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

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1884.

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> From the Pilot. Wendell Phillips.

when she opens it.

say anything about it."

edge and of innocent amusement."

snowing a solution of the sea, and from its cyric's brood?
Nay, not for these shall we weep; for the silver cord must be worn, and the dust to its carth return; and the dust to its carth return; their face to the duty done;
But we mourn for the fields where the wild waves run.
From the midst of the flock he detoen the team of the flock he detoent to the duty flock he detoent the team of the flock he detoent the team of the flock he detoent the team of the flock he detoent to the duty flock he detoent to the duty flock he detoent the team of the flock he detoent to the duty flock he duty

From the midst of the flock he defended, the brave one has gone to his rest: And the tears of the poor he befriended their wealth of affiction attest. From the midst of the people is stricken a symbol they daily saw, Set over against the law books, of a Higher than Human Law; For his life was a ceaseless protest, and his voice was a prophet's cry To be true to the Truth and faithful, though the world were arrayed for the Lie.

From the hearing of those who hated, a threatening voice has past; But the lives of those who believe and die are not blown like a leaf on the blast. A sower of infinite seed was he, a woodman that hewed to the light, Who dared to be trailor to Union when Union was traitor to Right!

"Fanatic !" the insects hissed, till he taught "Fanatic " the insects hissed, thi he taught them to understand That the highest crime may be written in the highest law of the land. "Disturber" and "Dreamer" the Philistines cried when he preached an ideal creed. Till they learned that the men who have changed the world with the world have discorred."

Till they learned that the men who have changed the world with the world have disagreed;
That the remnant is right, when the masses are led like sheep to the pen;
For the instinct of equity slumbers till roused by instinctive men.
It is not enough to win rights from a king and write them down in a book:

roused by instituctive men.
It is not enough to win rights from a king and write them down in a book:
New men, new lights; and the fathers' code the sons may never brook.
What is liberty now were license then: their freedom our yoke would be;
And each new decade must have new men to determine its liberty.
Mankind is a marching army, with a broad-ening front the while:
Shall it crowd its bulk on the farm-paths, or lear to the outward file?
Its pioneers are the dreamers who heed neither tongue nor pen of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men.

from the fives of tolling men.
Come, brothers, here to the burial! But weep not, rather rejolce.
For his fearless life and his fearless death; for his true unequalled voice, butman ight;
For his soul unmoved by the mob's wild or his freedom spirit that drew no line between class or creed or race.
For his soul unmoved by the mob's wild but a freedom spirit that drew no line
For his soul armoved a transfer stiggrace;
For his freedom spirit that drew no line
between class or creed or race.

the great reformer's creed: The right to be free, and the hope to be just, and the guard against selfish greed. And richest of all are the unseen wreaths on his coffin-lid latid down By the toil-stained hands of workmet--their sob, their kiss, and their crown. Heave the house after the Sunday dinner, he went to a woods some distance away, to deeply engrossed when the bell rang out did he reflect that this was the first time -JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

and then, my won't she be surprised it from the good cure, but go to him and State. If the revolution I announce to

"How I'd like to have one of those books to read in my spare time, but they're too dear," he said, half aloud. "Not at all," said the dealer, overhear-ing him; "I have a lot of cheap books within, which I am sure will suit you." Frederick, forgetting his sister's pre-sent, followed the man into the store. "Here," said the dealer, showing a book, "is a delightful work just published. You may have it for twenty cents." Frederick, running hurriedly through

On his way home, Frederick could not keep from reading,or rather, devouring the book. In order to enjoy it more leisurely, he stopped and sat on a grassy knoll. He had not yet got a correct notion of the cause which led to the bloody quarrel, so vividly illustrated on the first page, when the approaching nightfall warned him to hasten his steps. As he regretfully closed the book, the consoling thought flashed on him that to-morrow would be Sunday; and so them he would have time enough to finish the story. As he neared home he wondered "This, then, is a bad book," whispered a small voice, "and you shouldn't expose yourself to read it. Haven't you been often warned against bad books ?"

"Now, Fred," confidentially whispered another, "don't you mind what priests and old women say to scare the young. They want to deprive you of necessary knowl-

and appeal:
 "An an stiffed, Father's address have a group man as a common soldier in the severest terms in theverest terms in the severest terms in the severest terms in th

d it from the good cure, but go to him and lay open your heart." "Yes," replied Frederick, with sarcasm, "Wes," replied Frederick, with sarcasm, "Some respectful and obedient child speak in such a manner, could not say another word. That night he went to eth cure and told him of the change in his som. After the priest had listened atten-tively to the father's story, he said : "I know not, Mr. Renard, what to attribute this change to, unless the to the reading of bad books. If this be so, God grant that we may be in time to save him "' A few days after this conversation, Mr.

enemy makes great and awful use of this knowledge. The most deadly poison he gives us, is self-love. By it he wins man to destruction. It is more tempting than the mother's voice, when it lures her babe to sleep. The rich of this world seek and find it waiting for them. The poor give it to make misery find mercy. It is well known, often courted which they have lavished upon you? For God's sake, Frederick, shake off this evil, speech and awake to the consciousness of your duty."
The kind old priest's words made no impression upon the unfortunate boy, lost to centraty. He went on from bat to to entreaty. He went on from bat to contraty, but self, here a ding-room of their of claims actions, but openly led a wicked life, associating with idle and dissolute companies. What little money he got was all spent in debauchery. Mr. Renard, he first and customary inquiry on the infortied at his son's mode of life, fell is horrified at his son's mode of life, fell is femaling friends no little meriment, framily, that had never known sorrew nor the first and customary inquiry on the first and customary inquiry on the the first and customary inquiry on the the first and customary inquiry on the first and customary inquiry on the first and customary inquiry on the first of the first and customa for his true unequalled voice.
Like a silver trampter sounding the note of
Like a silver trampter sounding the note of
the weak once' fight;
For his brave heart a laways ready to enter
the weak once' fight;
For his brave heart a laways ready to enter
the weak once' fight;
For his brave heart a laways ready to enter
the weak once' fight;
The heave heart a laways ready to enter
the weak once' fight;
The heave heart a laways ready to enter
the weak once' fight;
The heave heart a laways ready to enter
the weak once' fight;
The heave heart a laways ready to enter
the social sneer's disgrace;
The heave heart a laways ready to enter
to remark a change in his countenance; in
fac, his father and mother noticed it and
would not heave his pocket to discover
meright, one hope, one gaard.
By his life to tawe day, as soon as he was a lebo
meright are the standy hered area.his the was a different boy returning, from
the would not here on the final discould here haves a factor here and
to come worker; hare weas a tached, end the gallows for one. And
the doctor. Here here here here here here and mother noticed it and
would not leave his pocket to discover
have the daways need to here and the gallows for one. And
the doctor is distinguished the doctor. Here here here here here here and mother noticed it and
to come reack.
Unfortunately, Frederick's father did
hould not leave his pocket to discover
him.him and his friends no little merriment,
to the cause of his
have the are and here and mother noticed it and
would not leave his pocket to discover
him.him and his friends no little merriment,
to the cause of here tak.
He labo and the doctor. Here here and here a leave the here and and the def "sinews" for the cause of his
have there and here a leave the here and and there def "sine the cause of his
here were analogical vigo

outrages ?" What right has any country to call attention to the mote in Ireland's eye while the beam is in its own 7 What right have people in glass houses to throw What stones ?

NO. 279

reading of bad books. If this be so, God grant that we may be in time to save him "." A few days after this conversation, Mr. Renard succeeded in finding some of the books, which he brought to the priest. After he had examined them, the cure consoled the father by promising to go to his house that night and to warn Fred of the danger he was in of losing his soul. The present day. And yet William To his fatherly advice the young profigate answered : "I am satisfied, Father, with the change in me, and I am pleased with the new" Ight that has dawned upon me." The good old priest, saddened by the young man's obstinacy, felt that it was useless to argue with him. Still, his affers so in for Frederick prompted him to make

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A RUINED HOUSE.

[From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart

[From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus] If we do not furnish good books to the children, they will surely read dangerous and forbidden ones. When we see the vast number of worthless, poisonous, revolutionary, irreligious, immoral publi-cations constantly brought out, to cater the cravings of the vilest passions, should we not tremble lest some of these shame-ful volumes fall into the hands of our pure, innocent children and soil their story. She feared that he was catching children, they will surely read dangerous and forbidden ones. When we see the pure, innocent children and soil their hearts and corrupt their souls? It is, some malignant fever. Frederick calmed her fears, by assuring her that all was over, and he only needed a little rest. So, therefore, your bounden duty to provide the antidote to the poison and the remedy after supper the guilty boy retired to his room. But remorse of conscience and for the disease, by supplying them with sound Catholic tooks which will enlighten thoughts that were new to him disturbed

their understandings, purify their hearts, his night's rest. The next morning he felt colmer. and make them brave and pure and upright.—Extract from the Pastoral Letter issued by the Prelates of the New York and make them brave and pure and upright.—Extract from the Pastoral Letter issued by the Prelates of the New York Provincial Council. Having had occasion, some time ago, to meet a non-Catholic bookseller, we heard from him that in a certain meeting where he was present, a question was there agi-

he was present, a question was there agi-tated among booksellers and librarians, about the expedients to be taken to pre-vent young folks from reading indiscrimi-nately books of every kind; for the read-ing of some of these works was found to can go." When Frederick went to Amiens now, it was not with the thought of how he

might spend his money, to surprise his sister, but of how he might spend it to gratify his sensual appetite; and he sel-dom returned without fuel in the shape of he the source of lamentable evils, domestic and public. The meeting seems to have been made exclusively, or almost so, of persons outside of the Church. The folbad books to feed the fire of passion. What was going on soon became so manifest to Mr. Renard, that he sought by

owing narrative will show to what terrible misfortunes an inconsiderate reading every means in his power to dissuade his may lead :

son from his evil course. But there was no use of speaking to Frederick. He had On a bright October morning, Frederick Renard might be seen walking briskly progressed so rapidly under his new teach-towards Amiens. He felt unusually light ers, that in addition to other accomplish-hearted this morning, for he had finished his work a day before the time, and was hie with as much grace as he formerly could the truth the truth at hear the father worked to be the second to be accomplished to hearted this morning, for he had finished his work a day before the time, and was carrying it to the merchant for whom he worked. Suddenly, a thought broke in on the tune he was whistling. "How shall I spend the money father allows we? I don't need anything myself, but there's sister Kate; I'm sure she'd like a shawl care dong exterior signs make me sus-though exterior signs make me sus-care dong exterior signs make me sus-though exterior signs make me sus-suball the advantages attached though exterior signs make me sus-though ext

only ten months after. Her mother fol-lowed soon of a broken heart. Her father, to bestow upon his political antagonists. deploring his want of watchfulness over | Blandishment of style would seem to his children, lingered for two years in

great misery. Frederick, the cause of all this mis-fortune, covered with disgusting ulcers brought on by his indulgences, and aban in his life that he had missed Vespers at the little parish church. The services were long over when he returned home. His parents, fearing something had hapdoned by all his former companions, lived for ten years a most miserable life pened, were very anxious about him. Invest for ten years a most miserable life on the outskirts of the village. Even those who threw him a crust of bread did so regretfully, calling him the murderer of his family. At last he disappeared. One day his dead body was found, half-eaten by wolves. On the advice of the same grave with his parents and sister. They marked the grave by a stone, on They marked the grave by a stone, on which was engraven:

which was engraven: HERE LIES AN ENTIRE FAMILY—VICTIMS OF A BAD BOOK ! That the effect in the case and the case would be as certain to follow the cause as "death would be certain to ensue from

....

THE END OF "OLD CATHOLICISM."

The "Old Catholic" movement in the Canton of Genera has, if a correspondent of the Times may be trusted, reached its natural development even sconer than the circumstances (libels were not fash-ionable then) was to horsewhip Cobbett, which he at once prepared to do. Cobbett, on being apprised of the Doctor's intenhas been generally expected. The cor-

has been generally expected. The cor-respondent writes : "The Old Catholics of the Canton of Geneva are contemplating and preparing a cowp d'Etat. As their movement has now come to an end, they are anxious a coup a but, in a decent way, and their ambi-tion is to turn Protestant. In one of their parishes they have offered their Church to the Protestant minority, who illage. The Geneva Protestant Consistory seems disposed to accept the proposal. But it is a secret to nobody that very soon the Protestant service will swallow the Old Catholic Mass, and the bett. Old Catholics become Protestants. This example will be followed by other par-ishes. A great many Pretestants, however, are opposed to the Protestants taking in that way possession of Churches

for the winter. I'll buy one for her, and with the system of the union of Church and writer. Latin and Greek he might have unless that priest was sent adrift. When

I don't go where they don't pay, in these

There was no use in longer delay for aid have been his abhorrence, and he had from him. But just let me say here, he was the first and last of his profession, who refused, when I asked them to visit God's poor. I did the best in my power, and sent for medicines that seemed necessary. The poor man suffered conwould he let slip any occasion that offered of gratifying his humor in this respect. tinually and at length they sent in haste for me—thinking he was dying. Having hurried to his bed-side, I found him in extreme danger and anointed him. After he had received the rites of the Church, I lett for my home.

He did not die, but was well in a few during all his illness. His wife was a Catholic. One day when I visited the house, his poor old mother said to me, "Father, I want to become a Catholic, I know nothing about religion, but I bethe lancet of Rush. Doctor Rush, if we are not mistaken, sent a challenge to Cobbett, which of course was not acceptlieve God is where there is such power. I do not know what it was you did for my ed. The doctor's only resource under son, but I do know he got well, after you did it." She had reference to the Sacrament of Extreme Unction. He did get well, contrary to all expectations, after he was anointed. tion, as also of the time when the horse-She was ignorant of a fact well known

said "some ludies come here to see me, and left with me that Bible on the table. tion to the sordid matter of Paine's bones, and for years had no better appellation for him than "Old bones." The Thunderer indeed was a match for Cob If you teach me, I'll do the best I can, but you will have awful hard work, for I The faking him all in all, and not losing

sight of the unfavorable circumstances by gan to repeat the simple truths necessary in such cases. But now trouble began in that poor which he was environed up to the years of manhood, "few and far between" are those self-taught individuals to be met

their return, opened war against the priest. They insisted on his dismissal from the house. "Send him away, tell him not to come here any more, and we will attend to all your wants," was their his judgment. What he says is probably continual cry. They brought some help with them before the priest's visits, but afterwards, they refused to help them, unless that priest was sent adrift. When

Catholic Columbian.

Nothing tends more to disrupt a house hold than domestic broils. It is generally the beginning of the end. It is the con-viction of this truth that inspires the hope that the doom of Mormonism is near at hand. The destructive elements come from within. Peace no longer reigns in the family circle, as late developments go to show, and the rumblings of the approaching strife have become so ominous and distinct as to justify a forecast of what He did not die, out was wen in a real and distinct as to fastify a to own scourge and the means of its own de struction. Opposition from any other source would only provoke counter opposition, would only provoke counter opposition, and lead to far away means of accomplish-ing what may now, under the present as-pect of things, be brought about in a very brief time and more effectually. All such monstrosities have thus terminated in the past, and Mormonism is but taking its place in the vast procession only to scatter to the winds of the heavens.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

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She was ignorances, where the church. She said to the children of the Church. She said to me, "Father, I am old, I never could learn to read, for many years I was a slave, was born in it. You will find me a dumb old woman, and awful hard to learn, but I want to die a Catholic. Will wou teach me what to do, and how to do the to the children of the charge of the solution. The solution of the charge of the solution of the solutio which his hand was confided was inten-said "some ludies come here to see me, and left with me that Bible on the table. What good is that to me, I know nothing. If you teach me, I'll do the best I can, but you will have awful here work for I reliation for Mr. Parnell at church doors. Proper agitation for Irish rights could go on as am an ignorant old woman. I want to save my soul." From that time, we be-movement depends on the will of the Bishops. Some Bishops are in favor of the Government and some against it.

But now trouble began in that poor household. Those charitable ladies on their return, opened war against the we believe, a very correct statement of the situation. We quote it because we have confidence in the carefulness of Dr. Corcoran's observation and the soundness of

A Mother's Love. LILIE E. BARR.

2

Some day, When others braid your thick brown hair, And drape your form in slik and lace, When others call you "dear" and "fair," And hold your hands and kiss your face-You'll not forget that far above All other is a mother's love.

Some day, ers in far distant lands In your new home beyond the sea, when at your lips are baby hands, And children playing at your knee-Oh, then, as, at your side they grow, How I have loved you you will know.

Some day, When you must feel love's heavy loss, When you must feer forces from y sort, You will remember other years, When I. too, bent beneath the cross, And mix my memory with your tears In such dark hours be not afraid : Within their shadow I have prayed.

Some day, Your daughter's volce, or smile, or eyes, My face will suddenly recall: Then you will pause in sweet surprise, And yours ul unto mine will call in that dear un forcoiten pray er, Which we at evening used to share.

Some day, A flower, a song, a word, may be A link between us strong and sweet : Ab, then, dear child, remember me! And let your heart to "mother" beat, My love is with you everywhere— You cannot get beyond my prayer.

Some day, At loncest, it can not be long, I shall with glad impatience wait, Amid the glory and the song, For you before the Golden Gate, After earth's parting and earth's pain, Never to part: Never again!

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S. BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S. CHAPTER IV. The Lords of the Congregation had widently a great deal to great the spirit incurcating fraction. So far from liberty of conscience being permitted, it was only allowed to Protestants. A Con-fession of Faith was drawn up, revised, and adopted. The Catholics were builled

evidently a great deal to gain. It was in the nost violent manner; the Dake de now perfectly clear that they had an Chastelherault going so far as to threaten excellent chance of obtaining all the ecclesiastical revenues of Scotland, and his brother the Archbishop of St. Andrews with death if he dared we cannot therefore wonder either at to oppose these proceedings. It is mere mockery to call such an assembly a the accessions to their ranks, or at mockery to call such an assembly a the character and conduct of those who freedom nor even the pretence of free-dom. The Church robbers had the joined them. Maitland of Lethington. the secretary to the Queen Regent, saw dom. The Church robbers had the offers. I know also, they be not of the nation by the throat and determined, if same mind she is of, neither in religion round the same mind she is of the Queen Regent. secretly adhered to the reformed doc-trine, and proved himself a valuable adherent by traitorously remaining in the service of the Queen, and betraying all her secrets to her enemies. Open indifference when he demanded a share of the spoil for himself, and the other rebellion now took place. The farce of hearing Knox and Willoch on the sub-Ministers. They had been willing and useful tools, but the nobles could now ject of the religious duty of deposing do without them, and while they still the Queen Regent was performed by the Lords of the Congregation, and then they openly threw off her authority. On profited by their calumnies and exertions determined to keep the plunder to them-selves. The Protestant religion was this subject Tytler says that to attempt ostensibly established to give men liberty to justify their proceedings under the allegation that they were born Councilf conscience, but under the new con fession or standard it was distinctly pro lors of the realm, was a specious but un-sound pretence. Their birth entitled rided that all who said Mass, or Mass, should for the first transgressio some of them to sit in Parliament, but could never bestow upon them the power to constitute themselves a self-elected council, without the intervention be punished with confiscation of goods for the second incur the penalty elected council, without the intervention of the royal authority, or any meeting of the three estates. After this came a Money ran short, and the soldiers Money ran short, and the soldiers banishment from the kingdom; and guilty of a third offence be put to death The Confession of Faith was followed by the three crisis. Money ran short, and the soldiers of the Congregation broken into mutiny, demanded their pay, and offered their services to any Catholic or Protestant master who would pay them. Elizabeth, at the earnest entreaties of Cecil, then the lords of the Congregation and a selec-out of which a Supreme Governing Coun-oil of twelve was to be chosen. The forsent £4,000, but one of the reformers (the Earl of Bothwell) waylaid the mes. mer comprised the Duke de Chastelher-mer comprised the Duke de Chastelher-ault, the Earl of Arran, the Earls of Huntley, Argyle, Glencairu, Morton, Athol, Monteith, Marshall and Rothes. senger and seized the money. Disasters attended the cause of the Congregation, and it is very significant that when their forces were compelled to retreat from Edinburgb, which was considered their chief stronghold, "they retreated amid Master of Maxwell; the Lairds of Lindy, the shouts and insults of a great propor-tion of the citizens." At this juncture Knox exerted himself to the utmost and proved himself a most useful tool. At a England should join in marriage with the C. M. B. A., the Father Matthew's eeting of leaders where he opened the the Earl of Arran. An Ambassador was proceedings with prayer, it was recog-nized that they were really unable to keep the field, and must trust their cannot wonder that he was received with cause to the assistance of Elizabeth, to extreme coldness. As Tytler aptly states lished and encouraged amongst both and of Lething ton was sent. the Congregation "had overturned the To show the tortuous and dishonest exestablished religion and let loose against all who ventured to adhere to the belief pedients which Knox did not scruple to adopt, we find him at this time suggest- of their fathers the fury of religious pering that one thousand English troops secution; and they had entered into a ould be sent to their assistance, as it league with another kingdom ; and as if conscious of the illegal nature of their proceedings had attempted to protect was free for English subjects to serve any leader who paid their wages. If this were questioned he recommended that Elizabeth should first send the auxilithemselves against the punishment of the Elizabeth should first send the auxili-aries into Scotland and then declare tary sanction to the most violent of their them rebels, after they embraced the service of the Congregation. The mean and despicable manner in which the measures. The young French King, Fran-cis the Second, husband of Mary Queen of and despicable manner in which the Reformers sought the help of England is only equalled by the contemptible dissimulation of Elizabeth, who pre-tended to be a friend of the very Gov tended to be a friend of the very ernment she was plotting to destroy. Even Tytler is forced to speak of the somewhat mortifying "view of the early Reformers, when we find that after all the solemn warnings denounced against the news declared that "as the King sat at Mass he was struck by an imposthume in that deaf ear which would never hear trusting too exclusively to an arm of flesh, Knox consented to purchase the co-operation of mere human power by the word of God, when his glory perished, omitting all allusion to that great cause of religious reformation which they had ished in smoke." so repeatedly represented as the para-mount object for which they had taken up arms and now were ready to sacri-fice their lives." When an English fleet entered the Frith of Forth it was able for personal bravery and great intellectual ability, coupled with commost dishonestly declared that they had merely gone to sea to look for pirates, plete unscrupulousness and want of principle. As one of the leading Lords of the Congregation he had with the and Queen Elizabeth solemnly declared that she respected the treaties and thought of nothing less than war. Shortly others acquired considerable wealth by afterwards a French army was sent to invade Scotland, and de Winter opened the change of religion. He and his colleagues were the real rulers of Scotland. a cannonade from the fleet. An attack and their chief object was to prevent any was made on Edinburgh, and the French alteration in the Government, which soldiers gained a victory. Another suc-cess was obtained shortly afterwards, would result in their having to give back would result in their having to give back and disgorge the estates and wealth they had acquired by Church robbery. As a means to this end they were closely leagued with Elizabeth, and employed and the Lords of the Congregation then thought it desirable to negotiate. The Regent was now worn out with anxiety and trouble and became so ill that her Knox and other Ministers to go on thun life was despaired of. She sent for the leaders of the Reformation in Edinburgh, dering out calumnious denunciations against Catholics and the Catholic and in the most earnest manner desired them to get rid both of the French and Church. They considered, however, that if unaccompanied by any French force it English soldiers, and unite their best would be quite sate for them if Mary came to rule in Scotland. She was accordingly invited to cross over and efforts for the welfare of Scotland. spoke with the utmost charity and kindness, so as to affect many of these turbu-lent men to tears, begged pardon for all her offences, and said farewell affectionassume the personal Government of the Kingdom. Previously Mary had anately to each individual. She was not allowed the liberty of dying in peace, but not allowed the liberty of dying in peace, but that she had declined offers of marriage not be discouraged but try it.

grossly attacked by a Minister from the Prince of Spain, and the Kings was grossly attacked by a Minister named Wallach, who called upon her to renounce the abomination of the Mass as a relic of Idolatry. This Princess of the House of Guisedid not answer this insult by any reproach, but heard him uncom-plainingly and without reply. She died as she had lived, in the Catholic Faith, to the preservation of which she had devoted her best energies. "Done to death by traitors" would have been a suitable inscription on the tomb of this Princess, who had uniformly endeavored tions "and that nothing was to be done Princess, who had uniformly endeavored to do her duty by sustaining the cause of lawful authority and the Church of the English Queen." After taking the English Queen." After taking leave of Mary he met the English Am A treaty was now entered into between

bassador and insidiously informed him of everything that had taken place. Mary declared her intention to return England and the trench leaders in Edin-burgh, by means of which the Lords of the Congregation were protected by an act of oblivion. Redress was to be given to Bishops and other Churchmen who to Scotland, and applied for a passport to Elizabeth, which was at once refused with rudeness. Secret orders were also and, and the baseness and treachery of Moray, and the Protestant party in Scot-land, were displayed by their hearty accord with Elizabeth at this time. Mary had received injury, and no man was to molest them in the collection of their revenues. This latter stipulation was of course only made to be broken, as the object of the real leaviers of the Reforma behaved with Buzberh at this time. Mary behaved with prudence, dignity and spirit. Addressing Throckmorton, she said, "Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, it doth more grieve me that I did so forget my-self as to require of the Queen, your mis-tress, that favour which I had no need to ack. I worked no more to have made tion was merely plunder under the cloak of religion. The French army four of religion. The French army four thousand strong then left Scotland. A packed Parliament under the chairman ship of Maitland of Lethington was soon afterwards held (1560) when the favorers of liberty of religion denounced the doc-trines of the Catholic Church in the most I needed no more to have made her prive of my journey, than she doth me of hers. I may pass well enough home into my own realm, I think, with-out her passport or license; for although the late King, your master, used all the impeachment he could, both to stay me, and eath me when L came bither yet calumnious manner, and styled the Bishops and clergy of the Church "thieves, murderers, rebels, and traitors." The Reformers now had the upper hand, and resolved upon the robbery and opand catch me, when I came hither, yet you know I came hither safely; and I may have as good means to help me home again, as I had to come hither, if pression of the Catholics. Knox inevil spirit inculcating hatred, revenge,

I would employ my friends. It seemeth that your mistress maketh more account of the amity of my disobedient subjects, than she doth of me their though inferior in wisdom and experi-ence, her nighest kinswoman and her next neighbour. . . . I ask of her nothing but friendship ; I do not trouble her State, nor practise with her subjects. And yet I know there be in her realm, some that be inclined enough to hear offers. I know also, they be not of the necessary, to retain by violence what they had acquired by violence. Knox was merely treated with contemptuous do lack experience; but I have age enough and experience to behave my self towards my friends and kinsfolks friendly and uprightly; and I trust my discretion shall not so fail me, that my passion shall move me to use other language of her than is due to a Queen, and my next kinswoman." Mary left Paris on the 21st of July,

1560, and embarked at Calais, for Scot-land, on the 14th of August. All that day she scarcely turned her eyes from the beloved country in which she had spent her youth. There was a calm durng the night, and on the next morning he coast of France was still visible Straining her eyes, she gazed upon this coast until the shores on which she had passed the happiest years of her life faded from vision. "Farewell France," faded from vision. "Farewell France," said she, "Beloved France, I shall never see thee more.' A favourable wind sprung up and a fog accompanied it. The first quickly wafted Mary to her destination, while the thick sea mists so effect-ually obscured the ship of the young Queen from the English fleet, as to save her from capture. Her time had not yet

TO BE CONTINUED

Societies for Catholics.

In last week's issue is a sensible article on secret societies which all should read and heed, but though Catholics have many society, and some others that are doing PARLIAMENTARY LETTER. CONTINUED

Firstly, in extinction of the interest corned and due upon the said loan and pon the said sum of \$7,380,912. Secondly, on account of the capital of

the said sum of \$7,380,912. And thirdly, on account of the capital of the said loan, and the Government may make such arrangements as it shall deem expedient for securing the pay-ment to it after the redemption of the land grant bonds of the proceeds of all sales of lands granted or to be granted to the company under the contract and the proceeds shall be applied to the pur-

poses and in the order aforesaid. And that the remaining five million dollars or fand grant bonds, and money received from the said trustees in redemption thereof, shall be held on the conditions and for the purposes mentioned in the said contract.

6th. That the government shall cause a deed of agreement to be executed by the company, and on behalf of the gov-ernment, providing for such remedies, terms and conditions for securing the application of the said loan to the purposes for which the same is hereby authloan, and of the repayment of the said loan, and of the said sum of \$7,380,912 (the whole with interest, including interest upon any interest in default); for ase of the said lien and charge the rele upon said repayment for continuing th sale and realization of the value of the said lands after the redemption of the land grant bonds ; the payments to the government of the proceeds of the said sale, and the discharge of such lands from the charge hereby accrued, upon payment of the price of the sale thereof, as the government shall deem expedient -such price not to be less than one dollar and twenty cents per acre; pro-vided always that among such remedies, terms and conditions, it shall be agreed and provided that upon default for twelve months in the payment of any half yearly instalment of interest upon the said loan or upon the said sum of \$7,-380,912, or either of them, or in the pay-ment of the principal of either of the said sums, when the same shall become due in accordance with the provision there-in, the right of the company under their contract hereintofore mentioned to demand or receive any further cash or land subsidy shall cease and determine. and the said railway and extensions thereof, branches, equipment, rolling stock, plant, including steamers and all lands and property of the company, and all land grant bonds then in the posses-sion of the Government, and continu-ance for the said period of twelve months of such default ipse facto and without any notice or proceeeding whatever, shall vest in Her Majesty for Canada, and shall forthwith be taken possession of by the Minister of Railways and Canals on behalf of the Government; and each and every employee of the company shall from and after the expiry of the said period of twelve months become and be an employee of the gov-

ernment during pleasure, and shall hold and possess any matter or thing pertaining to the said company then in his custody as for the government, and the rates of interest and the terms of payment hereby fixed shall not be dis-turbed or altered by the terms of such agreement. Seventhly, that the said company be

the nature and purport hereinbefore provided for, and to charge its entire property and assets in the manner and form as hereinbefore described, and in such agreement to agree upon such further conditions as the government may prescribe; provided that the acceptance of the provisions of the Act to be passed in this behalf and authority to the beard of dimension of the further conditions as to the board of directors of the company to execute the agreement containing the charges upon the said railway and pro-perty, and the other conditions required or authorized by said Act shall be granted by the shar olders of the com pany, either by a resolution passed at a special or general meeting of such share-holders called for the purpose by a vote of at least two-thirds in value of such of the shareholders as shall be present or represented at such meeting, or by instrument or instruments executed by at least two-thirds in value of the whole of the shareholders of the company in person or represented by their attorneys

the event of the sale of such stock by the company, 10th. That so long as the said several

sums of money loaned as aforesaid, or any part thereof, or of the interest thereon, are remaining unpaid, no mortgage, lien, or charge of any description shall be created upon the railway pro-

perty, or assets of the company or any part thereof nor shall any stock be issued by the company pending such repay-ment above or beyond the amount of \$100,000,000 to which the same is now

one of the steamest and most reinfunera-tive outlets for the superabundance of our course, afloat in regard of this question. One is to the effect that the Grand Trunk the recent growth of her manufactures, is Ry, will offer all the opposition it can command to the ratification of the proposed terms with the C. P. R. If this rumor should prove correct the govern-ment will find difficulty enough in carry ing out the project of assisting the syndi-cate. Still, I have no doubt whatever, that making allowance for a few defec tions from the government ranks on this question, the terms will be ratified by question, the terms will be ratified by large majorities in both houses. But will this set the Pacific Railway question at rest? Not indeed if the Winnipeg Free Press is to be credited. That journal expresses itself with unmistakeable clearness as to the feelings of the people of Manitoba in regard of the

monopoly clauses of the original bargain. The Free Press says :--"The Free Press has always held and whe Free Frees has always held and still holds that the C. P. R. contract was not too favorable to the Syndicate. Everything that has occurred since the organization of the Company has tended to confirm us in this opinion. Capitalists are the best judges of the merits of such an undertaking; and, had the prospects of the Company been what they were, by some, supposed to be, there would have been fewer financial difficulties to be encountered. The Company's stock has constantly sold at low figures; and, not-The Company's stock has ithstanding the recent guarantee given by the Government, there has been the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds for carrying on the work. There is every reason for believing that at the present time the Company is driven by actual necessity to make this applica tion to Parliament for further help.

The terms of the contract, however, though none too favorable to the Company, were more liberal than the Dominon could afford to make. In other ords, in undertaking to build a road from ocean to ocean, Canada assumed a burden too great for her strength. She did this unnecessarily. There is not the slightest necessity for a through Canadian road at the present time, nor will there be in the near future. Yet, for the purpose of accomplishing an idea, the country has been almost hopelessly overweighted. To make matters worse it i now evident that the burdens already assumed are not sufficient but must be indefinitely increased. This would be bad enough even were it possible to carry out the agreements which have been made. Under the circumstances, it is alarming, A large portion of the price Seventhly, that the said company be which the Government agreed to pay the authorized to execute an agreement of Syndicate can never be paid. We refer

to the monopoly, which undoubtedly formed a very important part of the consideration. This part of the contract simply cannot be carried out, for the reason that Manitoba will not permit it. Let the Government not deceive themselves in this matter; themselves in this matter; and let the Parliament of Canada not be led astray by the Govern-ment. Manitoba will not tolerate monopoly for twenty years, nor the quarter of twenty years. We do not threaten; of twenty years. We do not threaten; we merely state what every one cogniz-we merely state of feeling in this Proant of the state of feeling in this vince must know to be a fact. We We state

condition, of fulfilment. The American expresses a wide-spread view among our neighbors on this subject. That journal states : "The reasons against a reciprocity treaty

FEB. 16, 1884.

Oh! pray, Kneel 1 grass Rustling d Summer Sigh, "Re Fading, Leaves co Come to Under the Cold as Oh! pra

Oh ! pray, Every se Dear ones Where's Ind Where's Grieves Barr'd fro Volceler Beg our F Home fr Oh ! pra

Oh! pray Pray fon Swallowe Those w Those wh Those wh All are All must Piead fo Oh! pra

Oh! pray Buried : You who God be Lying un Useless, Vain are What! Lifeless d Hark!s Oh! pre

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with Canada are even stronger than against one with Mexico. The consequences of such a treaty to our commerce would be much more serious; the benefits to us, if any, would be much more local, acd would fall to one section of the country at the expense of the rest. So far as the former treaty went, and as Canada is \$100,000,000 to which the same is now limited. 11th. That legislative provisions be made for giving effect to the said resolu-tions, and that the mover thereof have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose. I give these resolutions in full as the discussion on them is likely to be one of the most memorable that ever took place within the walls of a Canadian Parlia-ment. There are all sort of rumors, of mainly an agricultural country and has a large surplus of food to dispose of. Nothing would suit her better than to get free has been created at her better than to get free access to the great market for food which has been created at her very door by the protective policy of the United States. She would have the advantage over the Western former a traditional states of the state of the states of the sta Western farmer, not only in proximity to the consumer, but in lower wages and lighter taxes. She could feed New Eng-land more cheaply than the West does, and yet make a good profit on the transac-For this reason, a feeling in favo tion. of recipr city has arisen in New England among the manufacturers, and it is from that section that the pressure always

comes There are two great classes, however, whose interest lies in directly the other direction. They are the manufacturers generally and the Western farmers. The latter cannot make a greater mistake than to permit the New England market to h taken from them by this arrangement for the joint benefit of New England cotton spinners and British-American corn-grow-ers. Nothing in their record leads us to believe them capable of such stupidity as this. We always are glad to see the questhis. tion put before them in just this shape, as it serves to remind them that the tariff is constructed as much for their advantage as for that of the manufacturers, whatever the Free Traders may say to the contrary And while our manufacturers generally have no direct interest in the question their indirect interest is very great and lie against the proposed treaty. They must see that such a treaty would exclude the agricultural classes of America from the direct benefits they now receive from the tariff, and thus would strengthen the hands of its enemies very greatly. The treaty will do next to nothing for them, as it will admit to Canada free of duty only the rudest articles of American manufacture, and it will inflict a severe on their natural allies in the Northwest. They will make a great mistake, if the do not make their representatives in Con-gress understand that whatever margin of doubt there may have been about recipro-city with Mexico there is none at all about reciprocity with Canada. Canada has but reciprocity with Canada. Canada has but one thing to offer which might make it worth our while to enter upon negotia tions for closer commercial relations. If she is ready for a common protective tariff, for the dollition of the common protective tariff, for the abolition of the custom-hous for the about on the two countries, and for the distribution in proportion to pop-In the distribution in proportion to pop-ulation of the receipts of customs duties on the sca-board, then she probably will find all classes of Americans ready to dis-cuss the advantages and disadvantages of that arrangement, without any foregone conclusion against it. But levery other proposal will be met by the solid resist-ance of both the agricultural and the man-ufacturing elements of America."

Much interest was taken in political circles in Ottawa in the Kent (Ont.) and York (N. B.) elections, which resulted in such triumphant victories for the Conser vative party. Ministers and their friends naturally feel elated over the result in both constituencies. Writs have been issued to fill the vacancies in the Quebec legislature



country and town populations, by which young people are in-tructed and edified and kept from idly gossiping, or frequenting the tavern or corner grocery. It is natural for young people to love society, and unless they have a good moral one of their own the chances are that some may join societies that have objectionable features, since ours is an age of associations and unions, and he who does not belong to one almost feels as if he were left an orphan, or out in the cold. We have trades and commercial unions from Scots, died at Orleans on the December 1560. Throckmorton the English Ambassador who was present at the Court of France describes the behaviour of Mary, in the most favourable manner, and writes specially of "her wisdom and queenly modesty." The wisdom and queenly modesty." The Scont would use its influence to prevent our people from joining alien RECORD would use its influence to prevent our people from joining alien or dangerous societies it could very profitably do so by encouraging profitably do so by encouraging the spread of the benevolent societies in towns and citics, and temperance societies in in country districts, by which the long win-

ter nights could be spent in edifying moral and literary training, which would better The Lord James atterwards Earl of Moray was a natural son of James the Fifth and therefore a blood relation of them. There is no denying the fact that Fifth and therefore a blood relation of them. There is no denying the fact that the Queen of Scotland. He was remark-all regularly organized societies exercise all regularly organized societies exercise astrong educating power on the members, and our people should have the same ad-vantages, which can be done only by encouraging the establishment of societies which will put them on an equal footing with others, and, with the high standing and wide circulation of the Brecon, no and wide circulation of the RECORD, no other power could have so much force in bringing about the good results, if it will urge the matter in an earnest manner on its readers, especially those in rural dis-tricts, who have not the advantages of those in towns and cities where literary clubs and societies are easily available. READER.

A Special Invitation.

We especially invite a trial by all those afferers from Kidney and Liver comufferers plaints who have failed to obtain om other remedies and from doctors. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system all

or proxes respectfully duly authorized in that behalf. Sth. That until the payment in full of the indebtedness of the company to the government with interest on all the government with interest on all moneys earned and to be earned by the company as postal subsidies and for transport service, shall be retained by the government, and shall be applied, firstly, on account of the interest becom ing due from time to time upon the loan hereby authorized, and then to the pay-

ment of the interest. 9th. The stock of the company, amounting to \$35,000,000, now in the hands of the government shall be held by the Minister of Finance and may be sold by the company with the consent of the government on condition that the proceeds of such sale, less the amount proceeds of such sale, less the amount required to be paid by the government to secure the half yearly dividend thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum up to the 17th day of August, 1893 inclusive, shall be applied in the discretion of the government either to the improvement or extension of the the improvement or extension of the railway or its equipment or to the repay-ment of the indebtedness of the company to the government, and that if at time the stock of the company should reach a price which, in the opinion of the Government, would render it ex-pedient to sell the said stock or any part thereof, then and thereupon, on notice being given to the company by the government requiring that the said stock or any part thereof, be sold and specify-ing the minimum price at which the same shall be sold, the company shall cause the same to be offered for sale and cold in extension sold in conformity with such notice, and in default of their doing so within a

reasonable delay, which delay shall be in the discretion of the government the government shall have the right to sell the same, or any part thereof, at or move such minimum price, and shall apply the proceeds thereof as it is hereby pro-vided such proceeds shall be applied in

The time has now evidently arrived time has now evide it for guidance of the Government in any

when the contract must be revised. The Dominion w'll commit a most danger-ous error if it enters into any new arrangement which shall depend in whole or in part on the further "check-ing" of Manitoba. The rushing of the line through the rocky wilderness north of Lake Superior is unnecessary. Its completion through the Rocky Mountains and the "sea of mountains" on the fur-ther side of them, is still more unnecessary. It will not benefit the Northwest. It is doubtful if it will materially benefit Eastern Canada. The people of this Province will not submit to having their rights trampled on and their prospects blighted for the carrying out of a vision

scheme. If more money is to be expended by the Dominion, let it be spent in purchasing the monopoly wrongfully con-ferred by the Government on the C. P. R. any new arrangement is made in which the interests of this Province are not first consulted the Government will before long have reason bitterly to repent it." This is quite clear and outspoken, but

ever according to the Premier of Manitoba himself, represents the feelings of the majority of the people in Manitoba and the North West. What they want is markets and a cheap and easy outlet to these markets. That outlet they cer-tainly will have, no matter what legislation is devised in the interest of any one railway corporation. To exasperate the settlers in the North West were to render the annexation of that country to the neighboring republic a matter of absolute certainty.

Before this letter sees the light Before this fetter sees the light of day the budget speech will likely have been delivered and the discussion on the fiscal policy of the Dominion well under way. Those who look with interest to any symptoms of a fook with interest to any symptoms of a growing feeling in the United States in favor of reciprocal trade relations with Canada will be disappointed at the paucity if not absolute non-appearance

of such symptoms. The American lately discussing the question pronounced itself very strongly against the renewal of such relations with us, except on conditions impossible, under our political

s said, have to encounter no less a formidable opponent than the Hon. Mr. Mer-cier, leader of the Opposition. There is still one of the portfolios in the Quebec ministry unassigned. The financial posi-tion of that province is really critical. There can be no doubt that the ministry must in some way come to its relief. Que-be is it must be bedief. bec is, it must be admitted, as much entitled to a portion of the surplus as Manitoba and the North-West. As long as there is a surplus in the Dominion treasury po portion of the country should be made bear the burden of direct taxation. Ontario Mr. Meredità very wisely refrained from wasting his strength in dividing on the address. Several of the new members of the Provincial Legislature have already made a very favorable im-pression on the House. The best speech of the session is said by his friends to have been that of Mr. Pardee. The Commissioner of Crown Lands is certainly a very stoner of Crown Lands is certainly a very able speaker, but hardly speaks often enough for a man of his ability. Mr. Mer-edith is also a very clear, forcible and con-vincing speaker. There is not in Canada a public man who, in the same length of time, has made such improvement in speaking as the leader of the Opposition. The legislature will not have got to work-The legislature will not have got to work in earnest for several days yet.

Among the rumors flying around here is one that Mr. Charles Tupper will definitely retire from public life at the close of the session. He will likely fight the battles of the C. P. R. this session and then withdraw to leave the leadership of the Conservative party in Nova Scotia very probably to his son, the member for Picton. Another rumor carries with it the intelligence that Mc Gast Picion. Another runfor carries w the intelligence that Mr. Currier, the intelligence that all, current, that master of Oltawa, is to resign, and that Mr. C. H. MacIntosh is to be appointed in his stead. A worse appointment could not be made, nor one more likely to give general dissatisfaction. One th ng pretty evident is that important political changes in Canada are not far off.

mond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt speak y Angela-Angela-Circle h Gircle h Sure pl Sure pl With v While C And wh C Mangel And y With v Mangel And y Mangel And y Mangel Angel Ang Ye the The ea Witne To hill Made Hail, To giv Have Dispen It v ised

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FEB. 16, 1884.

Pray for the Dead.

Oh ! pray, pray for the dead ! Kneel in thought where the wither' Ruseer in thought where the with grasses Rusting sway o'er a once bright head; Summer dies, and the dying flowers Sigh, "Remember your loved and dead." Fading, futtering, whirling, faling, Come to cover the dear ones lying Under the co'd November rain-Cold as clay when the soul has fled; Oh! pray, pray for the dead.

Oh ! pray, pray for the dead ! Every second death is calling Dear ones fall like the autumn leaves; Where's the grove that has lost no gar land ?

" land? Where's the home where no mountain grieves? Grieves? Barr'd from glory are doomed to roam, Volceless, helpiess. Oh, you loved them ! Bey our Father to call them home-Home from suffering, darkness, dread; Oh | pray, pray for the dead !

Oh! pray, piay for the dead!
Oh! pray, piay for the dead!
Pray for those whom the yawaing billows
Swallowed down in their fearful wrath.
Those who, scorthed by the breath of fever,
Fell like grass in the mowers path.
Those who dioped by the way unnoticed,
Those who did to the battle's din...
All are loved by our Lord, and holy.
All must suffer who stoop to sin;
Plead for rest for each weary head,
Oh! pray, pray for the dead!

On : pray, pray for the dead ! Oh ! pray, pray for the dead ! Buried friends can we e'er forget you-You who felt for our weal or woe? God be with you, our silent sleepers, Lying under the turf so low ! Useless, valn is our weak bewailing -Vain are murmur, and sob, and tear; What ! oh, what can our grief avail you, Lifeless dust that was once so dear? Hark ! a sigh from each low!y bed, Oh ! pray, pray for the dead !

THE STUDY OF HISTORY. IV.

THE PROVIDENTIAL FOUNDATION, GROWTH AND PRESERVATION OF THE JEWISH

J. F. C. The history of the Hebrew nation is the most interesting on record, It begins properly with the call of Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees. This divine vocation occurred in the year of the world 2.083 or before Christ 1921. It is thus recorded in Holy Writ : Genesis chap XII. "And the Lord said to Abram : go forth out of thy country and from thy kindred, and out of thy father's house and come into the lands which I shall show thee, and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and magnify thy name and thou shalt be blessed and I will bless them that bless thee and and curse them that curse thee, and in thee shall all the kindred of the earth be blessed."

Abram was the son of , who had three sons, Abram, Nachor and Aron. Abram died before his father, leaving a son, Lot. Abram, and Nachor both married, the first Sarah and the second Melcha.

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Abram was in his seventy-fifth year when he received the call from God to goout of his own country and when he came into the land of Chanaan he brought with him Sara his wife, and Lot his brother's son "and all the substance which they hal gathered and the souls which they had gotten in Haran." When Abram had passed through the country into the place of Sichem, as far as the noble vale, in the beautiful land of Chanaan the Lord appearing unto him said: "To thy' seed I will give this land," It was a beautiful country in every sense of the term, the loveliest land th sun shone upon, a land truly flowing with milk and honey, a land of sunshine and plenty, a land the light of whose beauty must have inspired the blessed patri-arch Abram with sentiments even as pure as those which first animated our first parents in Paradise and led them to pray. These are thy glorious works, Parent of

Almighty; thine this universal frame, Thus wond'rous fair; thyself how wond'rous Unspeakable, who sitt'st above these hea-

Lo! here the gentle lark, weary of rest, From hismoist cabinet mounts up on high And wakes the morning, from whose silver breast breast Who doth the world so gloriously) -hold. The cedar-tops and hills seem b mished gold. It was a land from which the wealth and

mellowness of summer never seemed to part. Summer even as that of Shelley When the north wind congregates in crowds The floating mountains of the silver clouds From the herizon-and the stainless sky Opens beyond them like eternity. All things rejoiced beneath the sun, the me weeds.

The river, and the corn-fields, and the reeds. The willow leaves that glanced in the light

And the firm foliage of the larger trees. It was a land where

The snowdrop, and then the violet, Arose from the ground with warm rain wet And their breath was mixed with fresh odom From the turf, like the voice and the instru-

Then the pied windflowers and tulip tall, And narcissi, the fairest among them all Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's

cess, Till they die of their own dear loveliness And the Naiad-like lily of the vale, Whom youth makes to fair and passion

pale. That the light of its tremulous bells is seen Through their pavilions of tender green;

And the hyacinth purple, and white, and blue, Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew Of music so delicate, soft, and intense, It was felt like an odour within the sense;

And the rose like a nymph to the bath ad-

Which unveiled the depth of her glowing

breast. Till, fold after fold, to the fainting air The soul of her beauty and love lay bare;

And the wand-like lily, which lifted up, As a Monad, its moonlight-coloured cup, Till the fiery star, which is its eye, Gazed through the clear dew on the tender skv:

sky And the jessamine faint, and the sweet

tuberose, The sweetest flower for scent that blows; And all rare blossoms from every elime Grew in that garden in perfect prime," Such was the land upon which the eves of Abram feasted as that to be held eyes of A oram leasted as that to be held and enjoyed for countless generations by his own progeny. With what ardent love of God his heart must have been filled, with what gratitude he must have been overwhelmed because of God's goodness and mercy towards him? only was he himself and his posterity to be blessed but through him and his seed all the nations of the earth. Abram's stay in the promised land was of brief dura-

famine breaking out he was tion, for a obliged to fly into Egypt. While Abram is directing his course to that country let us retrace our steps, to the sad period of the fall of our first parents. We have already made men-tion of the first effects of the advent of

sin amongst the human family, alluding briefly but specially to the brutal murder of Abel by his brother Cain. Cain went forth from the presence of his parents with their curse and the curse of his Maker upon him-and the mark of the murderer on his brow. He built himself a city and founded a race known as the children of men in contra-distinction to the children of Seth, another son of Adam, born after the death of Abel, whose descendants were known as the children of God. It is said in scripture. of Enos the son of Seth, "This man began to call upon God," not that Adam and Seth, his father, had not before him called upon God, but that Enos did so with special devotion and solemnity The patriarchs who lived from Adam to Noe were blessed with many years upon earth, as may be seen from the following

| table compiled | l from | Holy | Writ. | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|--------|------|------|
| Adam | lived | 930 | years, | | |
| Seth | | 912 | " | | |
| | | 905 | 44 | | |
| Cainan | 44 | 910 | 44 | | |
| Malalee | 1.4 | 895 | 44 | | |
| Jared | " | 962 | " | | |
| Henoch | " | 365 | 44 | | |
| "And he w | | | God | and | was |
| seen no more. | " | | | | |
| Mathus | ala li | | | | |
| Lamech | 1 | " 77 | 17 " | | |
| Noe | | " 9 | 50 " | | |
| It was in th | he da | ys of | Noe | that | took |
| place the uni | | | | | |
| whereof are r | ecited | l in th | he boo | k of | Gen- |
| esis. For man | | | | | |

deep were broken up, and the

earth, from man even to beast, and the creeping things and fowls of the air, and they were destroyed from the earth, and Noe only remained, and they that went with him into the ark," After one hun-dred and fifty days the waters of the flood began to be abated, and the ark in the seventh month and seven and twen-tieth day of the month, that is five months and ten days from the beginning of the deluge, rested on the mountains of Armenia. And the waters went on de creasing till the tenth month on the first day of which the tops of the mountains appeared. It was not, however, till the second month and the twenty-seventh day of that month or, in other words, exactly one year and ten days from the time Noe entered the ark that the earth was dried and that Noe with his wife, his sons, and his sons' wives left their long tenanted place of refuge. When Noe had left the ark, his first act was one of thanksgiving to God for His mercy. he built an altar and taking of all cattle and fowls that were clean, offered sacrifice to God. So pleased was the Lord with the sacrifice of Noe that He declared 'I will no more curse the earth for the sake of man; for the imagination and thought of man are prone to evil from

his youth; therefore I will no more destroy every living soul as I have done. increase and multiply and fill the earth, and He made a covenant with Noe that never again should the earth be wasted nor the children of men destroyed by a

writer, a story of the exercise of God's supreme and ineffable justice on the one hand and of his endless mercy on the other. It was to save the human race from the consequences of its own crimes and to arrest the justice of heaven that God sent the deluge.

More than two thousand years later God again saved man by a marvellous interposition, from material and spiritual destruction. On this latter occasion not by a destructive manifestation of his might, like the deluge but by the mission of His own Divine Son, to be born in a manger, to live amongst men, to suffer and die for their redemption, regeneration and sanctification.

TO BE CONTINUED.

KATE SHELLEY'S PLUCK.

IT RECEIVES A FIFTING REWARD FROM THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature took possession of the Capitol in Des Moines, Iowa, Jan-Moingona. It was prepared by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and represents Kate in the act of crossing the railway bridge over the Des Moines River. Above are the words, "Heroism, Youth, Humanity."

On the reverse of the medal is the following inscription : "Presented by the State of Iowa to Kate Shelley, with the thanks of the General Assembly, in recognition of the courage and devotion of a child of fifteen years, whom neither the terrors of the elements nor the fear of death could appal in her efforts to save human life during the terrible storm and flood in the Des Moines Valley on the

night of July 6th, 1881. Congressman Holmes, to whose efforts this action of the Iowa Legislature is largely due, hopes to secure, in addition to the small sum voted by the Legislature, enough money to pay for the edu-cation of Kate Shelley. Her family is cation of Kate Shelley. Her family is poor, the father, who was a section fore-man of the Chicago & Northwestern THE TWO CREDOS.

AN ELOQUENT SERMON BY FATHER RYAN. S. J.

On last Sunday evening Father Ryan, J., who has been delivering a series of lectures at the Jesuit Church in Chicago, lectured on the worldly and spiritual Credos. He took for his text: This is eternal life to know Thee, the only true

God-John xviii, 3. The preacher said it was a pleasure to him and he knew it would be a pleasure to his hearers to return to the interest. ing subject of the Christian credo afte digression which, from the nature of the case and the character considered, could not be very agreeable to a Catholic ence. This evening he would ask them to consider the first word of the creed and the first word of the creed is "crede -I believe. But though credo is the first word of the creed, the credo of the Christian creed is not the first credo. The fact is there are two credos-two "I believes"-the natural and the supernatural, the human and the divine Each has its own object, and the object gives each its peculiar character. The object of the natural credo is the seen All the days of the earth, seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter shall not cease." Then God blessed Noe and his sons, bidding them increase and multiply and fill the control of time; the supersection the supersection of the supersection the supersection the supersection of the supersection the power. The supernatural comes from above, and comes to conquer as a heaven sent soldier should conquer, not by

flood. This is the touching and striking story of the deluge as told by the inspired witer a story of the set of the story more perfect, its conquest is gained in a moment, for it has conquer consent, it has to win the willing, free consent of the natural credo, and win it not for the first time for that consent has been won before, won by the world of sense. And now the

captive of the natural has to be made captive of the supernatural. And when the conquering Christian credo that came from above returns to its home, it will be able to say with Christ ascending: "I have led captivity captive." But not only has it to conquer consent, it has to conquer something similar to itself, something that simulates and pretends to be the equal of itself, the natural credo, which says : "I believe in what I see; I believe in the world of sense; I am satisfied with the world of sense. What care I for the credo that come from above? I need it not." Now, thi Now, this seeming bravery is only a self-encouragseeming bravery is only a self-encourag-ing boast. The very vehemence of the protest shows that the challenger is beginning to fear. It is the boasting of Goliath, of Gath, who felt, he knew not

uary 15th, and presented Kate Shelley why, that David was coming against him with a handsome medal valued at \$200 in the strength of the God of Israel, in recognition of her heroism in prevent-ing, at the risk of her life, on the night of July 6th, 1881, a disaster on the Chicago & North-Western Railway near Moingone. It was the result of the almost infinite Moingone. It was the result of the strength of the almost infinite strength of the almost infinite strength of the s why, that David was coming against him in the strength of the God of Israel. good can never satisfy the almost infinite capacity for happiness that God has given the human soul. And so it says, calmly and confidently, to the human credo; "You do need me, You cannot have true life in you without me. You must have faith of some kind, and the faith you have in yourself and in the

world is not food proper or sufficient to satisfy your hunger. You show by your satisfy your hunger. You show by your own avowal that you must believe in something and someone-even though that something be only the surface of things that appear and that someone only yourself. Passing by and seeing your idols, I find that you are even super-You have set up an altar to the stitious. world you worship, and on that altar you have placed yourself, to whom you would offer sacrifice of praise, reverence, aud service. Now, I came to show you a world more worthy of your worship and a person whom you shall find it more

profitable as well as more honorable and man of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was killed in an accident ten years ago. The mother has since then endured many hardships and privations in the endeavour to bring up her five children.

believe in God." The natural says : "I believe in the world-I believe in man-I believe in myself." Just look at the world for a moment and see if this is not so. "Go abroad into the street of the populous city," as Cardinal Newman, speaking on a kindred subject, puts it ontemplate the continuous outp there of human energy, and the countles varieties of human character. The ways are thronged, carriage way and pavement: multitudes are hurrying to and fro, each on their own errand. The streets are lined with shops open and gay, inviting customers, and widen, now and then ; into some spaci-ous square or place, with lofty masses of brick work or of stone gleaming in the fitful sunbeam, and surrounded or tronted with what simulates a garden's foliage. In another direction are found the homes of the mechanical arts. The air is filled, below, with a ceaseless, importunate, monotonous din; and overhead with a canopy of smoke, shrouding God's day from the realms of obstinate, sullen toil. Or stay at home, and take up one of those daily prints, which are so true a picture of the world look down the columns of advertise ments, and you will see the catalogue of pursuits, projects, aims, anxieties, amus ments, indulgences which occupy the mind of man. He plays many parts; here he has goods to sell, there he wants parts employment; there again he seeks to rrow money; here he offers you houses great stores, or small tenements ; he has food for the million, and luxuries for the wealthy, and sovereign medicines for the credulous, and books, new and cheap, for the inquisitive. You will read of the money market, and the provision market, and the market for metals; of the state of trade, the call for manufa to tures, of accidents at sea, of exports and imports, of gains and losses, of frauds and failures. This is the curious, restless, clamorous, panting being that is called the world." And this is the world at its best as well as that at its busiest. Not the world that is sinful and seated in iniquity, but only not serving God in sanctity. Now try and get at the mind and heart of this world. See what is the primal force or the world that is not supernatural and world. See what is the primal force and power that sets this vast machine in motion. Stop it a moment in its restless Seeing what it is, ask it a ques course. tion. Ask it why is it? and whence? and whither it tends? It may stand astonished and put you aside, and wish to hurry on. But if it stops and thinks and takes time to answer rightly, it will

most surely say—the mind and heart of the world will say, the man of the world will say: Why do I so act and live and move? Why? Because I believe. I believe in the world; I believe in busi ness, in commerce, in the useful arts. believe in humanity, in individual talent and tact and energy and enterprise. believe in social success, political power material progress, and national great I believe in all this, I believe, ness. and therefore I speak, and act, and work, and live. The man of the world ends here. He is ready to say he lives for the world, but he does not care to say he dies for the world. Indeed, he does not wish to think of death at all. But death shall come, whether thought of or not ; and will probably come to the man of the world, like a thief in night, when he least expects it. the world shall die. In to-day's gospel its funeral sermon was preached in prophecy by the Son of God when He said: "The heavens and the earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass It is true that the end is not yet. way." The world simulates an unending life, and so deceives its votaries who give it their credo and say. "I believe in the world which is. My creed is a present, practical credo." Now, the supernatural credo comes and finds men so believing, so acting, so professing their belief. What will this divine credo do ? Will it call the natural, human credo to its tri bunal, and pronounce sentence upon it as being essentially sinful and radically

THE DELUGE OF DIVORCES.

Freeman's Journal. From Rhode Island to Oregon is a long listance; but on the matter of divorce Rhode Island and Oregon are as one. Their divorce mills grind almost without

The Governor of Rhode Island recently called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the little State was be coming a resort for people who was be coming a resort for people who want to be divorced with ease. In 1882, there were, according to the Governor, one divorce to six or seven marriages. Dur-ing the ten years preceeding 1882, there were 2,824 applications and 2,201 divorces granted. The Government exactly what to recommend, in order to stop the shameful increase of divorces stop the shameful increase of divorces. He states that one-third of the population is Catholic, and takes that fact into ac-count in arranging his statistics. Catho-lics are not counted among the offenders against the sanctity of marriage. We wish we could help His Excellency; we can only suggest that, as he assumes the responsibility of proclaiming days of fast-ing and thanksgiving, he might recoms the mend the Non-Catholic two-thirds of the population of Rhode Island to turn Cath-olic ! This is the only remedy for a state of affairs which no human law can rem-edy. So long as Protestant ministers consent to "marry" divorced people,-so long as "orthodox" Protestantism degrades marriage by teaching that man can break bonds made by God, the Governor, in his perplexity, cannot look for help among the sects. The State may make its divorce laws more stringent, but it can only check the apparent increase

of the social evil for a time. Commenting on an equally shameful condition of a fairs in Oregon, a Unitarian minister tries to show that the Catholic Church is not the guardian of domestic morality, by citing the social anarchy that followed the French Revolution. Domestic infidelity was so common in Catholic France, he would have us be-Catholic France, he would have us be-lieve, that when the restraints of religion and law were withdrawn, divorce ceased to be rare and became a common luxury. It is admitted that here in the United

States where public opinion and secular law encourage license, it is the Catholic Church alone that exercises a powerful influence in preventing divorce. The Rev. Samuel Dike, an "expert in divorce statistics," the writer in the February Century, the Governor of Rhode Island in subtracting the Catholics of that State in subtracting the Catholes of that State from his divorce statistics, admit this willingly. Why, then, need the Oregon-ian Unitarian, Rev. Mr. Eliot, go back to France and the Revolution ? Mr. Eliot would hardly assert that the

Gatholic Church cherished the atheism which burst forth in the deification of the goddess of Reason and the abolition of Sunday. "Every tenth day," Alison says, in his "History," a revolutionary leader ascended the pulpit and preached atheism to the beyrldered audience. Marat was universally deified, and even the instrument of death was sanctified by the name of the Holy Guinornie. the public cemeteries this inscription was (Death is an eternal sleep.' The comedian Monert, in the Church of St. comedian Mohert, in the Charlen of 5k. Roche, carried inpiety to its height. God, if you exist,' said he, 'avenge your injured name! I bid you defance. You remain silent. You dare not launch your thunders. Who, after this, will believe in your existence ?' * * * Sunday was obliterated. Infancy entered the world without a blessing ; age quitted it without a hope."

without a hope," Social anarchy reigned; religion was driven out and chaos took its place. Legalized adultery prevailed in France on the abolition of religion. It prevails in Oregon, except among Reason" favored divorce, as "reason, Unitarianism and the other "isms" favo row. The Church was hated by the errorists, and her laws abrogated. The Rev. Mr. Eliot is unfortunate in his illus trations. It is very illogical to throw on the Church crimes directly opposed to her inflexible principles. The Rev. Mr. Eliot says: "The Cath

c's position about marriage is one

UNITOPIC

For

vens To us invisible, or dimly seen In these thy lowest works; yet these declare Thy goodness beyond thought, and pow'r

In these up of the second thought, and pow'r divine. Speak ye who best can tell, ye sons of light, Angels-for ye behold him, and with songs And choral symphonies, day without night, Circle his throne, rejoicing-ye in heaven, On earth join, all ye creatures, to extol Him first, him last, him midst, and without

end. Fairest of stars, last in the train of uight, If better thou belong not to the dawn, Sure pledge of day, that crown'st the smilearth and that all the thought of their

ing morn With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy

while day arises; that sweet hour of prime. Thou Sun, of this great world both eye and

Acknowledge him thy greater, sound his

praise In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st.

climb'st, And when h'gh noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st. Moon, that now meet'st the orient sun, now

With the fix'd s'ars, fix'd in their orb that

And ye live other wond'ring fires that move In mystic dance, not without song, resound His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light.

light. Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run Perpetual circle, multiform, and mix And nourish ail things; let your ceaseless

And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change Vary to our great Maker still new praise. Ye mists and exhalations that now rise From hill or streaming lake, dusky or grey, Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold.

In honour to the world's great Author rise, Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolour'd

or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.

Rising or falling, still advance his praise. His praise, ye winds, that from four quarters blow, Breathe soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye

Brathe son or rous, and stars are pines, pines, plant, in sign of worship wave. Fountains, and ye that warble, as ye flow, Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. Join voices, all ye living souls, ye birds, Trat, singing, up to heaven's gate ascend, Bear on your wings, and in your notes his oraise.

prate of your many provide the second provide the s

Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise. Hail, universal Lord, be bounteous still To give us only good : and if the night Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd Disperse it, as new light dispels the dark. It was a land of sweetness, that prom-ised land, a land where the suasive and unspeakable gladness of lovelight lin-cand lower that sweat enrine tide which gered long, that sweet spring tide which opens like the morning sung by the poet:

of God lived apart from the children of men. But after a certain time the sons of God seeing the daughters of men follows : The story of Kate's heroic deed is a

that they were fair took to themselves wives of all which they choose. And Just before nightfall, on the 6th of July, 1881, a storm of wind and rain of God said : "My spirit shall not remain unusual severity descended upon the region around Boone, Iowa. In an hour's time the Des Moines River rose six feet. in man torever, because he is flesh, and his days shall be a hundred and twenty years. . . . And God seeing that the wickedness of men was great on the

So great was the velocity of the wind that many buildings were destroyed. Looking from her window Kate Shelley earth and that all the thought of their heart was bent upon evil at all times. It repented him that he had made man on the earth. And being touched in-wardly with sorrow of heart he said : I saw through the darkness and storm locomotive headlight. A second later it dropped from sight, and she knew that the Honey Creek bridge was gone will destroy man, whom I have created from the face of the earth, from man and that the train had fallen into the abyss. There was no one at home except her mother, her little brother and sister, even to beasts, from the creeping thing even to the fowls of the air, for it repent-eth me that I have made them." Noe, and the girl knew that if the express train, soon due, was warned of the dreadhowever, was a just man and found favor with God. Him the Lord purposed ful danger she must undertake the task

She hurried from the house into the saving from the destruction with which he was to visit the whole human and animal creation. He directed him to storm, she gained the railway track, and made her way to Moingona, a station build an ark to receive himself, his wife, his sons, and his sons' wives. And the Lord said to him, go in thou and all thy about a mile from Honey Creek, as fast as she could struggle against the terrible wind. To reach Moingona it was neceswind. house into the ark, for thee I have seen just before me in this generation. Of all sary for her to cross the high trestle bridge over the Des Moines River, which clean beasts take seven and seven, the male and female. But of beasts that are unclean two and two, the male and fewas exposed to the full force of the storm and about 500 feet in length. She crept upon the structure; the wind, the rain, the thunder and the lightning were ap-palling. She nearly lost her balance, and male. Of the fowls also of the air seven and seven, the male and the female." Noe did as God commanded. Then in the six ust escaped falling into the swollen stream. She could not see a foot ahead of her. The darkness was intense, except when the dazzling lightning revealed the timbers and the surging and seething intervention of the soul to a supernatural hundredth year of the life of Noe, in the second month in the seventeenth day of the month all the fountains of the great waters below. Knowing that not a state, and rendering it capable of giving a gates of heaven were opened. And the rain fell upon the earth forty days and forty nights. And the moment must be lost, she crept, from the state, and rendering trapaties of go to tie, acro s the high trestle. Having of God. But it is necessary to says forty nights. And the flood was forty days upon the earth, and and the waters inclosed and lifted up the ark on high from the earth. For they overflowed exceed-ingly and filled all on the face of the earth, gained the ground on the further side she ran to the station and told her story in that deep mat not be and to a never be converted. This crede and the ark was carried upon the waters. And the waters prevailed beyond measure upon the earth. . . . And all flesh was destroyed that moved upon the dering along with many passengers on board, and was stopped. This account was recently given to the writer by one earth, both of fowl and of cattle, and of beasts, and of all creeping things that creep upon the earth; and all men. And who was on board the train at the time who said he should never forget or cease all things wherein there is the breath of life on the earth died. And he destroyed all the substance that was upon the and bruised and bleeding limbs.

it freely; and you shall find that nothing is impossible to supernatural faith."

speaks the divine credo in its first parley with the human that it comes to conquer The first sermon it preaches is on the dignity of the human reason and the power aud freedom of the human will. It begins by professing its faith in man because it would end by having man professing his faith in God.

But perhaps the two credos may be seen and known better from their actions than from their words. See them in action—and look at the human creed first. It may be well to say that though what is here called the natural credo, the human "I believe," is found first in the soul that has not received the gift of divine faith, it is also found in the soul of the Christian. Supernatural faith does not destroy nature, but takes it up, assumes it, something in the same way

as the etetnal word assumed a human soul and body, and by assuming sanctified both. What shall be said, therefore, of the natural credo may be applied to the Christian who does no actice what he believes as to the non Christian who does not yet believe. S Paul says : "The just man lives by faith. By the just man the apostle here means the Christian man—the spiritual, supernatural man. But it may be said with truth that every man, whether just or un-just, lives by faith. It is, of course, un-necessary to say that the unbeliever does not live by same and the course of the same same back. Having of God. But it is necessary to say and to repeat, for it is not always remembered. that every man lives and acts by some _the credo that believes and hates and trembles—the credo that is conquered, but can never be converted. This credo shall be considered in some future lec ture. But at present only two credos are contemplated—the human and the divine-and these shall be seen in action.

The credos set out on their way and go to their work, each with its profession and purpose. The supernatural says: "1

tive to death, or even to perpetual im prisonment? No, it will not. It takes what is good in the human credo, its desire to know and its capacity to be lieve, and raising this desire and capac ity to a supernatural plane gives each an object that will satisfy both. It gives to the natural credo the evidence of things that appear not, and the substance of things to be hoped for—gives it a new world to see, and new light and sight to see that world. "Lift up your eyes," it or a fund had form thoulan who see who see says, "and look from the place where now thou art-to the north and to the south to the east and to the west—all the land that thou seest I will give thee forever." And when the conquered and converted human credo has said to itself its "sursum corda," "Be thou litted up, my heart," it falls on its knees, and with folded hands says with the credo that comes from above: "I believe in God."

wrong? Or, when it has conquered the human credo, will it condemn the cap-

Wisely Adopted by Dairymen

The adoption by most of the promi-nent dairymen and farmers of the United States, of the Improved ButterColor made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Barlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to made it marketable, and this color is the best, in regard to purity, strength, permanence and perfection of tint.

As an article for the toilet Ayer's Vigor stands unrivalled. It clean-Hai ses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and promotes its growth

Hope in Hopeville.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeyille, declares she could not keep house without Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in boncher comparation in hopeless consumption.

A Certain Result.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

the Church's peculiar prides. But can it be alleged by any candid historian that a higher degree of domestic harmony and general purity exists in Cath-olic countries than in Protestant?" Then Mr. Eliot clinches his argument by call-ing France the "home of the adulterous

Candid historians with one accord admit that the Church has always been the protector of the family by upholding the dignity of the sacrament of Matrithe dignity of the sacrament of Matri-mony. So far as France is Gatholic, France is true and pure in domestic relations. Adultery is a frightful sin and social evil; but adultery legalized and blessed by Protestantism is too monstrous to be fitly described. The re-presentatives of the Church in France cry out against the "adulterous drama," which, hence are here here there there there are the second however, has become very thoroughly na-turalized in this country. The question is not whether marital morality flourishes more in so-called Catholic countries or not; tut whether marriage is to be considered a mere contract, limited accord-ing to the whims of the contractors. Pro-testants like Rev. Mr. Eliot seem willing to answer it in the affirmative.

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was de vised for that purpose, and does it.

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OUR INDIANS.

The Indian report for the year 1883 laid on the Commons' table this session. contains the assurance that the relations between the Indians and the government continue to be satisfactory, and that if no very rapid strides towards civilization have been made by the aborigines in the outlying districts and territories, a gradual movement towards civilization is notice able amongst them, and that a general feeling of contentment with their treatment prevails amongst the Indians through out the whole Dominion. On most of the Saskatchewan district reserves from Prince Albert westward and thence to Edmonton, and on the reserves in the southern part of the district of Alberta the progress made by the Indians is said to be very satisfactory. On many of these reserves they appear to take some interest in cultivating the soil with the gratifying result that the department has been able to reduce considerably the rations of flour issued to them, the crops of roots and grain raised by the Indians admitting this wise step. It is expected that a greater reduction in the rations will be annually effected until eventually the government will be relieved of the expense of rationing the Indians on the reserves. We are glad indeed to learn that the department is gradually closing the home farms which were established some years ago in cornection with the Indian reserves. These farms were never of any practical use. What should have been done in the beginning and which it is now proposed to attempt was to place skilled agriculturists amongst the Indians themselves and teach them on the spot how to farm. To send persons who know nothing about agriculture on to farms fully equipped for them was to encourage idleness amongst them and do no good to the Indians. The report conveys the information that three industrial schools for the instruction of Indian children in mechanical arts and in agriculture were last summer established in the North-West, one at Battleford, one at Qu'Appelle and one at High River in the Blackfoot country. The mention of this fact reminds us that the bishops of the North-West have devised a comprehensive scheme for the training of Indian children in industrial schools. We trust that the government will lend every assistance necessary to secure the successful inauguration and operation of this scheme. None are so well acquainted with the character. wants, disposition and capacity of the Indians of the North West as the Oblate missionaries in that country. Let their schools then receive every encouragement and assistance. In regard of the Indians of Ontario and Quebec, the report says that, with the exception of the bands on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, they are self-supporting and those in the Province of Ontario, with the assistance of their annuities and the interest on their invested capital, may be considered on the whole to be in comfortable circumstances. These Indians cost the country nothing, except in the support of schools for a few of the bands who have not funds sufficient in the hands of the Government from which to meet their expenses. The Indians in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are not in so satisfactory a condition as their brethren in Ontario and Quebec. This, says the report, is probably to be accounted for by the fact that they were not treated with the same liberality before these Provinces formed part of the Dominion, their right to ample reserves never having been recognized. Consequently they have no funds at their credit, and the assistance rendered them is from appropriations annually made by Parliament for the re-

the best of order maintained on the ing them and relieving us from the in-The population of the band is 1,485. They own 301 houses and 215 barns and stables; they have 4,800 acres of land under cultivation, 60 acres of which were marked bar bar of the acres 1 250 newly broken last Spring; they own 1,350 farming implements and 985 head of live stock; they raised 10,700 bushels of produce last year, and cut 1,000 tons of hay. The value of the other industries which they engaged in is estimated by the agent

at \$150,000. The report shows that the amount at all moneys held in trust for the benefit of 1853,\$3,150,528, an increase of \$3,257 over that amount for 1882. The expenditure

amounted to \$278,571 being \$21,293 more than the figures of 1882. The following was the expenditure an account of Parliamentary appropriations during the year Manitoba and North-West \$1,027,216 New Brunswick4,627 Nova Scotia..... British Columbia .4.017 Prince Edward Island.1.768

The following are the figures given by the report in the matter of education.

The number of pupils in Indian schools is as follows:—Ontario, 1,919; Quebec, 462; Nova Scotia, 79; New Brunswick, 71; Prince Edward Island, 11; Manitoba and North-West, 1,180; British Columbia, 672—a total of 4,394. The total Indian population of the Dominion is 131,137, of whom 36,483 are in British Columbia, 34,-520 in the North-West, 18,121 in Ontario, 11,930 in Quebec, and 15,000 in the Atha-baska and Mackenzie districts.

We hope to be able next year to chronicle a decisive stride in advance in the Indian policy of the government. We are not, we must confess, satisfied with the present working of the department, especially in so far as the interests of the Catholic Indians are concerned. More encouragement could be given to schools, and the Indians more successfully taught the mechanical and agricultural arts. Many changes for the better might also be made in the personel of the depart ment, some even of its prominent officials being very incompetent, and others intolerant and bigoted men.

THE REGISTRARSHIPS OF ONTA-RIO.

So loud an outcry is always raised when it is proposed to appoint a Catholic to any important place of trust that we deem it a duty to call attention to a fact of importance and significance, in connection with this matter. There are sixtyone registrarships in Ontario, and how many Catholics do our readers think there are in enjoyment of these coveted places Just six, as the following list will show :

Elgin

Glengarry

stings

Leeds Lennox & Ad

London [C] Middlesex E "W

Muskoka Dis Nipissing Dis Norfolk Northum E R W R

ttawa [C] xford . Sound Dis

Peel Perth N R

Peterboro

Prescott Pr Edward

Thun B Di

Welland Wellg'n N

Wellg'n N R SR Wentworth York E & W

Russell

Ontario

he following list will show: Registrars. C J Bampion, Sault Ste Marie T S Shenston, Brantford D Shiciair, Walkerton W H Waller, Ottawa Wm McKim, Orangeville S S Cook, Morrisburg Geo C Ward, Port Hope R Armour, Bowmanville A McLachlin, St Thomas J W Askin, Sandwich R M Rose, Kingston A McPonald, Alexandria Patrick Mc Jrea, Presott R McMain, St Mingston A McPonald, Alexandria Patrick Mc Jrea, Presott R McMain, St Mingston A P Farrell, Cayuga E Noice, Minden Francis Barclay, Milton J M Williams, Hamilton W H Ponton, Belleville Jas Dickson, Goderich E J Barker, Kingston P D McKellar, Chatham E M Proctor, Sarnia John Menzies, Almonte James Bell, Perth W H Cole, Brockville M P Roblin, Napanee Hon J G 'urrie, St Cath Counties, do th Algoma Dis Brast Bruce Carleton Dufferin Dunfers Frontenac Haldimand Halburton Halton Hamilton [C] ngston [C] Kent Lambton Lanark N R "S R

M r Roblin, Napanee Hon J G · urrie, St Cath W C L Gill, London Jas Ferguson, London S. Blackburn, Glencoe J E Lount, Bracebridge J John Doran, Pembroka F L Walsh, Simcoe

F L Walsh, Simcoe J M Grover, Colborne Wm H Eyre, Cobourg J Ham Perry, Whitby Alex Burritt, Ottawa J Ingersoll, Woodstock A Starkey, P Sound

equality we now labor under. Let us show a true spirit of manhood and patriotic purpose of insisting upon equality with our non-Catholic fellow citizens and we cannot be refused justice in the distribution of the public patronage.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

We learn with pleasure that our friend Mr. C. Donovan, of Hamilton, has returned the credit of the Indian fund, consisting of from the West very much improved in health. Mr. Donovan, is one of the most Indian tribes or bands, was on June 30th, able and most deserving of Catholic educationists in this Province. He is, we are glad to hear, a candidate for one of the new Inspectorships of Separate Schools which the government, it is said, have it in contemplation to create. Mr. Donovan is eminently qualified for this or any other position of authority in connection with the Separate Schools of the Province to which the government may see fit to name him. We will feel deeply gratified to learn that Mr. Donovan's long services in connection with the Separate Schools of Ontario have been in some tangible and worthy manner recognized by the government of the Province.

> THE JUDGESHIPS AND SHRIEVAL. TIES OF ONTARIO.

The Superior Court Judges of Ontario are the following : Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, President

of the Court of Judicature and chief Justice of Ontario. Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Presi-dent of the High Court of Justice for Ontario Hon. Adam Wilson, Chief Justice of

the Common Pleas. Hon. John Alexander Boyd, Chancellor

of Ontario. Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, Justice of Appeal.

Hon. Thomas Galt, Justice of High urt of Justice, Member of the Common Pleas Division.

Hon. George William Burton, Justice of Appeal. Hon. William Proudfoot, Justice of High Court of Justice, Member of the

Chancery Division. Hon. Christopher Salmon Patterson, Justice of Appeal.

Hon. John Douglass Armour, Justice of High Court of Justice, Member of the Queen's Bench Division.

Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, Jus tice of High Court of Justice, Member of

the Queen's Bench Division. Hon. Featherston Osler, Justice of High Court of Justice, Member of the Common

Heas Division. Hon. Themas Ferguson, Justice of High Court of Justice, Member of the Chancery Division.

In all thirteen judges, of whom there are Catholics-how many, reader, do you think ? Well, not one. There are not indeed many Catholic lawyers in Ontario, but there are amongst the few we have men of acknowledged ability, great experience, varied attainments and rare intellectual acumen. All these, however, have been thus far as effectually debarred from promotion to the bench of the Superior Courts, as if a special enactment had been passed excluding Catholics from such honors. Were a similar policy of exclusion pursued towards the Protestant minority of Quebec how soon we should hear of their grievance ? We recommend no man for office because he is a Catholic, but holding that such exclusion as the list just given discloses is undeniable ence that Catholics are excluded from the bench because they are Catholics, we protest against such injustice. The following is a list of the County Judges and Sheriffs of Ontario. Ontario, Judges. Sherifis. Hn.W.McCrea W H Carney S. J. Jones John Smith J.J. Kingsmill Wm Sutton W.A.Ross J Sweetland T.A.McCarthy Thos Bowies D. J. Hughes Colin Munro C. R. Horne John McEwan C. V. Price Wm Ferguson H.Macpherson C H Moore J.G.Stevenson R H Davis A. Niven (Annexed to Thos. Miller M Clements T. A. Lazier Wm Hope J. F. Toms Robt Globon Arch. Bell John Mercer C. Robinson Jas Filntoft W.S. Senkler Ja. Whoodraff W.H.Wikison O T Pruyn E. J. Senkler J A. Woodraff Counties. Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Dufferin Elgin Elsex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Haliburton Halton Hastings Huron Counties. A Starkey, P Sound Samuel Robb, Stratford P W holehan, St Mary's Bernara Jorrow J Higginson, L'Orignal W McKenzle, Pieton A Irving, Fembroke Jas Keays, Duncanville Samuel Lount, Barrie J Copeland, Cornwall W H Laird, P A Landing C Lindsey, Toronto H Dansford, Lindsay D McDougail, Berlin D D'Everardo, Welland J Anderson, Arthur N Higinbotham. Guelph J Williams, Hamilton J J Pearson, Newmarket a pretend that Messrs, Wall Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Lennox & Lincoln Middlesex Nipissing Norfolk W.H.Wilkison O T Pruyn E. J. Senkler J A Woodruff Wm. Elliot W Glass John Doran T.B.McMaho on E Deedes Northum. & Durham G. McK. Clark H W Burke No one can pretend that Messrs. Waller, G. JCR. Clark H w Burke Z. Barnham Thos Paxton D. S. McQueen George Perry A. F. Scott Robt Broddy D. H. Lizars John Hossie R. Debnistoun Jas A Hall James Daniell J D Merrick R. P. Jellett Jas Gillespie John Deacon Jas Morris J. A. Ardagh T D McConkey Whelihan, Askin, Doran, McCrea or Morrow are inferior to the other gentlemen above named. All of the six Catholic Prescott & R Pr. Edward Renfrew registrars are gentlemen fully competent to discharge the duties of their office: imcoe tor, D'ndas some of them are men of superior talent J. F. Pringle D E McIntyre a Glengarry J. F. Pribgle DE MCINIVIC A Glengarry J. F. Pribgle DE MCINIVIC Thunder Bay Robert Laird J F Clarke Victoria W. W. Dean George Kempt Wielerlow Wm. Miller's Moses Springer Weilington Geo. A. Drew Hon P Gow Weilington Geo. A. Drew Hon P Gow Weinworth J. S. Sinclair " A M'Kellar York J. Boyd F W Jarvis Of the Forth one County Indoges
 and very rare attainments. Instead of six, the Catholics of Ontario are entitled in respect of population to at least ten registrarships. Why then this miserable appeal to fanaticism every time a Catholic Of the forty-one County Judges, but one, Judge Doran, of Nipissing, is a applies for a position such as that of registrar ? It arises simply from the actual Catholic. We speak not here of junior existence in our midst of a very aggressive Judges of Counties, of whom there spirit of bigotry. To such extremes did are, we believe, but two Catholics. certain of the fanatics who opposed Mr. Of the forty Sheriffs, three only Morrow's selection as registrar of Peterare Catholics, Messrs. Merrick, Woodruff boro go that one McLeod, who appears to and Kempt. This list places in the very be a sort of shining light amongst them, clearest light the position of the Catholic minority in Ontario in regard of imporactually made an appeal through the coltant offices such as judgships and shrievalumns of the Toronto Mail to Protestants ties. To say that there are no Catholics not to patronize Catholic men of business in the town of Peterboro. We talk of fitted for these offices is to say that which is untrue. The fact is that their religion is made a barrier to their advancement.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

There was lately held in Toronto : meeting of a few civic officials from certain towns and cities of Ontario. This meeting, which has been dignified by the title of municipal convention, adopted a series of resolutions pointing to municipal reforms of more or less importance.

We may premise our observations on the doings of the convention by stating that in our belief there was no necessity whatever for such a convention. The legislature of Ontario is the proper body to deal with such matters. It contains men from all parts of the Province well acquainted with the working of the machinery of municipal government in their various localities. These gentle men are more competent than any selfappointed body to deal with the question of municipal reform. This much said, we may observe that in many of the proposals of the convention we fully concur. Mr. Pratt, assessment commis sioner of Ottawa, who was chosen chairman of the meeting, is reported to have stated that in his opinion the law was defective as regards the assessment of personal property and income. Banks and incorporated companies, whose shareholders were assessable on the dividends, should, he thought, be made

assessable on their net income, as were loaning companies and building societies. In Montreal the Gas Company paid \$5,000 and the Street Railway Company \$12 000 of taxes per year. He read a circular prepared at Ottawa, in all of which he did not agree. It proposed to levy a business tax on all banks and companies, which are now exempt save on dividends, and on managers of theatres. On banks, \$400 a year where the paid-up capital does not exceed a million dollars; \$500 up to two millions; and \$600 over that amount. \$100 on insurance companies, \$500 on street railway companies, and \$2,000 on gas companies. He thought the tax on street railway companies should be say \$50 per car. Ottawa lost \$15,000 yearly by the exemption of the salaries of Domin-

ion officials. The convention then dealt with the arious reforms proposed.

Resolutions were passed declaring the xpediency of assessing the incomes of anks and insurance companies; the pipes, mains, poles, etc., of gas, water, telephone, and telephone companies; and the property owned by incorporated companies and not required or used for the purposes of their business. A resolution was passed recommending that the municipal act be amended in such man ner as to place the responsibility of exempting manufactories &c., on the electors and not on the municipal coun-It was further recommended that the board of Police Commissioners consist of the mayor, the police magistrate, the senior county court judge, and two members of the city or town council.

With most of these resolutions we are in accord, and we further hope that the abuse of exempting Dominion and Provincial servants from income taxation will, as the convention desired, be speedily removed. We see no good rea son, however, why any change should be made in the composition of the Boards of Police Commissioners. The less City Councils have to do with the manage ment and control of the Police the etter.

individuals to be permitted to go free of behalf in that country is making comtaxation. In the matter of taxation we are in favor of placing the burden on the shoulders of rich corporations and mono. polists and relieving the already overburdened farmer, mechanic, and laborer.

AN ORANGE CONCERT.

The Orangemen of the Dominion Capital and its vicinity are a very noisy, if very insignificant body. There was a concert given in that city on the evening of the 1st inst., under the auspices of one of their odges, and the occasion seized on to present one Brother Clarke, a local "big chief," who, like all Orange chieftains, big and little, is noted for tall sayings and small doings, with some sort of a testimonial. An address was read to Mr. Clarke, who, on rising to respond was, we are informed, received with loud and long continued cheers "intermingled with Kentish fire." Among those present, besides this lucky Brother Clarke, was one W. H. Lewis, a ubiquitous liliputian, eager to achieve notoriety by every day relieving his little soul of a great amount of no-popery twaddle. Then there was Brother Clemow, of unsavory renown, and Brother John White, M. P., of whom we shall say a word further on. One item of the concert report, as given by the

Free Press, reads thus : "Mr. Frank M. McDougal being again called upon sang "If doughty deeds" which was received with even more enthusiasm than the first selection he gave, and being loudly encored Mr. McDougal apbeing loudly encored Mr. McDougal ap-peared, and explained that he felt fatigued, having already sung three songs besides having taken part in another entertain-ment during the evening; he would, therefore, request the audience to kindly excuse him from any further effort, but there was such a shout went up from the audience for "Love in the kitchen," that Frank was obliged to yield which he did

Frank was obliged to yield, which he did to the great delight of the large audience." Mr. Macdougal is the youth who, last winter, ran as a Protestant candidate for

the local legislature, hoping to secure an election between Messrs. Baskerville and O'Keefe, both Irish gentlemen, who had secured the Conservative and Liberal nominations respectively. Though supported by the extreme Orange and Calvinist elements of the population, Mr. Macdougal did not poll even half as many votes as did Mr. Baskerville, and fell fully two hundred, if not more, behind Mr. O'Keefe's tally. The young gentleman whose inmaturity might be an excuse for a first indiscretion, has since, however, developed a boldness and offensiveness that augur ill for his career. His choice of the recitation "Love in the Kitchen" was made we have much reason to believe, for the special purpose of being offensive towards the Irish Catholic population of the city. But Mr. Macdougal may possess his soul in patience. He is of too little moment to cause, and Orange concerts too little heeded by Irish Catholics, to afford

him an opportunity to cause them any pain. It is well, however, to know that Mr. Macdougal has gone over for good to and the Lewises, the Clemows, and others of the breed.

Mr. John White's speech on the occasion is reported by the Free Press after this fashion The chairman then called upon Brother

John White, M. P., the champion of civil and religious liberty in the Canadian House of Commons. Mr. White stated that he had no expectation whatever that he would be called upon to make a speech some footing in this country, and nor would be attempt to do so. He was glad to be present at the meeting, and glad to see the honor that had been done to his trusty and well beloved Brother Clarke. In regard to the Incorporation Bill he might just remark that he had not charge of it this session. The committee in their wisdom had seen fit to place it in the hands of Brother Hector Cameron, M. P. Victoria. Perhaps they had done wisel for Brother Cameron was generally very successful with any Bills he took charge of and so far as lay in his (Mr. White's) power he would assist Bro. Cameron in He couldn't understand why it was that Orangemen should be deprived of the privilege of an Act of Incorporation, every way he could. allowing them to hold a piece of property which, they had bought and paid for. Orangemen are good and true citizens who have never refused such an Act to any other society or how here the the them are the society of other society or church organization, but if they are refused the Act again he would urge upon them to be patient. A day was fast coming when it would be granted, he had just returned from a 7 or 8 weeks' tour through the great North West and as he passed through Toronto on his way home one of the Grand Lodge officers informed him that since he had started on that tour, 7 new warrants had been sent out to that great country. The representatives from that great North-West would yet be a mighty power in this Dominion and ever if the majority of the members of Parlia-ment from the eastern provinces still saw fit to deny us our just rights, let us be patient and true, and, like the noble de t rights, let us be fenders of Derry ever let our motto be "No Surrender," for the day is fast coming when victory will be ours. The idea of coupling John White's

paratively little progress there. We have never yet known Mr. White to speak out of Parliament without that "no surrender" sentence. It is rather old Bro. White, rather old, and very ineffectual, but is well worthy Bro. John White.

THE PARLIAMENTARY WEEK.

FEB. 16, 1884

Last week was the first decidedly lively one of this session of the Dominion Parlia ment. The Pacific Railway resolutions were introduced by Sir Charles Tupper in a long, well-received and attentively listened to discourse. He was followed by Mr. Blake, whose speech also won the plaudits of his friends. The debate was continued by Mr. Ives, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. White, Cardwell, and others. During the week Mr. Laurier also intrcduced a motion implying censure of the government for its action in appointing Mr. Mousseau to the bench. The motion was rejected. Sir Richard Cartwright also introduced resolutions censuring the Finance Minister for his action in regard of the Bank of Exchange. This motion was also negatived by a decisive majority. Mr. Ouimet's dual representative bill was refused a second reading, while Mr. Cameron's (Huron) bill amending the law of evidence was allowed to advance to that

stage. In the Ontario House the first division resulted in a majority of twelve for the government. Mr. Neelon (Lincoln) was absent, while Muskoka is legally, and South Oxford, practically vacant. If both of these constituencies should return supporters of Mr. Mowat that gentleman's majority in the present Parliament will e-not including Mr. Speaker-fiftcen.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

We said a word or two a short time ago in reference to secret societies, and recited the condemnation of them by the fathers of the late Provincial Council of New York, in their joint pastoral letter issued at the close of the Council.

The number of Irish Catholics who join secret societies is comparatively very small. But these societies often acquire an influence over the public mind entirely out of proportion with their numbers and real power. By these means Irishmen, who are not part of them, are often led into deeds of a deplorable character, and the Irish people made responsible for crimes of a most shocking description. The Irish bishops have time and again warned their flocks against these associations. Last year, in his lenten pastoral, the most Rev. Dr. Conway, Bishop of Killala, raised his voice in strong condemnation of secret societies and in earnest exhortation of his people in their regard

"Amid the many evils that endanger our "Amid the many evis that enganger our salvation and threaten our holy religion the principal one is that spirit of infidelity and revolution now so openly promul-gated by men who call themselves different names-such as "Socialists," "Com-munists," "Nihilists" and other plausible numbers and who, though spread over many countries, are closely banded among themselves to overturn religion and civil society. From what we read in the those secret societies have already got

most helpless among them. The report gives some interesting information concerning the St. Regis tribe : The population of the band is 1.119 141 dwellings, and the quantity of land cultivated was 2,282 acres. They own 189 farming implements and 757 head of live stock; they raised last year 16,957 bushels of produce and cut 529 tons of hay; and realized from furs \$401, and from other industries \$3,400. The of land cultivated was 2,282 acres. department is, we are happy to learn, adopting measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic as respects the Indians on this

lief of the necessities of the most aged and

progress and enlightenment and yet the The report also represents the Coughnumber of McLeods amongst us is by no nawaga band as making a very decided means small. A little more self-assertion progress. There are many good houses among Catholics would have the effect, if on the reserve and others building. The not of diminishing the number of such school is in a satisfactory condition and fanatics, at all events of effectually silenc-

PERSONAL .- Thos. Ryan, Esq., of Port Arthur, who has been visiting in London for the past few weeks, left for home on Monday last.

Among other resolutions adopted by the convention was the followin :

Moved by Ald. G. B. Smith, Toronto James Gordon, of Ottawa, seconding, that the Legislative Assembly of Ontario be petitioned to amend the Assessment Act That all exemptions from assessment re garding real property in the Assessment Act, or in any Act amending the same or other Act, be abolished, except as to church buildings, not including grounds on which they stand, and public and high schools and collegiate institutes and grounds connected therewith not exceed ing helf an acre, and except universities and colleges, free public libraries and grounds not exceeding four acres, and public hospitals and grounds not exceed. ng five acres, orphan, poor and lunatic asylums with grounds not exceeding one acre, cemetries and municipal property and property vested in or held by Her Majesty as exempted in section 6; sub section 1 and 2.

To this resolution we take exception on the ground of its being too vague and indefinite in certain respects, and in one respect at least absurd. Why, for instance, exempt church buildings and tax the ground on which they are built? What about the grounds of colleges and universities? And what is meant by colleges? Would there be included in that term institutions for the higher education of young ladies, such as convent schools and the like ? These are questions we would like to see answered, and the replies thereto of a very definite character before the changes recommended by the convention are embodied in a legislative enactment. With the following resolution we are in thorough accord :

Ald. Gordon moved, seconded by Dr. McCammon, That all street rail-way companies doing business and running cars and sleighs in any city shall be liable to be assessed and taxed at a rate not exceeding \$50 on each car, coach, or sleigh used by them in their said business.

Street railways, besides having a monopoly of a valuable business, are too

name with civil and religious liberty is too rich for anything. The man actually does not know what liberty of any kind means. He evidently feels sore because of his having been superseded by Bro. Cameron in the management of the Orange Bill this session, and makes a poor effort to take kindly to the rebuff administered to him by the brethren. Mr. White's empty boasts in regard

the North-West will frighten nobody in opoly of a valuable business, are too the East. Orangeism notwithstanding the and wickedness by the snares of secret almost superhuman efforts made on its associations, so mischievous at all times, the East. Orangeism notwithstanding the

inveigle thoughtless persons to join them, and may taint their minds with their bad principles. In the present state of the country precaution becomes very neces-sary, and hence to guard the people against those dangers I again and again beg their attention to the constitution of his Holi their ness Pope Pius the Ninth, dated on the 4th of October, 1860, beginning with the words "Apostolico Sedis," in which those persons are declared "to incur excommunication late sententia, reserved for the Roman Pontiff, who join the sects of the Freemasons or the Carbonari, or other sects of the same kind; which plot openly or secretly against the Church or the law openly ful powers, and also those persons who show any favor whatever to the same sects." All the Popes from Clement XII All the Popes from Clement XII (1738) down to the present have the same excommunications against the like sects. Hence, beloved brethren, in your struggles to prevent the passing of unjust laws, or to repeal or amend those under which you already suffer, you must never throw off that reverence for authority which the Christian religion inculcates. lod is the author of society. Society cannot exist without authority, and th laws are the voice of authority. Avoid all secret societies, all illegal combinations so severely condemned by the Church. Such associations afford, indeed, a fitting shelter to the infidels and revolutionists wherein to hide from the light of day their foul conspiracies against religion and society; but they never yet formed a true champion of justice and liberty. Their efforts have ever been cursed with sterility. The only result secret organisations have anywhere achieved has been the uproot-ing of the faith, the degradation of the national spirit, and the establishment of a tyranny-dark, treacherous, and irresponsible-that pressed on the unhappy members with a weight and cruelty compared to which the evils they were ostensibly created to remove might be considered liberty itself."

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Cormack, Bishop of Achonry, was not less explicit and decided in his condemnation of these pernicious and pestilential societies: "We consider it our duty at the present

time to repeat our warning to the faith-ful of the diocese about the danger of

but so disastrous in the present juncture of our affairs, to the best temporal interests of our poor country. Our Father, Pope Leo the Thirteenth, Our Holy eenth, in a recent letter upon the state of Ireland, addressed the following instruction and admonition to his Irish children :- The adherents of evil societies, as we have been grieved to observe during the past months, do not cease to put their trust in deeds of crime, to excite the passions of the people, and, by seeking remedies worse than the disease, to adopt a course calculated to lead their fellow-country-men not to safety but to destruction. Hence the faithful people should be firmly persuaded, as we have already reminded them, that the standard of honesty and utility is one and the same; that the adherents of evil societies, as we have utility is one and the same; that the national cause should be kept distinct from the aims, purposes, and deeds of unballowed associations; that, while it is just and lawful for those suffering oppression to seek their rights by lawful means, it is not allowable to make use of the pro-tection which crime affords; and that Divine Providence allots to the virtuous bivine Providence allots to the virtuous the enjoyment of the fruits of patience and well doing, but subjects the evil-dis-posed, after their fruitless labors, to heavy punishments from God and men.' The Supreme Pastor earnesity exhorts the Irish prelates to keep their 'faithful peo-ple entirely apart from those who, led away blindly by their own passions, think they serve their country by steeping them-elves in country by steeping them they serve their country by steeping them-selves in crime, by drawing others into the same depraved courses, and imprint-ing a foul stain on their country's cause.' "It is just and lawful, says his Holines, to seek redress of grievances, but to do so

"It is just and lawful, says his Holinese, to seek redress of grievances, but to do so by lawful means. The secret organiza-tions entail grave evils to soul and body; the members become the prey of the informer, and the victims of the gallows; whilst, at the same time, the condemna-tion of the Church fails upon them, in such meaner that Saramental Abada such manner, that Sacramental Absolu-tion cannot be imparted, if they do not sincerely promise to withdraw from every secret society. It is clear, therefore, that against G d, but opposed to self-interest, andto the welfare of our country at large."

These are views, as expressed by two only of the bishops of Ireland, but held by the entire episcopate of the country. As soon as Irishmen become convinced of the fact that secret societies can do nothing to promote, but a great deal to injure the cause of Ireland's independence, that country will be but one step from the enjoyment of that blessing. These societies may plot and carry out schemes of murder, assassination and the like; but do these schemes, even if carried out, advance the cause of Irish freedom ? Or, rather, has not the good name of Ireland suffered to an unmeasureable extent because of the crimes planned by these societies and committed by their agents. Ireland can never be liberated by secret societies. No country has ever yet suffered anything but detriment from them. They are a veritable enslavement of their members and their votaries. They further the interests of the few at the expense of the many, and constitute a real danger to any people in whose midst they thrive. Ireland has never derived any benefit from associations except those whose purposes were open and whose methods were unfettered by secrecy. We have in America a few secret so-called Irish organizations. The purpose of their leaders is neither more nor less than self-aggrandizment through trading on the sacred name of Ireland and her misfortunes. Our leaders know too well the baneful effects of these associations to need any exhortation the Rev. J. Crowe, P. P.; the Rev. obtained a foothold in Canada. We trust

the people of Ireland, and what you, sirs, and all true Irishmen are seeking for also, will be triumpbantly realized. Then, and not till then, will our country take her place among the nations of the earth, inependent, prosperous and free.

Mr. Mayne returned thanks in a neat speech. The meeting was held in the market square, where a substantial platform had been erected.

form had been erected. On the motion of Mr. John Egan, seconded by Mr. Daniel Kelly, the chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dr. Dinan, P. P., V G., Kilrush. The following resolutions, read by the Rev. Thos. O'Meara, C. C., were then passed in dalo

passed in globe

That we accept in full the programme of the National League as set forth in printed pamphlet published by the Cen-tral Council of the League. That we express unbounded confidence in C. S. Parnell, our leader; that we be-lieve Parnell's party to be the only party for Ireland, and that we by all legitimate means engage to sustain our trusted leader and his devoted party. and his devoted party. That the present Labourers' Act loudly

cries out for amendment, and that our members and the Irish members be urged to use their best endeavors to have it amended.

That we unite with the bishops, priests, and people of Connaught in condemning the Government emigration scheme, as we believe that not in emigration is to be found a remedy for the admitted grievances of the country. That from our experience of the Land

Act we believe it requires serious amend-ments to facilitate peasant proprietory, giving effect to the Healy Clauses, the including of leaseholders, and the dating of the judicial rent from the date of the originating notice.

The reading of the resolutions evoked the greatest enthusiasm, and their unanimous adoption voted with the utmost cordiality.

Mr. Mayne, M. P., who was received with great enthusiasm, said under O'Con-nell the Clare men fought a glorious fight, which led to a glorious victory. The work of '27, '28, and '29 was carried on within the lines of the Constitution enwithin the lines of the Constitution en-joyed by a people enslaved. They were struggling to-day within the same pre-scribed lines, and so will their struggle be within the Constitution as it stands. Clare was more than ever called on to-day, to join in the struggle which distinguished her in '29. Of the Land Act, he would say that until it was amended so as to bring the Healy Clauses into effect it would prove a farce. If the land did not turn into the ownership of those who tilled it, it would be simply a sham. There would be no improvement owing to the uncertainty lest these improvement might weigh against those who effected them. The Irish party in the House of Commons would never put on their coats until that act was improved so far as to enable the people to occupy the land which was their own. As to the Irish party the only fault to

As to the Irish party the only fault to be found was it was too small, every man having to do as much work as three. The working power of that party should be in-creased. If there was ever a country on the face of the earth which emigration the face of the earth which emigration the face of the earth which emigration ought to have made prosperous, it was Ireland (groans and cheers). It was no remedy. Cromwell did the same as Mr. Trevelyan—the Cromwell of our day— did (groans). Belgium was a prosperous country, and Trevelyan—the Cromwell of the present day—with all his polish and culture knows there was more waste land in Ireland than in Belgium. These people knew nothing of the land they came to govern; they were all remarkable for their incapacity. capacity.

Mr. Kenny followed in a speech of remarkable vigor, and the meeting was also addressed by several priests, amongst them from us on the subject. None of them have Fathers O'Neill, O'Meara and McKenna. It is in Clare now as it was in Clare of old-priests and people are together in the maintenance of Irish rights. Clare, in a word, is heart and soul with Ireland in the present struggle, and Ireland is with Mr. Parnell.

every variety of plough was present, and the well-bred, powerful horses attached to some implements of modern make showed that the well to-do farmers took an interest in the work, as did the older make

of plough and less valuable team that the poorer tenants were mindful of the gratitude due to Mr. Parnell. The horses were all decked out with green boughs and arrayed with ribwith green boughs and arrayed with rib-bons. In some of the ploughs green ban-ners were neatly arranged, and most of the ploughmen displayed the national colors in scarfs and hat bands. The work was accomplished so expeditiously that the entire fifty acres were ploughed in less than four hours. In one displayed deal than four hours. In an adjoining field about 100 carts were engaged in carrying the produce of six acres of potatoes from the pits to the farmyard at Avondale. The whole appearance of the surroundings was lively and business-like. Numbers of the fair sex and others who did not of the fair sex and others who did not take part in the work assembled as inter-ested spectators. Mr. Parnell was not at home, but was represented by his manager, Mr. Kerr, who in the evening entertained the farmers who were present during the day at Avondale House.

GREAT IRISH DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago reception to the Messrs. Redmond, both Irish members of the British Parliament, on Jan. 29th, was a great success, and an impressive illustra-tion of the strength of Irish national feeling in that rushing city. Mr. John Red-mond's speech was one of extraordinary power from the first. He briefly sketched the English confiscations of Irish land, and the creation of a system "so vicious in principle and so brutal in practice that we look in vain for its parallel in the history of the civilized world." A natural result followed. Poverty, misery, famine, dis-content, and unsuccessful rebellion fol-lowed each other in dismal sequence, generation after generation. Then the pro-cess of consolidation of estates began to creep in, and it has gone on so steadily ever since that to-day we have the astound ing fact that 740 men own one-half of Ireland, and a little over 10,000 men own

the whole of it. Every act of the British Parliament was conceived in the interests of the landlord and against the tenants until in 1870, and against the tenants until in 100%, startled into a momentary consciousness of the enormity of the system which they were supporting by their blood and their treasure, the English Parliament passed a land act which professed to protect the improvements of the tenant, but it left but it left Improvements of the tenant, but it fert the old power of raising rents and of evic-tion in the hands of the landlord and proved a useless and hollow mockery. From that date down to the establishment of the Land League, a period of less than ten years, no less than thirty-one bills were introduced into the House of Commons to amend the land system, and although all of them were supported by an overwhelming majority of the Irish members, they were all defeated by majorities composed of Englishmen and Scotchmen. The most extreme of these measures was less revol-utionary than the Land Act which in 1881 the League forced the Government to pass, and they were all conceived in a spirit of conciliation toward landlordism. The fact is that at any time for fifty years before the establishment of the Land League the people would have been will ing to have made terms with the land-lords. All they wanted was permission to live, permission to remain so long as they paid a fair rent in undisputed possession of their poor homes, dearer to them than their palaces to the rich. Their ummum bonum was fixity of tenure and sufficient food, and they were forever begging for justice and holding out the begging for justice and holding out the hand of conciliation. All they wanted was bread for their children and permission to go on enriching the soil with their labor for the benefit of the landlord. But no ! The absolute power of landlordism would not be yielded, and generation after gen-eration the landlords of Ireland rudely repulsed the hand of friendship held out to them by the people. But they did it once too often. A new spirit sprang to life among they did it once too often. A new spirit sprang to life among the people. They could be uncompromis-ing as well as the landlords, and not one moment too soon they adopted from the standard of their enemies the watch-word of "No surrender." Henceforth they said their demands should be for their right, and their right was for the land. Fixity of tenure meant fixity of landlord ism, and they would have none of it. The and an of patience was past, and with one voice the cry went up to heaven that land-lordism should go-"The land for the people." The men who first raised that cry were few in number. At their head were Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Daritt Pactors Davitt. Before many weeks had passed they found that their words had sunk deep into the hearts of the people, and that they had the manhood of Ireland at their backs. They speedily assembled the lead-ing men together and the Land League was formed. From the very commencement the principles of the Land League were plain and unmistakable. The people -the tillers of the soil-should become the owners of it. But it was not proposed to inquire into the titles of the estate of any landlord; and with a sense of justice, nay, I believe of generosity, which the impartial historian will record with wonder and admiration, the representatives of this people, plundered and oppressed and degraded and done to death by landlordism, proposed that they should only resume possession of the land upon payment of its full, honest value to landlord. They called upon the State the landlord.

was most interesting and unique. Almost the police and soldiery while foreibly the police and soldiery while forcibly removing a family for not paying the rack-rent. The bother of the poor girl, single-handed, attacked the police, and was soon placed under arrest with gyves upon his wrists. Continuing, Mr. Redmond said : Picture that scene, ye fireside philosophers who would reform humanity on a theory, but make no allowance for human nature and human passions, and tell me can you wonder if the people of that whole counwonder if the people of that whole coun-tryside, their blood turned to flame by tryside, their blood turned to illame by sights they had witnessed, deprived of the advice of their leaders, and stripped of every hope, were driven to desperation, to madness, to outrage and crime. Let to madness, to outrage and crime. Let no man misunderstand me. I deplore Irish crime. I detest it. I denounce it. But I say that Irish crime is due to Eng-lish mis-government; that England has sown the wind and is reaping the whirl-wind, and that upon her head rests the primary responsibility of much of the innocent blood which has been spilled in Ireland.

Speaking of the failure of the Land Act he said

he said : The Land Act has been in operation for about two years. Of the 600,000 ten-ant farmers in Ireland only 80,000 have as yet had their cases decided, and of these decisions sixty per. cent. have been appealed against. The total amounts of reduction of rent have only been \$350,000, and to achieve that miserable result the tenant-farmers have paid \$500,000 in costs, the landlords have paid another \$500,000 in costs, and it will cost the State \$750,000 for the workings of the land commission; whereas the Land land commission; whereas the Land Leagues with rough-and-ready measures have obtained a reduction for the people of considerably over a million. The rents fixed by the land courts lasted for fifteen wears, but at the present rate of progress it will take twenty years to decide all the cases of the disputed land in Ireland. Meantime, what are the tenant farmers to

Meantime, what are the tenant from the do? The new rents date, not from the time of application to the court, but from the time of the decision of the question of rent by the final court. So that the most rack-rented tenant may find on applying to the court that he has years to wait, and that meantime he is liable to eviction for non-payment of the old rent. This is a direct inducement for the landlords to appeal from one tribunal to another, and of itself will be sufficient to chother, and of itself will be sufficient to clog the entire machinery of the act. But it is a small defect compared with some of the others. The entire class of leaseholders, others. The entire class of leaseholder, 130,000 of the most rack-rented tenants i Ireland-are entirely excluded from all the benefits under the Act.

A BRILLIANT PERORATION.

What has been the history of the eightywhat has been the instory of the eighty-two years of the so-called union with Eng-land ? A history of ruined prosperity, of embittered passions, of poverty, mirery, famine, insurrection, bloodshed, and murder-a history of reforms refused to peaceful agitation only to be granted afterward to violence, and from the days of Catholic emancipation down, the same lesson taught to the people-to hope nothing from England's sense of justice, but everything from her fears. Such a system of government stands self-con-demned before the world and cannot last. Here, where the paralyzing fingers of centralization have not laid their withering grasp, where a free congress legislates for a free country, it ought not to be for a free country, it ought not to be necessary for me to argue in favor of Irish legislative independence. Were I so disposed I might base Ireland's claim for self-government upon England's fail-ure to govern her; upon the disastrous effects which the union has entailed upon Lich industry and avery Irish in. every Irish industry and every Irish in-terest. In a word, I might base our claim upon grievances; but although I know that a claim so based must be pow-erful in the minds of all impartial men, at the same time I will not he so dishon-est as to pretend that either I or the Irish people base our claims for self-government upon grievances alone. We believe that upon grievances alone. We believe that our claim has a firmer basis. Grievances

Parnell and his party in the House of Commons. Fellow-Countrymen, my last words to

you to-night will be words of enc urage ment and hope. I believe in my heart and conscience that Ireland's night is well nigh over. True, her plains and her valleysstill lie shrouded in darkness, but the watcher on the tower sees a break u the far east and ruddy glow up in the The far east and ruddy glow up on the mountain-top, and he knows that the god of the day has risen, and that anon oe will flood every nook and corner of the land with his broad, glad light, and that disappear. When that moment comes-that moment for which our forefothers so wildly and so vamly prayed, and wep, and struggled—there will go up to heaven and wafted by the four winds to the corn ners of the earth; that will be chorused in America and re-ecnoed under the Southern cross; and the sea-atvided Gaels, wherever they nay be, will hear that cry, and they will rejoice, for the will know, their glad nearts will tell them, that the God of justice who has decreed that those who sow in tears shall reap in joy, has at that regarded the tears and the soffer ings of a faithful people, and that reland, the in the interference want day we the beat we have no this continuous. Therefore he wanted the did not best was not historically possible to beak with the past, although their story was continuous. Therefore he wanted the did not stress on the history of Irish ings of a faithful people, and that incleand, their Ireland, is free. Mr. Redmond's voice had a pathetic touch as he neared the conclusion of his address. When d-livering his peroration there were tears in his voice and in his eyes, and a flash was upon his cheeks. A deep hush had fallen upon the assemblage. Throughout all the vast throng utter silence reigned. It lt continued some moments after Mr. R.d. mond had finished; the nerve strongs had been too tensely drawn to permit of immediate relaxation. Then a shout arose, and another and another, until the walls fairly reverberated the sound.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., DE-NOUNCES THE EMIGRATION POLICY.

Mr. T. P., O'Connor, M. P., addressed a crowded meeting recently, in the rooms of the Southwark Branch of the Irish National League, Blackfriar's Road, Lou don. We take the following extract from his recently from his speech :--"I pass to the subject of emigration

"I pass to the subject of emigration, the second great branch of Lord Spencer's policy. I tell you quite plainly that I don't believe one single word of what most of the English advocates of emi-With many of them philas theorem of emi-type of the state of the stat tive of the policy of emigration is Lord Derby. 'I think, he said, 'a few mil lious spent on emigration just low would pay us well.' Would pay us well! You and I have both witnessed the parting of the Irish father from his son, the Irish mother from her daughter at an Irish railway station. We have heard the heartrendening cries as they knew that heattrendening cries as they knew that for the last time on earth they looked into each other's eyes, and we know the profound depths of intense suffering which this represents, and Lord Derby's comment is, a few millions would pay us well. (Cheers.) Why, if he were talking of a knowle group to a varie for early for early of a knacker going to a yard for carrien to turn into cats' meat, the larguage could not be coarser or more brutal could not be coarser or more brutan or heartless (loud cheers). But then remember the language is plain and truthful. He does not, like another distinguished advocate of emigra-Another distinguished advocate of emigra-tion, dangle a rope in one hand and dangle a baby in the other (laughter and cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, the true motive of the policy of emigration is to weaken the national forces of Ireland (cheers). I see that Mrs. Tuke has been onating the opinion of a Cathelia Americ quoting the opinion of a Catholic Ameri-can bishop of, I believe, the Irish racc-I mean Dr. Ireland, of St. Paul's. I had

the pleasure of an interview once with that able, energetic, and I am sure, high-

IRELAND'S CASE.

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JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P., DISCUSSES THE IRISH QUESTION BEFORE AN ENGLISH AUDIENCE.

Mr Justin McCarthy delivered an adlress on "Ireland's Case" before a crowded meeting in Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, ing., Jan. 13. We give a brief extract om bis able speech : Mr McCarthy, when the cheering which

lay too much stress on the history of Irish government and mis-government in th past, yet it was impossible to understand their story or claim at all if they confined themselves to the question of Irish gov-erament in the present There were three or four great sources of com-plaint which Irishmen had to make against E gland. The spirit of misgovernment which kept Ireland down for so many cenwhich kept Ireland down for so many cen-turies kept down and was levelled against the English people as well. The govern-ment of England by the people began within the memory of living men, with the first reform bill of 1832. Ireland had three grievances in especial—the question of religion, the question of the land and the question of the political ruling system. He aid not intend to take much account of the religious question, as it had already been to a great extent put down by public opinion, and the details remaining might easily be settled. Then they came to the question of the land, and there it was necessary to go back a little into history He found it impossible to understand why are y English popular and ence should have the slightest sympathy, with the cause of the Irish landlord. There never was a single question raised in Parliament or out of it which had for its object the benefitting of the English people in which the Irish Tory landlord body were not found to war against improvement and progress. (Cheers.) He was not speaking of landfords as men but as a lass, and he said they had been the ene mies of the Irish people, and had also proved themselves enemies of the English people when they had a chance of so do ing. The Irish farmer and laborer held his very existence at the mercy of his landlord, and recent legislation had shown that it was essential to the life of the country that the law should step in and ay: This people shall exist without you for a spite of you - in defiance of you, if needs be. The signs of the times were long enough seen in Ireland, and attempt after attempt was made to redress the grievances of the land, but the legislation ways came too late to be of the slightest use. If a bill happened to pass the House of Commons, the House of Lords, House of Landlords, many of them Irish landlords, dealt very summarily with it. He asked whether, under this condition of things, they could have had in Ireland a race of men growing up favorably affected towards the House of Commons and the Eaglish Parliament. Was it possible that the people could have felt anything but profound distrust of the system of government at Westminster. [Cheers.]

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Right Rev. Louis E. Hostlot died in Rome on Friday, February 1. He was rector of the American College, and had

the day may never come when Canadian Irishmen, no matter what empty-headed and loud-mouthed "natriots," who, unlike them, have done nothing for the old land say in condemnation or vilification of them, will ever lend aid or encouragement to secret organizations of any kind or to their abettors.

CLARE.

Not alone by the brave men and noble women who people its rugged coasts, romantic hillsides and lovely valleys, is the sweet name of Clare held sacred. To every Irishman, no matter in what part of the dear old land he first saw the light of day, to every descendant of an Irishman no matter where his lot is cast, the very name of Clare recalls associations, rememberances and events that at once re-enkindle his love for the old land. It was Clare that struck the blow which emancipated the Catholics of Ireland, it was Clare which gave the Liberator of Ireland his first seat in the Imperial Parliament, it was Clare which, fighting for right, overthrew Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, and paved the way for later triumphs that must culminate in national independence. The spirit which animated the men of Clare in '28 is still living, as fully testifies the meeting of Nationalists held at Kılrush towards the close of last month. The Freeman's Journal gives us interesting particulars concerning that meeting. The Irish Parliamentary party was there represented by Mr. Mayne, M. P., and Mr. Kenny, M. P. An address from the traders, nationalists, and workingmen of Kilrush was read to the honorable gentlemen, from which the Freeman's Journal cites the following:

"We trust that you will live long doing battle in our country's cause as two of the magnanimous band, headed by our illustrious chief, Charles Stewart Parnell, and we trust that in the immediate future

LABOR OF LOVE.

DUBLIN, WEXFORD AND WICKLOW FARMERS ASSEMBLE IN LARGE NUMBERS AND PLOUGH MR. PARNELL'S LAND.

interesting demonstration took An interesting demonstration took place in the demesne of Mr. Parnell at Avondale, county Wicklow, Jan. 16, on the occasion of the ploughing of fifty acres of Avondale farm by a large num-ber of farmers of the county Wicklow and the counties of Dublin and Wexford. Th demonstration was intended as another evidence of the esteem in which the farmers hold the leader of the Irish people, and in its extent and the warmth of the zeal shown by the farmers to participate in the work it recalled the memorable occasion when many farmers and laborer took part in a similar work when Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham as a suspect. This tribute to Mr. Parnell is one eserved for the farmers and agricultural laborers, and that the enthusiasm displayed at the demonstration showed no abatement was gratifying to its promoters, Mr. An-drew J. Kettle, Mr. James Grehan, and P L. G. Cabinteely. The portion of the Avondale demesne which was the scene of the demonstration is a large field contain-ing fifty statute acres. It is situated near Avondale House, and stretches for a short the listance along the beautiful vale of Avoca. Last year the field was under a cereal crop, and a similar crop having been pre-scribed for it this year, the farmers decided to advance the money necessary for this transaction, as had been done in Prussia and other European countries, but mean to organize the demonstration to prepare it for the seed. About 10 o'clock in the time they called upon the people to organize and refuse to submit any longer to the impositions of rack-rents. You know what followed. The scheme was denounced morning numbers of laboring men began to assemble in the Avondale demesne, for a couple of hours es and carts with ploughs and as revolutionary and communistic; we have lived to see it adopted and recomhorses and carts with ploughs were arriving at frequent intervals upon horses mended by a committee of the House of the scene. Mr. Grehan and Mr. Kettle were Lords. superintendents of the operations, the and suppression of the Land League, drawing in lines of fire the scene of an and the dispatch and completeness with which the somewhat extensive work was carried out proved their practical effici-

eviction in the West of Ireland, with the ency in matters agricultural. At 12 o'clock, 160 ploughs were set in motion brutal murder of Ellen McDonagh, by a band of police, who charged with fixed

may pass away, but Ireland's antionality will remain. Grievances may pass away, but Ireland's divine right to self-govern-ment is imperishable. Do what England may, she cannot make Ireland a part of herself. She cannot make Ireland other than a separate country. The Almighty so willed it when he traced the lin the universe, and gave to the Ireland we love a separate existence. He so willed it when he gave to Irish intellects and Irish hearts a distinct and unmistakable

individuality. Now what means are we to adopt to secure the triumph of our cau would be very frank in this matter. I believe that all means which brave [and honorable men would consistently adopt justifiable for Ireland. But in the selection of means, as practicable politicians and reasonable beings, we are bound to select those which are most likely to secure our end. The means adopted by the Irish people for the last four or five years are plodding patience and persever-ing efforts. The people have learned a lesson of political patience. They have a leader whose political sagacity has been proved and whose transparent honesty has been tested, and the people see them-selves at the end of every year that they are nearer to their goal.

WHEN MR. PARNELL ASSUMED the leadership of the Irish people he found Ireland's parliamentary representation little better than a mockery. For the first time in Irish history he created a rather independent Irish mistory ne createst a rather independent Irish parliamentary party, independent of all political parties, recognizing only one tribunal—the ver-dict of the Irish themselves. He found the great bulk of the Irish people crouchthe great bulk of the firsh people crouch-ing at the feet of their oppressors beg-ging for justice. He has changed them into independent men, standing erect and demanding their rights. He found the country torn up by religious animosity, and the consequences are that to-day Catholics and Protestants and Presbyterians have been united on the popular platform. He has destroyed in theory, at any rate, the power and caprice of evic-tions and of arbitrarily raising rents, and the tenantry to day see the absolute pos-session and ownership of their land

almost within their grasp. He found the Irish franchise so restricted, in compari-son to that of England and Scotland, that Mr. Redmond rapidly sketched the work only one man had privileges in Ireland for every ten in those countries. The extension of the franchise which was about to be made to Ireland, all English what the brave and noble Davitt is fight-in different parts of the lands, and when ing for, namely, the land of Ireland for they got into full working order the scene they got into full working order the scene they are and on policy, and on a crowd of women and chil-politicians acknowledge, would not be, they got into full working order the scene they are and on policy and on a crowd of women and chil-politicians acknowledge, would not be, since.

minded prelate. "If I were to be favored with another

interview with bim, I would like to argue this destion of emigration out. First, I would desire to point out that emigration confers no benefit upon that emigration confers no benefit upon the people left behind. On the contrary, it greatly pre-judices their position. So long as the national right, of Ireland are dealed, so

long will a portion of the people be un-able to live prosperously in Ireland. Every man taken from Ireland diminishes the chance of the restoration of their national rights. Every man taken from Ireland just now is therefore an addition to the forces which will perpetuate the poverty and maintain the necessity of emigration for Ireland (loud cheers That is the central consideration in dis cussing emigration, that it is the conditions of Irish Government which must be changed, and that until these are changed Irish poverty will be chronic (cheers). Further would have asked Dr. Ireland whether he was aware that with the diminution of the Irish population there is a simultaneou diminution of the cultivated area of th country, and I would have called the Archbishop's attention to this most Archbishop's attention to this most remarkable fact, that recent statistics prove that the marriage rate and the birth in Ireland are now lower than in most of

In Ireland are now lower than in most of the countries of Europe. That is a most significant fact. What does it prove? Why, that it is the young and strong who are leaving the country, that it is the old, who are married already, or passed the marrying age, that remain at home; in other words, it shows that English rule has not only taken four millions of our peo ple, but that the ose four millions, speaking generally, were the flower of our people; while again, speaking generally, the five millions left behind do not represent the youngest, the strongest, the most energe-tic portion of the race (cheers). The policy of Lord Spencer is the legitimate des cendant of the policy of Oliver Cromwell. The Protector sought to destroy the Irish race by fire and sword. Lord Spencer, after the more civilized manner of his age, seeks to weaken the nation by emigration-the means are different, the end is the same (cheers).

ORDAINED, -- We are pleased to notice that our esteemed young friend S. A. Pendergast, son of Mr. John Pendergast, of this city, received the order of subdeaconship at the hands of Bishop Wat-terson, of Columbus, Ohio, a few weeks

been recently created a Domestic Prelate by the Pope.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan will shortly go to work upon a life of the late Archbishop of Tuam, John McHale, Dr. McHale, professor of the Irish college in Paris and nephew of the deceased Archbishop, is collecting the material and will soon place it in Mr. Sullivan's hands.

In France Bishop Freppel, member of the Chamber of Deputies, exhorts the clergy to preserve an attitude of neutrality in political matters. He advises lay men, however, to serve the cause of the Comte de Paris, the legitimate heir of the Comte de Chambord.

Most Rev. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was tendered an enthusiastic welcome home by his devoted flock. Nearly two hundred priests were present at a banquet given in honor of the Archbishop, at which an address and a purse containing \$7,000, were presented to his Grace.

La France publishes an account of negoiations now pending between France and that on show pending between France and the Vatican. The recent visit paid to the Pope by the Crown Prince of Germany, has had the effect of rousing Prime Min-ister Ferry. He has promised to make an effort to ameliorate the condition of the clergy and of the dispersed religious orders.

From "Plain facts about Texas" we learn the following relative strength of the rethe following relative strength of the re-ligious denominations in that state: Methodist Episcopal, 17,701; Methodist Episcopal, colored, 9,373; Methodist Episcopal, South, 82,939; Protestant Methodist, 5,000; Preebyterian, 1031; Presbyterian, South, 5,200; Cumberland Presbyterian, 13,387; Protestant Episcopal, 3,665; Campbellites, 16,000; Baptist, 76,-857; other sects 2,545; Roman Catholic, 120,000.

The College of the Propaganda, finding its means of action and influence liable to crippled by the decisions of the Court Cassation, has determined to put its wealth beyond the reach of the Italian Government by removing its financial ase of operations from Rome and estab. lishing new financial bases in London, Paris, Vienna, New York, Bombay, and Sydney. The Archbishop in each city will be delegated to receive the subscriptions which were hitherto sent direct to the Propaganda Treasury in Rome, and to apply them to the work of the Church in their own countries. The administra-tion of the Propaganda will remain in Rome.

troth

if his accounts are all right.

This evil is growing with alarming rap

LEGEND OF EVESHAM.

in England there was a desert place al

was used as a pasture for the swine be

Far back in the early ages of the Church

On the Pier at Queenstown.

there were they, all going home, a their long gloves and heavy rings, attering of Paris, Venice, Rome, he Alps, and ceriain other things... , Land, where they and I were born. nehow I loved them, half in seorn.)

6

And there she sat,—her cap of snow No whiter than her head,—her face A gracious one, I thought, but low In withering hands—there in her place, And, careless of us all, she walled for one who in the there is the sale

And there in that poor crowd he sat: (The widow's only son was he)! I knew him, for he wore his hat Low on his brow that none might see, Through the still andness of his eyes. His heart shake at his mother's cries.

A young man, tall, with dark, carled hair, The rose of Ireland in his cheek, And something stately in his air, And southern in his voice. To speak The truth, he looked more proud than vai Of blood the Armada brought from Spain.

Rough men with burdens passed her way With eurse and jest. The ladies shiled And stared. But still I heard her say. Through many acob, "My darling child ! As from the Old World, fading through The mist, he floated towards the New!

Then, when the boat had left the pier, Where, with her head wrapped in he cloak. She sat and moved not, I could hear How, with his last long look, he broke Into a farewell chant of pain For this green isle of sun and rain.

in 1847. The consump France last year was

more tons than she produced.

MRS. S. M. B. PIATT. EARLY STAGE OF INEBRIETY.

The Scientific American reproduces from the Journal of Inebriety are markable article with the heading above. We commend this article to the attention of all, whether total abstainers or not. It presents views on the subject of "moderate" drinking that deserve special reflection, for there is, as everyone is aware, the most wide-spread misapprehension on that point.

The number of really moderate drinkers is much smaller than most people imagine. The man who drinks every day for the mere pleasure of drinking, even though never positively drunk, is to our mind a drunkard, and does himself serious injury both physically and mentally. We give the article in full and bespeak for it wide-spread and earnest perusal :

"There are found in all parts of the country men and women who use alcohol regularly and in limited quantities. To 454.053 tons of steel. the casual observer they go on for years in this state and are apparently no worse, and finally die at last of some common disease, leaving the reputation of having what the inebriate would call an "ideal life" of moderate drinking. Why they drink is not clear. If they have any reason, it is always sustained by their un-bounded faith in capacity to abstain at 25,000, employing fully 100,000 men. any time at will. These cases are inebri ates in every respect, except in the prom-inence and intensity of the symptoms. There is no difference between the chronic case of the lowest type and the highly re-spectable, moderate drinker, except one

of degree.

"Both are suffering from a positive physical disease. In one case the disor-der is developed, in the other it is in the incipient stage. In the latter, from some cure reason, the case never goes on to full development, but is always on the 'border land" awaiting the action of some exciting cause, which may or may not be applied: A repelling power exists, which builds up and neutralizes the injuries received from alcohol to a certain extent. It is not will power which makes the difference between the inebriate and moderate drinker. It is physiological and pathological conditions of the brain and nervcrimes ous system, which the possessor ascribes to will power. Alcohol cannot be used in moderation without grave injuries to the nerve centers. "The moderate drinker is always dis-

normal and morbid 'state of mind, while the harm that results from the blunting eased, although to the non-expert there eased, although to the non-expert there are no clear symptoms or coarse lesions that can be seen. A careful study will reveal physically an irritable condition of the heart, with stomach and digestive ean hardly be made to avoid it. The fact

procured for him a special room in the hospital, and in a month's time the man came out cured. When leaving he took disease, whose progress and termination can often be predicted with positive cer-tainty."-Journal of Inebriety. eame out cured. When leaving he took out of a sack 30 frances in small change. "It is all I can offer you, doctor," he said; "I am here on foot from R——in order to save this." THE MINES OF FRANCE.

save this." The doctor looked at the money, smiled and drawing a handful of gold from his pocket, put it in the bag along with the 30 france, saying, "It is for the poor," and the priest went away. Some years later the celebrated doctor, fooling doct to be near bethought himself The mineral wealth of France is very great and has not yet been drawn upon to any really large extent. Speaking of its coal-beds the Scientific American says :

Two-thirds of the total yearly produc tion of coal in France comes from the northern coal districts of Nord and Pas feeling death to be near, bethought himself of the good Cure and wrote to him. He came only just in time, and Dupuytreu, receiving from him the last consolations, died in his arms. de Calais, and from the basin running southward through the Departments of the Loire, Rhone, Ardeche, and Gard, to the Gulf of Lyons. The production

A THRILLING ADVENTURE WITH A SHARK.

the Gulf of Lyons. The production amounted to 21,000,000 tons in 1882, which is over one quarter that of this country, less than one seventh that of Great Britain, and less than half the product of Germany. As early as the eleventh century the coal mines of St. Alfetto, the Spanish diver, met with a remarkable adventure and had a very narrow escape recently while engaged in diving operations on the coast of North Carolina, near the little town of Morehead. The Atlanta, one of the best Etienne were known, but were not worked to any great extent until the revolution. The northern coal fields were discovered 1847. The consumption of coal in rance last year was about 10,000,000 known coasting vessels in these parts, was capsized in a squall on the 22nd of September, and sank just inside the bar. The owners of the craft contracted with a diving contracted with But if France be rich in coal, she in likewise so in iron. "Brown hematites are," siys our contemporary, "found tolctably pure and free from phosphates are," siys our contemporary, "found The oolitic cres are the most abundant, the main mines being in the Department They made several successful descents, the main mines being in the Department but on the fourth trip the Spaniard met of Meurthe et Moselle. According to R P. with the adventure of which we speak. His comrade signalled hastily to be drawn up, and when he had been hauled Porter in the Tribune, there were 4,820,000 tons of iron ore consumed in 1882, of boat related how Alfetto had which 40 per cent was imported from into the been seized by a monster white shark and carried off; but scarcely had he done Spain, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and and carried of, but scattery had ne does speaking when Alfetto rose from the water about fifty yards from the boat, and was picked up insensible, with several holes punched in the metalic part of his diving suit. Means were Algeria. The principal iron manufacturing districts are the Nord group, the Loire and Rhone group, and the Moselle group. The Loire and Rhone district is the most extensive in France, containing the finest successfully adopted to bring him around, and next day he told the folhim iron and steel works in the countrythat of Creusot. Forty years ago Creu-

lowing story :---"As you know, we had made our fourth descent, and, while my companion clambered into the vessel, I waited on sot was almost unknown, but now it is a live place, containing 30,000 people, all ground till he should attach the employed in one establishment. The cords to draw something out. I was just about to signal to be drawn up for a moment's rest when I noticed a shadowy works are the largest in the world carried on by one proprietor, with the exception of those of Herr Krupp. In 1882 body moving at some distance above m France produced 2,033,000 tons of pig oward me. In a moment every fish and toward me. In a moment every han had disappeared, the very crustacean lay still upon the sand, and the cuttle-fish scurried away as fast as they could. I was not thinking of danger, and my first thought was that it was the shadow of a passing boat. But suddenly a feel-ing of terms science were there in the the immediated in a factor of the state of the state of the state of the interference science were the feel immediated iron, 1,074,054 tons of wrought iron, and Copper, lead, tin and zinc are also found in France but not in large quantities. But the country is, however, rich in ing of terror seized me; I felt impelled to flee from something, I knew not what; salt. The number of quarries is about a vague horror seemed grasping after a vague norror seemed grasping area me such as a child fancies when leaving a darkened room. By this time the shadow had come nearer and taken shape. It scarcely needed a glance to show me that it was a man-eater, and The question has been often enough discussed, but the terrible wave of crime of the largest size. Had I signalled to be drawn up then it would have been certain death. All I could do was to remain still until it left. It lay off which is sweeping over the country brings which is sweeping over the country brings it up with renewed urgency, how far respectable papers can or should enter into the shocking details of offences. The daily press all over the land is liter-

twenty-five feet, just outside the rigging of the ship, its body motionless, its fins ing on a particular spot of ground, with two maidens of wondrous beauty by her side Around the three there appeared a shinally crowded with minute accounts of the barely stirring the water about its most horrible and revolting enormities, murder, theft, rape and offences which in It was a monster as it was, but to add to the horror the pressure of the water upon my head made it appear as if pouring flames from its eyes and mouth, and every movement of its fins and tail seeming light, far brighter than the sun, and decent society are hardly named. Head-lines in column after column tell the an open book which the lady held in her same story over and over, so that even he who runs can scarcely help reading, ed accompanied by a display of fireworks. I was sure the fish was thirty feet long, by the splendor of the sight, and went back to the Bishop, trembling with fear, to tell what he had beheld. however sorely it may be against his will. In one of the New York dailies, one day last week, at the head of every column on and so near that I could see its double After prayer and fasting, Egwin was di-rected by God to proceed to the thicket white teeth. Involuntarily I row of the first page were headlines calling atten-tion to a new and startling series of shrunk closer to the side of the vessel. But my first movement betrayed my presence. I saw the shining eyes fixed himself; and taking with him three of the monks they went towards the valley upon me; its tail quivered, as it darted at me like a streak of light. I shrank barefoot, and singing psalms and holy hymns. When they reached the spot barerout, when they reached the spot to which the poor swineherd directed them, the Bishop left his com-panions and went alone into closer to the side of the ship. I saw it turn one side, its mouth open, and heard the teeth snap as it darted by heard the teeth snap as it darted by pairons and went alone into me. It had missed me, but only for a moment. The sweep of its mighty tail had thrown me forward. I saw it turn, balance itself, and its tail quivered as it darted by me again. There was no

OVER THE CATARACT. The Safety of Girls.

The question suggests itself whether mothers generally think of the future of their daughters as they should. Even in THE CURRENT LEADING TO DEATH'S WHIRL POOL, AND HOW A PROMINENT MAN AVOIDED IT. Albany N. Y. Journal.

Albany N. Y. Journal. Among the hundreds of thousands of tourists who have visited Niagara Falls and stood in awe before its miracle of power, there is, probably, not one who has failed to notice the large stone build-ing which stands directly opposite the enterest end a short disturge below the cataract and a short distanc below the cataract and a short distance below the railroad suspension and cantilever bridges. This building is known to all as the "Monteagle House," and it has been a popular place of resort for hun-dreds of travellers during many years. We know in many incidents mothers

Nearly every place in America possessing unusual natural scenery has its legend and a most tragical one is located on the site where the stone building now stands Monteagle, a young chieftain of the Miama Indians, loved the daughter of a mighty chief among the Iroquois. His wooing, unlike that of Hiawatha, was not received with favor by the father chief, and hence he was compelled to resort to the usual method of abduction and flight. The escaping pair were overtaken on the banks of the Niagara where the hotel now stands, and rather than submit to capture the lovers cast themselves into the cataract below. Their bodies were subsequently found at the mouth of the river clasped in an embrace which even the cataract could not sunder. Many occurrences since that time have tended to make the Monteagle famous, and it was with surprise that it was learned a short time since that the edifice was to be entirely transformed, re-arranged and refurni-hed for the benefit of tourists. and especially invalids. house where the young man is employed

Feeling that this is a subject in which the public would take unusual interest especially as the National Park question itity. Multitudes of families will be awakened too late to the discovery. We do not say that young men on small sal-aries should be excluded from society, but they should be taken by the hand and being so strongly agitated, a representative of this paper visited Niagara Falls yesterday and learned the following facts

Dr. W. R. Crumb, who is about underreasoned with to save some little each week of their earnings. But the extravtaking this important task, is a gentle-man who is well known throughout the agance of the present day has become such an evil that it has led many young land, having successfully practiced medicine in the city of Buffalo for men to dishonesty. Where you now find a young man engaged on a small nearly thirty years. He is exceedingly well preserved, though nearly 60 years compensation and indulging in every of age, while his energy and ambition are something wonderful. In conversation with the reporter he said : extravagance that only wealth can secure there is something essentially wrong, and the discovery will come sooner or later. Parents and employers who are not on the watch will wake in vain.

anticipate great success here, although a few years ago I should not have dared undertake it, for I was then what people call 'a dead man.'" "How was that, Doctor? How did it occur ?

"It was brought about, as such troubles usually are, by mental and physical depression, arising out of troubles and reverses. The mind has a remarkable effect upon the body and when one grown over with thorns and briars, which longing to the monastery of Egwin, the third Bishop of Worcester. Four men meets with misfortunes financially, or in were employed here every day, one of whom happened to leave his companions and go farther into the thicket than he any other form they are likely to be accompanied by misfortunes physically Such, at all events, was my case. I was irritable, restless and feverish. I had a had ever done before, and to his great amazement he there beheld a lady standheavy and irregular pulse, my food did not assimulate, my heart would throb violently and then stop and the fluids l passed were profuse, high-colored and thick with deposits. I was obliged to abandon my practice, and also to sus-pend pushing my valuable invention, known as 'Crumb's pocket inhaler,' for they were singing sweet melodies from The rough, ignorant man was dazzled the cure of catarrh and asthma." "How long did this continue

"For about two years. I realized that was quite sick but like everyone else 1 I felt it would only be temporary. The majority of people drift along the way a man might who knew nothing about **RENNIE'S** these great Falls and was floating with the current. It is so easy to drift, you Field.Garden see. At the end of a year, however, my condition became simply horrible. I had a serious irritation of the throat, a hard, Flower sluggish pulse, a swelling of the limbs and numbress extending down the thighs. I had terrible night sweats and my urine was loaded with albumen and acids. I called in several of the most skillful physicians but I continued to sink rapidly. I was the victim of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and I looked forward with almost certainty to a few WM. RENNIE, TORONTO. weeks of terrible agony and then-death! * * * It is painful to des-cribe this experience and it is sufficient to say that I am entirely well and that my life has been saved by means of Warner's Safe Cure, which arrested the disease, effected a cure, and has pre-served me in health ever since." ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. <section-header><section-header><section-header> "Then it was this remedy that saved your life, doctor ?' "Yes, I can testify from a grateful heart that it is invaluable for men or women who are depressed by reason of disappointments and reverses; who are losing flesh and strength and who must find relief or a fatal termination awaits them. I prescribe this great remedy to my patients constantly and the wonder-ful effects I observed in my own case I see repeated in their experiences. It is this that makes me certain I can endure the cares of the great Sanitarium I am about to establish.

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good society mothers allow themselves to become stupidly and criminally blind to the snares that beset their daughters, and careless oversight leads to unfortunate consequences. We hear and know of

consequences. We hear and know of those who have allowed their daughters to become engaged to young men holding positions as clerks, collectors, etc., on salaries hardly sufficient to support them-selves. Their first present to the dear girl is a solitaire diamond engagement ring. His father before him was satisfied with a plain gold one to present his be-

smile upon the extravagances of the young men by allowing their daughters to accept every gift his egotism may suggest. Would not a judicious mother or father inquire into a matter like this, seeing their children recipients of dia-monds, magnificent articles of the toilet, fans of the most costly nature, designs of the choicest flowers, when they are really only within reach of wealthy men; bon bons in profusion, operas, theaters and corrigate their control and every other carriages at their control, and every other extravagance imaginable? After young men clothe themselves in the style of those who have thousands in their pockets and pay their board and wash bill each week, what is there left for the above mentioned indulgences? The sharks and vultures find casy victims among those who smile and encourage their daughters to associate with such We are not so much surprise 1 at an over ambitious mother countenancing such sharks, but why do not the fathers examine into the matter? Inquire of the

functional activity of all the organs, at times. Psychically the disposition, habits temper, and mental state slowly and gradamotions. No matter what his position of life may be, or his objects or plans, the moderate use of alcohol will alter and break down both physical and psychical energy and precipitate destruction, Mod-erate users of alcohol always die from diseases provoked and stimulated by this defective cell energy and exhaustion, which most readily finds relief in any alcohol or narcotic.

"But only a small per cent. of moderate "But only a small per cent. of moderate drinkers remain so until death. The dis-case goes on to full development in inebriety, in a vast majority of cases. The boasted will power to stop at all times is powerless before its peculiar exciting cause. Those who never go beyond this moderate use of spirits for a lifetime is a mere acci-dent in the order of nature, and the ability will be the line should be drawn it is not, per-haps easy, to say, but any right-minded editor who is honestly willing to make. Some sacrifices for the public good, is not likely to go very far astray in this matter if he acts up to his best judgment. Nor end, for surely the best feeling of the community is already revolting against dent in the order of nature, and the ability to stop, resting in the will power, is a popular fallacy. A certain number of cases have signs of incipient phthisis, which may never burst out into the full disease.

"A small number of cases exposed to small pox, or any infectious diseases, never take it; but these are the rare exceptions, whose causes are unknown, from which no deductions can be drawn. Moderate drinking that does not go on to inebriety is also the exception. The chain of exciting causes that bring on these extreme stages may or may not be understood, but they always break out sooner or later in the history of the case. Practically the study of this early stage of inebriety is of the utmost value in the treatment. Here remedial measures can be made of the greatest avail in checking and preventing any farther progress of the disease. When inebriety is fully the disease. When incipiety is fully recognized as a diseased condition, requir-ing study and medical care, this prodromic period of moderate drinking will receive

period of moderate drinking will receive the attention it deserves. "In the meantime, as scientific men, we must continue to call attention to this at 3 o'clock to the Hotel Dieu and ask indications and hints of the march of The priest was prompt. The surgeon wounds.

troubles, also changing and disordered is sufficiently well established in criminal psychology, moreover, that imitation is a powerful incentive to crime. Suicides follow suicides, murders tread upon each other's heels, while the more horrible and temper, and mental state slowly and grad ually degenerate and become more un-stable. The higher mental forces drop down or give place to lower motives and ambitions. No matter what his position of life may be, or his objects or plans, the moderate use of alcohol will alter hierd of a negro for a fearful crime incited a weak-minded half-blind colored man to

IMMORAL NEWS.

From the Boston Courier.

repeat the act. From these reasons it follows that the They always transmit a legacy of newspapers, in their zeal to print whatever occurs and to appeal to every appe-tite, however unhealthful, are becoming the enemies of decency and order, and the

abettors of crime and disorder. Just where the line should be drawn it is not, perdo we believe he would be the loser in the end, for surely the best feeling of the community is already revolting against having the entire press of the land turned into a series of Police Gazettes.

The Priest and the Surgeon.

Dupuytreu was a famous surgeon, but brusque and unpolished a voutrance. One day he entered his house, and found installed in the ante-room an old priest who had long been waiting his return. "What do you want of me !" growled Dupuytreu.

"I wish you to look at this," meekly replied the priest, taking off an old woolen cravat, which revealed upon the nape of his neck a hideous tumor. Dupuytreu looked at it. "You'll have

to die of that," he coolly remarked. "Thanks, doctor," simply replied the priest, replacing his cravat; "I am much indebted to you for warning me, as I can prepare myself, as well as my poor parish-ioners, who love me very much." The surgeon who was never astonished

escape. It turned on its back as it swooped down on me like a hawk on a sparrow. The cavernous jaws opened, and the long shining teeth grated as they closed on my metal harness. It had me. I could feel its teeth grind-ing upon my comper breasthata as it metal harness. It turned on its back as it the others was of a surpassing loveliness ing upon my copper breastplate as it tried to bite me in two: for fortunately it had caught me just across the middle where I was best protected. Having ation

seized me it went tearing through the water. I could feel it bound forward at water. each stroke of its tail. Had it not been for my copper helmet my head would have been torn off by the rush through the water. I was perfectly conscious, but somehow I felt no terror at all. There was only a feeling of numbress. I wondered how long it would be before those teeth would crunch through, and whether they would strike first into my back or my breast. Then I thought of Maggie and the baby, and wondered who would take care of them, and if she would ever know what had become of All these thoughts passed through brain in an instant, but in that time the connecting air tube had been snapped

and my head seemed ready to burst with pressure while the monster's teeth kept crunching and grinding away upon my harness. Then I felt the cold water egin to pour in and heard the bubble. bubble, bubble, as the air escaped into the creature's mouth. I began to hear great guns, and to see fireworks and rainbows and sunshine, and all kinds of pretty things; then I thought I was float-ing away on a rosy summer cloud, dream-ing to the sound of sweet music. Then all became blank. The shark might have eaten me then at his leisure, and I never would have been the wiser. Im-agine] my astonishment, then, when I opened my eves on board this boat and saw you fellows around me. Yes, sir ! I thought I was dead and ate up, sure."

Great Excitement.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

golden cross which she held in her hand, and then the vision disappeared, leaving the good Bishop full of peace and consol

Before this time he had made a vow to build some church as a thanksgiving, if it should please Almighty God to deliver him from the many trials and persecu-tions he had been suffering ; and therefore he understood that the Divine will was that he should erect a temple in this place and dedicate it to Mary, whose appearance had brought so much joy and comfort to his soul. A spot was cleared, and the pious work immediately com menced ; and in later days Evesham be came a favorite place of pilgrimage for faithful Christians, who, kneeling there, obtained many graces and gifts through the intercession of the ever Blessed Mother of God.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured me after a tew applications.' Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine.

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a com-plaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted but now I am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For Female Complaints it has no equal. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

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She Declares it Saved Her Life. Mrs. F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheu-

matism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her

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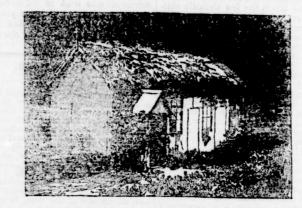
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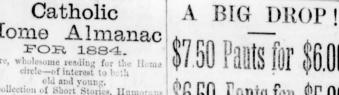
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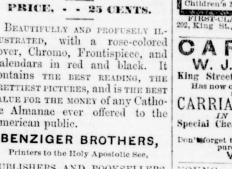
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

8

Ireland. Parnell announced his intention of moving an amendment to the address in

reply to the Queen's speech in reference to the recent conduct of the Government's policy in Ireland. The tendence, he says, has not been to tranquilize the people. He especially deplores the wanton pro-hibition of legal and constitutional meet ings, whereby free speech has been prac-tically quenched in Irelaud. / Mr. John Ferguson, M. P., proposes that Michael Davitt, T. M. Healy and C.M.

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Thomas Sexton be pitted against an equal number of Orange landlords in a joint discussion in Belfast on the merits of Nationalism and Orangeism, the proceeds to be given to the General Hospital. Mr. Ferguson says that such a discussion would dissipate many an Ulster pr judice. After consultation with counsel it has been determined on behalf of the Cath-

olics and Nationalists of the north of Ire-land to ask an official inquiry into the legality of the Orange society, and to make its members amenable for recent events.

Mr. James O'Kelly, member of Parlia-Mr. James O Keny, inclusion of rank-ment for Rozcommon, has gone to the Sondan as a correspondent of the London Daily News, to take the place of E hunnd O'Donovan, who perished with the ill-fated expedition of Hicks Pacha. Baron Carlingford, lord privy seal, in a conchest Livermol. Jan. 20. said it was

speech at Liverpool, Jan. 29, said it was necessary for England to retain a para-mount influence in Egypt. The Irish must have the same rights and privileges as Englishmen and Scotchmen, and the government would approach the franchise

question in this spirit. Parnell members of the House of Com mons, at a meeting recently decided to give notice of motion condemning the uppopular and exclusively landlord character of the Irish magistracy.

Egypt. London, Feb. 5.-It is reported that Baker Pasha has been defeated and suffered

great losses. Late dispatches reiterate the ports that Baker Pasha has met with a serious defeat. Baker had 3,500 men and was advancing when attacked. His losses in killed and wounded number 2,000 men. Baker, with the remnant of his force, succeeded in reaching Trinkitat, where the gunboat Ranger is lying. Baker intends to proceed immediately to

Suakim in the Ranger. Cairo, Feb. 6.-The Khedive has re-Califo, Feb. 6.—The Knearve has fe-ceived a telegram from Baker, reporting his defeat near Tokar. His losses were 2,000 men, four Krupp cannons and two Gatlings. The Turks and Europeans the last convention Canada had 560 memfought well.

London, Feb. 5.-Baker Pasha fost all his camels and baggage in the fight. Most of the Egyptian officers and men bolted. Col. Sartorius tried hard to rally them, but without success. The Europeans behaved splendidly. Col.Sartorius narrowly escaped with his life. The enemy pursued almost into Trinkitat. European police and Tur-kish Infantry were cut to pieces. Fourteen European and three pative officers are missing. The fight was begun by a few Arab horsemen attacking Baker Pasha's cavalry, which fled. Baker then Pasha's cavairy, which field. Baker then formed a square, which the enemy sur-rounded. The rest of the Egyptians field in confusion, and gunners deserted their guns. Baker Pasha was several times surrounded by the enemy, but, with his staff, managed to cut his way through. The enemy's force was inferior in num-bers to Baker Pasha's. Only three sides of a square were formed, owing to the fact

that three companies of Egyptian troops stood still, being overcome with fright. The enemy poured into this gap, when the Egyptians threw away their rifles and flung themselves upon the ground screaming for mercy. Troops on one side of the square killed many of their own men by wild firing. The enemy betrayed pro-found contempt for their opponents.

United States.

and Scanlon to terra firma.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week

Father Lennon gave the members of the choir a sleigh ride to Paris which was en-

joyed very much. It took a pretty large sleigh to hold about twenty, and they

were an exceedingly merry party; the sleighing was good and the weather fine. A little over an hour took them to their

destination, and Mr. Ealand had been warned of their coming and made every-thing ready to receive them. Between

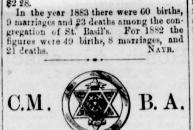
supper and songs and choruses and quiet amusements of various kinds a couple of

very pleasant hours were spent. Father Dowling joined the party, and by his kindly and genial manner did much to

make all present feel happy. He invited them down to see his church, and those

them down to see his church, and those who had not previously seen it were sur-prised and delighted with its beautiful appearance. Before leaving they sang Mozart's Magnificat, which sounded grand in the empty edifice that had been lighted up for the visitors. The Brantford peo-ple appreciated Father Dowling's kind-ness very highly. In the evening the return trip was pleasant. The members of the choir feel grateful to Father Lennon for their very enjoyable afternoon's out-

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Timothy Horn and Peter Scanlon, both employees of Hill & Murray's paper mill, were Sat-Balance on hand..... SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS. Previously reported...... Received during quarter...



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MITTEES AND DEPUTIES. Laws and Supervision.—Mayor A. R. Wardell, Dundas; Mr. Jas. Quillinan, Ningara Falls; Rev. J. Bayard, Sarnia. Finance and Milesge.-Thos. Coffey, ondon; Mayor Thos. O'Neail, Paris; Mr.

. Earry, Brantford. Returns and Credentials-Mr. P. B. Returns and Credentials—Mr. P. B. Reath, St. Thomas; Mr. J. Shelly, Galt; Mr. D. Sullivan, Kingston. Appeals and Grierances—Rev. J. P. Molphy, Maidstone; Mr. D. McCart, Sar-nia; Mr. John Lahey, St. Thomas. Printing and Supplies.—Mr. P. F. Boyle, London; W. J. McKee, Windsor; Rev. P. Bardon, Cavnea.

London ; W. J. McKee, Windsor ; Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga Grand Deputies—D. B. Olette and A. Forster; District Deputies, D. J. O'Con-nor, A. R. Wardell and John Kelz; Special Deputy, H. W. Deare. Branches that have not yet paid the per capita tax for 1883 are requested to do so without further notice. Thorold, Ont., January 26th, 1884. Received from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association the sum of two thou-

Benefit Association the sum of two thousand dollars, being=in full for Beneficiary due on the death of my son, Wm. Urlocker, late of Branch 24 of Thorold. ELIZABETH URLOCKER.

Witnesses :- Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Presi dent ; John J. Gearin, Chan. pro. tem.

William Gearin, Rec. Secretary. In New York State there are now 69 Branches, an increase of 10 since last Grand Council Convention. In Penusylbers ; we now have 1,125, being a greater per centage of increase in branches and memberships than all the other councils combined. The C. M. B. A. members in Canada have reason to feel well satisfied with their Grand Council officers' management during the past term, and we hop our Grand Council members will always act as wisely in the selection of their

officers. We gather the following from the Supreme Recorder's report of Jan. 24, 1884, published in the Union and Times: BENEFICIARY FUND RECEIPTS,

\$ 4,464.2 38,195.1 Balance on hand, Sept. 11th Received during quarter..... \$42,659.38 Disbursed during quarter.....

\$4,297.3

Ben. Fund, Previously reported Received during quarter...... \$91,232.62 38,145.13

Balance on hand..... GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS. Balance on hand Sept. 11th.... Received during quarter..... \$4,297.33 $1.05 \\ 486.60$

Disbursed during quarter

said organ our members expect to receive information on C. M. B. A. matters; but I must say the writer of said erticle approached the question very tenderly indeed. I have no doubt whatever but that our C. M. B. A. members in Canada no ready and for force of immediate

that our C. M. B. A. members in Canada are ready and in favor of immediate separation. It is only a question of time when our Government will pass an act prohibiting all United States Mutual Benefit Associations from doing business in Canada; and our Grand Council should understall fit in the time the fact but who duly introduced the rev. lecturer in fitting terms. The lecture consisted of an able defence of orthodox religion from able defence of of thousa religion holes the assaults of such writers and thinkers as Paine, Voltaire, Huxley, Tindall, Dar-win, Bennet and others who have striven to sustain Reason alone, and discard Revundoubtedly "take time by the forelock" and at its coming convention form a separation, get incorporated in Ontario, assume the duties of a Supreme Council, elation. The lecture gave evidence of great research, and an earnest sifting of the arguments for and against the subject and do all our business in Canada, as the present Supreme Council does in the State of New York. Our United States the arguments for an against against me subject taken up for discussion. It lasted nearly two hours and a half, but during that time the rev. lecturer did not fail to keep the attention of the audience well in hand. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of State of New York. Our United States Councils and Branches could not blame us for thus acting, when they understand our position. We would still have the same fraternal feeling for the United States C. M. B. A. members as at present thanks was moved to the rev. speaker by Mr. D. McGillicuddy, seconded by Mr. P. States C. M. B. A. members as at present and expect the same from them. We would require to make a few changes in our constitution, but in the main it would not differ much from the present one; experience would be on our side to improve certain parts of the constitution. Our membership in Canada would increase 100 per cent. in a very short time but even with our oresent member. O'Dea, and carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting was brought to a close. Should Rev. Fr. Northgraves see fit at some future time to deliver a lecture in our town we have every reason to believe a hearty wel come will be tendered him by the people of Goderich of all creeds.—Haron Signal, increase 100 per cent, in a very short time; but even with our present member-ship we would have no difficulty in sup-porting a separate beneficiary with little more than one-half what we now have to pay; and our expenses would never be as great as if we remained under the juis-diction of the United States. In my next, Mr. Editor, I will give my reasons for the abaye statements recarding expenses etc. Feb 1st. THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND. Of Catholic progress in England, Right Rev. Bishop Ullathorne says in a recent Pastoral: "In our own country the Church is making solid progress, although its ad-

above statements regarding expenses, etc., but I think our Canada Grand Council officers should come out plainly and pubvancement may not be visible to the eyes of all. When we look back to our own early days, now far distant, and comlicly on this question; our Canada C. M. B. A. members look to them to watch their interests, and form a separation, notwithstanding any restrictions to the contrary from the U. S. authorities. Thanking you for your valuable space, I remain, Yours fraternally, CANADA C. M. B. A. MEMBER.

From our own Correspondent. MONTREAL NOTES.

Rev. Father Cazeau, of St. Mary's College, died here on Sunday, Feb. 3rd. The funeral service was held on Tuesday morning in the Jesuits' church. Long before nine o'clock, the hour named for the comnine o'clock, the hour named for the com-mencement of the service, the vast edifice was completely filled. The office of the dead was recited by Rev. Father Hudon, S. J., and Rev. Father Vignor, S. J., Superiors of Quebec and Three Rivers communities. Rev. Father Donnelly was master of extermonias. The following master of ceremonies. The following rev. gentlemen were also present: His Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Hallfax, N. Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Hallfax, N. S.; His Grace Archbishop Tache, St. Boniface, Man.; Rev. Cure Sentenne, Rev. Fathers Martineau, S. J.; Antoine, O. M. I.; Decarrie, of St. Henry; Fahey, of St. Gabriel; Whittaker, of St. Ann; Lonergan, of St. Mary; Lonergan, of St. Bridget's; Rouleau, Marechal, Racicot, Murphy, Auclair, and Emard of Hallfax; Hamon, S. J.; Colin, Superior of the Hamon, S. J.; Colin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice; Proulx and Farocque, of St. Therese college, and a number of others. A choir of one hundred students of St.

Mary's College, under the direction of Rev. Gather Garcian, rendered the mournful Requiem Æternam and Dies Iræ in en effective manner. The Beate Moture and Libera were also rendered. At the conclusion of the Mass the absonte was given by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. The service was most impressive. At the conclusion the funeral cortege formed and proceeded to Sault aux Recollet, where the remains will be interred in the burial ground of the Novitiate. A large number of clergy and others who desired to pay the last mark of respect to the illustrious priest followed the remains to their last resting place. UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH.

Montrealers soon expect to get rid of $487.65 \\ 470.15$ the unsightly telegraph poles and wires which obstruct our streets. Experiments have been made which prove that under-\$17.50 ground cables can be worked even in this cold climate, and a company has been \$3,197.68 formed to work the patent.-JER. C. \$3,681.28

...

THE BOTHWELL BAZAAR.

The parish of Bothwell comprises four

missions. A few years ago a large brick church was erected in Wardsville for the

benefit of Catholic worshippers there, a similar one was erected in Alvinston soon

afterwards. These churches are beautiful

edifices, but they are still heavily involved in debt. All the revenue of the parish would not pay the current expenses of our four missions, and yet nearly \$500 are re-

quired to pay the yearly interest on our bonded debt. Such is the state of affairs in Bothwell,

FROM GODERICH.

MARKET REPORT. LONDON. Wheat-Spring, 170 to 180; Deibh, # 100 lbs. 179 to 175; Treadwell, 170 to 175; Clawson, 150 to 170; Red. 155 to 175. Oats, 162 to 105. Corn, 130 to 140. Barley, 100 to 115. Peas, 125 to 135; Rye, 105 to 110. Beans, per-bush, 150 to 210. Flour-Pashy, per cwt, 275 to 300 Family, 250 to 275. Oatmeal Fine, 225 to 250; Granulated, 260 to 275. Corn-meal, 200 to 250; Bhorts, ton, 1800 to 2200. Bran, 1600 to 1800. Hay, 800 to 1100. Straw, per load, 200 to 3 60. Butter-pound rolls, 22 to 25c; crock, 18 to 22c; tubs, 14 to 18c. Eggs retail, 35 to 40c. Cheese, 1b. 11 to 123c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 49c. Turkeys, 75 to 200. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 70 to 800. Beef, per cwt, 550 to 8 00. Mut-ton, per lb, 8 to 9c. Month, per lb, 9 to 10c. Hops, per 160 1bs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 550. MONTREAL. Despite the inclement weather of Wed. Despite the incident weather of weather nesday evening, there was a fair attend-ance at the lecture delivered under the auspices of St. Peter's Church by Rev. Fr. Northgraves, on "Reason and Revelation." The chair was occupied by Mayor Horton, who due introduced the rev. lecture in

Hops, per 100 lbs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 55. MONTREAL. FLOUR-Receipts 400 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior. \$550 to \$600; extra \$5 25 to \$5 45; asperior, \$5 50 to \$600; extra \$5 25 to \$5 45; asperior, \$125 to \$50; string extra, \$18 00; superine, \$4 25 to \$5 00; strong bakers, \$5 25 to \$600; nue stars, \$3 00 to \$3 25; to \$16 to \$5 50; pollards, \$3 00 to \$2 55; to \$16 to \$15; can, red winter, 120 to 120; aspect to bags, \$210 to \$2 60; extra \$16 to 120; can, red winter, 120 to 120; aspect to \$100; can, red winter, 120 to 120; exempty, \$510 to 26; can, red winter, 120 to 120; exempty, \$21 to 26; can, red winter, 120 to 120; can, red winter, 120 to 120; bosc, base, \$100; bosc, \$100; bosc, \$100; Bitter \$20; to 22; B. & M. 19 to 20; Western, 15 to 18c; Cheese, 11 to 13c; Pork, 1900 [to \$100]. Lard, 11 to 12c; Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 14c; TORONTO.

MARKET REPORT.

Lard, 11 to 12c. Bacon, 15 to 14c; fails, 15 to 14c. TORONTO. Toronto, Feb. 9.–Wheat.–Fail, No. 2, 107 to 107; No. 3, 104 to 104; spring, No. 1, 11 to 11; No. 2, 169 to 105; No. 3, 108 to 105. Barley, No. 1, 72 to 72c; No. 2, 68 to 68c; No. 3, 52 to 75c No. 2, 73 to 73. Oats, No. 1, 33 to 33c; No. 2, 53 to Corn, 60 to 60c. Wool, 60 to 00c, Fiour, Superior, 505 to 510; extra, 475 to 475. Bran, 20 to 1520. Barley, (street), 66 to 00c. Rye, street, 60 to 60c. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 11; fail, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 500 to 00. Cornmeal, 375 to 390. OTTAWA.

1 11; fail, 1 01 to 1 03. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 0 09. Cornneal, 375 to 3 90. OTTAWA. Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record." Spring wheat, \$1 10 to 1 15 bush.; Oats, 40e to 42c bsh; Peas, 70c to 06c bsh; Beans 1.25 to 00 bsh; Rye, 06c to 55c bsh; Turnips, 40 to 8 °c bsh; Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Parsnips, 50 to 60c bsh; Beets, 50 to 00c bsh; Cabbage, per doz., 39 to 50c; Onions, per peck, 2) to 25c; Potatoes, per bag, 60 to 70c. Dressed hogs, per 100 lts., 700 to 8 '00; Beef, per 100 lts., 500 to 700. But-ter, pails per ib., 18 to 20c; firkins, 18 to 20c; fresh pint, 22 to 25c. Hams, 14 to 15c. Eggs, fresh per doz., 24 to 30c. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 50. Fowls, per pair, (60. Ducks, wild, per pair, 75. Geese, each, 752. Tarkeys, each, 55 to \$174. Hides 60 to 8 90. Hay, per ton, 5, 60 to 10 00; Straw, per ton, 6 to 7 00. Lard, per 18, 18 to 00c. Apples, per bbl. 2 60 to 3 50. Sheep, 4 01 to 4 5j each. Lambs, 7 (0 to 8 00 each. pare the state of the Church then with

Life of Pope Pius IX., by Rev. B. O'Rtelly, Imperial, svo., cloth, glit sides and edges. Life of Pope Pius IX., by Rev. B. O'Reilly, Imperial, svo., cloth, glit sides, plain edges Moore's Poems, beautifuly illustrated, being complete of the Poems of Thomas Moore, Imperial, svo., cloth, glit sides and edges. Moore's Poems, beautifully illustrated, being complete of the Poems of Thos. Moore, Imperial, svo., morocco, glit edges. All orders for Catholic Family Almanacs, Price 25 cts., received last week will be filled at once. We would advise all who wish to get a copy to write immediately, enclosing price, the demand being such that we find it difficult to keep a stock on hand. See advertisment in another column.

LOCAL NOTICES.

File edges anthers, being a plant ex-gell edges anthers, being a plant ex-position and violation of the Church, founded by Our Lord due Christ, By the Most Rev. James Gibbons, D.D. Archtishop of Balti-nord, M.D. 120th thousand, 12mo., Visit to London. The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, offices at Montreal and Toronto. will be at the Tecunsch House, London, Feb. 7th to Feb. 16th, in-House, London, Feb, 7th to Feb. 16th, in-clusive, where physicians and sufferers can consult them and test the merits of the new and wonderful instrument, the Spirometer, invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex.aide surgeon of the French Army, for the special treatment of Asthma, Bron-chitis, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Con-sumption in the first and second stages, and all diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. Consultations free. For further particulars, address International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church St., and Lung Institute, 173 Church FINE ARTS .- All kinds of art materials

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Authorized Capital, \$100.000 Hox. A. R. GOODRICH, President, Treasurer State of Connecticut. Ex. LIEUT-GOV, GEO. C. Sill, Attorney. Cot. DEWITTJ PREK, Sceretary. Fire Commissioner of Hartford, J. H. WELCH, M. D., Medical Examiner. THOS. LEAHY, GENER-AL AGENT, Of Hartford, Conn., is the only mutual Com-pany doing an assessment business chartered by a State Legislature, and authorized to have a Capital of Simon. It is the oldest mutual or assessment Com-pany in the United States. The membership it is the strongest Assess ment Company doing business in America, Thes paid, for death and accident claims, More Money to the Families

In memory doing business in America. It has paid, for death and accident claims, It has paid, for death and accident claims, It has paid, for death and accident claims, It has paid for death and accident claims, It has paid the United States than any two companies in the country. That the greatest care is exercised in the selection of members is proved by its low mortality during the year 1883, and the cost, per fillod, as compared with that of similar companies or associations. The fact that no mutual company organ-ized under the laws of the State of Connecti-cut, with headquarters at Hartford, has ever failed, is conclusive evidence of the care and watchfulness exercised over them by the Insurance Department. The basiness of this Company is so scat-tered throughout the United States and Canada that it is sure of a fair average mor-tality, which ecanot be affected by epidem-ies, while its Reserve Fund is a guarantee of its permanence. It furnishes protection to its members at f its permanence. It furnishes protection to its members at bsolute cost.

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meetings. It insures both sexes Its officers are men of established reputa-ion and long experience in instand reputa-Its officers are men of established reputa-tion and long experience in insurance. Assessments graded according to age. Its certificates are free from restrictions, excepting those which experience has shown to be necessary to stability and success. Its Life and Accident departments are separate and distinct, each plan paying its

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BOOKS--MUSIC

lessness, in robb their lawful proj divide the episco might complete the humiliation noticed a certa amongst the Cat subject of obedie ereign. The oc of opinion was th quest of some Walsh, a Franc strance to the ki to the Catholic p monstrance the Pope was, in the disavowed, and passive obedienc strongly mainta prelates was co machinations of that no subject better chosen fo them than those

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of Gall can and This memoral which tested so the outlawed bis the 11th of June days. The prim of Meath, the vic (all who then r superiors of the The regular cler land, amounted the seculars to eighty. By the sentatives, the p formally repudi strance' set as orthodoxy. The advocating separ presented a succ own loyalty. W or the remonstra Papal supremacy anded both. was ordered to d vicars fled, and mate O'Reilly, a England, was al In 1669, he di Oliver Plunkett, lege *de Propaga* Rome to fill his Thus did the y in his netarious Irish episcopacy ceeded in his doubt, have so w ple, who cling wi clergy, as to ma Catholicity from comparative fac God was again protection of his foes had still to ple and an undi influence was so and by the remo sovereigns with forced to resig successor, Lord 1669. He owed Duke of Yo and IL. towards the Cat administration brief period of p eland. Primat McGee, openly firmed children consecrated ch permitted to sit terference. Peter Talbot, at the castle. at in every war from foreign pa were admitted to and a few Cath to Parliament.

Encouraged

Complaints, sa both in England ernment was ind

what it is now, we can only exclaim: "This is the work of God, and it is wonder-An is is the work of odd, and it is wonder-ful in our eyes.² Under the four Vicars Apostolic the churches were few, small, and widely scattered, having the form of dissenters' chapels, and bearing the name of chapels. A low Mass and sermon in the morning, with prayers and catechism in the afternoon, made up the Sunday's service. Many populous places were only serve l occasionally, for the clergy were few, and the resources of the flocks limited A Catholic school we

to be found only in a few of the largest tities and towns. In Protestant schools as we well know, the few Catholic chil as we were know, the ten outstand and dren were looked upon as strange and mysterious beings, with something dark and wicked in their history. Those who have been born in later generations can have no idea of the wild and wonderful notions which our Protestant countrymen entertained of us, or of the veher nen entertained of us, or of the venem-ence with which those notions were pur-posely propagated. We were looked upon as disloyal, traitors, and malignant idolaters, enemies of the Bible, and consequently enemies of Christianity. Cathwere secluded from all society but their own, and were often hobted at and insulted in the public streets. In those days it cost no little to human nature to be a Catholic, and hence those who had the priceless blessing of the Faith were, as a rule, earnest, devout, and courageous

as a rule, earnest, devout, and courageous lovers of their religion. Now," he adds, "the Catholic religion is a great and prominent institution in this country. The Church has received its perfect organization. A hierarchy of fifteen Bishops, closely united in mind and heart, carry out the administration of the Church. The clercy are numerous and de. Church. The clergy are numerous and devoted. Wherever there is a considerable population, there is a Catholic church. The rites and services of the Church are carried out with becoming reverence and dignity. The religious bodies, those valuable helpers of the ordinary ministry, are multiplied, and have brought to us

that rich variety of popular devotions which so much promote the devotion and consolation of the faithful. . . . In our early days the publication of a Cath-olic book was an event in our history : now we have a good and an abundant Catholic literature, suited to every vari-ety of mind and every class of society. . . . We have also, by God's divine vocation, a large number of religious communities of women, devoted to prayer, to the education of youth, and to

urday endeavoring to remove the accumu-lations of ice from the upper race. While ice, both men were precipitated into the lower race and into the rapids. They were Balance on hand..... In the whole association there are about 8,000 members, of which 4,428 are carried a distance of 200 feet, having gone under the Goat Island bridge and in a in New York State. On the 31st Dec., 1882, there were 3,600 in said State. The Supreme Recorder says, "Michigan is now starting up, Pennsylvania will soon boom, our Canadian Brothers are doing excellent work, and New York will unseemingly miraculous manner were violently hurled against a large piece of ice, to which they clung. Their cries were heard by the mill hands, and ropes were secured and thrown into the water. They had just enough strength left to tempor-arily, secure themselves with the ropes, and were drawn as far as the piers of the

fine. their

doubtedly continue to stand at the head.' During 1883 there were 56 deaths in bridge. At this point J. Ross was lowered by means of another rope, and securely the C. M. B. A. ranks, 5 in Canada and 51 in the United States, of which 44 were fastened more ropes on and around both men. The excited crowd then raised Horn Branch No. 4, Lor Branch No. 4, London, at its last meet-

and unless the Catholic people' of Ontario come to our rescue two of our churches ing passed resolutions of condolence with Bro. Andrew Munro on the death of his beloved wife, whose obituary appeared in will probably be sold. This would be a lasting disgrace and one too, that every last week's RECORD.

Catholic should try to avert. In order then to save our parish from financial ruin, the poor but generous people of this vicinity have organized a grand union Bazuar to be held in Bothwell during the Brantford, Feb. 8th, 1884. S. R. BROWN, Grand Recorder, Dear Sir :-- I am glad to report a steady in-crease in membership in this branch, the. enclosed being the report of the 62nd initiated since our organization. Of course 2nd week of May. The tickets for this bazaar are already issued, there are four in every book at 25 cents each. Forty-two we have suffered some losses through removals, &c., but we are making good pro-gress now. We have already had four valuable prizes will be distributed by lot and any one of these may be drawn for 25 cents. Besides all this, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered up one hundred

\$17.50

priests on our list of membership, though one, the Rev. Fr. Bardou, who took such a loving interest in branch 5 during its first years, and to whom its present exist-ence is mainly due, has since withdrawn times for the pious intentions of all those who buy or dispose of one book of tickets. Full justice will be done to all, absent preside over the branch he has founded as well as present. Our bazaar tickets are being daily sent to readers of the CATHO-LIC RECORD. Have you, dear friend, rein his present parish. Our President, Rev. J. F. Lennon, ceived our tickets yet? If so, be kind enough not to throw them aside. Reflect on what you do! If you buy these tickets you can save two Catholic Churches this week to visit friends in Ireland for a few months, and advantage was taken of the occasion on Monday evening by his many friends in branch 5 to tender him an expression of their good will and apfrom being sold. You can prepare the way for the salvation of your own soul, "Alms deliver from all sin" (Tobias IV). preciation of the active work he has done

for the association during the last year. All wish him a "bon voyage" and a speedy return. Yours fraternally

of the choir feel grateful to Father Lennon for their very enjoyable afternoon's out ing. The annual report of the conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for 1883 was read on Sunday at Mass. The re-ceipts for the year (including balance from 1882) amounted to \$170.43 and the ex. To THOMAS COFFEY, Esq., CATHOLIC RECORD,—Dear Sir and Bro.—In your atticle on the formation of an independ-ent C. M. B. A. in Canada, or separation from the jurisdiction of the C. M. B. A. in the United States. I was much pleased to see in our official organ some-thing on this question; as it is through is to perform an act of blessed charity and pleased to see in our official organ some-thing on this question; as it is through is to perform an act of blessed charity and pleased to see in our official organ some-thing on this question; as it is through is to perform an act of blessed charity and pleased to see in our official organ some-thing on this question; as it is through is to perform an act of blessed charity and pleased to see in our official organ some-thing on this question; as it is through is to perform an act of blessed charity and pleased to see in our official organ some-thing on this question; as it is through is to perform an act of blessed charity and pleased to see in our official organ some-thing on this question; as it is through is to perform an act of blessed charity and pleased to see in our official organ some-thing on this question; as it is through is the the the set is through is the set is throu

"Alms deliver from all sin" (Tobias IV). The times are hard, it is true, but it is for God you buy these tickets, as it is from God you will receive every good and per-fect gift. You will never miss what you give to God's holy Church, it will come back to you again with the blessings of God. Yes, dear reader, to buy our tickets is to perform an act of blessed charity and charitr es you know is like the dew of

the works of mercy and charity, corporal and spiritual. Nor ought we to forget that large accession of learned and able men to the Church who have so largely contributed to her advancement every way."

The venerable Prelate concludes his Pastoral with an eloquent appeal for Catholic schools and Catholic education. "Why," he asks, "do we labor with so much toil and anxiety, and why do the faithful laity contribute so generously to provide good Catholic schools, if not because you cannot have a Catholic educa tion for your children in other schools At a time like this, too, when we are con tending for the preservation of religious education, it is disloyalty to the Church to send Catholic children to other than Catholic schools."

A VALUABLE BOOK.

THE CANADIAN HOME, FARM AND BUSINESS CYCLOPADIA.—A Treasure of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, Handsomely illustrated. Toronto and Whitby, J. S. Robertson & Brothers, 1884.

We take pleasure in recommending to ur readers this valuable and interesting book. It is pleasing to note that the work is in every respect due to Canadian enter-prise, while it may be justly claimed for it that it is not inferior in any respect to similar works published in the United States. It will be found an invaluable help to the farmer and business man, and a useful guide in matters pertaining to health, while at the same time it embraces a fund of information calculated to make homes happy and cheerful. It is pub-lished by subscription, and when an agent calls on any of our readers we feel assured if he make a purchase he will have no reason to regret the investment.



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toleration, the ited and despoil ment, named Col of the Duke o friends and favor promote their cl did he succeed t withstanding all Orrery and othe was issued, duri ment, to inquire complaints of th and gentlemen. ure announced th among the Prote

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