittee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Mackenzie, who was received with prolonged applause, spoke until recess, contending that no member who had spoken on the subject, from the Premier down, he contended, had shown a particle faulterity that the returning officer had of authority that the returning officer had any other than ministerial or executive duties. The Controverted Elections Act Mr. Frank Byrne was released from custody. He intends to go to the United States and settle down there.

Judge Johnstone, in opening the Sligo Assizes, congratulated the jury on the diminution of agrarian crime. Judge Iawson, addressing the Grand Jury of Armagh, referred to the absence of serious crime.

A young man named Hodnett has been arrested on suspicion of having mailed the parcel of dynamite addressed to Earl Spencer, in the Post Office at Ballydehob.

Spencer, in the Post Office at Ballydehob.

A grand from Limer
duties. The Controverted Elections Actor and the Act (Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion), A. A. Dorion), A. Mova Scotia 14, Prince Edward Island to A. A. Dorion, A. Manitoba 3, British Columbia 6. The minority was made up from the following to the shadow of a doubt that any one who had a majority of votes could not be deprived of his rights. He quoted from the Act in support of his contention and said that the returning officer, by a plain violation of his duty, had deprived an hon. member of the House of his seat, on the bill from Mr. Fairbanks, Sir Leonard said "there was not the slightest objection to the business of private banking. On the contrary, it was an advantage to ick, for New Hampshire, on the 8th inst.

Almost the entire population assembled to bid them goodbye. The scenes at parting garding the rights and justice of the matter, was attempting to keep a man out of the country to have in its borders capital.

were affecting.

The Dublin prisoners have been notified that their trial will begin on April 9th.

They will be tried on three counts, namely—the Phænix Park murders, the attempted murder of Juror Field and conspiracy.

In seat who had been elected by a considerable majority.

After recess Mr. Mackenzie continued his speech. "A weaker argument," he said, "could not be offered than that advanced by the hon. leader of the Government with reference to the duty of a restriction. turning officer in case of a man receiv-ing a majority of votes, but during his

that is her faith and centuries of persecution could not take it away.

After Mass the procession re-formed and proceeded through St. Alexander, Laganchetiere, St. Radegonde, St. Joseph, McCord, Wellington, McGill and St. James streets to St. Patrick's Hall and then dispersed. The decorations throughout the line of march were on a grand scale.

Rev. Fr. Ryan, S. J., and Hon. E. J.

The decoration of the number of votes given to each candidate from the statement in the several ballot boxes returned by the deputy returning officers, and that the candidate who shall, in the summing up of the votes, shall then be declared elected, and that the returning officer shall transmit his return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, that the candidate having the largest number of votes has been elected; Rev. Fr. Ryan, S. J., and Hon. E. J. Flynn delivered addresses at the concert of the Young Irishman's Literary and Benefit Society. Mr. J. J. Hawkins, M.P. largest number of votes has been elected; also in conformity with these precedents and this law, to assert its jurisdiction, to maintain its privileges, and forthwith to redress the violation of law and duty, apparent on the papers, which has been compatited by the returning officer in not returning as elected the candidate having the createst number of votes, and this House reatest number of votes, and this House lectares that James Edwin Robertson hould have been returned as one of the numbers for the said County of King's by the said returning of the said County of King's by he said returning officer, saving all rights
of all persons to contest the election and

return."

The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) thus refers to the ex-Premier's speech:

"Mr. Mackenzie made an interesting speech—he always does. There is perhaps no man in public life who commands the attention of a parliamentary audience more closely than he. Sympathy worder.

with form and feature, not in repose, but in the frigid fixity of marble, sits for hour after hour gazing vacantly straight before him, one can hardly realize that so short a time since this stern old man, whose iron will gives an energy to his frame which physical strength cannot impart, was absolute dictator of an all-powerful party in the House, and that no one dared dispute

the House, and that no one dared dispute his sway."

Sir John Macdonald raised a point of order that Mr. Mackenzie's amendment being substantially the same as the main motion was not in order. But the speaker decided against the Premier. The debate then proceed on Mr. Mackenzie's amendment. Mr. Woodworth on the Ministerial, and Mr. Fleming on the Opposition side made their maiden speeches, which gave good promise for these gentlemen. Mr. Amyot argued that it was the law of the land that when a member of the local legislature was returned to the Dominion legislature was returned to the Dominion Parliament it was the duty of the returning officer to refuse to return him. In this case the returning officer could not have acted otherwise than he did. The 

ted something like a sensation by pro-nouncing himself in favor of the amendment to the amendment. Mr. White (Cardwell) on the Ministerial, and Mr. Davies (Queens, P. E. I.) on the Opposition side closed the Davies (Queens, P. E. I.) on the Opposition side closed the debate. The division showed 60 for 118 against Mr. Mackenzie's resolution. Sir John Macdonald's amendment was then carried on the same division. An analysis of the division shows that minority was composed as follows Ontario

Quebec New Brunswick..... Manitoba. The majority was composed as follows 

P. Edward Island 2
Manitoba 2
British Columbia 6
A comparison of these figures with those of the first party division in the late Parliament cannot prove uninteresting. That division took place on Mr. Mouseau's motion for the dismissal of Lieut. Gov. Letellier and resulted in 135 votes being given for and 57 against that motion

garding the rights and justice of the matter, was attempting to keep a man out of his seat who had been elected by a considerable majority. ers, but to prevent persons who were not chartered as banks, and consequently were exempt from the regulations and restrictions which for the security of the public governed chartered banks, from assuming the contractions which would have the contractions of the contraction of t Mr. Tuke's committee have selected 4,000 persons for emigration, half of whom will go to friends in the United States and half to Canada. The Duchess of Marl. Borough has given to Mr. Tuke's fund found members of their party were contented, while no such case could be quoted against the Liberal party. No one had pointed out a single word or paragraph by which the returning officer could justify his action in any way, but he would apon the Phenix Park murders were committed, on May 6 last. Patrick Casey is endeavoring to secure the arrest of the English detectives who assisted in the apprehension of Walsh on French territory.

The Julke words after the word (fibratic) and the fibration of the sale word of the moved in amendment to the mandment, seconded by Mr. Charlon, the sale word of the sale word of the sale word of the sale word of the moved in amendment to the mandment, seconded by Mr. Charlon, the sale word of the sale wor governed chartered banks, from assuming names which would have the effect of leading the public to believe they were chartered institutions. In other words, the Government felt it to be its duty to provide that private banks should be known as such, and should not be mistaken for chartered corporations. That it was necessary that the distinction should be drawn he was convinced. It was according that it was not necessary because That all the words after the word "that," the first line, be expured and the fall it was that the House should dear with the matter, and take away from these banks the names which were misleading, and by which they should not be known. The which they should not be known. The

Government did not desire to interfere with these banks. It simply wished to protect the public. Cameron's motion for the consideration of his bill to amend the criminal law by extending its provisions to cover certain unnatural crimes—gave rise to a lively discussion. In the course of the debate Mr. Blake said he believed much harm was done by public trials in such cases as well as by the minute accounts given in

trials under its operation was carried, and the bill reported, whereupon Mr. Bosse moved the six months' hoist—which was lost on a vote of 67 to 101. It was in this debate that Mr. Curran, the brilliant and eloquent member for Montreal, made his maiden speech.

The hon. gentleman spoke in French. He held that there was no necessity for the bill, because the crimes against which it was directed were practically not committed. During twenty years' experience as a criminal lawyer he had never known a case of this kind. He challenged those in favour of the bill to cite an instance in which a judge had recommended that such legislation was necessary. He thought it would be injurious to the morals of the country if the bill was placed on the statute book.

On Wednesday Mr. Gigault moved for copies of any petitions from the Province of Quebec on the subject of proposed leg.

country if the bill was placed on the statute book.

On Wednesday Mr. Gigault moved for copies of any petitions from the Province of Quebec on the subject of proposed legislation as to the sale of intoxicating liquors. He said that although he thought prohibition may be too radical a measure, he was in favor of the number of licensed tayerns, etc. being limited. The license On Wednesday Mr. Gigault moved for copies of any petitions from the Province of Quebec on the subject of proposed legislation as to the sale of intoxicating liquors. He said that although he thought the affair was, it was covered with a pall of black and gold, the mourning clours of the vatican. The surroundings prohibition may be too radical a measure, he was in favor of the number of licensed taverns, etc., being limited. The license law in Quebec had not worked satisfactorily, and the number of places licensed was too large. He opposed the issuing of licenses by municipalities or any other bodies that may be influenced by liquor sellers, and was in favor of that clause of the Ontario License Act which limited the number of licenses in proportion to the population. He thought that the sale of liquor should be prohibited in shops where other goods were sold.

Mr. Laurier thought the legislation of the Province of Quebec was all that was required to grapple with this question. The local councils were given power to pass prohibition liquor laws, and in his county prohibition by-laws were in force in 16 municipalities out of 18, while in Meganic they were in force in 16 municipalities out of 18, while in Meganic they were in force in 18 municipalities out of 18, while in Meganic they were in force in 18 municipalities.

Mr. Laurier thought the registration the Province of Quebec was all that was required to grapple with this question. The local councils were given power to pass prohibition liquor laws, and in his county prohibition by-laws were in force in 16 municipalities out of 18, while in Meganic they were in force in 12 out of 14 municipalities.

The motion was carried. To Mr. Designating motion for the third reading of the Bill respecting the Credit Foncier Franco Canadien, Mr. Auger moved the six months hoist on the ground that the campany had obtained its charter on the campany had obtained at the procession. A long line were also in the procession.

were also in the procession. A long line of fifty vehicles also formed part of the had now abandoned that monopoly, and only asked to be put on the same footing as other companies not enjoying special

sented

poral.

privileges.

After some further discussion, Mr. Orton moved in amendment to the amendment, notice of which he had given, that the rate of interest be fixed at 7 per cent

Sir Hector Langevin suggested the withdrawal of both the amendment and the amendment to the amendment, and that the bill be referred back to the committee with a view to making some slight changes which had been proposed.

Mr. Orton objected to withdraw, and the members being called in the House divided on his amendments, which was

divided on his amendments, which was

tion to Loan companies. It is indeed time that the exactions of some of these as

ST. PATRICKS DAY IN MONTREAL

At 7 a. m. snow was falling pretty, heavily but towards 9 o'clock it began to case off. About ten o'clock the different societies formed in procession and proceeded to St. Patrick's church where High act on the law of Parliament as established in the precedent of the old Parliament of King's, in the Island of Prince Edward, to act on the law of Parliament as established in the precedent of St. Patrick's church where High act on the law of Parliament as established in the precedent of the old Parliament of King's, in the Beauharnois, Kent, Oxford, Ganda and the Parliament of the Dominion in the Beauharnois, Kent, Oxford, Ganda and the Parliament of the Ore made and the Parliament of the Ore made and the Parliament of the Covernment on the subject of St. Patrick's case, Laenox and Addington and Muskoka cases, and the law the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler rendered Millard's Mass in G.

G. Barry acted as Master of Ceremonies, The choir of seventy-four voices, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler rendered Millard's Mass in G.

The sermon was preached by Rev. J. (Canada in 1874 respecting elections, Lame Callaphan, who look his text from the gospel of St. Luke Chap 10 verse 42ai.

Mary hath chosen the better part, that is her faith and centuries of persecutatives are not present, and to add together when the better part, that is her faith and centuries of persecutatives are not present, and to add together when the theory of the better part, that is her faith and centuries of persecutatives are not present, and to add together when the better part, that is her faith and centuries of persecutatives are not present, and to add together when the procession re-formed data from the statement in the several land to be call and the control of the latter revered list, and therefore offered the security which is blacked to king for the latter were chartered by Parliament, and therefore offered the security which is population of the population of the Dominion of Carnada in 1874 respecting under, it must arise from the circumstance that the people when dealing with them were under the impression that they were dealing not with private banks, but with corporations of a charter such as their name implies. The very declaration of the hon. gentleman showed how important it was that the House should deal with the matter, and take away from the charter are the present. whom in a great measure the present waterworks system is due, the late Henry James Friel; beneath its foundations lie the remains of Ottawa's first Catholic Bishop, the late Monseigneur Guigues. In it has been celebrated a memorial mass to Can-The bill was read a second time. Mr. lameron's motion for the consideration of his bill to amend the criminal law by xtending its provisions to cover certain immatural crimes—gave rise to a lively iscussion. In the course of the debate dr. Blake said he believed much harm as done by public trials in such cases as the said the believed much arm it a host of other interesting events have taken place. The church presented as was done by public trials in such cases as well as by the minute accounts given in the newspapers of the preliminary and other investigations, not only in this class of offences, but of murders as well. If a greater restraint could be placed on the public newspapers in this regard much good would result to the community. He thought the publication of such details did much more harm than permission to attend the trial, owing to the wide in the details did much more harm than permission to attend the trial, owing to the wide in the hard seems as well as the wide with black, the communion rails were similarly draped, and the

Franco Canadien, Mr. Auger moved the six months hoist on the ground that the company had obtained its charter on the understanding that it would only charge 6 per cent., and he was opposed to its now being allowed to charge 3 per cent.

Mr. Desjardins said the company had agreed to charge only 6 per cent., because under the Quebec Act they had a monopoly in that Province for fifty years. They had now abandoned that monopoly, and

In 1845 Sister Thitodeau with the late Rev. Mother Bruyere, and two other Sis-ters from Montreal came to Ottawa (then lost. Yeas, 18; nays 144.

Mr. Augier's amendment was lost on the same division, after which the House went into committee, rose and reported pro-Bytown) to exercise the work of charity which to exercise the work of charity which the sisterhood has ever since continued to perform. Under the direction of the Rev. Mother Bruyere, Sister Thibodeau particularly devoted herself to the service of the sick and poor. Her heroism has won her the esteem and gratitude of all classes of the city.

The minority in both divisions, though small, represents a growing public opinion that will soon make itself felt in rela-

chief among them was the now deeply regretted Sister Thibodeau.

As long as her health permitted, she As long as her health permitted, and continued in the city to visit the sick and poor, and when her strength failed her she still took a deep interest in all good works. In 1865 great exertions were made by the Grey Nuns to establish an orphanage which has since been known as St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. In this work Sister Thibodeau bore the principal part, and this institution continued until her death to be her object of predilection. The or-phans lost in her a tender and devoted

In July, 1880, Sister Thibodeau celebra-ted her golden jubilee, it being the fiftieth anniversary of her religious profession.
On that occasion the deceased received every mark of respect and esteem, and the demonstrations made were a proof that her services had been duly apprecia-At that time her health was very much impaired, and she gradually declined

In the procession of yesterday there was In the procession of yesterday there was no more marked feature than the children of St. Joseph's Orphanage, both boys and girls, who, comfortably clad and wearing mourning scarfs, followed the remains of one to whom, morally speaking, many of them are indebted for an escape from a life of ignorance, sin and shame.

An Indispensable Instrument, Recent improvements in the making of stylographic pens have made them a very serviceable and almost indispensable instrument for those having occasion to do much writing and who desire a convenient pen at hand wherever they may be. They have come into such general use that it is rather late to recommend them to anybody, but there have been some improvements in the manufacture of the Livermore Stylographic Pen relating to the fastening of the needle and the ease with which it can be cleaned and repaired, which have occasioned much favorable comment. There are now over 500,000 of these pens in use, to say nothing of numerous inferior mitations. They make not only a very imitations. They make not only a very handsome but a very useful implement. The manufacturers have cut down the thus refers to the ex-Premier's speech:
"Mr. Mackenzie made an interesting speech—he always does. There is perhaps no man in public life who commands the attention of a parliamentary audience more closely than he. Sympathy, wonder and admiration move at once the heart and mind. Whether the ex-Premier, with a dogmatism intensified with each recurring year, addresses the House, or interesting speech—he always does. There is perhaps no man in public life who commands the trial, owing to the wider circulation main body of the church and the gallery fronts were lined with black, the communion rails were similarly draped, and the gallery fronts were lined with black hangings bordered with white. The altar seemed the justness of the views thus taken by the leader of the Opposition. The house having gone into Committee on the bill, Mr. Ives' [amendment providing for private]

There are few, if any, who will dispute the publication of such details did much more harm than permission to attend the trial, owing to the wider circulation main body of the church and the gallery fronts were lined with black, the communion rails were similarly draped, and the main body of the church and the gallery fronts were lined with black hangings bordered with white. The altar seemed the justness of the views thus taken by the leader of the Opposition. The house having gone into Committee on the bill, Mr. Ives' [amendment providing for private]

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There are few, if any, who will dispute the church and the gallery fronts were lined with black, the communion rails were similarly draped, and the gallery fronts were lined with black, the communion rails were s price of their short plain pens to \$2, and short gold mounted to \$2.50 each. By

The place for Clothing.

One of the best houses in Canada where-in to obtain a stylish suit of clothes, mad-up from the very best material, and at moderate price, is that of N. Wilson & Cc., Dundas street, London. Those in want of a spring suit should call and examine the large stock of goods now opened by he large stock of goods now opened by

A beautiful assortment of Easter Cards for sale at the Catholic Record Bookstore. Cheapest in the city.

A Room of Wonders

were all the lights about the bier. Plain

Sister Thibodeau was born at Pointe

first Sisters who commenced the work of

visiting the sick and poor in the city of Montreal in the years 1844, and had the

all classes of the city.

For many years Bytown, as all young

cities, possessed but very few doctors. Sister Thibodeau, who had made a special

study of medicine, acted as physician, especially in favour of the poor. Her ser-

ices were claimed by all, and these were administered with skill and an unbounded

During the fearful epidemic of 1847 the

Sisters, though few in number, devoted themselves at the peril of their lives, and

And well the visitors may so say, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorous nor ordor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messrs. J. R. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page 7 is worth reading.

A Big Streak of Luck for Maysville. Charles D. Rigney, an industrious worthy toung gentleman, and Mrs. Henrietta Burns of Maysville, were so fertunate as to be the olders of one-fifth of ticket No. 57,012, in the cebruary Louisiana State Lottery drawing. he number that was the February Louisian State Lottery drawing the number that won the capital prize. Mi Bigney and Mrs. Burns are each of then richer by \$7.500 then they were the day befor the drawing. The money has been collecte through the bank of Messrs. W. R. Rison Co. This was the first investment of the kin made by either party. A fourth of a \$2.00 prize was also won by a Huntsville party. Huntsville (Ala.) Independent, Feb. 22.

On the 17th of March, the wife of John Dromgole, Ann St., of a daughter.

LOCAL NOTICES. "The Only one in America."

"The Only one in America."

The International Throat and Lung institute. Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont.; 13 Philip's Square, Montreal, P. Q. cortege, and among many prominent and public residents of the Capital, His Ex-cellency the Go vernor General was repre-Claire, November 16th, 1811. She entered the Grey Nunnery of Montreal, at the age of 16, and after two years' probation made her religious profession in July, 1830. In this community she performed the office of pharmacienne; she was one of the

Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley.

Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882.

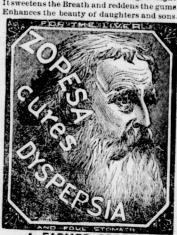
PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES,

DEAR SIR:—Your valuable medicine has done me a great deal of good, I have only tried one box, find enclosed 81 for five boxes of Pride of the Valley. and oblige

Yours Respectfully,
C. GUILD.

Hudsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich. happiness of knowing some of the Sisters who had imbibed from the foundress of who had imbibed from the foundress of the institution established by Madame Youville, the true spirit of the commu-nity: charity, simplicity and devotedness to all works of mercy, spiritual and cor-

People wishing their Teeth to look white. Use TEABERRY daily—at morning, at night; It sweetens the Breath and reddens the gums,



A FARMER SPEAKS.

Mr Austin Jay, Copenhagen. Ont., says he was so afflicted with Liver complaint that he was obliged to give up work. The druggist at Aylmer induced him to try Zopesa with such good results that after using two bottles he was able to resume work as usaul. Says he got relief from the first dose, and is satisfied there is no better Liver remedy in existence. He gladly allows us to use his name.

PIANOFORTES. Tons, Touch, Workmanship and Durability,

WILLIAM ENABLE & 09.
NS. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, dumore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. GOOD SEEDS! FOR ALL CLIMATES!

ILLUSTRATED and Descriptive Catalogue of choice vegetable and flower seeds in French or English, now ready and sent free on application. Quotations given for choice seed, wheat, barley, oats, clover and timothy.

WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman, 93 McGill Street, Montreal. Safe arrivals of all parcels sent by mail paranteed. No charge for postage. 232-8w.



Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Burlington Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of MARCH instant, for rebuilding part of the superstructure of the south pier at Burlington Canal.

A specification of the work to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Inspector's office near the place, on and after SATUR-DAY. The 10th MARCH instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$20 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the work at the rates and prices submitted, and subject to the conditions stated in the specification.

tion of the worn action the conditions stated mitted, and subject to the conditions stated in the specification.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1883. Secretary.

VOL. 5.

the city.

NOW is the time to order your Spr. Suits from N. WILSON & C

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

the most Fashionable Tailors

Also the latest novelties in gentleme

136 DUNDAS STREE

FORSTER ANSWERED.

Mr. Parnell Exposes the Ex-Sec tary's Malice and Dishonesty.

DEFYING ENGLISH OPINION.

On the resumption of the adjour debate of the address in the English Ho of Commons, on the 23d February, Mr. Parnell, who was received when the continued Irish cheers, said wish to intervene for a very short wand very limited extent in this debate. can assure the House—and I may vent to make the assurance with the grea possible respect, although some per may think it not a respectful assurance make, but still I make it with the greapossible respect—I can assure the Hc that it is not from any belief that a thing I can say, or wish to say at this ti will have the slightest effect on the pu opinion of the House (loud Irish chec opinion of the House (total Irish cheer upon the public opinion of this cotry (renewed Irish cheers.) I have be accustomed during my political liferely upon the public opinion of the whom I have desired to help (loud I cheers), and with whose aid I have wor for the cause of prosperity and frace. for the cause of prosperity and freed in Ireland (great Irish cheering); and utmost that I desire to do in the very words which I shall address to this Ho is to make my position clear to the I people at home and abroad (great I cheering) from the unjust aspersi which have been cast upon them by a newholought to be a-hamsed to devote (criefly, b) and Link about 1 'Oh, oh," and Irish cheers)-who ou to be ashamed, I say, to devote his I ability to the task of traducing them (b Irish cheers.) I don't wish to reply the questions of the right hon, gentler (cries of oh, and Irish cheers.) I cons that he has no right to question me (I cheers), standing, as he does, in a posit very little better than an informer v regard to the secrets of the men w whom he was associated, and he has even the pretext of that remarks informer whose proceedings we he lately heard of. He had not even pretext of that miserable man, that was attempting to save his own !ife (Incheers.) No, sir; other motives of importance seemed to have weighed we the right hon. gentleman in the extended recordinary course which he has adopted the present occasion of going out of way to collect together a series of extra way to conect together a series of extre-perhaps nine or ten in number, out-number of speeches—many hundreds perhaps thousands—delivered during land movement by other people, and by me, upon which to found an accusaagainst me for what has been said done by others (loud Irish cheers.) If right hop, gentleman had even b accurate in his quotations, there mi have been some excuse for it; but, un tunately upon this occasion also he displayed the same remarkable ignora as to matters of fact in connection w

He has charged me with the respo bility for writings in the Irish World. I suppose if there is one newspaper I differ with more than another, the have read less of, that I have studied it is the Irish World. The right h gentleman appears to have been study the Irish World very closely during progress of this land movement (laught and if he considered that the article that newspaper incited or were likel produce crime in Ireland, why did he exercise the power, the common power, which he subsequently exerci ind refuse to allow that newspaper circulate in Ireland? (Irish cheers). is the difference between the responsible of the right hon, gentleman who a these articles, who knew their tenor what their result would be, and what their result would be, and refused to take the responsibility of venting their circulation among the santry, and that of the man who need the articles which are now browned. up as an accusation against me, beca ndeed, Mr. Patrick Ford, in his office Brooklyn or in New York, chooses direct his newspaper for the purpose destroying, or attempting to destroy, movement which we have been so c fully building up in Ireland (Irish chee Mr. Patrick Ford's aims, and objects, programme are not my aims, and obj-and programme (Itish cheers.) I have very little time to look into the speec right hon, gentleman and to arra the different accusations which he has m against me in order, but I think and of his great points was that which made, not against me, but against hon friend the member for Mallow the editor of the United Ireland some paragraphs which appeared in t DISHONEST ACCUSATIONS.

Irish affairs, as he displayed during tenure of office as Chief Secretary for

REPUDIATING THE "IRISH WORLD."

land (hear, hear, and cheers.)

DISHONEST ACCUSATIONS.
He asked me, "Does the hon. mem
for Cork approve of the articles in Un
Ireland?" and I nodded my head. I s
posed that the right hon, gentler
alluded to the articles that appeared
United Ireland either before or since imprisonment, but what was my surp