Catholic Record.

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

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INSPECTION INVITED.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN QUEBRO.

The Irishmen of the Ancient Capital are amongst the foremost, if not the very foremost, in the Dominion of Canada in respect of sincere, earnest and practical devotion to Ireland. Their celebrations of old Erin's national anniversary yield to none on the continent in eclat and enthusiasm. This year their commemoration of the day formed no exception to the rule. Solemn High Mass, coram pontifice, was as usual celebrated in St. Patrick's church. In the Weekly Budget we read :

The sacred edifice was crowded to overflowing with an immense audience, all the standing room being occupied. Amongst the distinguished personages who occupied seats in the sanctuary were His Eminence the Cardinal Arch. were His Emmence the Caronal Arch-bishop, Mgr. Taschereau, attended by the Very Reverend Messrs. Legare, V. G., and Suzor, V. G., of Nicolet. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, atten-Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by Capts, Shephard and Garneau, A. D. Cs., Hon. Dr. Ross, Premier, and Hon. Jean Blanchet, Provincial Secretary, T. H. Mahony, Esq., President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; T. S. Hethrington, Esq., 2nd Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society,—the latter representing M. Miller, Esq., President, who was unavoidally prevented from being present, attended divine service at St. Patrick's church upon invitation of F. Carbray, Esq., M.P.P., President of the Irish National Association.

A large number of the clergy also occupied seats in the sanctuary.

The interior of the church was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the altar was a perfect blaze of light.

Solemn Grand Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. O'Ryan, of Laval University, with the Rev. Messrs. Bouffard and Paradis as deacon and sub-deacon respectively.

The musical portion of the service was exceptionally fine, and executed with rare and artistic skill.

THE SERMON. The sermon, which was an eloquent and masterly discourse on the "Triumphant Faith of the Irish People," was preached by the Rev. Father Eustace Maguire, a Professor of Laval Univer-

sity.

The Rev. gentleman spoke pretty

much as follows:
The text: "But delivering, I will deliver thee, and thou shalt not fall by the sword; but thy lite shall be saved for thee, because thou hast put thy trust in me, saith the Lord." Jerem.

Your Grace,
My Dear Brethren,—Though scattered over the face of the earth, there is one day above all others when distance is one day above all others when distance is spanned, and when the most isolated children of Ireland are brought within the endearing bonds of religion and nationality; when, the world over, "The Green Immortal Samrock" is lifted from its lowly bed—whether it lay amidst the sands of the equator, or under the polar snows, and exhibited to all nations as the emblem of Ireland's faith. On St. Patrick's day our hearts are penetrated with feelings of tender emotion; our minds are filled with fond memories of the loved associations of days gone by; for no matter in which found memories of the loved associ-ations of days gone by; for no matter in what country he has made his home, or under what sky Providence has fixed his destiny, the "Exile of Erin" fondly looks back to his "loved, his native land," whose spiritual birth he is to day cele-brating. He loves to saze on those brating. He loves to gaze on those familiar faces he used to see around the fire place in his old home, and in spirit he lives over again those sweet yet sad

ot all, indeed, claim Ireland We cannot all, indeed, claim Ireland for the land of our birth; most of us have not been privileged with treading, or even seeing that sacred soil, which was sanctified by the blood of our martyred sires; but for this, we love her the more, since it is her sufferings that have made us foreigners to her shores—Foreigners! did I say, alas! we are, but by birth only, not by affection. Exiles, or sons of exiles, our affection is the same, and to-day—Ireland's festival, our linked thoughts have stretched away across the tall-waved Atlantic and are rivited to tall-waved Atlantic and are rivited to

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our "Emerald Isle." If not exiles yourselves, you are the children of exiles, and as true children you share in the joys and sorrows of

When yet a child, a mother made you miliar with the weal and woe of fatherfamiliar with the weal and woe of father-land. In the simplicity of youth, you asked her: why this is called St. Pat-rick's Day? why the mirth and happi-ness of this feast? And your tender heart now beat with joy, now heaved in sorrow, as she would relate to you the history of your country: how your fathers worshipped other gods than the true God; how St. Patrick went amongst them, and breaking, by the peaceful violence of grace, their proud and haughty spirit, led them captive and humbled to the feet of Jesus Christ, their crucified Redeemer.

She informed you that St. Patrick's

Day was one of joy, because on that day

we celebrate the glorious entry of our

with hearts full of gratitude to heaven,

Patron and Apostle into Heaven. Oh! gladly did she tell you all these things; but tears would dim her eyes and sorrow

oppress her heart when, enraptured with her words you pressed her to continue. The subsequent chapter remained half-told. In after years, you were wont to muse on the fearful afflictions of your muse on the fearful afflictions of your ancestors; on their heroic contempt for the gold, the taunts, or the barbarity of the tyrant; on their love for truth, accepting chains and death for conscience sake; more tried than Abraham, they sacrificed their whole families, rather than deny their Lord; you portrayed to yourselves the thatched-roofed chapels, where your fathers in adoration poured forth their souls in prayer as pure and holy as that of the first Christians in the Catacombs, exclaiming in presence of the

combs, exclaiming in presence of the Crucified: "How long, O Lord, how long!"; yet after His example, willing to drain the bitter chalice to its very dregs. All these thoughts have sunk deep into your hearts and have drawn them closer

your hearts and have drawn them closer to your faith and your country.

Led then, my dear brethren, by the same sentiments, we gather round the altar of the Almighty, to adore and thank the giver of all good gifts, who, in His mercy calling our forefathers to the "One true Church" of Jesus Christ, has com-municated the same inestimable grace to us their posterity.

us, their posterity.

There are no christian nations who have not registered in their annuals some actions which impart glory to their name; no nations, that have not at some period no nations, that have not at some period or other, presented to the admiration of the world, some high achievement or some mighty effort. These actions are either of the spiritual or the temporal order. To-day, my dear brethren, shall I speak to you of the achievements of human prowess leagued to exalted daring, which throw a lustre over the history of our country? Shall I speak to you of the gallant efforts of our fathers to maintain their national rights; of their banded gallant efforts of our fathers to maintain their national rights; of their banded energies to repel the invader of sacred liberty? I must not forget that we are not assembled here to treat of actions limited to earth, and that your religious feelings call upon me for a subject which relates to God. relates to God.

Let us, then, dearly beloved, take rapid glance at the "Triumphant Faith of Ireland." And if it is true that those achievements are the greatest which contribute most to hallow God's name, to make His contribute most to hallow God's name, to spread His Kingdom, to make His will prevail, then indeed, we cannot choose a theme more glorious. But allow me to observe that the Irisb, ever since the days of St. Patrick, have be the days of St. Patrick, nave been essentially Catholic; a people whose thoughts are so allied to the Invisible; whose religion and nationality are so wedded—united as the soul to the body—that had we time to exhaust our subject, were weeks instead of minutes at our disposal, weeks instead of minutes at our disposal, we might follow up, page after page, the history of Christian Ireland without devi-ating from our subject. Yes, everything in it breathes of piety

and religion, because, from the hour of Her baptism the whole energies of the nation have been constantly engaged either in warfare with the enemy of her creed and liberty—resisting his works, renouncing his gold and pomps—or they have been engaged in fondly adminis-tering to the seed of truth, that foster ing care and nourishment which gave it growth and strength, till the little plant has become "like a cedar, beautiful in has become "like a cedar, beautiful in all its branches, wafting its native incense through the skies, and inviting the birds of heaven to shelter and repose." The conversion of Ireland to Christi

anity, my dear brethren, exhibits the most noble and striking of moral spectacles ever presented to the world; nothing to equal it in the annals of nations. It is the spectacle of a whole people, attached to ancient customs and prejudices, suddenly repudiating the errors and tached to ancient customs and prejudi-ces, suddenly repudiating the errors and superstitions of ages; suppressing their old practices of religion, and accepting mysteries incomprehensible, apparently opposed to human reason, receiving a law which is hostile to the passions and forbids the indulgence of pleasures. When we examine and study this holy revolution, and compare it with the con-version of other countries, our admira-

revolution, and compare it with the conversion of other countries, our admiration is increased. The missionaries who went forth among barbaric nations, had generally to forfeit their lives as the price of their zeal. The soil was hard and the seed of truth required to be watered with the tears and blood of the

sower.

How are they received among the civilized nations? Judea, who had already killed her prophets, who listening to her doctors, nailed the Son of God to a cross, stones His disciples. Rome, proud and corrupt Rome, persecutes the messengers of good tidings. Greece is menacing and tumultuous. How was the Apostle of Ireland received? It is true that St. Patrick did not find the country in a state of barbarism for we true that St. Patrick did not find the country in a state of barbarism, for we are told, by the most learned and reliable authorities, that the Irish had books written in their own characters; we are told that St. Patrick, knowing he had not to preach to a savage and he had not to preach to a savage and ignorant people, but to a people versed in pagan philosophy, felt that he must become the most learned as well as the holiest of men, and prepared himself by

thirty years of prayer and study.

But were not Rome and Greece civilized countries? Yet the barriers of obstinacy and licentious interest were long opposed to the advancement of Christianity in these countries. Corruption and the dark mysteries of their idolatry, dazzled by the new light, drew up behind their defences.

And, humanly speaking might we not suppose that the very learning of the

suppose that the very learning of the Irish would have been the greatest obstacle in the way of our Saint, who had been a poor slave and now had come to instruct his former masters? But not

that we reflect on this chapter of our that we renect on this chapter of our history; it contains the only record of the nation's unconditional surrender. Before whom does she lay down her arms? Before a man bearing no shield but prayer; clothed not in the armor of the hostile invader, but encircled by the the hostile invader, but encircled by the halo of sanctity, and wielding no other weapon save God's heart-wounding grace. But his voice was strengthened by divine agency; to speak the sublime language of the Psalmist, the voice of the Apostle was: "The voice of the Lord in power, the voice of the Lord in magnificence. The voice of the Lord breaking down the cedars of Lebannon." Vox Domini confrigentis cedros. (Ps. 33, 4).

A celestial light beams forth; its effulgence penetrates the recesses of Druidie grove: mystery and superstitious rate

grove: mystery and superstitious rate shrink before its mild lustre; the empire shrink before its mild lustre; the empire of paganism is dissolved; the gospel of humility, purity and austerity erects its throne on the altars of idolatry, and truth marches triumphant over the land. Heaven is victorious, a nation passes under the "voke of the Lord."

I have called this a surrender! Let us call it the first manifestation of Ireland's love for the truth, her grandest triumph of faith!

of faith!

St. Patrick, to use the language of Holy Writ, had preached the word to a people, who, in a good and perfect heart, hearing it, kept it and brought forth fruit in patience. [Luke 8, 15] His first message to Rome was: "They are all Christians, they are all Catholics, and they are nearly all saints." In great and appropriate truth our beloyed and appropriate truth, our beloved Apostle might exclaim, ere his blessed spirit soared to its heavenly home and any spirit soared to its heavenly home and any servant, (Lord, according to thy word in peace ; because my eyes have seen thy salvation—a light to the revelation of nations, and the glory of thy people," [Luke 2, 29]. In the middle of the fith century Ireland, dear Brethren, was already designa-ted by the title "Island of Saints."

The Venerable Bede, the greatest among English annalists, gives most striking testimony to the piety, learning and hospitality exhibited by the Irish: "Such of our people," says the venerable writer, "as went over to Ireland, either for education, improvement or for each for education, improvement, or for an opportunity of living up to the strictest ascetic discipline, were maintained, taught and furnished with books without fee or reward !!"

Rome has fallen under the conquering heel of Hun and Vandal; religion and science were extinct. Ireland was like a green spot—an oasis in this mental desert—and to the title of her sanctity was added that of her learning; she was called the "Insula Doctorum" the "Island of Sages." She did not rest satisfied with traching those who visited her shores; her bishops and priests, obedient to their Saviour's command: "Euntes docete omnes gentes....." commenced their missionary career of carrying the light of Faith into the spiritual darkness of the world. St. Bernard tells us that "from her schools issued forth, year after year, bands of holy men, who passed over Europe like the everwho passed over Europe like the ever-running waves of the sea." Thus did Ireland achieve another triumph for re-

Such, dear brethren, was the condition of our country, when self-sacrificing Eng-land thought she should civilize her. d in the holy After considering Irel and prosperous period of liberty subse-quent to her conversion to christianity, we are ill-prepared to look at what fol-lows; nor would I mar the joy of this day by asking you to dwell on events which horrify the mind. Suffice it to say: what follows is the picture of a nation's woe. Discordant children, unconscious of their danger, heed not the advancing army of England; the vulture pounces on an easy

prey.
Peaceful and happy land, how changed!
"Your sanctuary is desolate like a wilderness, your festive days are turned into mourning, your sabbaths into reproach; your honors are brought to nothing." [I Mac., 1, 41.] Ireland has lost her religious and polit-

reland has lost her religious and political liberty; the "Island of Sages" is now the "Island of Martyrs." Her monasteries and schools are smoking ruins; her children are as aliens in their own land; they are exiled, and leave their foot-prints on every shore. For centuries the tyrant explores every form of venomous law; wholesale confinentians. of venomous law; wholesale confiscations are authorized; penal force severs nature's tie that binds brother to brother, child to parent. Every means is employed to tear Ireland from her creed, but in vain. Ireland responds to the effusions of heav-Ireland responds to the effusions of heavenly grace; she hearkens to the promise of the Almighty: "But delivering, I will deliver thee, and thou shalt not fall by the sword, but thy life shall be saved for thee, because thou hast put thy trust in me." Thus comforted she clings to the cross, and faith is ever triumphant.

And Ireland is still suffering; families, too destitute to pay their rent, are daily evicted from miserable hovels. People throughout the country are naked and

throughout the country are naked and enduring the harrowing pangs of hunger. Famine is always at her door.

Why this wretched condition of our ountry? Why is it that England still why this wretched condition of our country? Why is it that England still withholds from our people their right to remedy these evils, their right to self-government? It is because Ireland is feared on account of her religion; on account of that triumphant Faith which bands her sons together, and England wishes to retard the day when she will have a powerful Catholic nation by her side.

we read in the "Lives of the Saints"

day is at hand when the eagle spirit of Old Ireland, rising from the sepulchre, Old Ireland, rising from the sepulchre, shall fix its gaze on her never setting sun of Freedom. The wreath of victory must crown the brow of a nation, whose efforts are encouraged by the sacredness of her cause, the blessing of her priesthood, and her trust in a just Providence. To terminate with the world of a setting the sacredness. hood, and her trust in a just Providence. To terminate with the words of an archishop, who has won the hearts of his country: "May God grant that our people shall not forget, in the hour of their deliverance, as they have never forgot throughout centuries of defeat and oppression, that it is the duty of nations as well as of individuals, to recognize in all the vicissitudes of fortune, that they live, and move, and have their being under His protecting hand. The blessing which I wish you all with the benediction of His Grace.

the benediction of His Grace.

Pleasing features of the Quebec celebration were addresses read on behalf of the Irish National Association by Felix Carberry, E.q., M. P. P., President of that body, to His Grace the Archbishop, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, His Worship the Mayor, and the Redemptorist Fathers.

His Grace the Archbishop. the benediction of His Grace

His Grace the Archbishop said in reply "The faith which fourteen centuries ago
St. Patrick implanted in the Emerald Isle
has grown so strong in its roots that it has
ever since flourished in spite of time and
persecution. Wherever the sons of Ireland are to be found, they not only have
shown themselves faithful to the doctrines preached by St. Patrick to their ancestors, out have been missionaries of the faith and founders of churches wherever the English larguage is spoken in and out the immen e British Empire upon which the sun never sets. This is a glory which very few races upon earth can boast of and which the dawning of brighter days will only make more brilliant in the

I thank you, Mr. President and gentle-I thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen, for the heartfelt congratulations and kind wishes which you express on the occasion of a certain event due to the consideration of the Sovereign Pontiff towards this country and to the antiquity of the See of Quebec. I rely upon your fervent prayers that I may bear the new burden imposed upon my already too weak shoulders.

May God Almighty and Merciful bless the dear land of your fathers, and grant her that peace and liberty so long exiled from her shores!

His Honor the Lieut, Governor was

likewise very felicitous, saying:
You do not, I am sure, gentlemen,
expect me to enter into the consideration of the struggles now going on in the
halls of Westminster. I will say no more than that I well remember having often expressed the opinion that Ireland would eventually, by constitutional means, obtain redress of its grievances. I am happy to see that feet means, obtain redress of its grievances. I am happy to see that, from all appearances, the opinion which I have held, in common with many of my fellow countrymen, is likely to be, in a great measure,

We are fortunate enough to live under a system of government which affords protection to all minorities, and I believe that in this era of liberty and publicity of opinions there is no part of the British Empire, having protection to the protection of the British Empire. empire, having proper parliamentary representation, in which minorities can be systematically ignored and long oppressed. Minorities with us, though weak for attack, are most powerful for defence if those who compose them are but moderate and true to themselves,

as they will always find men unwilling o perpetuate a wrong and continue an

PARISH OF PAINCOURT.

To the Editor of the Chatham Planet.

To the Editor of the Chatham Planet.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to state as concisely as possible what the influence, good control, and magnificent management of one man, can do with his people with good will and union, and to this will clearly state in detail as nearly as the memory will admit, here below. The public and the community at large are men well aware of the change His Lordship, the Bishop of London, Ont., has seen fit in his wisdom to make, by removing from our midst the Rev. J. Bauer, Parish Priest of Pain Court mission, to the mission of Stoney Point. sion, to the mission of Stoney Point. I may say for the information of the readers of this communication, such readers of this communication, such change is attributed chiefly to the overworking the rev. gentleman took upon himself during four years of hard labor, and which caused his health rapidly to decline, and His Lordship seeing this great obstacle in the way, decided to do what is already mentioned. Rev. F. Duprat was succeeded by the Rev. F. Bauer for the same cause, in the mission of Pain Court in the year 1882, and on His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto nas received the following letter from of Pain Court in the year 1882, and on succeeding the Rev. F. Duprat he took upon himself a very heavy burden and a upon himself a very neavy ourgen and task that very few men would have the courage to undertake. A church not half finished, both as to the exterior and half finished, both as to the exterior and the interior of the building, there being also a very heavy debt left by his pre-decessor, to pay off. The church con-sisted only of the frame, and the founda-tion, being condemned by the architect, the work of finishing the church, and other necessary works in connection with it, was very easy to promise, but the most difficult undertaking was to com-mence and complete such a great entermence and complete such a great enterprise without a farthing in the tres surer's box. The course to pursue, and the only legitimate and successful one, we read in the "Lives of the Saints" that the fire, prepared for the martyrs, sometimes consumed the tyrants themselves. Thus would our chains generated the fiery spirit which would rise in might against our oppressor. But these chains are falling, it is not, indeed, that the forger over-estimated their strength; no; they were coarse and heavy. They are falling—eaten by their own rust, Countrymen, let us be of good hope; the

quadruple the actual amount of their quadruple the actual amount of their assessment, which contributions after last payment of 1886 is paid will realize \$11,000, which, with the pew rent and with several picnics from time to time, will reach the large sum of money, (about \$18,000,) during the term of four years, paid towards the great work, including the out building, etc., which will certainly be a model to other parishes in the Diocese of London; and this will last for generations to come. I may say last for generations to come. I may say that the completion and finishing of the interior and exterior of both the church and the Priest's residence and outbuildings, are in a style as fine as any in buildings, are in a style as line as any in the Dominion for a country place. In addition to this, outside the voluntary subscriptions already stated, contribu-tions were given for the decoration of the edifice, for the glory of God and the devoted souls in that behalf. 1st, stations of the cross, at a cost of over \$700; 2nd, four fine statues of of over \$700; 2nd, four nne statues of the following inscriptions: "The Sacred Heart of Jesus," "Blessed Virgin," "St. Joseph," and "St. Ann," at a cost of over \$400; 3rd, an organ costing nearly \$300. The great work of elevating the graveyard by the means of drawing clay from a distance, and with the means of scraping from the bottom of the Pair Court creek adjoining the churchyard, and drawing from this creek at the distance of about 1,200 feet in some places was energetically prosecuted until it was found that the depth of 11 feet, of new clay was placed over the old grave-yard, and this work, it has been estimated, if given by tender or contract would have cost not less than \$2,000 cash. Nearly all this work has been done by the good will of the parish-ioners, under the good control of the oners, under the good control of the rev. gentleman, ever the enterprising and courageous worker with his people, who pushed his energy even further seeing the necessity of improving and ornamenting the church property. And through his energy induced two of his parishioners, Messrs. Jas. Thibodeau and Philabar Beman to collect from the generosity of my Protestant and Catabolic generosity of my Protestant and Catholic triends of the Town of Chatham and from them received the fine sum of \$500 which amount was appropriated towards the erection of a fine iron fence in front of the edifice. I will not speak of the generosity of the people of Chatham on every occasion, at pic nics in Pain Court, they being always present in large num they being aways present in large numbers, and freely spending their money in our assistance. Furthermore, at his request and by the good will of his people a large quantity of walnut lumber and over 50,000 feet of red oak lumber, and over 50,000 feet of seasonal wars saved. now seven years seasoned, were sawed and finally piled on the premises of the church for the purpose of erecting all the necessary seats of the church and altars and other works, so soon as the means of the church will admit of such works, and also to build a sidewalk in front of the church, and put the last work on the fine altar in the east side of the the fine after in the cast side of the church for the resting place of St. Ann's statue, and the sacrifice of the Mass to be offered in the interest of those who

tioned such as the procuring of all the stones for the foundation, brick and lumber for the church. In the face of all this large amount of work, I feel the people of Pain Court, or their representatives, would be ungrate ful to let all this pass away without stat-ing a few words of remembrance towards a gentleman who has been the means of ele gentleman who has been the means of elevating the prosperity of this parish, which has long felt the indispensible necessity of arriving at an equality, with any parish in the Dominion. Not one man out of one thousand could, with the same amount of funds, do as much work in the same time as the Rev. F. Bauer. It is to be regretted that we lose his servi-ces in this parish, but hoping the change will be a grand success in re-establishing his health, and by that may result in his good service hereafter, if it is the divine will.Trusting the divine blessing will pour upon him and he will be happy in the new mission confided to his spiritual care, and hoping he, after a useful life as a Priest of God, may be happy in the kingdom of heaven. I remain Your obedient servant,

have a desire to pray for any grace they

ANTHONY OUELLETTE. Teacher and parishioner of Dover

LETTER FROM CARDINAL MANNING.

has received the following letter from Cardinal Manning:— Archbishop's House, Westminster, S. W., Feb. 24th, 1886. My DEAR LORD ARCHEISHOP,—I thank

MY DEAR LORD ARCHEISHOF,—I thank Your Grace and through you many others who have sent to me the forged letter which has been published as mine. On last Saturday, as soon as it reached me, I telegraphed to your good Dean to expose this imposture. What good the forger thought to gain I don't know, but I may turn his bandiwork to good account. It gives me the opportunity to say that form gives me the opportunity to say that from the hour I saw the full light of the Catholic faith, no shade of doubt has ever passed over my reason or my conscience. I could as soon believe that a part is equal to the whole as that Protestantism in any shape from Lutheranism to Anglicanism is the revelation of the day of Pentecost.

to see the truth, and the unworthiness of his own act. Believe me, my dear Lord Archbishop, your affectionate servant in Christ. Henry E., Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster.

OBSCENE PICTURES.

In his sermon in St. Mary's Cuthedral, Kingston, on Sunday, the 21st inst., His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston read the Epistle of the day: "This is the will of God, your sanctification; for God hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto sanctification." He also recited the Collect of the Mass: "O God, who sees hat we have no power of ourselves to help ourselves guard us inwardly and outwardly, that we may be defended from all adversaties in body and be cleaned from bad thoughts in our minds, through Oar Lord Jesus Christ." How, he asked, shall our young people possess the spirit of sanctifi-cation and be kept clean from tad thoughts in their minds, if wicked men, coming in their minds, if wicked men, coming from another country, are permitted to besmear the walls and the fences of the city with the most hideous obscenities, such as he had witnessed a few hours ago in the vicinity of the Cathedral? The Catholic Church keeps the strictest guard over the virtue of chastity. She surrounds jt with the fence of modesty. She insists on modesty of dress, modesty of deportment, modesty in action and language on modesty of dress, modesty of deport-ment, modesty in action and language and look. Her prayer in to day's Mass expresses her vigilant discipline over her children's minds, that they be defiled by no bad thoughts, "for God hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto sanctifica-tion." But no one, not even the most holy and God feating amongst us, could possibly preserve cleanness of soul, or shut out bad thoughts and filthy imaginings, in out bad thoughts and filthy imaginings, in presence of those colored representations, obscene and loathsome in the last degree, that defile the highways of Kingston city to day. The Bishop was indignant that it seemed to be no person's duty to protect morality and public decency against those agents of iniquity, who traffic on the corruption of youth. The colored placards of to-day are the worst he had ever seen. They would be a disgrace to Sodom and Gomorrah. Why, he asked, is the female thus persistently selected for lascivious representation? Paganism did indeed reduce woman to the condition of beastliness; but the Catholic Church, recognizing in the Virgin of Nazareth the highest order of human perfection and the most exalted supernatural excellence of grace order of adman perfection and the most exalted supernatural excellence of grace and dignity and power in sight of God and men, has effected, by centuries of teaching and legislating, a total change in man's ideas respecting the female charac-ter and the honor due to it. This she has done by holding up the mother of the Incarnate God as the type and model of womanly virtue and womanly sacredness, in whom all women are made sharers of her honor and the consecration of her sex in the order of Christian life. The manifest tendency of theatrical exhibitions, such as "Clio," is to degrade the female sex and bring back the Pagan abominations of domestic and social life. In several States of the neighbouring Republic a determined stand is being taken for the protection of society against this restil From what I have stated in reference to the rev. gentleman, and the obedience of his people in the performance of all the works stated, and even a good many other works, I have not heretofore mentioned such as the procuring of all the ton city bear to be identified with im-purity in morals?

In the Freeman of March 24th we were

pleased to read : "We are much pleased to observe that "We are much pleased to observe that His Lordship's opportune remarks at the conclusion of his sermon in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday evening have not passed unheeded. We congratulate Ald, Hiscock on having brought the question of responsibility for obscene placards in the public thoroughfares before the City Council. He presented as a conference of the council of the present as a conference of the council of the present as a conference of the council of the present as a conference of the council of the present as a conference of the council of the present as a conference of the council of the present as a conference of the council of the present as a conference of the council of the present as a conference of the council of the the public thoroughfares before the City Council. He procured an order for the City Commissioner to bestir himself, and save the eyes of Christian people from the shocking indecencies that have recently been imported into Kingston and other parts of Canada. As His Lordship justly said, in his sermon, these colored exhibitions of female nudity would disgrace Sodom and Gomorrah. Sodom and Gomorrah.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. PRESENTATION.

Almonte is never slow to recognize the good qualities of her citizens. On Saturday evening a number of the friends of our respected young townsmen, Messrs. John and Arthur Gibbons, sons of Councillor Gibbons, called at their residence to bid them good bye previous to their departure for Lowell, Mass.

During the ten years the Messrs. Gibbons have spent in Almonte they gained by their geniality, straightforwardness and integrity the friendship and esteem of all with whom they came in contact. This was tangibly acknowledged by suitable addresses and handsome gifts. To the presentations the young men re-Almonte is never slow to recognize the

the presentations the young men re-sponded in feeling terms with regret at leaving those so closely bound to them in friendship, and hoped some day again to meet their Almonte associates and review the past once more with the pleasure of to-night.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

Renous River, N. B., March 15, 1886. Thos. Coffey, Esq., CATHOLIC RECORD, ondon Ont.

SIR,—Euclosed please find five dollars

on subscription to the Record, for ar-rearages and future subscription, which please kindly acknowledge. I am more than pleased with the RECORD. It is a magnificent paper, a splendid exponent of Catholic principles and doctrine. I would not be without it now for anything. Wishing you every success, Yours very truly,

Grair field, P. O. Renous River, N. B.

APRIL 8, 1886

STORY OF THE AYLWA

The Judicial Murder o

A Never - to - be - forgotten Epi Blood in Canadian Annals

December, 1862.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ience of the Catholic Record. AT WINDSOR, ONT.

The festival of the patron saint of Ireland was observed in Windsor by the celebration of High Mass in St. Alphonsus Church by the Rev. Father Scanlan. After the gospel Rev. Father McManns delivered a sermon suitable to the occasion, in which he referred to the life and times of Saint Patrick, his mission to the Emerald Isla, his evangelical works and the results of his life through all parts of the civilized world. From early morning until the is a swangelical works and the results of his life through all parts of the civilized world. From early morning until the shades of night fell upon the town might be seen people of all nationalities manifesting their respect for the glorious Apostle of Ireland by wearing to his memory shamrocks and green ribbons. The banner of the knights of St. Augustine, exapended across the Main street, sent out words of invitation for all to attend the auspicies of said Knights in the evening. In compliance with its solicitations the corridors of the opera house were thronged with anxious humanity as early as 7 p. m., all vieing with one another to see who would get their tickets first in order to secure the best seats. In less than three quarters of an hour almost every seat of the Music Hall was filled and still onward moved the mass of coming patrons. At 8 o'clock the hall was filled to i's utmost capacity. At 8 20 the curtain rose, and the chairman, J. C. Patterson, Esq., M. P., announced the programme. After explaining the object of the entertainment, he said that owing to business in his political life he had not the opportunity or pleasure of easisting at a St. Batrick's day celebration in Windsor for eleven years. Eieven years ago this evening, said he. I had the years ago this evening, said he, I had the pleasure of being chairman of a St. Patrick's banquet given in St. Alphonsus' Patrick's banquet given in St. Alphonsus' hall. Things have greatly changed since then. The Irish National L ague was then unheard of; nor was the illustrious Charles S. Parnell ever dreamt of as boing the man destined to lead the Irish people to the threshold of political freedom where they now stand. He also said that the Detroit Evening News, which then censured him for some of the language he used on that occasion, has turned its colors and is now one of the strongest advocates of the Home Rule etrorgest advocates of the Home Rule party. He was fully convinced that local self-government for Ireland would be the best means of strengthening the bonds of friendship between Ireland and England and he hoped and trusted that since Mr. Gladstone, the great "Apostle of Liberty," had taken upon himself to right the wrongs of Ireland, that at no distant day his off irts would be crowned with success.

Mr. A. A Reamue then played th Mr. A. A Reamue then played the overture, swing song, and sonata pathetique, which was followed by a chorus "Deep in some Lone Glen," by the children of St. Alphonsus' school, under the direction of Miss Louise Mon under the direction of Miss Louise Mon' treuil and Miss Jennie Williams, both of whom were well rewarded for their pains by the creditable manner in which the children performed their part. A song and chorus, "Where Liberty came to the Land of the West," or the "Sunburst of gold," by Miss L. Keenan, of Detroit, and the Marentette brothers, brought from the adience loud and continued appliance. A vocal duet 'O is Ext. tittle children," which was as affecting as was the number of children pluralized. The tableau of the five wise and five foolish virgins was also given by the requisite number of St. 'school children, which was also **Suarked feature of the evening. Miss Nellie Nagle did fair justice to the song Elly Mavourneen, Lily of Killarney," and was encored. Miss Louise Montreuil is known so well as a pianist that it would be almost iteration to point out the distinctive features of her style. She played her selections—"The Harp that once thro' Taras Hall," and "Rory O'Moore" with all that artistic intelligence in the interpreta-tion and neatness of technique in the performance which won for her the most expressed rounds of applause. A vocal solo,
The Green flug of Ireland," by Miss F.
Dugall, was one of the hits of the even St. Patrick's Society that the concert was a financial success.—Observer. The beautiful air was sung with great expression, while the diff.rent va.i-

Mr. S. Mazurette's execution of his own production, "Rhine Gold," challenged universal favor, while the Marentette brothers, who for years have been the beacon light of local entertainments, beacon light of local entertainments, showed by their singing that they have lost none of their original vigor.

Miss Jacqumain executed in a pleasing

style her selection "Valse de Caprice, while her tableau "Ireland personified, presented the most striking appearance. Much of the success in getting up this tableau may be attributed to Miss J.

The prima donue of the evening was Miss L. Keenan, of Detroit. The Home Circle Glee Club of the same city did ach to render the entertainment success-

The tableau of "the Cross," given by the Knights of St. Augustine, was also a marked feature of the entertainment.

Ex-Mayor Cleary gave an address on the occasion, in which he expressed his desire that at no distant day the Irish people similar to that enjoying a political freedom similar to that enjoyed by us here. Mr. M. A McHugh also spoke on the occasion, and in his usual logical style discussed quite lengthily the condition of Ireland at the present time, the fallacy of the opinion that the Irish people could not legislate for themselves the paraway. legislate for themselves, the narrow-mindedness of the parties who entertained the narrowthe idea that the rights of the minority would soffer at the hands of the majority if Ireland were granted a free parliament.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. AT BRIGHTON, MICH.

That ev'n in thy mirth it will steal from thee still."

On Wednesday evening the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Pembroke gave their promised concert in the Town Hall. The house was full to overflowing. The stage was appropriately decorated with national motions, and on either side hung the banners of the society, resplendent with golden letters of hope for Erin. M. J. Gorman, E.q. LL. B., occupied the chair and discharged its duties in a very pleasant and acceptable manner. The first thing on the programme was an overture by the band, entitled, "Gems of Ireland," which was well received. The chorus "Dear little Shamrock," by the Separate School pupils, was both appropriate and happy. The instrumental duet, "Concert Galop," by Miss Denison and Mrs. McKinnon, was performed with fine execution, and was performed with fine execution, and reflected great credit on two of the most popular pianists of our town. An instrumental trio by Dr. Bedard, M. Dowstrumental trio by Dr. Bedard, M. Dowseley, and Mrs. M. Kinnon was deseryedly encored. Mrs. J. Mackey and Mrs.
McKinnon were rapturously applauded
at their songs, responding to their recalls by equally popular selections. An
instrumental piano solo, "Qui vive
G dop," by Miss Chamberlain, was much
appreciated. But the feature of the
evening was an eloquent address deliv
ered by Thos. O Hagan, M. A., on "Irish
Patriotism." The talented young ered by Thos. O'Hagan, M. A, on "Irish Patriotism." The talented young speaker opened with a graphic sketch of Grattan's Parliament, tracing the circumstances which led to its establishment and the prosperity which crowned I eland during the eighteen years of its existence. The last days of the Irish Parliament, when Grattan tottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of patriotic fire, to protest against the union, was finely portrayed by the speaker. Then was introduced O'Connell, a brilliant star in the firmament of Ireland's hopes, who labored Homo," by Miss E Madden and Miss A. Ouclette, was listened to with great attention, the roulades of the piece being executed with astonishing cleverness. Both those ladies received their training at St. Mary's academy. This was followed by a wiolin solo, "William Tell," by Mrs. Hesie, of Detroit, which was executed in a highly creditable manner. Sixty children of St. Alphonsus school gave a tableau, "Christ blessing the dittle children," which was as affecting the dittle children," which was as affecting as was the number of children the dittle children, as was the number of children the less of the Irish Parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of particular to the parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of particular to the parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of particular to the parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of particular to the parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of particular to the parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of particular to the parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of particular to the parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of parliament, when the drattant ottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pallid lips but heart of parliament, when the drattant ottered to his parliament, when the drattant ottered to his parliament, when the drattant pictured Ireland to day, describing her as like to a monarch mountain, clad in as like to a monarch mountain, clad in the purple robe of centuries, ready to receive upon uplifted brow the heavenborn kiss of freedom. Throughout the address Mr. O'Hagan recited with fine effect Moore's "O blame not the Bard," and Lady Wilde's "Exodus," closing with the Bells of Shandon, which he interpreted with great skill and sincerity. Taken all in all, the address was a most admirable one in conception of thought. Taken all in all, the address was a most admirable one in conception of thought, language and delivery, and was well worthy of the encomiums it received on all sides. A very laughable pantomime closed the evening's performance. We are pleased to hear in the interest of the

Correspondence of the Record. AT SARNIA.

The morning of the 17th opened dull and foggy, with little prospect of a bright sun beam to make its appearance for the day, but by 9 o'clock the clouds and fogs had raised and a smiling sun lit up nature's orb for the remainder of the day.

At 9 30 High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Bayard, our esteemed pastor, the church being as well filled as on Sundays. At the first gospel, the Rev. Father Corcorau, of Parkhill, ascended the pulpit, corcoran, of Parkhill, ascended the pulpit, and preached an interesting and instructive sermon on the life and labours of St. Patrick. The sermon was plain, practical, and forcibly delivered, making a deep impression on the minds of those who heard it. A pleasing feature in the Rev. Father's discourse was the closeness with which he narrated the successive events in the career of St. Patrick, and the learner. the career of St. Patrick, and the for our Christian guidance which he drew from the humility, self-sacrifice and holi-ness of the great apostle of Ireland. There were, he said, two great characteristics of the Irish people predominant in every age; first, an undying fidelity to the faith of St. Patrick; second, an innate love of freedom. Fourteen hundred years of misfortune, trials and oppression, has not changed the Irish people. They still love, changed the Irish people. They still love, revere and serve the Church of Christ established on the green sod of Ireland by St. Patrick, in obedience to the visible head, the Supreme Pontiff. The Irish church of to-day is the church of St. Patrick unchanged. The prayers of the great saint to the Heavenly Throne were heard, and would continue to be heard, to tide his church—the Church of Christ—over AT BRIGHTON, MICH.

The annual celebration of March 17th was held here yesterday. The demonstration was organized and carried to a successful issue by Rev. Father Doherty, the

popular pastor of Brighton and the missions adjacent. At 10 30 a. m. all the Catholic societies marched in procession to St. Patrick's church, where grand fligh Mass was sung by Rev. Patrick Ording, a celebrated vocalist. After the gapel. Rev. Fr. McKeon, of Bothwell, Ontario, delivered an eloquent panegyrico me Etni's class of the part attention. At 7.30 p. m. an an entertainment, conststing of a lecture and concert, was held in the Opera House. It has been by Rev. Fr. McKeon, of Brighton. At 7.30 p. m. an an entertainment, conststing of a lecture and concert, was held in the Opera House. The lecture on "Home Rule" was given by Rev. Fr. McKeon and was a gruine of the subject of the subj particularly well given, and won from the audience evidence of its being appre-ciated. Miss Reidy's favorite song, "The last ross of Summer," was looked for with some anxiety, and was last rose of Summer," was looked for with some auxiety, and was now given in exquisite style. The anxiety of the audience was appeased as she even surpassed herself in the ren-dering of her "favorite." A drama, en-titled the "Orphan of Limerick," in two acts, in which a class of school girls from the convent took part, was very enter-taining, and, though the actors were amateurs, the manner in which they took their nexts small wall for the actors. their parts speaks well for the careful training they received from the sisters. Master Charlie Butler, on appearing the

Master Charlie Butler, on appearing the second time, received a unanimous greeting. He sang "I'm bound to Call Him Dennis," so well that he was twice recalled. Master Charlie has a good voice and his bearing on the stage is both dignified and pleasing. "Küllarney," by Mr. E. Goodrich, was well sung. Mr. W. P. Johnson appeared to good advantage in "German Lullaby," (original). It took well. He received an encore to which he responded. The programme closed with the "Minstrel Boy," by the choir and local talent. Miss M. Donnelly presided at the piano, and a word of praise is but a just tribute to her for the accomplished manner in which she accompanied the various ner in which she accompanied the various pieces on the programme. The concert was, in every sense, a decided success, and is reputed to have been the best ever given here. Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

St Patrick's Day was celebrated in the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock, by Solemn High Mass, Rev. Wm. Dollard officiating, with Rev. J. J. Walsh as deacon and Rev. J. . O'Donovan as sub deacon. His Lordship the Bishop was present in cope. The sermon was delivered by Rev, F. L. Carney, and was an impressive discourse. The text was taken from Exodus xii — 4: "And this day shall be for a memo rial to you; and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your generations with an everlasting observance."

A solemn high mass was sung in St.

Peter's church, Portland, at 9 o'clock, Rev. H. Urben, C. S. S. R., was celebrant, with Rev. J. Beil, C. S. S. R., as deacon, Rev. F. J. Cook, C. S. S. R., sub deacon, and Bro. Timothy, master of ceremonies. and Bro. Timothy, master of ceremonies.
Rev. M. Oates, the Rector, delivered an eloquent panegyric on St. Patrick.
During the after noon the Cathedral

chimes attracted many admirers. Several popular Irish airs were played, including The Last Rose of Summer, including The Last Rose of Summer, The Bells of Shannon, Tara's Hall, The Meeting of the Waters, Killarney and

St. Patrick's Day.

In the evening entertainments were given in St. John, Carleton and Portland.

At the Mechanics' Institute, John L. Carleton's popular four act drama, More Sinned Against than Sinning, was performed to a crowded house. This is the fourth representation of this drama and it was as popular with the audience and it was as popular as on its first performance. During the evening Miss Williams, Miss Sullivan, Coholan, Miss Donovan and George McSorley favored the audience with Irish songs and were loudly applauded. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Father Mathew associa-

A large audience assembled in St. Patrick's Hall, Carleton, to listen to the lecture on the Irish Race by the Rev. Wm. Dollard. The entertainment was opened with a selection by the Serenade Band, a song by Wm. J. Fitzgerald, and band, a song by Hall. J. Progerate, and a cornet solo with piano accompaniment by Mr. and Nrs. Collins. Very Rev. Thos. Connolly, V. G, then introduced Father Dollard, whose interesting lecture was received with loud applause.

acc. In fact, it was their native spirit, twas indigenous to the race, and, like heir faith in the church of St. Patrick, bould never be outrooted from the Irish statistics of the United States and Can-

Robinson gave an instrumental duet, which closed a very successful entertainment.

At the close of the usual lenten devotions in St. Rose Church, Milford, Rev. J. J. O'Donovan delivered a very interesting and instructive sermon on the life and labors of St. Patrick. The large congregation present highly appreciated the lecturer for the eloquent manner in which he dealt with the subject. Before and after the service the organist, Miss McCaffrey, played several Irish airs on the organ, which had recently been purchased for the church.

The third anniversary dinner of a number of "Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen," in celebration of St. Patrick's day, took place in the Hotel Dufferin in the evening, and was a very pleasant affair. The dining room presented a very handsome appearance; fragrant flowers adorned the tables; and the dinner was an artistic novelty—being in the shape of a shamrock and printed in green and gold. The dinner having been disposed of, toasts were proposed, speeches made (in all of which Ireland's brightening propects found congratulatory mention), songs were sung, and a good time enjoyed. Mr. R. O'Brien presided, and Dr. J. P. McInerney, of Portland, was vice chairman.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.
AT BERLIN, UNT. DEAR SIR:—Thinking you might not be uninterested in how we spent St. Patrick's day in this unpretending but not inactive college, I shall endeavor to give a short account of what proved a very pleasant day to us students. On the preceding evening our worthy rector had proclaimed a day of rest, rejuicing and thanksgiving, and every one appeared determined to carry out that programme to the end. German, French and Polish hearts beat, beneath the green badge, in perfect unison with those of their Hibernian colleagues, and shared, if not their national pride and love, at least the respect due to so noble a saint and to a nation beautiful even in tears. In the evening we assembled in the hall, where recitations appropriate to the cocasion were delivered by the members of our Literary Society. At the close of the entertainment our Rector, Father Funcken D. D., spoke for some time on the saint whose day we were celebrating, on the resent research. DEAR SIR :- Thinking you might not b the saint whose day we were celebrating, on the present prospects of the Irish nation, and on our duties as the youth of that

St. Jerome's, Berlin, March 18th, 1886.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record AT RAT PORTAGE.

AT RAT PORTAGE.

We are not quite semi-civilized here, but we understand and practice some of the amenities of life, and as Catholics hold our own. Under the auspices of the Catholic Temperance Society, the members determined some time ago upon giving a series of monthly entertainments, with the double purpose of affording an agreeable means of enjoyment for its members and setting a good example to their neighbors, and if possible improve the public taste. This latter object they accomplished in a most marked manner. accomplished in a most marked manuer On St. Patrick's Day, the members of the choir, being also members of the society, determined upon giving what was to be the event of the season, and the result far exceeded their expectations. The following is the programme of the season. lowing is the programme:

Miss Minnis.

Vocal Solc—Come Back to Erin,....Clar
Mrs. Eadsforth.

Drama-Rebecca's Triumph-In Three Act.

Drama-Rebecca's Triumph-In Three Acts.

Mrs. Rokeman, a wealthy lady.

Miss B. McDonald

Mrs. Delaine, a widow.

Mrs. McMurdie.

Rebecca, Mrs D's adopted daughter.

Clarissa Codman, a spinster.

Mrs. A. McKinnon

Meg, a vagrant.

Kate Connor, an Irish girl.

Mrs. Hooper
Gyp, a colored girl.

Miss M. Slavin.

Our Club

Selections by the Band between each Act.

Vocal Solo-Au Irishman's Toast.

Spiers

Vocal Duet-Whispering Hope. Hawthorne

Miss B. McDonald and Miss Minnis,

Recitation, Selected.

Mrs. Mrs. McKinnon

Operetta-Les Compliments de la Normandie.

Ms McDona'd and Miss H. Hene-y.

Furce-' That Rascal Pat'-In one Act.

M 88 McDona'd and Miss H. Hene'y.

Farco-' That Rascal Pat'-In one Act.
Pat Mc Voggerty. T. A. Gadbois
Major Rafijacket. J. R. Bunn
Charles Livingston. O. L. Poudrier
Laura, the M-jor's niece. Miss Min'sis
Nancy, her maid. Miss B. McDonald

We just want to tell you our own im partial opinion of the matter, for we took no part therein, and to offer a few hints through your columns to our Catholic

brethren in other places. Quietly read our programme. Does it not show the full force of Catholic teaching upon the habits, taste, and ideas of our young of both sexes. Compare it with other programmes with which you are doubtless acquainted.

Take the drama "Rebecca's Triumph,"

just as it appeared to ourselves. It was a simple picture of real life, and held the spectators spell bound, Miss B. McDonald (as Mrs. Rokeman,) was the Father Dollard, whose interesting lecture was received with loud applause. After the lecture the Very Rev. Vicar General made a few remarks which closed the entertainment.

Not even standing room could be obtained in St Peters' hall, Portland. After an opening chorus and songs by Miss Coholan, Miss Hartt, Miss McCarthy, A. T. Moore, H. Campbell and George McSorley, James H. McHugh, president of St. Aloysius Association, introduced Rev. P. Trimpel, C. SS. R, who delivered an able lecture on the Mission of the Irish Race.

merry little group, and headed by Miss Michaud, (Dors) gave real life and beauty

terms of the steadfastness of the Irish people to their church; gave numerous statistics of the United States and Canada to show the steady increase of the Catholic church, and concluded with a high tribute to the Irish people. After the lecture, Miss Williams and Miss Minnis delighting the audience as they always do. As for the men, let the lecture, Miss Williams and Miss Minnis delighting the audience as they always do. As for the men, let the electure, Miss Williams and Miss Minnis delighting the audience as they always do. As for the men, let there take care of themselves, as by their performance they proved worthily they were capable of doing. "Rascal Pat" will be long remembered here. We must say one word about Offenbach's operettas, "My new Maids," and the "Blind Beggars," both admirably performed and affording a treat to all lovers of real comic muic.

Music

We have done, but may we ask one question? If in a small circle like our own, example has done so much, what may not be done when the circle is larger and gradually extending?

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

AT DRAYTON,

The festival of Ireland's National Apostle was celebrated with due solemnity in St. Martin's Church, Drayton. At haif past ten o'clock mass was offered, and a good number received Holy Communion. The choir of the parish church of Macton supplied in a very efficient manner the music of the mass. The pastor spoke on the great feetival, and the proper manner of doing honor to their glorious apostle. He also imparted some serviceable advice which was strictly followed during the day.

In the afternoon it was announced that

followed during the day.

In the afternoon it was announced that Father Lennon, of Elora, would deliver a lecture. A large audience greeted the rev. gentleman. He delivered a powerful panegyric on the life and labors of St. Patrick. Although he spoke for something over an hour, the audience were unanimous in saying they could listen for another hour. In the end he touched on the present struggle which is going on. He showed the utter inconsistency of the professors of "ctvil and religious liberty" by their late utterances in Toronto and elsewhere.

leewhere.

After the lecture Father O'Reilly re-After the lecture Father O'Reilly returned thanks to the rev. lecturer, and also to the audience. As he descended from the pulpit, Father Lennon, on behalf of the ladies of Drayton and vicinity, read a beautifully-worded address, and two ladies, Miss Emma Fox and Miss Helen O'Sullivan, presented him with a purse, which was evidently pretty well filled, to enable him to furnish his new house. It was a genuine surprise for filled, to enable him to furnish his new house. It was a genuine surprise for Father O'Reilly. He thanked the donors in a few touching sentences. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament by Father Crinnon brought to a close the first celebration of St. Patrick's Day ever held in Drayton. It will be long and affectionately remembered.

Occasional.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. AT BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD,

P. Q.
The feast of the anniversary of Ireland's The feast of the anniversary of Ireland's Apostolic Saint was celebrated this year with unusual solemnity by the Irish professors and students of this great seat of learning. The kind and generous Father Director, who now presides over this institution, to express his high esteem for the Irish element of his spiritual children, and in order that the day might be more appropriately honored and its remembrance treasured up in the annals of the College, granted a holiday to the professors and students of the various departments of the College. The day was agreeably spent in innocent amusements, gratuitously supplied by the College, and now and again the students could be seen in groups conversing familiarly on the far-iff island, lying beneath the wintry cold, whose people have been enduring the most unheard of persecutions for faith and fatherland, and which they proudly boast is their characteristic glory for ages.

for ages.

At six o'clock, p. m., solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Father Kelly, which was followed by a grand dramatic and musical entertain a grand dramatic and musical entertainment by the students, to a crowded audience. Between four and five hundred persons, relatives and friends of the students, occupied seats in the spacious recreation hall, which presented a gorgeous appearance, being decorated with beautiful flowers, banners and bunting. The efficient and masterly acting of Messrs. Frank, Ed. and Ice Decke Const. cient and masterly acting of Messrs. Frank, Ed. and Joe Doyle, sons of Mr. John Doyle, Belleville, Ont., and Messrs. John Harkin, D. J. Hurley and D. Berthiaume, was loudly applauded by the audience. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Frank Doyle, who represented "Handy Andy," Squire Egan's servant, for his natural and deliberate actions throughout the whole drams.

the whole drama.

The evening's erjyment was terminated by an eloquent and patriotic address from Father John Kelly, formerly professor in this College, and now assistant

priest at Lachine.

The concert, from beginning to end, was a complete success, and reflects much credit on the actors and their moderators, and will serve as a fond souvenir of St Patrick's Day at Bourget College, FIDELIS,

Correspondence of the Record.

AT ALMONTE.

St. Patrick's day in Almonte was right heartily celebrated by the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Association. This association have for the last number of years given annually on St. Patrick's night the best concert of the year. The one given under their auspices on Tuesday evening, March 17, proved to be the best effort yet made.

As one of the speakers remarked in alluding to the association, its motto appeared to be "Excelsion."

The musical part of the programme was well carried out by our local talent the Misses Macdonnell, Nagle, Seymour and Braniff sustaining in agary parity. was well carried out by our local talent the Misses Macdonnell, Nagle, Seymour and Braniff sustaining in every particular their well known reputations. Miss M. Raleigh surprised her many friends by the masterly style she rendered a recitation called "An incident of '98." Messrs. J. Gilbert and P. J. Doherty also added new laurels to their already famous reputations as public singers, and aithough placed side by side with a professional singer, acquitted themselves well. Mr. Chas. Kelly, admitted to be one of Canada's best bass singers, gave two solos. His great, powerful and melodious voice filled the vast hall and entranced the audience. The Telgmann Septette Club gave four or five instrumental selections. It is needless to

asy that they were faultlessly rendered. The Telgmann family are known all over the Dominion as being first class artists.

The Rev. Father Foley acted as chairman on the occasion, making a few appropriate remarks in opening the concert, suitable to the evening.

The speech of the day was delivered by the Hon. Senator Howlan, of Prince Edward Island. He expressed himself as being highly pleased at once more addressing the people of Almonte, and gave a short, interesting and instructive lecture on the "Day we celebrate." He dispelled a great many illusions existing in the minds of some people as to what Irishmen wanted in asking home rule for Ireland. His speech throughout was listened to with great attention. As the Hon. Senator is a plain, practical business man, he spoke in a way that one can understand, and said that, although Irishmen were striving hard to gain their just rights, they had no desire for separation from England. We can safely say that Senator Howlan carried the vast audience with him all through, and he pleased them well by not going into long columns of figures or of wrongs done in by-gone days, but just treated the Irish question from the stand-point of to-day.

Mr. M. F. Walsh, the Hon. J. Costigan's Private Secretary, also spoke.

A vote of thanks, troposed by the

mr. M. F. Waish, the Hon. J. Costi-gan's Private Secrectary, also spoke. A vote of thanks, proposed by the Mayor of Almonta, A. M. Greig, Esq., and seconded by James Rosamond, jc., Esq., was enthusiastically carried by all

rising.
The reverend chairman then tendered the vote of thanks to Senater Howlan, who responded in fitting terms. Miss Carrie Branniff and Miss L. Greig acted as accompanists on the piano.

The concert proved a great financial

The proceeds go towards the pulpit fund of the church. Occasional.

COLONIZATION.

The Rev. Father John B. Nolin, S. J., The Rev. Father John B. Nolin, S. J., has just been appointed preacher of colonization in the diocese of Montreal by his Lordship Bishop Fabre. Father Nolin has been employed in missionary labors since 1877, first in Ontario, then in England, and, lastly, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, along which he helped in the formation of various settlements. the formation of various settlements His Reverence has thus acquired about colonization valuable information which, no doubt, he will turn to good advantage in the important work intrusted to him. His aim is twofold: 1st, he has to raise funds for the purpose of opening new roads, building chapels, school houses, etc., in the new Townships intended for settlement lying mostly northwest of Montreal in Ottawa county. Those Townships are now covered with thick forests of hardwood, but will soon, we hope, be turned into beautiful fields of wheat and vegetables, first-class meadows and rich pasture lands. 2nd, he has to persuade good people to go and take up lands in those new parishes.

In order to raise the necessary funds for the above mentioned works, which must be done previous to any practicle His aim is twofold : 1st, he has to raise

for the above mentioned works, which must be done previous to any practicle attempts at colonization, Father Nolin has been commissioned to organize the Montreal Colonization Society in every parish, chapel, and school of this diocese, wherever it has not as yet been officially established, and, then to do his best to keep it everywhere in good working order.

It will be good to state here that to become a member of the Montreal Col.

It will be good to state here that to become a member of the Montreal Col-onization society, approved of by the Local Government in 1880, one must give his name to be inscribed on an official list kept by any one of the officers of the society (that is a list bearing the signature of the diocesan preacher of colonization), and pay a yearly contribution of ten cents to the said officer or organizer of a company of ten members. Such a member has then his share in the colonization mass, which is said every Friday at 6 o'clock at the high altar of the Jesuit Church, Bluery street, for all the living and deceased members of the said Colonization Society, and, moreover, he is entitled to gain many precious indulgences with which His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to endow that society. One and pay a yearly contribution of ten pleased to endow that society. One may also become directly a member for ten years by purchasing from the Dioten years by purchasing from the Dio-cean Preacher a ten years' ticket for \$1.00. Many like to buy such tickets in behalf of their deceased friends to procure for them the benefit of the lifty-two Masses said every year for the deceased members of the Colonization Society.

deceased memoers of the Colored Society.

As to the finding of settlers for those new parishes, it will be done chiefly by means of special meetings and conferences which Father Nolin will hold in ences which Father Nolin will be diocese, the parishes and schools of the diocese, for as soon as people have come to know better what fair chances they have to find a good and happy home, what good prospects for the placing of their child-ren on rich farms in those fertile regions; when the young have been little by lit-tle made familiar with those ideas of colonization, it is to be hoped that many will abandon, if not misery stricken houses, at least hopeless situations in towns and villages, and get themselves a home, sweet and peaceful, on fertile lands, which will soon be changed into the gas abode of happy farmers.

the gay abode of happy farmers.

Another great advantage which promises to come out of Father Nolin's mission will be that those who have a mind to go and take up lands somewhere in Canada will find in him a competent guide in the very important choice of a place of settlement. We are authorized guide in the very important choice of a place of settlement. We are authorized to state that his reverence, whose only aim is to spread religion and to work for the welfare of families and thereby of his native country, and whose views are quite free from any local or party inter-est, will make it his duty to direct those who may wish to get information from him to any one of the centres of Canadian settlements, where he will think it best for them to be according to their taste and circumstances. He will therefore be pleased to receive communica-tions from those who are anxious to draw settlers to any particular settlement. They may address him by letter at St. Mary's College, Bleury street, Montreal.—Montreal Fost.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy

In the course of his speech motion proposed by Mr. Landry (magny) condemnatory of the exe of Riel, Mr. Curran made reference execution of the Aylwards in 18 of the most red handed acts of ever perpetrated in this count notwithstanding all statements contrary, the indictment was un able, the trial unfair, the verdict trous. And though official denial secured, it is to this day believe the female prisoner was at the the execution bearing child. Ne the annals of Russian or Muss atrocitiv was a darker deed perpe than the execution of these unfor people. And it was done to place Orangemen. On what day? On to of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, 1862. The Premier

for this foul outrage on humani the Hon. John Sandfield Macc whom Mr. Curran's friends, the O men of Ontario-the men who a his last speech in Parliament—afte supported as Premier of Ontario on, member for Centre Montrea speech in the House of Comm March 15th last, said:

time, whose Government was resp

"The hon, gentleman, Mr. Co Huron, spoke in the first instance respect to the legality of the tria agrees with the hon, member for ville (Mr. Gigault) that the trial w a fair one.
"I say on this occasion that I a "I say on this occasion that I a prised to find a gentleman callin self a lawyer who pretends to say trial can be legal without bein What is the test of fairness? The test of fairness is that which is lished by law; you cannot go that; the judge cannot go beyo law, and if a man has had the full of the law as it at

of the law—for the law as it sta the statute book is the test of fai he has had a fair trial." This from an Irish Catholic gen is an extraordinary statement. not Mr. Curran know that the his Ireland is darkened with the retrials legal but not fair, and he surely be ignorant that the his

Canada is not free from the same s But if he should be, we propose lighten him, by the publication following official papers in refere the Aylward massacre, upon whi Minister of Customs may furth lighten him :

[Copy.]

Toronto, 23rd October, SIR,—I have the honor to encle the information of His Exceller Governor General in Council, a re the evidence, verdict and sentence case of the Queen against R chard A case of the Queen against R chard A and Mary Aylward, charged with the der of William Munro.

The jury accompanied their with a strong recommendation to

They offered no reason for the rec dation, and I cannot pretend to upon what ground their recomme

cution on Monday, the 8th Denext. I shall be glad to hear t report reaches you.

I have the honor to be, Sir

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient humble Ser
(Signed,) WM H. Dr.
The Honorable the Provincial Sec
THE QUEEN | Indictment for
vs. | Indictment for
vs. | Indictment for
vs. | Indictment for
within
RICHARD AYLWARD | At the Town
and | Monteagle, on
MARY ALYWARD. | May, 1862.
1st. ALEXANDER MUNRO, SWORN
on the town line between Montea on the town line between Montes Wicklow, and have lived there a 16th May, 1861. The prisoner of months later to live on the oppo of the road. The deceased is my We were on good terms with the pwhen they first came. There were a while, a few little differences keep the proper of the prisoners of a while, a few little differences to us. I never heard the prisoners of our fowls before the 16th May that day, about 4 p. m., I and cheard a shot, apparently fired on one of our hens, was missing, I and I went over. Prisoner Rich deceased to go away. Deceased would not till he got the hen. Richard was standing inside at door; he said he did not shoot but he wished he had. Decease but he wished he had. Decease perhaps they're on, now; and Richard took a gun, and went into his field. We wen Prisoner's house fronts to the

on the west is a gable end. The fi I think, sown with wheat. Then I think, sown with wheat. Then Richard turned, with the gun deceased, and deceased caught ho They were close together, the mithe gun towards deceased. Prison and took a pistol out of his pook his right hand. Deceased knocke of his hand, and told me to grashed where it was. Deceased a behind me. I went for it, found rose with it in my hand. It was yards from where deceased struck prisoner Richard's hand. When prisoner Richard's hand. When prisoner Richard was standing a with the gun to his left shoulder, towards me. I threw myself at

with the gun to his left shoulder, towards me. I threw myself at on my knees. He stepped back a and hit me in my back, over shoulder. I was on my knees, forward. I ran home directly, was loaded with cut lead; 26 pie taken out of me. As we were the field, decessed said to Richard, he did not mind his shohens, if in his wheat, if he did

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STORY OF THE AYLWARDS.

The Judicial Murder of 8th December, 1862.

A Never - to - be - forgotten Epistle of Blood in Cauadian Annals.

In the course of his speech on the motion proposed by Mr. Landry (Montmagny) condemnatory of the execution of Riel, Mr. Curran made reference to the execution of the Aylwards in 1862, one of the most red handed acts of infamy ever perpetrated in this country, for notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the indictment was unjustifiable, the trial unfair, the verdict monstrous. And though official denials were secured, it is to this day believed that the female prisoner was at the time of the execution bearing child. Never in the annals of Russian or Mussulman atrocitiy was a darker deed perpetrated than the execution of these unfortunate people. And it was done to placate the Orangemen. On what day? On the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1862. The Premier of that time, whose Government was responsible for this foul outrage on humanity, was the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, whom Mr. Curran's friends, the Orangemen of Ontario-the men who applaud his last speech in Parliament—afterwards supported as Premier of Ontario. The non, member for Centre Montreal in his speech in the House of Commons of March 15th last, said:

"The hon. gentleman, Mr. Cameron Huron, spoke in the first instance with respect to the legality of the trial. He agrees with the hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Gigault) that the trial was not

a fair one.
"I say on this occasion that I am surprised to find a gentleman calling him-self a lawyer who pretends to say that a trial can be legal without being fair. What is the test of fairness? The only what is the test of fairness? The only test of fairness is that which is estab-lished by law; you cannot go beyond that; the judge cannot go beyond the law, and if a man has had the full benefit of the law—for the law as it stands on the statute book is the test of fairness— he has had a fair trial."

This from an Irish Catholic gentleman is an extraordinary statement. Does not Mr. Curran know that the history of Ireland is darkened with the record of trials legal but not fair, and he cannot surely be ignorant that the history of Canada is not free from the same shadow. But if he should be, we propose to enlighten him, by the publication of the following official papers in reference to the Aylward massacre, upon which the Minister of Customs may further enlighten him :

[Copy.] Toronto, 23rd October, 1862. SIR,-I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the

Governor General in Council, a report of the evidence, verdict and sentence in the case of the Queen against R chard Aylward and Mary Aylward, charged with the mur-der of William Munro.

The jury accompanied their verdict

with a strong recommendation to mercy.
They offered no reason for the recommendation, and I cannot pretend to explain upon what ground their recommendation

cution on Monday, the 8th December next. I shall be glad to hear that this report reaches you.

I have the honor to be, Sir

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient humble Servaut,
(Signed,) WM H. DRAPER.
The Honorable the Provincial Secretary.
The QUEEN Indictment for Murder
vs. Indictment for Murder
vs. Allemand At the Township of
and Monteagle, on the 16th
MARY ALYWARD. May, 1862.

1st. ALEMANDER MUNRO, sworn—I live
on the town line between Monteagle and
Wicklow, and have lived there since the
16th May, 1861. The prisoner came two
months later to live on the opposite side
of the road. The deceased is my father.
We were on good terms with the prisoners
when they first came. There were, after when they first came. There were, after a while, a few little differences between a while, a few little differences between us. I never heard the prisoners complain of our fowls before the 16th May last. On that day, about 4 p. m., I and deceased heard a shot, apparently fired on prisoners' lot. We went home, and mother sail one of our hens was missing, Deceased and I went over. Prisoner Richard told deceased to go away. Deceased said he would not till he got the hen. Prisoner Richard was standing inside at his own door; he said he did not shoot the hen, but he wished he had. Deceased said. but he wished he had. Deceased said. but he wished he had. Deceased said, perhaps they're on, now; and prisoner Richard took a gun, and we all three went into his field. We went west. Prisoner's house fronts to the south; on the west is a gable end. The field was, I think, sown with wheat. Then prisoner Richard turned with the cun towards Richard turned, with the gun towards deceased, and deceased caught hold of it. They were close together, the muzzle of the gun towards deceased. Prisonor Rich-ard took a pistol out of his pocket with his right hand. Deceased knocked it out his right hand. Deceased knocked it out of his hand, and told me to get it. I asked where it was. Deceased said it was behind me. I went for it, found it, and rose with it in my hand. It was 11 or 12 yards from where deceased struck it from prisoner Richard's hand. When I rose, wisconer Richard was standing near me. prisoner Richard was standing near me with the gun to his left shoulder, pointed towards me. I threw myself at his feet, on my knees. He stepped back and fired, and hit me in my back, over the left shoulder. I was on my knees, leaning forward. I ran home directly. The gun was loaded with cut lead; 26 pieces were taken out of me. As we were going to the field, deceused said to prisoner Richard, he did not mind his shooting his hens, if in his wheat, if he did not take prisoner Richard was standing near me

them away with him. When I rose with the pistol, I saw the prisener Mary about II or 12 yards away, at the place where I left prisoner Richard and deceased souffling for the gun. I did not then see deceased, nor did I see her until I turned, having picked up the pistol. I could not say whether she had anything in her hand; I was frightened. After I got into the house, deceased came in; he was cut on the left side of the head and in the arms; he was bleeding much. The cut arms; he was bleeding much. The cut was above the left elbow. He had no coat on; was in his shirt sleeves. Deceased never went out of the house sgain, and he died in 11 or 12 days.

died in 11 or 12 days.

Cross examined—This place of prisoners' is not on the Hastings Road. It is on a road that crosses the Hastings Road. They had a clearing, and some wheat sown that apring. I believe, not long sown before this occurrence. Our two houses are about 24 acres apart. Our house is to the west of theirs. Our hens were over in prisoners' wheat. Deceased and I went to prisoners' house. Deceased was approximately acres apart. oners' house. Deceased was angry at prisoner Richard shooting at his hens more prisoner Richard shooting at his hens more than I was. I saw prisoner Mary in the house, and her children—two were run ning about, and there was a baby. We did not enter the house. Deceased did not ask me to go with him; I went of my own accord. I followed a little after deceased, not directly with him. The first I heard was prisoner Richard saying to deceased, "Go away," and deceased replied, "Not till he could get the hen, or knew what had been done with it." Prisoner Richard denied shooting the hen,but said he wished he had. Deceased said, "Perhaps they're on now." Then prisoner Richard took the ne had. Deceased said, "Fernaps they're on now." Then prisoner Richard took the gun. I did not see him put any thing in it. We then walked abreast to the wheat field. Prisoner Richard was on deceased right hand, and he had the gun in his own right hand. We went about 1½ or 2 acres. right hand, and he had the gun in his own right hand. We went ab out 1½ or 2 acres. I saw prisoner turn with the gun. I did not see deceased first try to get hold of it. Prisoner had not the gun up to his shoulder. I did not see him try to pull the trigger. Then deceased seized the gun. They tussled and wrestled. Deceased was the oldest and strongest, I think. I did not see either of them fall. I did not see deceased seize hold of prisoner Richard, but he tried to take the gun from him. I did not interfere. I was 8 or 10 feet from them. I don't know whether the gun was cocked. I believed deceased life was in cocked. I believed deceased life was in danger. Prisoner R chard got the gun at last. Prisoner R chard was drawing back,

last. Prisoner R chard was drawing back, and deceased kept hold of the gun, fol lowing him. I never said to anybody that deceased had threatened prisoners. Prisoner Richard took a pistol from his pocket with his right hand, holding on to the gun with his left. Deceased kicked the pistol out of prisoner Richard's hand. It was in the right trowger pocket. A double have out of prisoner Richard's hand. It was in his right trowser pocket. A double bar relled rifle pistol, the barrel 4 or 5 inches long. I ran for the pistol, and picked it up; and as I rose, prisoner Richard was about 2 feet from me, right before me. I had turned round, with the pistol in my hand. Prisoner Richard then stepped back. I threw myself at his feet before he stepped back. I did not catch hold of him, nor try to. When I threw myself on my knees, I stooped a little forward. I was not looking at him. When he fired he had the gun right on my back,—resting on my back—and he fired. I had no vest on; I was in my shirt sleeves. When deceased came in, I did not tell him I was shot. The doctor came some days after deceased was wounded. I some days after deceased was wounded. I had never heard deceased say it was his own fault—that these people ought not to be prosecuted. The coroner came a few days after my father's death. I cannot exactly say how many days after, deceased had not long been buried. Prisoners were in their own house when deceased died. They did not leave the country. their own house when deceased died.

They did not leave the country. My mother is living; not here. I had not been on very good terms with prisoners. We passed one another without speaking. I never played tricks with them, nor with a spring that was near. I did not speak to them when I and deceased went over to prisoners. I extract the magain, or any person who would do prisoners. I extract the magain, or any person who would do not speak to the magain.

Mary did not speak. She turned the grindstone, and he ground. I think they said it was Munro's scythe. I did not see said it was Munro's soythe. I did not see
the scythe again until the inquest. Prisoners came to our house the day deceased
was hurt. She had the gun, and loaded it
at the end of our stable. He had the
scythe. She said she had cut the head off
the old man, and that Richard had shot
Alick. I told her, "Surely that wasn't the
truth." She said it was, and showed me
the scythe. She held the side up to use the scythe. She held the edge up to me, and showed me the blood on it. The edge of the scythe was turned where the blood of the scythe was turned where the blood was. She gave the scythe to him, and took the gun and put a cap on it; and then my boy came in and told her to go out of the house, and they went away. The scythe was, I think, the one they had ground; it had a piece off the point. I observed this on both occasions. I went to Munro's about 4 o'clock. I found him being a the fleet firsted blood all arms. Munro's about 4 o'clock. I found him lying on the floor, fainted; blood all over the floor, and part half full of blood and water. He had a cut across the top of his head, from which blood was flowing, and his arm was cut. He did not speak. He spoke the third day after that, when I went there. Two days after that, he said to me he did not think he would live, he was so weak. He died on the tenth or twelfth day after he was hut. I saw him was so weak. He died on the tenth or twelfth day after he was hurt. I saw him every day after, till he died. He was hurt on the 16th, and died on the 28th. From the second conversation, he always told me he would not live; from that time he always expressed his expectation of dying; always spoke of himself as a man about to die, but he did not give any account of how he was injured. I saw Margaret

Munro's. I never had any difference with prisoners. I never said I would wait in town and see these people hanged, or any thing like it.

3rd Isabella Macrae, sworn-I am

3rd Isabella Macrae, sworn—I am daughter of last witness, and live with her. I know prisoners. I knew deceased, and remember the day he was hurt. I was in prisoners' house one evening, not long before this. I heard prisoner Mary say, in her husband's presence, ahe would tempt deceased over their fence, and she would draw back till she got to her door, and she would take a gun or pistol and shoot him, and leave him dead at the door, and then she would go for two men to see how far he had followed her into the door yard; that her husband would be a witness for her, but she could not be for

the door yard; that her husband would be a witness for her, but she could not be for him. I told her to take care of herself, or something to that effect.

Oross examined—We were on good terms with the prisoners. I was not at her house after this conversation, before the fight. I do not remember being in the house after it. I spoke to her on the road. I did not think much of this at the time. She would talk in this boasting style of what she would do.

4th. WILLIAM JOHNSON, sworn—I live about 100 rods from Munro's, in the same township, since the 27th March last. I remember deceased being injured. I saw the prisoners that day, about four in the afternoon. They were coming along the

the prisoners that day, about four in the afternoon. They were coming along the road from their place. She had a gun, and he was trailing a scythe. She said, "William, Munro's dead. I lifted up the scythe and struck him on the head, and that would not do, and I struck him again. I did not mean to hit him on the head, I meant to hit him on the neck and

head, I meant to hit him on the neck and cut his head off!" She made a gesture with the gun at my neck, to show me what she meant. I said it was too bad. She said she could not help doing it. Then they went on. I followed and saw them both at James Macrae's. Prisoner Richard had the gun, and the scythe was on the table. James Macrae came in. Frisoner Mary asked him about deceased, and he told her deceased was pretty badly hurt, and they deceased was pretty badly hurt, and they did not think he would get over it. She replied, "God Almighty increase his pain!" She spoke mostly on these two occasions. He said little; he was standing close by

Cross examined -I am a relative of Mary Ann Macrae: she is my aunt. Prisoner Mary did not appear to be excited. It was Mary did not appear to be excited. It was about 4 p. m., about three quarters of a mile from their place. I was sitting on a log by the roadside when she spoke to me. I was in their house when she was arrested on the Saturday week after deceased got hurt. He was huct on a Friday. I have not been in the house since. It was the not been in the house since. It was the Saturday after deceased died that she was arrested. I stop at my uncle's. I have no house of my own. I never had the no house of my own. I never had the alightest trouble with the prisoner Mary. I heard that she got a warrant for me, but

never saw it.

5th. MARGARET GLEN, sworn—I live near prisoners, 1½ miles off, in Monteagle. I remember deceased being in jured. I met prisoner Mary on the road after deceased was hurt and before his death. She ceased was nurrand before his death. She was just outside her door. She took hold of my arm and told me to come and see where the fight was—to come and see the cut in Muuro's hat. I walked a short distance and saw the hat, and would not distance and saw the hat, and would not go further. I said it would give her a great deal of trouble. She said it would give her no trouble, that, if it was to do, she would do it again. Her husband was not present.

Cross-examined—This was a few days after the fight.

6th. Theophilus Golder, sworn—I live on the branch road, 1½ miles from deceased. After deceased was hurt, I went

them when I and deceased went over to prisoners. I carried the pistol home, it was not cocked then. I never pointed it at prisoner. I never fired it. I know it was loaded; there was something in it; it was capped.

2nd. Mary Ann Macraz, sworn—I live just a lot from the prisoners, in another township. I remember deceased being injured. The prisoners were at my place the week before that with a scythe. They were grinding it. One of my children asked Prisoner Richard whether he was going haying. He replied, yes; he was going haying. There was no grass then. There was a little enow still left. Prisoner Rary did not speak. She turned the room at that time. The scythe blade had no handle then. A few days after the fight, I saw prisoner Richard. I asked him what it was about. He said it was all about some fowls of Munro's that came to his wheat. That he had heard deceased had used threats against him, and he was determined to be prepared; and that he took the scythe out of the cradle, and told his wife if he wanted help she was to use

that.
Cross examined—I have lived nearly years out there. I have only been once at prisoners. This conversation took place on Sunday, after deceased was buried. Prisoner Mary was then arrested. The conversation with her was while she was a prisoner. I am not a constable. The on the road opposite my place. He did not say he was afraid of Munro.

8th. Dr. Augustus A. Yeomans, sworn
—I was practising at Madoc (70 miles from deceased's place), 100 miles from here. We started from Madoc on Saturday, 31st We started from Madoc on Saturday, 31st May, and reached the neighbourhood of deceased at 10 o'clock on the Monday morning. An inquest was held. I found a large incised wound on the left side of deceased's head, 3½ inches long. It penetrated into the brain, through the skull and membranes. The blow must have hear given with great force, or it could and membranes. The blow must have been given with great force, or it could not have gone through the skull in a part where it is so thick. Inside, I found a large abcess in the brain. There was also a large abcess in the brain. There was also a wound above the elbow joint of the left arm. The weapon had gone half way through the bone, and had fractured the bone at the joint. The wound was inflicted by a sharp and thin instrument. A scythe would inflict such a wound. The injury on the head must, I think, certainly have considered death.

inquest was taken. Prisoner Mary had been arrested the preceding Saturday. I enquired for the scythe. One of the pris-oners got it. I then enquired for the gun and got it; and a man who was sitting at the door had the pistol. I took the scythe, and it was carried off by some person—I don't know who—as I was stopping at a tavern on my way to Belleville; I have not been able to recover it. DEFENCE.

JOHN ROUS, sworn—I live on a lot joining the Hastings Road. I knew deceased, and saw him after he was injured, on the fifth day after, as near as I understood. I had a conversation with him. He said he felt very bad; that he did not expect to live. I advised him to have prisoners arrested. I proposed fetching a doctor. He said, "No; it was no use." He said he had no huminess interfering with prisoners. bad no business interfering with prisoners; this was in answer to my advising him to

have them arrested.

Cross examined—He was lying in his own Cross examined—He was lying in his own shanty, on the west side, on a bed. His son Alexander was in the house, and deceased's wife. I live about 1½ miles from the house. I did not ask deceased how he got hurt. I had heard from neighbors what had happened: that deceased had a bit of a quarrel with the prisoner Richard, and deseased had got hurt. Deceased did not say he had interfered with prisoners, and did not tell me what happened. He was pretty bad.

REPLY.

ALEXANDER MUNRO, re-called-I was ALEXANDER MUNRO, re-called—I was present when the conversation took place between deceased and John Rous. Deceased asked him to go for the Indian doctor, and Rous said he would go the next morning. I was there all the time Rous was. I did not hear Rous propose that deceased should have prisoners arrested, nor did deceased make any such answer. The shauty is 18 by 20 feet.

Cross examined—Rous was there an hour or more. I was not able to stir out of

or more. I was not able to stir out of bed. I was only 9 or 10 feet from deceased's bed.

I decline to receive evidence of what deceased had said respecting the prisoners, or either of them,—not being said in their presence-unless it could be shown that struggle took place; since, whatever it might be, it could not have influenced the prisoners' conduct if they were in ignorance of it.

Verdict-"Guilty;" strongly recommended to mercy.
Sentence—To be executed on Monday the 8th December, 1862.
(Signed,) WM. H. DRAPER, C. J. C. P.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE Quebec, 28th October, 1862.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive, and lay before His Excellency the Governor General, your letter of the 23rd instant concerning a report on the case of nor General, your letter of the zord instant, concerning a report on the case of the convicts, Rich ed and Mary Aylward, convicted of murder at the last Assizes for the county of Hastings, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th December next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed.) E. A. MEREDITH,

E. A. MEREDITH, Assistant Secretary

[Copy]
BELLEVILLE, 11th November, 1862. The Honorable the Provincial Secretary

Sir,—I herewith transmit a petition, for the consideration of His Excellency the for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, in the case of the Queen vs Richard Alyward and his wife, who were tried at the late assizes for this county, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th proximo.

The petition is numerously signed by all classes of our community, and of all denominations, including many of the first and leading men of our county. It is to be hoped it will have the effect set forth in its prayer; for it is believed that the

signed on both sides, and the fact that it was signed in the country will account for this. I hope it will not be rejected on this account. You will please lay both petitions before His Excellency, who, I am confident, will lose no time in giving them that attention and consideration them that attention and consideration which the importance of the case demands. May I ask you to acknowledge receipt.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN Finn.
S. O —Acknowledged, 14th, Nov. 1862.

[Copy.]
BELLEVILLE, 11th November, 1862. The Honorable the Provincial Secretary SIR,—Enclosed you will please find petition, in case of the Queen vs. Ayl petition, in case of the Queen vs. Aylward, referred to in my letter of to-day, as having been signed in the country. You will please lay it and the other before His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant, (Signed,) John Finn.

[Copy.]
BELLEVILLE, 12th November, 1862.
Provincial Secretar The Honorable the Provincial Secretary Sir,—I beg respectfully to enclose a petition to His Excellency in Council, praying that the sentence of death on the

praying that the sentence of dearn on the prisoners, Aylward, be commuted.

The petition speaks for itself. It is signed by gentlemen of the greatest intelligence and highest standing in this county, all of which were present at the criminal trial, and are acquainted with the facts.

facts.
I have taken the liberty of placing in pencil, on the petition, opposite each name, the avocation of those who signed, and they and I most fervently hope that His Excellency and his Council will extend mercy to the unfortunate father and

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed,) JAMES KENNEDY.

[Copy.]
To His Excellency Viscount Lord Monck,
Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada,
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the
Island of Prince Edward, &z., &z.,
in Canada samphing.

in Council assembled:
The Petition of the undersigned, respect-

fully sheweth :—
That two persons, named Aylward (man and wife, were found guilty of murder at the last assizes for the County of Hast-ings, and were sentenced to be hanged on the Sth day of December next, by His Lordship, Chief Justice Draper, who tried

That, just before the trial took place, man named Moorman was tried at the same assizes for causing the death of a person named Taylor, and, contrary to all expects. tions, Moorman was acquitted; people were astonished, and it is believed that the surprise created in this community on account of that trial, caused the conviction of the

Aylwards.

That these latter persons have three young children, including a child at the breast.

That they and the person (Munro) wh lost his life, are settlers in a new tract of country called the Hastings Road, and resided, at the time of this occurrence, a resided, at the time of this occurrence, a distance of 150 miles from Belleville, the county town, at a place where there is no law, no magistrates; where every one thinks it proper to defend his supposed rights by the strong hand; and it was there that the affray occurred, in which Munro eventually lost his life.

That your petitioners, therefore, respectfully represent, that from the strong recommendation to mercy by the jury, and from the very peculiar circumstances of

from the very peculiar circumstances of the case, that Your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to commute the sentence of death imposed on the prisoners, inasmuch as their lives, if taken, will not atone for that of Munro, while their little children will be left fatherless, motherless, and friendless in a strange country and a strange land.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) ROBERT REID (Honorable),

Copy J To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VIECUUIT MONK, Governor General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., in The Petition of the undersigned, humbly

sheweth :That at the late assizes for this county. Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, his wife, were tried and convicted of the crime wife, were tried and convicted of the crime of murdering one William Munro, and sentenced by His Lordship, Chief Justice Draper, who presided as Judge on that occasion, to be executed on the 8th day of next December.

That the jary who sat upon the trial of the case, found the prisoners guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

That there was no positive or direct evidence against the prisoners, with the

That there was no positive or direct evidence against the prisoners, with the exception of statements immediately made by the female prisoner, Mary Alyward, after the scuffle between the deceased and the prisoners; statements which your petitioners firmly believe to have been made by her in a moment of excitement, and when she was in a passion, not know-ing what she was doing or saying, and only for which, as before stated, there was no evidence against either of the prison-

er. That Alexander Munro, son of the deceased, would not nor did not swear who it was that inflicted the fat il blow, nor would any of the other witnesses who were sworn on the part of the prosecution

on the trial of the case, do so.

That the deceased and his son came to the house of the accused and irritated them in a most provoking manner, and after being told by them to desist and go

tweive days after the ngnt, and your peti-tioners believe had not the wound which was ir flicted been opened by an Indian "quack doctor" in his neighborhood, the deceased would yet be living; said wound having been dressed previously, as we are informed and believe, by a neighbor of the deceased, after which, and until said doctor was called in, the deceased was progressing very favorably towards convalescence. That a witness who was called on the

part of the prisoners swore that deceased, when he was in a dying state, told him that he did not wish the accused to be arrested, as it was his own fault, and he had no business to interfere with them.

That the prisoners have three small children, who are dependent upon the charity of the public for support, one of whom, an infant, is at the breast of his mother and confined in juil with her. That the prisoners allege, and your petitioners are of opinion that it is a fact, from what they know of the circum stances, that the evidence against them is

not true in substance and in fact, but was manufactured and got up for the occasion, in order to convict the prisoners at all That it is the current opinion that the

female prisoner is not in her sound senses, and it is also alleged that she is pregnant with child : that the prisoners, to the knowledge of your petitioners, have here-tofore borne a good character for honesty and good behaviour. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the sentence of death recorded against the

said Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward. said Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, his wife, may be commuted for imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or such other punishment as to Your Excellency may seem meet. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) EDMUND B LAWLOR,
R. C. Clergyman, and former pastor of the prisoners, and 150 others.

Another petition, similar to the above, signed by the Rev. Michael Brennan, and 273 others.

[Copy.]
BELLEVILLE, 22nd November, 1862. BELLEVILLE, 22ad November, 1862.
The Honorable the Provincial Secretary:
SIR.—I have the honor to transmit
herewith another petition in the case of
"The Queen vs. Aylwards," signed by the
wife and son of the deceased, and to request that you will lay the same before.
His Excellency the Governor General.
May I ask you to communicate to me,
as counsel for the prisoners, the result of
the consideration which His Excellency
the Governor General will arrive at in

the Governor General will arrive at in the matter of the petitions, and that so soon as his cpinion may be expressed. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) John Finna S. O.—Acknowledged, 24th November,

[Copy.]
To His Excellency Lord Viscount Money,
Governor General of British North
America &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY : MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned widow and so of the late William Munro, who was world by Mary Aylward, in May last, most numbly and earnestly pray Your Excellency to exercise your Royal prerogative of mercy in behalf of the convicts, Richard and Mary Aylward, who now lie under sentence of death at Belleville, by commuting the said sentence into one of imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for life, or such term as to Your Excellency life, or such term as to Your Excellency
may seem meet, and your most humble
servants shall ever pray that the Almighty
may shed his choicest blessings upon Your

Excellency. (Signed.) CHRYSTINIA MUNRO ALEXANDER MUNRO.

[Copy]
I hereby certify that the within memorial was signed in my presence, on the 15th of November, by the widow and son of the late William Munro; the memorial having been first read and explained to both. Also, that the memorial was suggested by a spontaneous expression of regret on the part of the widow and son at the approaching execution of the convicts.

(Signed,) M. P. HAYES, Govt. Agent, Hastings Road, Bellevilles Monteagle, 15th Nov., 1862.

[Copy.]
BELLEVILLE, 27th November, 1862.
The Honorable the Provincial Secretary a SIR,—I have the honor to transmit erewith a petition which I received last evening, and which has been signed in the place where the murler was committed, in rs Aylwards. I hope you will lay it before the Governor General. I see that it is signed by some of the witnesses who appeared on behalf of the Crown.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed,) JOHN FINN.

[Copy]
To His Excellency the Right Honorable
CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK,
Governor General of British North America. & ... & ... &c., in Council. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:
We, the undersigned, residents on the
Hastings Road, humbly approach Your
Excellency in Council, on behalf of the
unfortunate Richard Aylward and his wife, Mary Aylward, who have been found guilty of the murder of William Muuro, and for which crime the sentence of death has been passed by the honorable Judge at the late Belleville Assizes. They are to

die on the 8th of December next.

We, therefore, humbly plead that Your We, therefore, humbly plead that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to spare their lives and reduce the sentence to imprisonment for life, or to transportation to some distant land. We offer no

(Signed,) ROBERT ELLIOTT, Hastings Road, Tara Post Office, 27th October, 1862. S O.—Receipt acknowledged to Mr. Finn, 29 h November, 1862.

[Telegram] Quebec, 1st December, 1862

To Mr. Sheriff Moddle, Belleville; It is said Mrs. Aylward is preguant. Have medical examination made, with the assistance of one or two experienced matrons.—R-port result as soon as possible officially by mail; but communicate result to me by telegram also, forthwith. (Signed,) J. S. MACDONALD.

Copy]

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Belleville, 2nd December, 1862. SIR,—In answer to your telegram of yesterday, I have the honor to state that, in ompliance with your directions. I at once applied to Dr. Hope, our gaol surgeon, and he in conjunction with Mrs Dafoe, the gaoler's wife, have just personally extensined the prisoner, Mrs. Aylward, and nave come to the conclusion that she is not pregnant.

I enclose the joint certificate of Dr.
Hope and Mrs. Dafoe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County of Hasting.
The Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald,
Attorney General, Quebec.

BELLEVILLE, 2ad December, 1862 We certify that we have this day examined Mrs. Aylward, the prisoner now confined in gaol for murder, and are of opinion, both from her own statement and personal examination, that she is not

(Signed.) W. Hope, Sargeon, ANN DAFOE.

By telegraph from Belleville, 6 h December, 1862.]
To the Honorable Provincial Secretary.— Petition forwarded yesterday in Ayl-wards case, asking a respite for one mouth, (Signed,) J Finn.

Action on Mr. Finn's telegram of 6th December, 1862. [Copy]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE 6th December, 1862.
Remitted to the Honorable the Attorney General, Upper Canada, with refer-CONTINUED ON BIXTH PAGE.

MR. OURRAN AND THE AR BISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

REV. JOHN F. COPPEY, M. A., LL D., EDITOS THOS. COPPEY, PUB. AND PROP.

Catholic Record.

LUNDON, SATURDAY, APR. 8, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

CONSECRATED TO THE PASSION OF OUR BLESSED LORD. THE OF STATE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. THE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. THE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. THE OFFICE OFFICE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. THE OFFICE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. THE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. THE OFFICE OFF

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James, James, Holy Thursday.
Good Friday.
Holy Saturday.
EASTER SUNDAY.
Sater Tuesday.
It he Octave.

JOSI PH G. BIGGAR, M. P., TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

House of Commons Library, 15th March, 1886.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London My Lond—I have the honour to scknowledge receipt of £83 3s 51 sterling, forwarded on behalf of the London branch of the Irish National League of America, by Your Lordship, through His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin. With many thanks,

Your Lordship's faithful servant, JOSEPH G. BIGGAR

IRELAND AND CANADA.

We have very great pleasure in laying before our readers correspondence that will be read in all parts of this great and self governing confederacy with the very

4 Rutland-square, E. Dublin,

9th March, 1886. MY DEAR MR. HARRINGTON-I enclose three letters which I have received from across the Atlantic, each of them sent to me with a bank order for a sub stantial sum for the benefit of the Irish Parliamentary Fund :
The amount: thus entrusted to me are

as follows—
From the London (Canada)
Branch of the Irish National League of America, per the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London (Canada) From the Charitable Icish Society of Halifax (Nova Scotia), per James J. O'Brien, Esq, secretary..... From a Few Friends of Irish

Nationality in the parish of Paris, Ontario, Canada, per the Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, Vicar General of the Dio-cese of Hamilton...

Total ...£239 5 6 I send you the letters as you may think it useful to publish them. The identity of the sentiment expressed in all three is noteworthy. And it surely is not a sentiment at variance either with "the integrity of the Fernial". is not a sentiment at variance either with "the integrity of the Empire" or with "the supremacy of the Crown,"—I remain, my dear Mr. Harrington, very sincerely yours, +WILLIAM J. WALSH,

Archbishop of Dublin.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Primate of Ireland,

Archbishop of Dublin.
London, Canada, Feb. 15, 1886.
My Dear Lord Archbishop—I have been requested by the officers of the League of America to transmit to your tissue the enclosed cheque for £83 35 5d for the benefit of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. May I ask your Grace to instruct your secretary to convey the enclosed sum to the treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and to send receive mentary Fund, and to send receipt thereof to me. I am glad to be able to inform Your Grace that the great majority of Canadians are heart and soul with the Irish people in their efforts to secure by constitutional methods the blessings f self G vernment for their country. C mada affords a striking proof of the

mealeulable benefits which self-govern-Government of the people, by the people, and for the weal and happiness of the people. Our form of Government protects the rights of all, and gives undue favours and privileges to none; it secures liberty without licence, and authority without despotism. The consequences without despotism. The consequences are freedom, prosperity, contentment an I loyalty.

Were Ireland self governed she would

not be, as she too long has been, the mater dolorest of the nations, but, on the contrary, would be the "joyiul mother of happy children."

May God hasten the day of her freesom and happiness.—I have the honor to be, my dear Lord Archbishop, with pro-found respect, your Grace's faithful ser-+ JOHN WALSH,

Taranta and the same of the sa

ing the enclosed draft for twenty-one pounds sterling in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. My mission is small and poor, consisting of less than one hundred families in all, and we are still in debt for our church, or else our offering in aid of the good cause would have been larger. It gives me very great pleasure to add that the appointment of your Grace to the see of St. Laurence has given inexpressible joy and satisfaction to the Irish clergy in Canada. Although only a child when I left Limerick, I have never forgotten my native land, and I rejoice now to be able to add my humble mite to aid her in her efforts to obtain legislative independence such as we enjoy in Canada. Hoping your Grace will kindly favour me with an acknowledgment of the enclosed, wishing you multos annos, and asking a share in your holy prayers, your Grace's most dutitul and obedient son in Christ,

T. J. Dowling, Vicar-General, Paris,
Diocese of Hamilton.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 20th, 1886
My Lord Archelish of the Charitable

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 20:h, 1886
MY Lord Archershop—I am instructed
by Dr. Farrel, president of the Charitable
Irish Society of Halifax, to forward to
your Grace a draft on London for £135
2s 1d sterling, being a contribution to the
Irish Parliamentary Fund from a few
Irishmen and their descendants residing
in Halifax, who, having a love for the
Emerald Isle, and enjoying the blessings
of a good system of government in the Emerald Isle, and enj ying the blessings of a good system of government in the land of their adoption, desire to assist, though in a small financial way, the present Irish Parliamentary Party in their efforts to obtain for Ireland a measure of Home Rule such as we happily enj yy in Canada.—I have the honor to be, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's most obedient servant, JAMES J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the C. Irish Society, Halifax, N. S., D. C.

a war of races and of creeds, are clearly, fully and exactly reflected in the letters just cited. Of enemies of Ire'and there are some in this country, as there are in every country under the sun foes of right and justice and equality. With regret we say it that these are most numer ous in a city accustomed to pride itself on enlightenment and progress, the metropolis of Oatario, the Queen city of the West, Toronto. The anti Irish bigots there are led by men notoriously haters of their Irish Catholic fellow countrymen, men whose sole aim, intent, purpose and action is to divide this happy land, and its contented, loyal, and progressive population, into two hostile camps clamoring for blood, and bent on destruction. Th leaders of this would-be fratricidal and suicidal movement are Prof. Goldwin Smith, and the "Rev." Drs. Wild and Potts. We have before us a letter addressed to the Globe by that talented and promising young Irish Canadian barrister Mr. J. A Mulligan, that in our estimation leserves place side by side with the cheering letters above quoted. It is an evi- stands as follows :lence of the spirit that is abroad in this bright and free land, in favor of justice to Ireland. Mr. Mulligan, writing to the Globe of March 23:d, said :

Globe of March 23.'d, said:

Sir,—Before addressing myself to the task of exposing the other inaccuracies contained in the explanation which the Rev. Dr. Potts made from his pulpit, I will endeavour to show, that in stating that he never referred to the Land League in his now famous address, he has risked a statement which the published reports of his speech will not sustain.

How does this denial accord with cer ference to a Land League meeting in Philadelphia, for none other has been held there lately in the interest of the Irish cause; he stated on the authority of Prof. Smith that "they put a murderer in the chair of their meeting. will deny that this was a Land League meeting, in all candour and honesty I will acknowledge the truth of his statement and congratulate our League that even Dr. Potts cannot venture to cast that he did refer to the Land League of foronto when he said that the same element that elec'ed a murderer as chairman ment that elec'ed a murderer as chairman in l'ailadelphia, was the dissenting element at their meeting. The previous sentence. I believe, established my contention. "They," (referring to the "same element" in Toronto as the Land eaguers in Philadelphia), "are bringing a murderer and ex convict to Toronto lecture on St. Patrick's Day." There is a 'tid-bit" for my clerical opponent. Having maligned our League, as his own explanation shows, he has not, with all his explanation shows, he has not, with all his vaunted courage, been manly enough to make proper reparation. He has purposely aggravated the insult, though he could not increase the injury. To be compelled at any time to make an apology is humiliating to man's pride. When is huniliating to man's pride. When such is needed, to do so with grace and completeness is evidence of gentlemanlike education and Christian training. Is scarcely expected the absence of this quality in an Irish divine.

Merely to show the utter unreliability of both his address and explanation, I will dissect them with a calmuess that will probably excite Dr. Potts. He has already heap forced to make the dissection. been forced to make the following ad missions :- (1) Bourke is not a murderer (2) He is not coming to Toronto. (3) The Land League whom he vilified that night are not bringing him to Canada.

The first admission proves that he was in error as to character as well as to local-

ity.
I will point out a few errors in the ex-

planation:—
(1) Bourke, who is an old Toronto boy

corrections merely to show his profound innorance of the history of the man and the recklessness with which he will make statements calculated to inflame the passions of his followers.

Will Dr. Potta "gladly make these corrections?" Was he not unwise to declare that with the exception of locality he "would not withdraw a comma or semi-

"would not withdraw a comma or semicolon?"

In his explanation Dr. Potts ventures
to admit "there is room for constitutional
agitation touching land and land laws."
Why was he not honest enough to make
such an admission at "the anti-Home Rule
meeting? Was it not called that Gladstone "might catch public sentiment?"
And yet Dr. Potts, throughout the course
of his lengthy address, fasled to admit that
Ireland had a single grievance.

I have another tid-bit for you. Further on in his explanation he says, "I
would have no objection to a large measure of Home Rule for Ireland, provided
there would be a similar arrangement
for England, Scotland and Wales,"
Compare this with some extracts from
his speech, "I stand in sympathy with
the loyalists of my country because
Home Rule means practical separation
from Great B. itain. That is what it
means. It is as plain as a pikestaff that
Home Rule means practical separation
from Great Britian." This is not an
objection merely to Home Rule as the
"Nationalists understand it," but indifrom Great Britian." This is not an objection merely to Home Rule as the "Nationalists understand it," but indicates a most determined opposition to it in any form. He makes this clear by this turther extract, "any form of Home Rule would simply mean the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge, and total separation would follow." Will Dr. Potts please reconcile these positions?

As! we made all my quotations from the (age Sentinel, I have no doubt they will be accepted as reliable. A fear of trespassing on the crowled state of your

The sentiments of all Canadians who love Canada and are devoted to its real interests, and not intent upon provoking

The sentiments of all Canadians who love Canada and are devoted to its real interests, and not intent upon provoking

The sentiments of all Canadians who love Canada and are devoted to its real interests, and not intent upon provoking

The sentiments of all Canadians who love Canada and are devoted to its real columns compels me here to handle Dr. Potts more gently than he deserves.

J. A. Mulligan.

THE VOTE ON MR. LANDRY'S MOTION.

On the 25th of March the vote was taken in the Canadian Commons on Mr. Landry's motion condemnatory of the execution of Riel. It was the largest since Confederation, there being present 199 members when the division took place. For the motion the vote stood 52; against

An analysis of the vote on Mr. Landry's motion discloses several interesting

d	points. By province	s the	vote st
	thus:		
g	For the	motion.	Agains
e	Ontario	18	65
1	Quebec	28	36
1	New Brunswick	1	14
	Nova Scotia	4	17
1	P. E. Island	1	4
•	Manitoba		4
1	British Columbia		6
,		-	
a		52	14
	By nationality the	rote of	Wednes

8		For the
		Government
)	English Conservaties	96
e	French Conservatives	96
	English Liberals	24
8	Total	
E	The vote against the stands as follows:—	Governmen
1	English Liberals	2
8	French Conservatives	1
	Total	55
	Taking the French vote	by itself i
	stood as follows :-	
1	French speaking representat	tives
	voting against the Government French speaking voting for	the

Majority against the Government... The Ontario Reformers who voted for Mr. Landry's motion were Messrs. : Blake.

Allen, Cameron (Huron), Lister, Cameron (Middlesex), Mills, Lister, Campbell (Renfrew), Somerville (Bruce

or seventeen in all. The eighteenth man from Ontario who voted for the motion was Mr. Labrosse, of Prescott. The Oata rio Reformers who voted against the motion were Messrs.

Cartwright, Mackenzie. Charlton, Paterson, Sutherland (Oxford), Bain (Wentworth) Gunn, Somerville (Brant) Livingston, McCraney, Mulock

or fifteen in all. Nine other English speaking Reformers, viz, Messrs. Scriver. Ray, Davies, Gillmor, King, Burpee Fisher, Irvine, and Watson (Manitoba), also voted against the motion.

The members absent were Messrs, Catudal, Cameron, (Victoria) McNeil, Cockburn, Fairbank, Fleming, McMullen, Thompson, (Haldimand) and Sir John A. Macdonal i. The government naturally feels rejoiced over its great Parliamentary victory. The opposition were cartainly outgeneraled in the fight, and then badly worsted. Hid Mr. Blake drawn swords in the debate on the address, his case Want, # John Walsh, Bishop of London. His Grace the Most Rev. W. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, Ireland.

To His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin.

For His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin.

Paris, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 15, 1886

My Dear Lord Archbishop.—I take the end of three years." He was senthe liberty of requesting you, in my own behalf as well as that of a few friends of Irish nationality in this small parish, to do us the honor of accepting and apply
(1) Bourke, who is an old Toronto boy and well remembered by many citizens, was not rimed for treason. (3) He was not tried for treason. (3) He was the end of three years." He was senthe liberty of requesting you, in my own behalf as well as that of a few friends of Irish nationality in this small parish, to do us the honor of accepting and apply
In Bourke, who is an old Toronto boy and well remembered by many citizens, was never "implicated in a plot to mur der." (2) He was not tried for treason. (3) He was not "sentenced for life and liberated at the end of three years." He was sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and at the end of three years, I believe, he was do us the honor of accepting and apply
In Bourke, who is an old Toronto boy and well remembered by many citizens, was never "implicated in a plot to mur der." (2) He was not tried for treason. (3) He was not "sentenced for life and liberated at the end of three years." He was sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and at the end of three years, I believe, he was liberated. I make the second and third at the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska an election for the local legis-

lature of Quebec. The issue was Riel and nothing but Riel. These counties in 1882 gave a Conservative majority of 610. On Wednesday, the 23rd, they elected the Liberal candidates, Mr. Girouard, by a majority of 366, notwithstanding that his opponent had placed him the state of the religion they profess.

Toronto, March 19. VERITAS. his opponent had pledged himself in writing against the execution of Riel. Of this election the Montreal Herald

of this election the Montreal Herald (Conservative) says:

The Montreal Herald, (Ind.,) discussing editorially the result of the election in Drummond and Arthabaska says:—Mr. Prefontaine's chances as a candidate would not have been worth considering at all had he not taken the course he did, since the Riel feeling is as strong among Conservative electors as among Liberal electors throughout the province. This is the true state of things, and the Drummond and Arthabaska election is but a sample of the whole, whatever those interested in putting a different color on the situation may say or sing. What members of parliament from Quebæ may do is one thing; what the sentiments of the electors at home may be is quite another thing. If the existence of this condition of things is considered of sufficient gravity to justify an appeal to the people of the Dominion and a general election, well and good. There is just one thing more to be considered, and that is that in the event of a general election this summer the government party in Quebec province will be utterly extinguished. If the object of the government men in the other province is to wipe out their parliamentary allies in Quebec, they will do it with their eyes open. The first to suffer by a general election will be the Quebec government, now in alliance with the Dominion government, and next the three French ministers, Sir Hector, Sir Adolphe and Mr. Chapleau. The Henral of the control of the province of the province of the province of the province of the Chapleau. The Henral of the control of the province of the Chapleau. The Henral of the control now in alliance with the Dominion government, and next the three French ministers, Sir Hector, Sir Adolphe and Mr. Chapleau. The House of Commons having voted to sustain the government on the Riel question, there is no longer any excuse for a dissolution; but, if it comes, it will be well to remember that it means the annihilation to the government party in this province. The conditions were more favorable to a government triumph in Drummond and Arthabaska than in nine out of ten of all provincial connine out of ten of all provincial con-stituencies, and we all see what has happened there.

For our part the vote of Thursday morning, the 24th inst, removes the Riel question from the living, practical political issues. There are other issues to divide the people of Ontario, and on them we wish to see the next general election fought, free from the acerbities and animosities of race and religious rancor.

THE FORGERS STILL SQUEAKING.

The forgers are dying a hard death Cornered by His Grace the Archbishop's denial, crushed by his publication of Cardinal Manning's letter utterly reprobating all responsibility for or connection with the writing of the infamous production published by Lord Robert Montague to cover his own cowardly apostasy, they have fastened on to the "Monsignor" theory with a persistence that does not surprise us. Admitting for a moment that a Monsignor wrote the objectionable letter, which we do not believe, would it prove aught against Holy Church? Higher than Monsignori have betrayed the Caurch-an apostle aban. doned Jesus Himself, with what result Ruin to themselves and those governed by their influence, or led by their exam. ple. The Caurch survives such wicked. ess on the part of her ungrateful chil. dren, for it is of God, and as a work of God neither decays nor perishes. In the Mail of Monday, March 22nd, appeared a letter signed "Veritas," evi dently the work of a preacher, or one high and earnest in evangelical councils, one who, although Carist taught forgive ness and mildness and charity, uses the name of the Redeemer to flaunt his hatred, ferocity and calumny in the face of the public. Here is the letter : Editor of the Mail.

SIR,-Lord Robert Montague, a noble SIR,—Lord Robert Montague, a nobleman and a Privy Councillor, has stated over his own signature that the letter lately published in your columns and attribated to Cardinal Manning was not written by Manning, but by another Monsignor of the Roman Church. The letter, no doubt, is exceedingly damaging, and we can well understand the anxiety of our Roman Catholic friends to weaken its force. It was written by this Man its force. It was written by this Mon-signor in all the freedom of private orrespondence to another Roman Catho lic (Lord Montague being then a member of the Roman Church), it was never of the Roman Church), it was never intended for publication, and as a piece of unbiassed testimony, therefore, is about as convincing a piece of evidence as could be well wished as to the real opinion of this eminent Monsignor. We all know that letters intended for publication are written in a more guarded way, because few men are ready to court the martyrdom of persecution which the plain unvarnished secution which the plain unvarnished truth too often involves. Lord Montague withholds the name of his correspondent because he does not wish to bring him for because he does not wish to bring him for his plain speaking into so evil a plight.

Your correspondent says that if the Monsignor's name were disclosed he would promptly deny the authorship of the letter. I do not pretend to have any knowledge of the Roman Catholic clergy; it seems rather a grievous insult to them, however, to assume that this unknown Monsignor would resort to a lie in order to shield them.

himself from the consequences of the un

What reliance is to be placed on this "Monsignor" theory can be inferred from the alleged fearlto give his name lest he should deny authorship of the forged letter. If the letter were genuine no regard for persons, nor fear of denial by the author, would prevent the publi-

cation of his name. In reference to the allusion of Veritas to General Burke, we may say that, admitting that brave officer to be as guilty as Veritas pretends, admitting that Catholics are as blood-thirsty as he assumes, he is out of his own mouth proven a murderer of truth and an assassin of reputation. Need Catholics lear the assaults of such men, nav. in them they should glory. Our allusion to apostasy reminds us that some time ago correspondent enclosed for observation and comment the following clip-

"Coming our of Rome -In every land Catholics are coming out of Rome. Since Mr. Foulkes returned from the Romish priesthood to the Anglican Church he priesthood to the Anglican Church he has received the recantation of fifty Romanists in England. On a recent Sunday Pastor Berthe, of Brest, received thirty converted Catholics at the Lord's Supper. The Presbyterian Church at Valparaiso has added to its membership during the present year one hundred and fifty Catholic converts, Father O'Connor of New York reports twenty-two converts from Rome under his two converts from Rome under his preaching between January and July. Rev. R. B. Desroches, of Detroit, who left Rome while training for its priest-hood, has established six churches, mostly of converted Catholics; and he does not know that any ever went back Among his converts have been priests and monks."—The Christian Leader.

Admitting for the moment that these figures are correct, what do they prove? We direct our correspondent's attention to an incident in the Life of Jesus Christ Himself. It is recorded of Him that addressing the Jewish multitude He said: "I am the living bread which came down from heaven. If any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever : and the bread that I will give is my flesh for the life of the world." The gospel then adds, "The Jews therefore strove among themselves, saving: How can this man give us his flesh to eat?" Did these doubts of the Jews affect the truth of His doctrine, or shake His purpose to preach it and adhere to it? He suffered them to pronounce his exposition there of a hard saying, and many of his disciples to leave Him and walk with Him no more rather than explain away one iota or tittle of his solemn and divine teaching. Who the losers by the blindness of the Jews and the apostacy of His disciples? They themselves or Jesus Christ?

St. Jude's memorable words here occur to memory: They are, he says, cloudlets without moisture, borne hither and thither by every wind, withered trees of autumn sterile, twice killed, deracinated, waves of a furious sea, upraising the foam of their shame: wandering stars, for occur to memory : They are, he says, which a tempest of darkness is reserved for all eternity.

Nubes sine aqua quae a ventis circumferuntur: arbores autumnales, infructuosae, bis mortuae, eradicatæ fluctus feri maris, despumantes suas confusiones, sidera errantia, quibus procella tenebrarum servata est in asternum.

A FAIR QUESTION AND A PLAIN ANSWER.

We beg of our esteemed contemporary, the Northwest Review, to hold us excused for not giving more prompt attention to its paragraph of the 6th of March last. Our contemporary then said :

"The CATHOLIC RECORD has sharply taken to task the Le Canadian for some remarks it made in reference to the remarks it made in reference to the course pursued by the Toronto Mail in which Le Canadien held Mr. Farrar, the chief editor, responsible. With great force and truth the RECORD points out that Mr. Farrar is not responsible being the course of the course that Mr. Farrar is not responsible, being subject to the dictates of the managing subject to the dictates of the managing editor, Mr. Bunting. After granting all this the question still arises, does the managing editor holdsway over the consciences of his writers, in other words, must the chief editor at the sacrifice of much along the mishes of his managing editor. truth obey the wishes of his manager, as the Mail certainly did the other day when it assailed the teaching of the Catholic Caurch. We would be pleased to hear what our learned friend has to say on this phase of the question."

The question put us by our Winnipeg friend is an entirely fair one, and to it we give a very plain answer. No managing editor, say we, should hold such sway over the conscience of his writers as to force them to sacrifice truth to obey their wishes. No Catholic writer can, in safe conscience, or, more plainly, without grievous sin, make such a sacrifice at any one's bidding. Our object in taking the stand we did in regard of Le Canadien and Mr. Farrar was not indeed to defend the Mail, nor its chief editor, from any of the blame justly attaching to both for their assault on Catholicity. But we did think, and do think still, that in the particular circumstance to which we at the time made reference Le Canadien did not assume a fair position towards Mr. Farrar, and expressed ourselves accordingly.

METHODISTS AND HOME RULE.

Just as all Presbyterians are not opposed to Home Rule-so all Mathodists are not of one mind with Rev. Dr. Potts on this subject. The Rev. Dr. Hunter, preaching to the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Hamilton, on Sunday, the 14th inst., alluding to the late anti Home Rule meeting in Toronto, said that the Toronto people had achieved somewhat of a sensetion by their recent mass meeting "to perpetuate the integrity of the Empire."
It seemed to him that the speakers, with a strange unanimity, took for granted two things which neither the present condition of Ireland nor the attitude and action of the Imperial Government can be made to justify. First, that Ireland has no grievances; secondly, that the unity of the Empire is in danger. Dr. Hunter dealt with these statements in a very convincing and effective manner :

"If you look, said he, at Irishmen in the colonies, where the curse of landlordism is unknown and where the race for comis unknown and where the race for comfort, wealth and position is open to all, you
will not find them as a rule restless agitators, but peaceable, thrifty, intellectual
citizens. How do you explain it, that an
Irishman in Canada is loyal in the extreme,
happy and contented, industrious and
frugal, but that same man in Ireland is
restless, impatient, almost ready for revolution. There is only one answer to the
question: In Ireland he sees no chance to
achieve independence or become the owner question: In Ireland he sees no chance to achieve independence or become the owner of the soil he tills; in Canada if he fail of success the fault is his own. The Irish people have grievances and nothing but the extinction of landlordism can remove

The learned gentleman then expressed the belief that the eloquence expended on the threatened disruption of the empire is "wasted on the desert air." Who, he asked, threatens the disruption of the empire? Does Mr. Gladstone threaten the disruption of that colossal edifice? Has he not again and again declared that his promised legislation on the Irish question will be framed in subjection, in every respect, to the law of Imperial unity? From this position he cannot receds. He knows, says Br. Hunter, and Mr. Parnell knows, that the overwhelming majority of Her Majesty's subjects at home and in the colonies would rally to the cry, "the empire one and indivisible." Referring to Dr. Pott's statement that Mr. Parnell had some years ago threatened that he and his party would never rest till the last link that bound Ireland to England was severed, Dr. Hunter declared that if Mr. Parnell had ever made this foolish statement he must since have learned wisdom. He knows full well that the idea of a disrupted and disintegrated empire is a delusion and a dream. He knows full well that the rights and liberties of the minority in Ireland, must be sacredly guarded; and if with those conditions he can help the "grand old man" to give peace and order and self-government to poor distracted Ireland, the benediction of a grateful world will come upon him.

who determines national existence and national boundaries, that juncture is the present time. Pray that the wisdom which cometh from above, and which is which cometh from above, and which is 'first pure, then peaceable, easy to be entreated,' may come down upon the men who are grappling with this difficult and complex question."

It is such a rare occurrence that we can say aught of good of Methodist public utterances, so rare that we can express approval of the declarations of Methodist preachers, that we are glad to make place for something even better than Mr. Hunter's sympathetic declarations in favor of Irich self-government. It is from Rev. James Coote, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church at Little Falls, N. Y., and now presiding elder of the Watertown district. He came a hundred miles to hear Mr. Pepper, at Little Falls, and spoke as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am reminded LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am reminded of the old saying, "that fools ought not to rush in where angels fear to tread." I am proud and delighted to be here, and although a Protestant of the Protestants and a Methodist of the Methodists, I am heart and soul with the effort of the mighty leader, Parnell, in trying to secure a Parliament in College Green. (Cheers.) Thanks be to Almighty God the day of Ireland's redemption draweth nigh—the night is turning towards the dawn—and Ireland's redemption draweth nigh—the night is turning towards the dawn—and the dear old land, ever beautiful, even in its desolation, will yet be hailed and recognized as one of the happiest, freest and most prosperous nations upon the earth. (Applause.) As a Protestant let me here offer my hand to every man in this assembly and to every lady who holds the same view as the Land League to crush the enormous evil of I rish landlordism. Let but the thin edge of the wedge be got in and enormous evil of frish landfordism. Let but the thin edge of the wedge be got in and it may be driven up to the thickest. I have no fears for Protestantism in Ireland have no fears for Protestantism in Ireland when landlordism is gone where the woodbine twineth. (Cheers.) The manhood of Irish Protestantism is not represented by the crouching and shrieking cowards who are forever roaring out these miserable words, "Destroy landlordism, give Home Rule to Ireland, and we Protestants shall be devoured by a parcel of rabid Papists." (Cheers and laughter.) I am here with my brother, Mr. Pepper, as a Methodist clergyman, to sink all minor differences and unite with all classes with firm determination to help to elevate poor Ireland. This Irish and American love feast will have its brightening, inspiring influence upon our brothers across the water. (Applause.)

In our last issue there appeared the lowing paragraph:

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thought it better that I should not do saying that he desired to keep his nout of the discussion and the newspa on this question. Subsequently I ceived from his Grace the following let Montreal, March I DEAR MR CURRAN.—I should revery much that the incident of Mon last should cause you annoyance, doubt it pained me when I heard the plication you made of my refusal to a plication you made of my refusal to g Regina, but after the explanation have given me, I am convinced you no intention to say anything whatsoe that might be disagreeable to me. I have hesitation in affirming that I am a field with your explanation, and I aut ize you to say so to whom you please.
I remain, with consideration,

Your very devoted servant, ALEX. ANI, DE SI, BONIFACE O. M J. J. Curran, M.P. shall never forget this act of kind and consideration on the part of Grace, which is only another added to many he has extended to me during past thirty years. I solemnly declare I would rather quit this Parliament stanter than utter a syllable that could construed into the faintest reflection the acts or motives of a prelate so dis

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We very cheerfully give place in columns to Mr. Curran's explanation. did not derive our view of his use of Archbishop's name from the Globe's Ot correspondence. In fact, we have no seen the statement from that source ded to by the hon. gentleman. The bishop's letter shows that he his was pained at Mr. Curran's langu So were we. We are glad that hon, gentleman has succeeded in saiing His Grace of St. Boniface as to true meaning and purpose. For MR. CURRAN AND THE ARCH-BISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

In our last issue there appeared the following paragraph :

"In the course of the Riel debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, and Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition, both addressed the House. Mr. Curran's speech was a rather ill-connected amplification of his letter to the RECORD on this same subject. Mr. Blake, in a discussion lesting more Mr. Blake, in a discussion lasting more than five hours, fully argued the whole question and condemned the execution of the man whom Archbishop Tache believed to be a megalomaniac. Unlike Mr. Curran, we believe the Archbishop as implicitly out of as in a witness box. The member for Montreal closed by the following:

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Centre.'
My reference to His Grace the Archbishop is thus reported in Hansard, which must have been easy of access to the Globe correspondent. Speaking of Riel's insanity I said:

"Now, the next question comes—was he insane? And, in reading an interview with the leading counsel for the defence from the province of Quebec, we have found it stated here that His Grace Archbishop Tache refused to go we have found it stated here that His Grace Archbishop Tache refused to go and give evidence on that occasion, Well, it is not for one in my humble position to speak of one so exalted as His Grace, but I will say that throughout this country, wherever his name is known, it is revered and respected, and that not only for his qualities of intellect but for his nobleness and generosity in heart. He is as widely known as any man in Canada, and when we know that in that unfortunate man, when we know that unfortunate man owed everything to him, is it to be supposed that His Grace would not have gone to Regina, or even to the furthest extremity of the earth, if he could have given the testimony that this man did not know right from wrong, that he was insane, that he knew him to be so? We all know that His Grace would have gone, not only to Regina, but to the furthest extremity of the earth, to give evidence for his bitterest enemy, if that evidence could have been of any benefit

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Sir, I brought no accusation at all. I did not say what the Globe correspondent says it is alleged I did, and the allegation about a retraction is therefore without foundation. I was discussing the insanity phase of the question under consideration. The name of the archbishop had been mentioned by a former speaker in connection with the refusal of His Grace to go to the trial at Regina. The thought never entered my mind, much thought never entered my mind, much less did I say, as is falsely alleged, "that the Archbishop had written things that he would not dare to utter under oath."

My idea of the law of insunity was and is that even if His Grace had gone to Regina and stated on oath there exactly what he subsequently published in his admirable letter on the late troubles in the Northcould not have benefited Riel in law. That is what I meant to convey in the paregraph quoted and that His Grace had not gone to give evidence which he considered could not avail. I was mistaken in that respect. His Grace in-formed me that I had attributed to him formed me that I had attributed to him the wrong motive for his refusal to go to Regina. I requested the honor of an interview with the Archbishop in the library of Parliament, and having explained my meaning, he very kindly declared himself perfectly satisfied. I proposed then and there to make a statement at the opening of the house on the afternoon of Thursday last, but his Grace thought it better that I should not do so, saying that he desired to keep his name out of the discussion and the newspapers on this question. Subsequently I received from his Grace the following letter:

Montreal, March 17.

DEAR MR CURRAN.—I should regret very much that the incident of Monday last should cause you annoyance. No doubt it pained me when I heard the application was made of medical to the refered to the state of the state of the state of the same of the state of the same of the state of the same of th

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I remain, with consideration,

Your very devoted servant, ALEX. ANT. DE ST. BONIFACE, O. M.

J. J. Curran, M.P. shall never forget this act of kindness and consideration on the part of His Grace, which is only another added to the many he has extended to me during the past thirty years. I solemnly declare that I would rather quit this Parliament instanter than utter a syllable that could be construed into the faintest reflection on the acts or motives of a prelate so distinguished by every virtue, so deservedly admired, esteemed and beloved. (Hear,

We very cheerfully give place in our columns to Mr. Curran's explanation. We did not derive our view of his use of the Archbishop's name from the Globe's Ottaws correspondence. In fact, we have not yet seen the statement from that source alluded to by the hon. gentleman. The Archbishop's letter shows that he himself was pained at Mr. Curran's language. So were we, We are glad that the hon, gentleman has succeeded in satisfying His Grace of St. Boniface as to his true meaning and purpose. For our

part, we must say that we look upon Mr. Curran as incapable of doing a wilful injustice to any man, much less to a distinguished prelate of the Church of which he is so devoted a member. We will say for the member for Montreal that however much we have differed and still differ from him on this particular question of the execution of Riel, we fully acknowledge that there is not in the House of Commons a gentleman more honestly devoted to Catholic interests, according to his views and convictions.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston has issued the following circular to his clergy:

DEAR REV. FATHERS:-Not many week DEAR REV. FATHERS:—Not many weeks ago the special prayers which We ordered to be recited by you and your congregations for propitiating the divine anger and averting the scourge of small-pox, were discontinued, because the plague had then disappeared throughout the diocese of Kingston. With sorrow We have to announce to you that it has again visited us in a central and populous district of Our diocese. Our devoted brother-priests and our heroic Sisters of Charity are in attendance on the plague stricken, and and our heroic Sisters of Charity are in attendance on the plague stricken, and We are extremely solicitous for their safety as well as for the protection of the people, Catholic and Protestant, against the spread of the contagion.

Be pleased, therefore, to recite the prayers, as prescribed last year by Us, before every public Mass, and also the Collect of the Mass 'Pro tempore Pestilenti," until further orders.

until further orders.
Your devoted servant in Xto.,
+ JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 24th March, 1886.

THE LATE FATHER CARLIN.

The late Father Carlin, whose death occurred on the 12th of March, was born in 1845, and baptized by the late venerated Father Schneider, the patriarchal missionary of the West. His father, Mr. John Carlin, and his mother (Mary Mc-Cann,) were among the first settlers in the parish of Irishtown, and are universally respected in that locality. The funeral took place, as already noticed, on Monday, the 14th, the pall bearers being Messrs Thomas Downey, Thomas Kidd, Laurance Murphy, and John Darcy of Seaforth, together with Patrick Devereux and John Carpenter of Irishtown. The Seaforth Sun published after the funeral a very pleasing notice of the late Father Carlin

It is with feelings of regret that we chronicle the death of the Rev. Father Carlin, which took place at his father's residence here on Friday last, at the early age of 41 years. The deceased gentleman had been alling for some years with consumption, but adhered meaning the best sumption, but adhered manfully to his duty as a priest until last summer, when he was compelled to relinquish his charge of theparish of Woodstock, when he came or the parish of Woodstock, when he came home. He was of a happy, cheerful dis-position and never complained, being per-fectly resigned to his coming end, which he knew was rapidly drawing near. His he knew was rapidly drawing near. His remains were taken to the Irishtown church on Sunday, where they remained in state until Monday morning, when solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Dean Murphy and Rev. Father O'Neil, deacon; Rev. Father Watters, sub-deacon; Rev. Father Cook, master of ceremonies. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Lamont, Lotz and Northgraves and the altar boys. The choir consisted of a selection from Irishtown and Seaforth, which chanted very solemnly "Dies Irae" and the "Libera," Rev. Father Northgraves gave a beautifully appropriate funeral sermon "Mileta," Rev. father Northgraves gave a beautifully appropriate funeral sermon from 3 chap, I verse, of the book of Wisdom, of which the following is an imperfect synoposis: All must die and after death judgment. In reading the first part of the book of Genesis we find recoved the agree of the metricular. part of the book of Genesis we find recorded the ages of the patriarchs, Adam and those that immediately followed him lived to great ages, nearly to a thousand years, but the scripture says after giving the years of his age, he died. When our blessed Saviour came on this earth he chose to submit to the general fate by dying. The changes in nature declare this; not only man but all the works of man crumble into decay. The great cities of past ages have gone to ruine; some of them buried beneath the surface of the earth are dug up and show only destruc-

tion, change and death. In Ecclesiasticus, 14 chap., we are told that the works of man are as grass. So it is with all material nature. Here we have another inman are as grass.

Iso to be a surface of the stance, Father Carlin who a short time ago was among you full of life, vigor and virtue now is cold in death, mourned by friends and relations from whom he has been separated and who very naturally mourn his disappearance from among them. It is natural to grieve for the departure of a loved one, but in our grief we must always be resigned to the will of God. I must say that I lived in the same house with Father Carlin both before and after his ordination and say what almost all of you know, that he was loved for his virtue, zeal and industry in the sarvice of God and salvation of souls. Waile Dr. Kilroy was in Europe he alministered his parish with wisdom. He was afterwards called to the parish of Woodstock where he worked so zealously that his health broke down yet never was heard complain. We believe that he has gone to the reward of his devotion and good works. We rely in the

attest the sanctity of the priesthood because they are the appointed dispen-sers of the graces of God through the sacraments of the Church, Father Car-lin was one of the church. sacraments of the Church. Father Car-lin was one of those good, pious, laborious priests; and for him it is a good exchange from a world of toil and trouble to a world of happiness. Let us prepare for our end, think of it often, as no one can our end, think of it often, as no one can promise himself to morrow; while we are here pray for the souls of those who are gone before us, who may be suffering for some venial fault or imperfection, that when perfected in bliss, they may pray for us here below. The scripture says it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins. If we do our duty faithfully here those happy souls will welcome us to the kingdom of Our Father when our time to leave this world arrives. The funeral assemblage was the largest ever funeral assemblage was the largest ever

In childhood as chaste as the flower of the wood,
In boyhood as pure as the fawn,
In manhood as zealous in works that were

good, Yet cheerful and bright as the dawn When night from its slumbers retires to the

west,
By the heat and refulgence of morn.
So those whom thou cherished and labored
to save,
Will mourn for thy early demise
And sigh that such virtues should fill a And sign that such virtues should him young grave,
Though thy spirit ascend to the skies;
But such is the fate of the greatest on earth,
The flower of the richest perfume
Is destined to perish and rade after birth,
"Twas so with thee, soggarth aroon.

The reverend gentleman's remains were interred in Irishtown, at his own request and earnest wish to that effect expressed previous to his death. We cannot but make allusion to the kindness shown him during his illness by the clergy, particularly the Very Rev. Dean Murphy, whose

frequent kindly visits did much to assuage the pains of his lingering malady. The church was by the Dean's direction heavily draped in mourning for the obsequies, and no effort spared by him to render the occasion as solemn as possible. The funeral was the largest ever witnessed in the parish of Irishtown.

STARVATION IN NEWFOUND. LAND.

Ireland is not the only country afflicted by famine. That ghastly monster has now made its appearance in New foundland. The Colonist, of March 12th.

"It has come to the certain knowledge "It has come to the certain knowledge of our reporters, that a respectable woman died in this town, within the past few days, of actual starvation. There are many of our respectable fishermen reduced to the horrors of starvation, and who, from their good standing in the past, are ashamed to make known their condition to the outside world. We understand that Major Fawcett, with that generosity so typical of the soldier. that generosity so typical of the soldier, distributed a large quantity of bread and tea on yesterday to the poor. Sergeant Dawe is around the city looking up the most destitute. Destitution on all sides and yet the Government pay double rates for printing!"

We trust that the government of New foundland is not too busily engaged in the building up of Orangeism to be unable to devote some attention to its famine-stricken people. Orange ascend. ency and famine, murder by violence, and death by starvation, let loose amongst its people, are the greatest evils any Government could have on hand.

SIR A. CAMPBELL AND THE RECORD.

From the pastor of one of the largest, busiest and most thriving towns of Ontario we have received the following letter :

"A couple of Sundays sgo I read in church your remarks on Sir Alex Camp-bell's treatment of the Recorp and invited those who wished to resent the Knight's conduct to compensate the Record by becoming subscribers. A young man called on me to say that if he had some sample numbers he would go out and canvass a little as he is not very busy now You can send me some back numbers and we will see what he can do."

We are pleased to say that the Knight's attempt to injure us has called out the latent activity of our friends everywhere, and that the RECORD never enjoyed or exercised as wide and permanent an influence as it does to day.

THE NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE

In our issue of March 20th, we said o

the new Minister of Justice : "Mr. Thompson has not made trade and "Mr. Thompson has not made trade and traffic of race or religion to attain his present position. His popularity is not based on the newspaper puffings of degraded hirelings or pimping underlings. He is strong because of his ability, candor and respectability. And while his presence in the government will not shield it from the apparents the highest properties. from the consure its blunders may deserve, it will do much to reassure a large and influential electorate that these blunders mill be fewer and that the day of the loud-mouthed and purchaseable Irish patriot, the bane of his countrymen and the dis-grace of his religion, has passed away for-

Several correspondents, writing us in approval of these statements, ask if the vile article that appeared in the organ of MacIntosh the Unclean, and Ballykilbeg the Notorious, under date the 21st ult .an article scurrilous and anonymous, in

Dominion capital justly pronounces itdid come from that department, the Minister of Inland Revenue knows noth-

THE PREMIER'S ILLNESS.

It is pleasing to notice that even amid the acerbities of political life opponents have a good word to say for each other. Of the Premier's illness the Whitby Chronicle (Reform) says :

"Throughout Canada universal sorrow will be felt at the serious illness of Sir John Macdonald. There are thousands of intelligent people in the Dominion who do not like Sir John's political principles, and abhor many of his public actions, but all must admit that he has been a valuable man in many respects to his country. And all true men will hope for his speedy

We believe that every good citizen joins in the hope thus expressed by the Chronicle.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Rev. Fathers Kenny and Drum mond, of the Society of Jesus, are conducting a most successful mission in the city of Winnipeg.

MR SIMON MCNALLY, Mayor of Calumet Island, has been for the fifth time elected Warden of Pontiac Co. This is a kind of Irish ascendency that it ever gives us pleasure to notice.

Hon. T. W. Anglin delivered the St. Patrick's day oration in Kingston this year. The effort was worthy the hon. gentleman's well-known oratorical ability and genuine Irish patriotism.

VICAR GENERAL DOWLING put in severe day's work on the 17th of March. He celebrated mass and preached to large congregation at Paris in the morning, and in the evening, as is elsewhere noted, lectured in Galt.

On Sunday last, the solemnity of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was celebrated with becoming reverence and veneration. The celebrant of the High Mass was the Rev. Father Tiernan. His Lordship the Bishop preached the sermon of the day.

THE O.tawa Free Press says : "It is said in Hull, should Mr. C. H. MacIntosh not begin opinions on the Gatineau Valley railroad in May, as he agreed to do at the meeting recently held in Hull, that the C. P. R. will become possessed of the charter and push the enterprise to completion, being fully alive to the importance of the project." We hope that the C. P. R. will at once acquire the charter of the Gatineau Valley road. This enterprise has long enough been kept back by Mr. C. H. MacIntosh. The road will, we are satisfied, never be built as long as he controls its charter.

A CORRESPONDENT from Ottawa writes: "A letter appeared in the Ottawa Citizen. of Monday last, containing a puerile attack on the editor of the RECORD. By many who have read it it is attributed to m thief-the robber of a relative and benefactor, who, instead of drawing pay from government should be serving his country in the Provincial Penitentiary." Our correspondent sends us the name of the notorious individual alluded to-which for obvious reasons we do not publish. The editor of the RECORD cares not who is the author of the vile production in the Citien-a production in all respects worthy the managing and the acting editor of that mild-wed, purulent, and draggletail sheet.

THE Ottawa Free Press of Saturday last says: "Last night there appeared in the Free Press a series of letters taken from the CATHOLIC RECORD, which in good faith but under a misapprehension by this journal, was applied locally though not so mentioned in the RECORD. If in any case, some people have been led to associate with this article a Catholic young lady of Ottawa, whose name might have been suggested to some by its wording, it is to be deeply regretted, for it was never so intended, nor is there any reason to believe there was foundation for such association." In reference to the above we may say that we reproduced the correspondence in question from the Catholic Columbian, and had then no idea, and have none now, that its wording could suggest the name of any person in Ottawa.

JUSTIN McCARTHY in a late cable letter to America has the following: "Exercise a prudent reserve," said Mr. Gladstone to the House of Commons on Friday, "and I may say a wholesome scepticism in regard to the current rumors about the schemes of the Government for Ireland." Mr. Gladstone was in good form. He seemed to enjoy the whole situation. His advice about scepticism had to do with the enormous sums common report insists are to be demanded for buying out

purchase scheme, if it comes on, is not to be a scheme for the compulsory ex propriation of all the landlords. It will be a scheme to buy out those landlords who wish to sell, and will be gradual in its working. probably will not involve the risk of £100,000,000 sterling to the State. Observe that the only risk is nothing more than a guarantee for the debt, which is very certain to be paid. Exhausted Russia, impoverished after the Crimean war, spent £100,000,000 sterling to settle her emancipated serts on the land. A hundred millions guarantee need not frighten a country like England, which is twenty times richer than Russia. But maybe the land scheme will not be introduced by Mr. Gladstone after all. Judging from present appearances, I think it likely that the Home Rule scheme will be brought

ST. PATRICK'S DAV

AT WOODSTOCK.

forward first and separately.

The shamrock was in the ascendant on Friday evening last. The friends of old Ireland gathered from far and near and filled the town hall to overflowing. The Rev. Father Braiy looked smilingly happy and filled the chair in a most pleas ng way. Mr. Stares orchestra opened the programme with musical selections that prepared the audience for an excellent programme. Indeed this orchestra is always one of the enjoyable parts of a programme. W. C. Barron of London, an accomplished musician, gave several high class instrumental selections. Mr. Dalton received a warm reception, as he deserved to. His magnificent rendering of "The wearing o' the Green" aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. Mrs. Murphy has a pleasant voice and was warmly encored on every appearance. Miss Ella Murray of London is a most promising young vocalist who will be welcome here again. Her rendering of "There is a dear spot in Ireland" and "Barney O'Hay" was especially fine. The Misses Hughson and the Miss McNultys of St. Thomas contrithe Miss McNuttys of St. Thomas contri-buted to make up an enjoyable pro-gramme, along with the clever and popu-lar little dancers, Darcy O'Neill and mas-ter McLellan. John O'Neill brought down the house and dissolved the audi-ence (with laughter) by singing by request "Muldoon the Solid Man." We congratulate Father Brady and the young people who assisted him upon the great success of the concert.

AT PARIS.

Oa the 17th inst. the Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, delivered his lecture on "Faith and Fatherland." The reveron Fatth and Fatherland." The reverend gentleman who is an old favorite in Galt, was greeted by a large audience which comprised members of all denominations. The chair was occupied by Rev Father O'Connell, pastor of the church, who in a few appropriate who in a few appropriate remarks intro-duced the lecturer of the evening. Father Dowling proved himself an able and eloquent exponent of the faith so dear to Catholic hearts, demonstrating with much force and clearness that the world is deeply indebted to the Catholic Church for m of the civilization and refinement of the present day. He also dwelt at considerable length upon the historical facts connected with the introduction of the faith into the British Isles, referring more es pecially to its influence upon the people of Ireland. He also alluded to the present of Ireland. He also alluded to the present condition of the Irish peasantry consequence upon the landlord system, and expressed the hope that ere long the Irish Parliament would be restored and the beloved Fatherland would once more onjoy the highest privilege of freemen, namely, the blessings of self-government. The lecture was listened to throughout with great interest, the audience their approval by frequent bursts of applause. The excellent choir of the church rendered good service both before and at the conclusion of the lecture.—Galt

AT PORTAGE DU FORT.

On the evening of St. Patrick's day last a grand concert took place in the town hall, Portage du Fort, under the auspices of the Roman Catholics of that place. A select musical and dramatic programme was prepared and carried out by a company of amateurs belonging to the village, composed of adherents of various denomi-nations, a fact which goes to show the good feeling existing in a mixed community such as Portage du Fort. When about half the entertainment was gone through, intermission was called for a few moments, intermission was called for a few moments, during which time the lottery in connection with the pic nic held last summer was drawn by a little boy, and the names and numbers of successful ticket holders announced. Shortly before the close, Mr. C. P. Roney made a short address, in which he referred to the festival of Ireland's patron saint, and other matters in connection with the past and present history of that country. Rev. Father Brunet in a few words thanked all who had contriof that country. Rev. Father Brunet in a few words thanked all who had contributed to the success of the concert, and the audience for its kind attendance, the latter being very large. The national anthem was then sung and the meeting dispared.—Partine Emits. dispersed .- Pontiac Ed

AT WINNIPEG.

In his St. Patrick's day sermon at Winnipeg the Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., asked his hearers that morning during mass to ask of the Sacred Hear of Jesus, through the intercession of St. Patrick, the grace of a strong living faith that will prove itself by deeds of love of good and charity towards men. Pray that you may never be ashamed of the truths and practices which are the badge of the Catholic, such as belief in the in-fallibility of the Pope rather than in your own infallibility and devotion to the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin, which is an article scurrilous and anonymous, in attack upon Rev. Father Coffey, evidently written by a Carey-like Irish Catholic—came from the department of Inland Revenue. Well, this is a question that we cannot answer, except by expressing our belief that if this ruffianly production, for such a most respectable citizen of the Incarnation. Above all, thank God for the incalculable blessings of the true doctrine of the Incarnation. Above all, thank God for the incalculable blessings of the true for the incalculable blessings of the true for the incalculable blessings of the true doctrine of the Incarnation. Above all, thank God for the incalculable blessings of the true fath. "He hath not done in like manner to the utmost the amount the Government is likely to demand. Three hundred millions sterling is talked of as the minimum. This is absurd. The landlord

There, as we gase without veil upon what we now believe, our souls will be for ever overflowing with thankful love of that Triune God Who gave us the faith through his servant Patrick.

AT IRISHTOWN.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated at Irishtown with becoming pomp and solemnity. The Very Rev. Dean Murphysang High Mass, and the Rev. Father Lamont preached a practical and earnest sermon on Ireland's apostle.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

COMMENTS ON GLADSTONE'S BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

London, March 28 .- Justin McCarthy has written the following statement:—
"A Bill for the future government of Ireand." Such is the measure Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons on Friday that he will submit to the House on Thursday week. Mr. Gladstone on entering had been received with applause from the Radical benches. He had been confined to his house for a day or two from a rather severe cold, and there was some fear that it might prove serious. The minds of his followers were greatly fear that it might prove serious. The minds of his followers were greatly relieved when he was seen coming briskly up to his place on the Treasury Bench, When he made his announcement of a bill for the future government of Ireland, there broke forth from the Irish benches a cheer so loud that some little reverberation might almost have been heard across the Atlantic. At last the English Minister risks the fate of his Cabinet and himself on a measure to give Home Rule to Ireland. Grattan appealed to the spirit of Swift and the spirit of Molyneux

Swift and the spirit of Molyneux
TO JOIN IN REJOICING
over the independence secured for the
Irish Parliament of that day. We may
appeal now to the spirit of Grattan and
the spirit of O'Connell to join with us in
rejoicing over the foreshadowed restoration lof Irish self government. Assume
that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan
will seade who are to come in their will secede, who are to come in their places? James Stansfield for one. People say Mr. Stansfield is an able, honorable man, prepared for Home Rule. He was at one time a very rising administrator, but was kept back, and for a time forced but was kept back, and for a time forced into inaction and comparative obscurity by continued ill-health. He is little given to what some persons regard as crotchety legislation, and has not served himself by his entirely conscientious devotion to a cause which many squeamish persons do not like even to hear talked about. Even not like even to hear talked about. Even in that cause, however, he has at last succeeded, and his accession brings a decided strength to Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. The one man whom above all others Mr. Gladstone should try to secure is Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle. Mr. Cowen's accession

WOULD AMPLY COMPENSATE and more than compensate for the loss of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan. Mr. Cowen is a man whose lofty political pur-Cowen is a man whose lofty political purposes and stainless private character everyone admires. His political strength in the north of England is immense and incalculable. He is the greatest orator in England now, although not the greatest debater. Gladstone is that. But he is distinctly the greatest orator, and has always been the arrowed advector of Henry Pulls. avowed advocate of Home Rule, and has the full confidence of the Irish party and the Irish people. From some conversa-tion I had with Mr. Cowen two evenings ago. I was led to believe that he would accept office if convinced that he could do

THE BARE IDEA OF OFFICIAL WORK is utterly distasteful to Mr. Cowen, who has no personal ambition and is a rich man. But I should be much surprised if he would not surrender all personal feelings if he thought he could serve the organization of the could serve the cause of Ireland. Mr. Cowen spoke of Mr. Labouchere, but people would not take Henry Labouchere seriously. His accession to office would not bring strength with it, but might be regarded rather as a joke. Mr. Cowen also spoke of Mr. Whitbread, a very able man of great authority with the House of man of great authority with the House of Commons on the question of procedure, but he would not carry much weight in the country in general. The one man who could entirely make up for the seces-sion of Mr. Chamberlain is Joseph Cowen, THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

A dramatic, or melo-dramatic, or theatric incident occurred in the House, Friday, on a question asked by a Liberal mem-ber about the law on divorce and a recent ber about the law on divorce and a recent divorce case, it being plainly levelled at Sir Charles Dilke. The Attorney-General answered the question. Then Dilke suddenly stood up from behind the Treasury Bench. The House was crowded with members waiting for Mr. Gladstone's statement, and every eye turned on Dilke, who spoke in a tone of artificial firmness, now and then tremulous with emotion. now and then tremulous with emotion now and then tremulous with emotion, He claimed the indulgence of the House in a personal matter. The House listened in breathless silence. It proved however, that he had nothing to say in particular, and only asked the member in particular, and only asked the memoer to bring up the question in a way to admit of debate. Practically there is no such way. The incident was unfortunate, and Sir Charles Dilke was ill-advised, and once more his enemies will only say that twice he has had the chance of denying publicly the charge made against him and has failed to deny it, once in the Divorce

When he got up everyone in the House

EXPECTED SOME DENIAL

coming, so most of us would have
cordially welcomed it and no rule of the House could then prevent him from giving it, for he had appealed to the indulgence of the House, according to regular form, and the House had consented to hear him. If he had no denial to make, he should have kept in his seat and held his lips closed, as he only made his position worse than ever by his unexpected, extraordinary, and inexplicable performance. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

PERSONAL.

SAFE

YEAS

5th December, 1862.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 9th December, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 5th instant, (with the petition which accompanied it,) praying for a respite for one month for the Aylwards, was not received in this office until yesterday.

until yesterday.

In compliance with your request, I at once acknowledged the receipt of your communication by telegraph.

I should add that your telegram on the same subject of the 6th instant was, at

same subject of the 6th instant was, at once, on its receipt here, laid before the Law Officers of the Crown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Assistant Secretary.

John Finn, Esq., Belleville, U. C.

[Copy.]

Government House, Quebec, Wednesday, 3rd day of Dec., 1862. PRESENT: His Excellency the Governor General in

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council the notes of evidence taken by the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Draper, in the case of Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, who were tried before him at the recent assizes held at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, for the murder of one william Murro, and having been found guilty thereof were sentenced to death, such sentence to be carried into execution on Monday, the 8th death such sentence to be carried into execution on Monday, the 8th day of December

His Excellency also laid before the Council several petitions from inhabitants of the County of Hastings, praying that the Royal Clemency may be extended to the said convicts.

the said convicts.

The circumstances of this case having been fully considered by His Excellency in Council, together with the report of the Honorable the Attorney General, U. C., Honorable the Attorney General, U. U., adverse to the commutation of the sentence, His Excellency thought fit to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the sentence of the law in the case of the said Richard Aylward and Mary Alyward, be allowed to take its nourse.

to take its course.
(Signed,) WILLIAM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

ense to the annexed telegram from Mr.

Than of this day's date.

(Signed). J. S. Macrowath.

(Signed). J. S. Macro

But from these bones has sprung up a nation of missionaries and fervent Catholics that have given glory to God and salvation to men. Ireland is a nation that has been ground down in the mill of Assists to keep one see purpose for which and the mail of the seep of the see of the seep that has been ground down in the mill of adversity as no other nation ever was, and still survived. We desire to keep one point in view, viz., the purpose for which man was created not to consider his earthly enjoyment as the main purpose of his creation, but to prepare himself for the eternal happiness of the next world. Whatever pertains to this is always in a supreme degree best for man. God guides and directs the deatinies of nations as well as those of the individual, and when they will not be led through the straight they would not solve the Reformation. The bishops, priests and school teachers were either killed or banished, the monasteries, colleges, convents and hospitals were destroyed. The word of Eijzabeth was let us destroy the rookery and we will banish the crows. Humanly speaking, religion cannot recover from such a blow. But God was watching over his people; and well might the words of the Prophet Ezechiel be applied to them, "Prophecy concerning the words of the Prophet Zechiel be applied to them, "Prophecy concerning saith the Lord God to those bones, behold I will send a spirit into you and you shall live." Another great calamity afflicted the nation, one single root—the notl. potato—failed, and though there were provisions in the country ample enough to keep starvation from every one's door, still the exigencies of a commercial people, the rapacity of inhuman landlords sent over to England cargoes upon cargoes of the properties of th Clerk, Executive Council.

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup—
An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

Much in a Little.

Hamilton Dowd, writing from Barns, Ont., says he was afflicted with chilblains which were very sore and painful and which nothing relieved until hetried Hagy yard's Yellow Oil; less than one bottle cured him.

For Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooling the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sul. phur Soap.

Near Starvation's Door.

Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and was carcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even in the country ample enough to keep starvation from every one's door, still the exigencies of a commercial people, the rapacity of inhuman landlords sent over to England cargoes upon cargoes upon

questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:
—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Later of the set Farming Lands, Best Dairy Land and Best Wheat Land in Western & Central for full particulars, terms and information, for full particulars, terms and information, and the stick of the set of the se thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there coativness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appearancy and the usual treatment review.

INDIGESTION

is not a matter to be wondered at that t is so. The American people sat a great deal of Bread Buch of the bread, while light and attractive in appearance, is Injurious, because of the inferior elements used in the Yeast.

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supplying palms to the reverend clergy. He originated the business. He has built it He originated the business. He has built it up so carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the busi-ness without precaution or preparation. Last year the Freeman's Journal, in the interest of its reverend readers, warned them against the disappointment that would certainly follow on their patronage of mushroom palm supplying firms. Such disappointment did follow in many cases, and politiment did follow in many cases, and reverend gentlemen who had been deluded by an apparently lower price for palms, had much reason to regret that they had not attended to our warning. We repeat our warning of last year, in good season for 1886"—New York Freeman's Journal, Jan. 23, 1886.

My Palm Circular will be issued, as usual, in Good Time for Palm Sunday.

THOMAS D. EGAN

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Bennett Furnishing Company LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; ennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor-oran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. iro, Arnold, Montreal. PRAYER BOOKS

the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful price of the fine properties of well-selected Occa. If. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favor. The pass has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favor. The pass has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favor. Exps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favor. The pass which may seve us many heavy dectors bills. It is by they be the many to be the favor of the pass of the pass

APRIL 3. 18*6

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

reached in their Church of St. Paul Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ni Avenue, New York.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT. 'He was transfigured before the ords from to-day's Gospel.

At first sight, my dear brethren, it see strange that just as we have entered up this season of fasting and penance, Church should have chosen for to de Gospel one of the few accounts which Evangelists have given of the manife tion on earth of our Lord's glory tion on earth of our Lord's glory majesty. The Gospels, as you are aw are mainly made up of the record of Lord's words, actions and sufferings; t tell us how the Son of God made a went about from place to place degood, healing the sick, consoling the rowful, and in the end undergoing of sufferings and an ignominious de There are but few instances recorded His being glorified and honored with a than human glory and honor, and w such is the case, no long and detailed oription is given, the fact is barely an tioned, and the narrative passes on.

But to day's Gospel forms an excition to this general rule. In it spepains have been taken by the Evangist to give us in detail a description the other side, so to speak, of our Lord in the twelve, Peter, James and Jonath land the property many and place of the twelve, Peter, James and Jonath land the way to the property many and the property of the twelve, Peter, James and Jonath land the way to the property many the property many

out of the twelve, Peter, James and Jo and led them up into a high mount and was transfigured before them: that His face did shine as the sun even His garments became shining exceeding white as snow, "so as no ler upon earth can make white." A then there appeared to them Elias w Moses talking with Jesus. And so as ished and impressed was Peter that exclaimed: "Lord, it is good for us to here: if Thou wilt, let us make thabernacles, one for Thee, one for My and one for Blias."

Now, why has the Church, by select the account of the Transfiguration this season, turned our thoughts to v this season, turned our thoughts to we seems so inappropriate a subject? would seem that it would have better to have chosen those parts of Gospel which treat of sin, of the jument to come, of the punishment wawait the impenitent sinner. We do not know that I can tell you all receives why the Church has made. reasons why the Church has made choice, but I think I can give you reason, and that is, that the Chu wished to encourage us and to anic us at this season by placing befor the glory which is in store for those do penance and suffer here. In this life there is nothing so fam

to most of us as suffering in some for other. Most of us are obliged by circumstances to pass our days in exhing toil and labor. Disease and any and want and disappointment are t met with on all sides, and there are few who are free from all these And to all—even to those who are most favored in this life—there is an most rayored in this life—there is an coming which nothing can averthour of death. This, as every one see, is the present state of things. Mover, our Lord, so far from encourage. us to expect freedom from suffe insists continually upon its nece "Deny yourselves," "take up your daily," "blessed are the mourners," are the words our Lord addresses to disciples. And the Church, that this t ing of our Lord may not be a mere s lation, brings it down into everyday tical life, by commanding us at this s to fast and abstain. From all thi necessity of suffering is evident. But however true this is, suffer

an end: it is but a road to everlastin and glory. God permits and communications in order that He may gi sufferings in order that He may githose who endure their sufferings wabundant reward. As St. Paul "That which is at present momentar light of our tribulation, worketh above measure exceedingly an eweight of glory." And it is in orde we may ever remember this tha Church calls upon us to consider the manifestation of the glory of our and Master, to whom we must be conformable in all things—in suffer this life, in glory in the next. this life, in glory in the next.

The Far Reaching. Perfume of a good name heralds the that Putman's Painless Corn Extra a sure, certain, and painless remed corns. Fifty imitations prove it the best. At druggists.

If you have a cough or cold d neglect it; many without a trace of hereditary disease have drifted i consumptive's grave by neglecting was only a slight cold. Had they Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup it was too late, their lives would been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mi writes: "I think Bickle's Antisumptive Syrup the best preparat the market for coughs and severe About six years ago I caught a cold which settled on my lungs, a three months I had a cough. I physician attending me, but graw grew worse until I was on the ve grew worse until I was on the ve Consumption, and had given up of being cured, when I was induc try Bickle's Syrup. Before I had one bottle I found myself great lieved, and by the time I had dive the second bottle I was comp cured. I always recommend severe colds and consumption."

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covery is a valuable medicine to a
are troubled with indigestion. It
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years, and the results are certainly
my expectations. It assists di
wonderfully. I digest my food
apparent effort, and am now entire
from that sensation, which every
tic well knows, of unpleasant fulne
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Druggists, Dundas Street.

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Words from to-day's Gospel.

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out of the twelve, Peter, James and John, and led them up into a high mountain, and was transfigured before them; so that His face did shine as the sun and even His garments became shining and exceeding white as snow, "so as no ful-ler upon earth can make white." And then there appeared to them Elias with Moses talking with Jesus. And so aston ished and impressed was Peter that he exclaimed: "Lord, it is good for us to be

exciames: "Arror, it is good for us to be here: if Thou wilt, let us make three tabernacies, one for Thee, one for Muses, and one for Bliss."

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to most of us as suffering in some form or other. Most of us are obliged by our circumstances to pass our days in exhaust ing toil and labor. Disease and anxiety and want and disappointment are to be met with on all sides, and there are but few who are free from all these evils. And to all—even to those who are the most favored in this life—there is an hour most ravored in this lite—there is an nour coming which nothing can avert—the hour of death. This, as every one may see, is the present state of things. Moreover, our Lord, so far from encouraging us to expect freedom from suffering, insists continually upon its necesity. "Deny yourselves," "take up your cross daily," "blessed are the mourners," such are the words our Lord addresses to His disciples. And the Church, that this teach disciples. And the Church, that this teaching of our Lord may not be a mere speculation, brings it down into everyday practical life, by commanding us at this season to fast and abstain. From all this the necessity of suffering is evident.

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"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well'knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal." Sold by Harkness & Co., Bruggists, Dundae Street.

ation to equal it."

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tes-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect sufficiency of catarrh have been invented, but with out success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the particular to the disease on the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the particular to chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

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In Loving Memory of MRG. MARY MCKH LVEY, WHO DIED MARCH 15TH, 1866.

Gone and the world goes on as before, Suddenly called from the old homestead Dear faithful heart to come back no more, On! sad is our home. Home is not like home, for mother is no

there, Derk is her room and wacant her chair, Angels 's ave borne her away from all care To her home in the sales.

Gone from the friendship she cherished so tender and dear; Gone from the loves that so sweetly Euclided her here. Gone from a land full of sorrows, Where sorrow increase; Gone to a land of pure beauty And exquisite peace.

True to the hearts that she lived for, Wer faith and her Goo; Loving the one we laid under The fresn spring sod.

The loved one who journey'd before her, And left us her it as to deplore. Will open her heart to enfold her, And part from her presence no more.

Sad are the tears that we weep o'er, The mother we have lost; Bright is the crown that she weareth, Full worthy the cost. March 20nd, 1886

Vicious Customs and Costumes.

The hours for social pleasures were never so late as at present. People do not think of showing themselves at any 'evening' entertainment until mid night. The strain of this kind of thing on young people who have necessary duties to perform the next day, tends to lower vitality and shorten life. In London—from which city nearly all the fashions unsuitable to our climate and life come—there is a large "leisure class" who can sleep into the afternoon without who can sleep into the atternoon without shirking any urgent demands. Here, where even the richest men have to work, these late hours are preposterous. But they are English—and, rather than not be English, the young man of to-day prefers listless days and a frequent resort to brandy and soda—English, too! and other stimulants to keep him up to his work. to his work.

Another fashion, which has become so Another fashion, which has become so rampant as to need a general and continued objection to it, is that of wearing low necked gowns. A little more firmness in defying the demands of fashion would perhaps save some woman's life. But it is very hard for a woman to be firm on a question of fashion. Queen Victoria insists on low-necked gowns, therefore all the American world of therefore all the American world of fashion insists that the Queen's mandate shall be followed. At a dinner or dance, the sight is sometimes appalling; for what can be more shocking than the apparent attempt of decent women, old and young, lean and fat, to show their shoulder blades? Like Katisha, in the "Mikado," they seem to think that the possession of a "beautiful left shoulder blade" will atone for all other defects. The boxes at the opera, and all the places where fashionable people sit, offer a startling picture of how immodest modest women can be when fashion demands it. A writer in a recent New York Engine Thursday of the property of the property

York Evening Telegram says : "When one goes to the opera and sweeps the tiers of boxes with an opera glass for a moment, the question comes: is it proper to look? Upon careful examination and scientific computation, it is pretty certain that of the ladies at the isciples. And the Church, that this teaching of our Lord may not be a mere specuation, brings it down into everyday practical life, by commanding us at this season of fast and abstain. From all this the necessity of suffering is evident.

But however true this is, suffering is not an end in itself; it is only a means to an end; it is but a road to everlasting joy an end; it is but a road to everlasting joy.

The percentage of semi-nude figures in-creases until fully ninety-five per cent. is reached.'

This picture is not exaggerated. The other night, at the opera of "Lohengrin," given by the American opera company, the dresses on the stage are described the dresses on the stage are described as modesty itself compared with those in the audience. The "lady" who appears, half undressed, at a fashionable assembly, goes to church the next morning demurely and modestly, to think gently during the sermon of the vices of her neighbors without once reproaching herself for an immodesty which is worse than Pagan, and which, when attempted than Pagan, and which, when attempted by other than respectable women, is re-garded as a shameless incentive to evil

probably, if there were any women in New York of sufficient firmness and social influence to stop this ape-like imitation. social influence to stop this ape-like imi-tation of usages which, aside from their grave evils, are out of keeping with the habits of life made necessary in a cli-nate which is not at all English, the custom might be relinquished. But there is none such; and the only pause that can be given to a whirl of fashion which perilously touches hell will be a number of other deaths from late hours

which perilously touches hell will be a number of other deaths from late hours, mental and physical lassitude, and consequent heart and lung afflictions.

What is good in English usages may be imitated with advantage. But Americans will never be thoroughly independent of England until they arrange their habits to suit a climate whose caprices are so sudden and unexpected as to deal death to the unwary.

It is regretable that the craze for lownecked dresses should be allowed to sweep away women who are bound by

sweep away women who are bound by their "social duties" to appear in a cos-tume which must have been invented by one of those females whose name is unmentionable here—from whom the women who imitate them turn in horror. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN NERVOUS DISEASES.
DR. HENRY, New York, says: "In nervous diseases, I know of no preparation to equal it."

Ashamed of Her Mother.

In traveling, chance words and incidents open to us whole volumes of tragedy. For example, take the following fragments noted lately by a passenger on a railway train in the West, on which a fatal railway accident occurred. A little blonde woman, overdressed, was languidly nibbling cake and sipping champagne at her lunch in the palacecar, when her husband entered. "Daisv." he said. "your mother is

"Daisy," he said, "your mother is getting on the train."

"Oh, good gracious, where?" she exclaimed, angrily.

He pointed to a tall, ungainly woman, in shabby clothes, going into a second-class car.

class car.

"Had I not better bring her into this car?" he said. "There are some rough fellows in that one." "Does she know we are on the train ?"

"Then never mind. I can't introduce mama to the Shallers," glancing at some

of her companions.

The train rushed on, and the woman who had married out of poverty into a fashionable set, while she laughed and jested with her new friends, wore an un-easy face that showed her terror lest her mother should disgrace her. Her husband said presently:

"Your mother will want lunch, Daisy.

Suppose I"—
"Oh, let her alone! She always takes a brown paper parcel with chunks of bread and bologna sausage. She likes that sort of thing."

An hour or two later a jarring crash resounded through the Pullman cars. Women shrieked, and men rushed to the door as the train stopped. A brakesman

"Keep your seats, gentlemen. Broken rail only."

"Anybody hurt !"

"Anybody hurt?"

"Four or five people. One old lady's a-dying. I heard her callin' for her daughter that's on the train; 'Maggy! Maggy!' just now. "Take keer, ma'am!" as a little woman rushed past him. The old woman lay on a clay bank. Some men were holding her tenderly enough. A physician who happened to be on the train was kneeling beside her. Her daughter threw herself down and dragged her head upon her breast. The woman's lips opened, and her eyes stared as if looking for some one. But she did not call for "Maggy" any more. "Do something!" cried her daughter, wildly. "Make her speak to me! Mother! mother! it is Maggy? Maggy?"

"Madam" said the doctor, "you are too late ?"

Organized Labor

Baltimore Mirror.

Baltimore Mirror.

There is no more hopeless case in the modern world than the prosperous man who made his start some thirty years ago and is in a flourishing condition now. He began poor, saved some money, turned it over, and is now on the inside track of life. He is angry at working men because they seek to mitigate their lot by organization, and the only advice he has for them is to follow his own example.

ample.

But this specimen of the well-to-do citizen forgets that things have changed in the last third of a century. That combination of capital in corporations combination of capital in corporations whereby he has, without any special merit, become enriched, precludes the individual effort to rise which was then possible, and forces laborers to organize just as their employers do. The day has forever passed when a Bennett could found a Herald in a celler and a Greely start a Tribune on a few hundred dollars capital. This is the age of capital. This is the age of large agglomerations of capital and numerous vage earners. Individual effort counts ut little.

What the working men must rely upon is their own power of cohesion. Capital carries out its schemes on this plan, and has, besides, the enormous advantage of labor saving machinery. The working men must not be defrauded of their fair share in the increment of profit thus pro-duced; their demand for more pay and shorter hours of labor is merely a pro-

shorter hours of labor is merely a pro-test against a gradual extinction.

Moreover, it must be remembered that the working man is as much a part of the State as the capitalist. So far the wage earners have acted admirably and gained the sympathies of all fair-minded men.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,

In Scrofulous and Consumptive Cases. DR. C. C. LOCKWOOD, New York, says: I have frequently prescribed Scott's "I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion and regard it as a valuable pre-paration in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious."

cases, palatable and efficacious."

What is Catarrh?

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

hoarseness; usurping the proper struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but with-

Drinking

No matter in what manner we view the use of liquor, it is always dangerous, even in its mildest form. There are none of the good things within our reach, but man is capable of perversing the use of, and from being of service to him, it becomes injurious; but certainly there is nothing so injurious, under all circumstances, as the general use of liquor. It may be safely asserted that it is as difficult to discover a man who drinks without getting drunk, as it is to discover whether the man in the moon is white or black. We have been frequently told that drink can be taken regularly without getting drunk, but candidly, it is a very dangerous thing for every one. He may not get drunk in public, and the whole community may not be aware of it; but that does not detract in the least from our statement. No matter in what manner we view not be aware of it; but that does not detract in the least from our statement. Many a smooth tongued, oily gentleman in public, is demmoniacal to the privacy of his own castle. His wife and child could tell many a tale of woe and hardships that the outside world never learned, brought on by the use of drink. Appearances may be preserved to de-ceive the public, but the wife of a drinking husband has a worse life than the wife of a traveling gypsy. No matter how fortune otherwise smiles upon her, all her joys are drowned in the whiskey cup. Young men who read this, make up

your minds to shun danger, otherwise he who loves it shall perish therein. You who value your future and hope to tain prominence in some sphere of life,

We tell you, if you expect to do good, you must vow and declare to give up you must vow and declare to give up drink; don't touch it; avoid it as you would a fatal poison. Join the Total Abstinence Society as a greater preventive. Do not associate with those who spend their time and money around saloons. It is all well for the saloon teacher to grow rapidly rish, but it is keeper to grow rapidly rich, but it is preferable for oneself to grow so; the money spent for whickey never returns to your pocket, and surely none will as-sert that the drinks benefitted either

soul or body.

We shall offer, as gratuitous advice to We shall offer, as gratuitous advice to young ladies: beware of your male associates; make your selection from among the poor and good. Never bestow one thought of keeping company with the young man that drinks little or much. If he drinks much, he is not fit company for any girl; if he drinks only a little, we say that it is only a question of time until your life is indeed miserable; and would any young lady expose her future to such danger? If any should knowingly do so, she does not deserve much compassion from us, or anybody else when the tears of sorrow cover her heart-broken countenance; when for else when the tears of sorrow cover her heart-broken countenance; when for self-protection she has to fly with her baby under her neighbor's roof. If you wish to avoid sickness, avoid drink; if you wish to avoid poverty, shun drink; if you wish to avoid the jail, shun drink; if you wish to avoid the jail, shun drink. —Young ladies, if you wish to avoid shame, disgrace, poverty, and sorrow without end, never associate with a drinking young man.—Church Progress.

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McShane Bell Foundry. Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES, COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc. Fully warranted; satisfaction guar-anteed. Send for price and catalogue. HY. McSHANE& CO., BALTIMORE, Md.U.S. Mention this paper. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. PULLI WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.

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CELEBRATED BIRDS BAKING POWDER. s a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER,

It contains neither alum, time, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the cook's FRIEND

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tal as well as the higher English branchesTerms (payable per session in advance) in
Canadian currency Board and tuition in
French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plane,
\$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20.
For further particulars address—MOTHER
SUPERIOR.

48.19

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situated on the Great Western Railway, B
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
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doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. PLECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 329 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-cases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CAT BULLE MULTURAL BENEFIT LANGUAGE CATTON—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Sippi, President.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD

Boweis, Kidneys and Liver, carrying -11 the close off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilicusness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation. Dryness of the Skin. Dropsy, Dimness of Vision. Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of the Heart of the State of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1.

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E.

don, the irni-are ogue 's in for with the ex-ness such this one in in in

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O. M. B. A.

We have received the first number of e C. M. B. A. Reporter, published at de, Pa., by Mesers. Murray and O'Brien. It is devoted almost exclusively to the interests of this excellent association, and will doubtless be the means of extending he membership very materially. It is in eight page form, issued monthly, and price is 50 cents per annum. The paper, and the general arrangement of iter reflect the highest credit on all and in its publication. We wish concerned in its publication. We wish Bros. Murray and O'Brien every success in this most praiseworthy undertaking.

At the regular meeting of Branch No.

1, C. M. B. A., Windsor, March 18th,
1886, the following resolutions were
unenimously adopted:

Whereas, the members of this Branch
have learned with sincere regret of the
death of Mrs. Charlotte M. Casgrain, the
wife of Dr. Chas. E Casgrain, our Medical
Branniner. and mother of our respected
brothers, D. H. R. Casgrain, and Chas.
W. Casgrain, therefore, be it

Besolved, That we desire to bear testimony to the well known zeal of the
deceased in the practice and cause of
our holy religion and charity towards the
poor during her long residence in the
parish.

parish.

That we hereby extend to the husband and family of the deceased our most sincere sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained, and which they alone can fully realize, whilst recognizing the hand of Divine Providence in this effliction we remember that He doeth all things for the best, and we earnestly pray that He will comfort and console them with the recollections of a life well spent and a firm trust that through His divine mercy they will meet her, whom they so well loved here, in His heavenly kingdom.

That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, that a copy be forwarded

in our minutes, that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the CATHOLIC RECORD.
M. A. McHugh, President.

J. M. MELOCHE, Rec. Secretary. To Grand Councils and Branches.

Alieghany, March 22, 1886.
The following is a synopsis of the report made to Superintendent of Insurance, and filed Feb. 10th, for the year 1885.

181	RECORD OF MEMBERSHIP.						
	Age at Entry.	Certificates issued prior to Jan. 1,'8".	Certificates issued dur- ing 1885.	Certifi cates b death.			
	20 22 22 22 23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	181 223 248 273 470 370 370 380 474 480 3855 475 475 475 475 300 3865 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 20	68 775 114 977 981 981 1167 981 115 80 885 115 90 917 115 90 90 49 49 49 68 62	18 211214544233K2334444 522362324531311			
	and the same	9,622	2.436	97			

Terminated by surrender, expulsion, sus ension and resignation, 375. Certificates in force Dec. 31, '84... Certificates written during year.

force during 1885..... 472

Average age at entry beginning of year, 34 Average age of those admitted during the year, 34 24 100 years.

Present membership about 12,300.

| Disbursed for | Beneficiary during | 1885, \$172,000. General fund \$1,819.17. Receipts including amount on hand Dec. 31st, 1884. | Total ... \$175,244.69 | Disbursements | 173,819.17 Balance on hand Dec. 3lst, 1885.... 1,425,52 During the year 1885, 97 deaths occurred

New York Grand Council.....

Supt. Maxwell has just completed his report of the business transacted and the condition of the several cooperative insurance associations, which are required by law to file reports in his department for the past year. It affords me much pleasure to state that the C.M. B. A. remains at the head, the same as heretofore, being the sbest managed co-operative as cciation in the United States, the ratio of expenses to income being the lowest, and the ratio of claims paid the same.

Same.

The following is a report of receipts and disbursements, including amount on hand,

From the C. M B.A. Reporter. From the C.M.B.A. Reporter.

Thereappears to be a vast difference among some of our members as to the chject of the Association. Some are under the impression that to meet the demands of the Association, the prompt payment of assessment and dues is all that is necessary, but such is not the care. We are supposed to look after our fellow beings in case of sicknoss and distress, and under no circumstances allow them to want for the necessities of life. Visit our sick brothers and ascertain their circumstances allow them fully, for in so doing we are simply discharging our duties. It matters but little whether they require our assistance or not, it is a gratification to know that help is at hand. If we are to be a thorough business organization, there is to need of emblems, paraphernalla, etc., or even to spend time at meetings, for there are numerous mutual benefit associations that require nothing further than the payment of assecements and dues that are just as safe as the C. M. B. A. Members who carry this idea are in the extreme minority, and we have no doubt but that time will overcome this element te ch an extent, that in five years hence che feeling will be unknown. A few was ago we had the pleasure of meeting a well-e do brother who had just peasure throughe long siege of sickness, and on inquiry as to his health, he said, "I once of the seath of the said, and one of the seath of the said of the sai

From 1870 to January Sist, 1886, the Association has paid in beneficiaries \$70140. Have we another organization within the limits of our Church that has judiciously distributed a like amount; No; then why should there be any hesitancy on the part of eligible men to enroll themselves in our grand organization. grand organization? We produce facts and figures that the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association to-day stands without an equal we have no high priced officials, the business is transacted gratis, with the exception of our Grand and Supreme Secretaries, who are allowed a small compensation for their services. You are doing nobly brothers, do not let up for a moment; Jour game 1.

Mr. Braniff, of Brockville, is working us a Branch in that town. He has received considerable assistance from Mr. J. J. Behan President of Branch No. 9, Kingston.

The death claims paid by the C. M. B. A. in six years have been as follows: -1879 822,000; 1880, \$61,000; 1881, \$62,000; 1882, \$100,000; 1883, \$100,000; 1884. \$135,0 0; 1885, \$181,000 making a total of \$664,000 distributed among widows and orphans in the seven years

In New York State there are 90 C.M.B.A. Branches; in Canada, 41; in Michigan, 39; in Pennsylvania, 32; in Obio, 16; in Kansas, 5; and in Massachusetts, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia. 1 each.

CM B.A. Notes from Maidstone Cross.

At the Regular Meeting of Branch 20, on March 26th instant, the special committee on building a hall reported against the plan of erecting an upper story in the Sacristy of the Church, deeming it too costly and too inconvenient for the purpose. They embodied in this report, however, some recommendations, thanking the Rt. Rev. Bishop for giving his consent, and the Rev. Pastor for his zeal in making the proposal and obitaining the corsent of His Lordship. The report was unanimously adopted. Large attendance at the meetings of this Branch are now the rule, and scarcely a meeting night comes that there is not an application, an election or an initiation. The Rev. Spiritual Adviser has fixed upon Palm Studay for the General Communion of the members of Branch 20, and the President of the Branch earnestly requisit every member to attend on that occasion. They will meet at Kavanagh's Hall and at 9.45 central standard time) will march in a body to the Church and occury seats arranged in front of the aitar railing. The Branch numbers 30 members, with several on the eve of applying. C M B.A. NOTES FROM MAIDSTONE CROSS.

'TIS A WORTHY TRIBUTE.

Fr. Stanton Gives Evidence of the Love of his Parishioners.

TWO PROOFS HE WILL NOT SOON FORGET-WHAT THE ADULTS AND THE CHILDREN SAID TO HIM AND WHAT HE SAID TO THEM-ELEVEN YEARS OF USEFULNESS

ing learned of your approaching departure from this mission, consequent upon your appointment to the pastorate of Smith's Falls, we, the Catholics of Westport and Bedford, seize this the first opportunity of formally expressing our deep and sincere regret at the severance of those ties which, as pastor and people, exist between us, and which, during the past eleven years, have in our case grown from admiration and respect to gratitude and affection. In your removal from Westport, to assume the charge with which our beloved and distinguished bishop has entrusted you, we cannot help feeling that keen pang of sorrow which invariably accompanies the parting from us of one whom we have learned to seteem and love and who, like you, has proved to be the steadfast, generous friend, the kind, solicitous father. In you we readily saw the qualities that, in every clime and country and circumstance, characterize the true segarth aroom.

When you were appointed to this mission you found a church which considering our means and backward situation, might compare favorably with more pretentious places. But who would then

ing our means and backward situation, might compare favorably with more pretentious places. But who would then think that our completed church, our handsome and commodious convent and

anoulo, the kindness I have experienced in these past eleven years from you, and which you crown on the occasion of my leaving you with that beautiful address and munificent gift of which I have been

made the recipient. The duty of every priest worthy of the The duty of every priest worthy of the name is to work in season and out of season for the people committed to his pastoral care—to lead them by the right path to the love and service of God. Every prompting and impulse of his heart, every thought and effort of his brain, every work and act of his hand, has this, and this only, for its object. If I have done sught of this I have done simply what was my sacred bounden duty, that duty for the discharge of which every thought and affection of mine must be engaged. engaged.
You speak of the completion of your

You speak of the completion of your beautiful church and the erection of the two other buildings during the years I have been with you. Necessity, duty, zeal for the greater honor and glory of God, alike demanded the accomplishment of this work. It was done for no personal or egotistical end. On this, possibly the last occasion on which I shall address you as your pastor, I beg to make the acknowledgement, the deserved and grateful acknowledgement, that my own efforts would have been powerless had I not had, under God, the unstinted help and unquestioning confidence of the many of you who have worked with me from the inception to the completion of every undertaking in which priest and people could co-operate,

for the welfare and advancement of each one of us must ever hold an affectionate and grateful place in our sweetest and

as it will redound to the greater glory of God and His church, that cause for which every true priest the world over is ready to strive and labour.

We hope that in the holy sacrifice of the mase you will not forget your Westport and Bedford children, and we assure you in turn that our heartfelt prayers will be offered up for your spiritual and temporal welfare and for that success in your new home which you have accompanying purse, we trust, nay we quite believe, that you will not regard its contents as anything more than the feeble and inadequate expression of the good will, the grateful feelings, the affectionate whose that go along with it.

This address was signed on behalf of the Catholies of the mission of Westport and Bedford by Meerrs. J. H. Whelm, Wm. Bird, Jas. H. Martin, Westport; Meerrs. Andrew McCann, Michael McCann, ar, Henry Bennett, Thomas Lynott, James Kane, James Speagle, North Croaby, may be served the whole you have presented me, and for the generous gift accompanying it.

The pain of parting from old friendsfrom those whom whave learned to love and in whose welfare we have come to feel an intimate and abiding interest—is subject which, under any circumstances, so keen that I know you will readily believe me when I tell you it is an order which robs me of what power of expression i may have to acknowledge, as I should, the kindness I have expressioned in these past eleven years from you, and which you crown on the cocasion of my leaving you with that beautiful address was not strip and the province, who has labored more zealously than Rev. Father Stanton's interest. The addresses presented to him which you crown on the cocasion of my one poople; of Protestants he has been highly eateemed for his many good.

There is no priest in the diocese, or in the province, who has labored more zealously than Rev. Father Stanton for the advancement of his church's interests. The addresses presented to him we give in full, as an evidence of the popularity of the reverend gentleman and a proof of the great love in which all classes have held him. Father Stanton's influence has not been confined to his own people; of Protestants he has been highly esteemed for his many good qualities of head and heart. During his residence in Westport, covering a period of eleven years, he has brought about a number of valuable improvements, having expended on his church, in the erection of tower, spire, vestry, convent and school, nearly \$20,000. This large sum was raised principally by bazaars—two realizing \$4,400 and \$3,000 respectively—by picnics and subscriptions. We can cuite understand why the people derealizing \$4,400 and \$3,000 respectively—by picnics and subscriptions. We can quite understand why the people deplore the removal of such a man, but it is in accordance with a duty which he, as a faithful pastor, cannot question. His appointment to Smith's Falls is a testimony in itself of the appreciation by the bishop of his labors in the past. A wider sphere of usefulness has been opened up to him, and in the future we may expect to hear of his continued usefulness and success.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

SAID TO HIM AND WHAT HE BAID TO THEMELEVEN YEARS OF USEFULNESS AT WESTFORT.

Kingston Whig, March 24.

On Sunday, the 21st of March, instant, the Catholics of Westport and Bedford testified their respect and Bedford testified their respect and steem for the Rev. M. J. Stanton, who has recently been appointed pastor of Smith's Falls. The addresses, subjoined, speak eloquently of the place which Father Stanton has operated by Sacrifice of the Mass, and the delivery of his farewell aermon, during the course of which many of the congregation and sortow, the many of the congregation and sortow, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in the Mass and the delivery of which many of the congregation and sortow, the mission by Miss Jane O'Hara):

To the Rev. M. J. Stanton, who has recently the subject of the Mass and the delivery of his farewell aermon, during the course of which many of the congregation and sortow, the designs of deep emotion and sortow, the standard and replication of the Moly Sacrifice of the Mass. In popular and beloved clergyman received and replied to the following addresses, (the address on behalf of the congregation being read by Mr. John H. Whelan, and that on behalf of the congregation of the Miss and O'Hara):

To the Rev. M. J. Stanton, who has recently the standard and responsible to the collowing addresses that word—the bigground the standard and responsible to the following addresses that word—the bigground the standard and responsible the faithful departed following addresses that word—the biggrown that is not dear and aerod, leave the following addresses, (the address on behalf of the congregation being read by Mr. John H. Whelan, and that on behalf of the congregation of the Miss. In the Miss. In the first of the Miss. In the M

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

Some Catholics, in whom the grace of God is not strong, put out the most frivolous excuses for not keeping Lent.

They say that fasting gives them a head-ache, makes them feelsick, weakens them, makes them irritable, etc., etc. Isn't Lent intended to make them suffer, and how can they suffer without experiencing some bodily inconvenience and discomfort? The early Christians had to be restrained from practicing too many and too severe mortifications, but now a-days the members of the Church have to be urged to practice self-denial, and their bishops even entreat them, as Archbishop Leray does the faithful of New Orleans, asying: "We beg you, dearly beloved brethren, to put aside courageously all false pretext, all empty excuse that you might be tempted to bring forward to dispense you from the Lenten law." These words of Christ should ring in their ears: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me." Unless they follow Him in suffering, how can they expect to follow Him in His joy?

Boston Pilot.

in might compare favorably with more pretentious places. But who would then the think that our completed church, our handsome and commodious convent and accessfully the years you have been with use the work you have undertaken and successfully carried out called for administrative ability of no common order, for unquenchable zeal, for unflagging energy and was made to the work wou have undertaken and successfully carried out called for administrative ability of no common order, for unquenchable zeal, for unflagging energy to understaken and successfully and was made and understaken and reverend the wide where the work and understaken and understaken and reverend the wide where the work and understaken and understaken and reverend the work and understaking which has characterized all your seal understakings which has characterized all your sealous efforts here.

Signed on March 21st, one bhalf of the bildren of the mission of Westport and the love of the mission of Westport and the love of the bildren of the mission of westport and the lov

OBITUARY.

Died—At her mother's residence, Windsor, on Sunday, March 14th, 1886, Miss Ollie Murphy, aged thirty years.

Miss Murphy was for many years admired and esteemed as an examplary Child of Mary, of St. Alphonaus parish. Her death was a happy release, after months and months of weary suffering, which she bore with Christian resignation, never murmuring at the heavy cross of sickness sent by Him who heard and shall reward every throb of anguish, every heart's mean from a form racked with acute rheumatic pain, or wasting with the fever of consumption, consoled by the sacraments of the church, surrounded by loving sisters and fond mother, she gave up her life with a prayer trembling on her lips, a prayer for a joyful resurrection.

The funeral service took place on Tuesday morning at St. Alphonaus' Church. Solemn requiem mass was sung, Father Scanlan celebrant, assisted by Father McManus. The sanctuary, pulpit and stalls were draped in mourning, the catafalque in white looped with green sprays. The casket of purple velvet was almost hidden from sight with the profusion of exquisite floral offerings. The largest pieces were a pillow from the mother and sisters of deceased, and a wreath from the Children of Mary. The designs of the other pieces were beautifully executed and were a panel; a four leaf clover; a wreath of pansies; a boquet; a cross and anchor; a boquet of pansies; a heart; a cross, a boquet of pansies; a heart; a cross, a boquet and a boquet of roses. The Children of Mary with medals and badges served as a guard of honor, walking in advance of the coffin. The pall bearers were Messrs. H. Pagot, S. G. Pomerville, C. Shumm, M. P. McHugh, E. Hanrahan, M. F. Wickam. At the Offertory Mrs. J. A. Kilroy gave a solo, "Angels ever bright and fair." A quartette, "O Salutaris," was rendered by Mrs. Kilroy, Mrs. Baby, Messrs, Marentette and Hanrahan. At the close of the service the funeral procession reformed and wended its way to the cemetery, where the remains were laid in their final resting place. Requisated in th laid in their final resting place. Requi-escat in pace. A CHILD OF MARY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. 'all and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

a specialty.

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and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans, ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 100 Wall Street New York.

AGENTS with small capital. We have somethin new, no risk, large profits, special 80 de offer. Write at once. EMPIRE Co., 8º1 Canal St., N. Y. Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps.

Mrs. Thomas Gillissie. We deeply regret to chronicle the death, at Kenmare, Township of Osgoode, on the 16th ult., of Bridget O'Callaghan, relict of the late Thomas Gillissie, in her 76th year. The deceased lady, a native of the county of Armagh, Ireland, was one of the pioneer settlers in the Township of Osgoode, having resided there for fifty years. Hers was a true Christian life, illumined, comforted and strengthened by the abiding light of the holy faith that has made old Erin's name venerated. She was kindly, charitable, and God-fearing, as well as exemplary in her every day life, and has left her family and neighbors the inheritance of an honored name. We extend to her respected family a hearty expression of condolence in their sorrow and bereavement, and with Holy Church pray that to the soul of the faithful departed God may grant eternal light and peace and refreshment. We deeply regret to chronicle the death

New stock of Spring Dry Goods just opened out at J. J. GIBBONS. Dress Material Cottons, Em-broideries, House Furnishings, etc., at the very lowest prices.

MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week without interference. Post free, \$1 a box, which lasts a year. Dollar netes are accepted. REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymouth, England.

THE

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STRAIGHT LOANS ON MORTGAGES.

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WILLIAM F. BULLEN MANAGER.

Corner Dundas Street & Market Lane

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goods guaranteed to be as represented, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail. Country stores, hotels and boarding-house keepers, and all who want value for their money, are specially invited.

Pure Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines, for nedicinal and other purposes, a specialty. Two Cars of Sugar to be Sacrificed.

Note the prices of Tea: The best 70c Green Tea.....

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PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES, MAY, 1886.

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PASTO His Lordship By which he p Letter concern by Our Holy 22nd. December

JOSEPH TH By the Mercy of Holy Apostolia Assistant To the Clergy, th

Ottawa, He DEARLY BELOVE The Vicar of lies the immen christendom has adopted as the government this st voluntas... lose none of who It belongs to to confirm his b

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The great P Church for eigh much vigor as n istry. He labor Like a vigilant an exemplary m threaten the wor with supernatu nations as they and, if they wil save them from a father whose well as an infal all the best mer ing to Divine P the human aid a tion, his large n ledge of things perience of affai more still does assistance afford authority. Rep behoves them to ing the circums ditions and Nations and Ra restore to them to establish o before all r torch of soc by Faith. Hea he openly com state who are, ligious society, solicitude in re lessen his zeal

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Its final end is the tempests everlasting salv obligations, vis Christ. "Fair Trent, "is for