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he Reason

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1884.

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

The Catholic Record.

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A Hero.

To the memory of the late Rev. Wm. H Hoyt Panse a moment, passing stranger. Panse a moment, passing stranger. Swhile the slow and mournful bell, Subject from the sacred temple, Tolls a tale we know too well. Eater and, in silence kneeling. List the solemn strains that rise, where, before his King reposing, Calm and still a hero lies.

Hero-though his hand was never Lifted in unholy strife-For he won his shining laurels On the battle-field of life. He was one who sought not, loved not Transtent honors, golden dross; Stranger, here, in holy armor, Rests a soldier of the Cross.

See, the pallid brow is glorious With the silver crown of years: And the peace that resis upon it Chides the loving mourners' tears. They who come to gaze upon him More with soft and reverent tread, Conscious that an unseen halo Lingers round the sainted dead.

Years ago, this lifeless hero Was a favorite of Earth; Hearis uprose to do him homage For his true and noble worth. Wealth and Honor and Affection Radiance on his pathway shed; Ent a star arose before him And he followed where it led.

And the observation at the state of the stat

Rugged grew the way before him; Fied the radiant dreams of youth; But the coming years still found him Dauntless 'neath the flag of Truth. Heedless of the cold world's censure, For his sterling worth was known To another heart beside him, True and fearless like his own.

Years went on-the silent Angel. Came with pinions coid and white, And thai loved one, meekly bowing. Passed through shadows into light. But the strong heart, never failing, Calmiy bore its silent pan. Till above his darkened pathway Rose the shining star again.

Faithful as of old, he stayed not, Though life's day was near its close, And the loving hearts around him Fain would bid him seek repose. For the heaven-sent beacon rested, Like the wondrous star of old, When the Sacred Victim's piedings Rise for thoughtless hearts and cold.

So he sought the holy altar, Laid his all at Christ's dear feet, Love would lighten every burden, Make His blessed service sweet. "Faithful soldier, rise and come; Thou hast fought, and thou hast conquere Enter thy eternal home."

Countless hearts will shrine his memory, But his precious dust shall rest, With the dear ones gone before him, On New England's kindly breast. Where the morning's yellow glory Glids the mountain's rugged chain, And the evening's rosy halo Lingers o'er his loved Champlain. U. Caphie dampican

as filled by the largest congregation of

Catholics ever before seen in the sacred

His Lordship, Bishop Walsh, preached a sermon on the feast of the day, the Holy Name of Jesus. The eloquent and

impressive discourse was listened to with the closest attention, and many were observed to shed tears during its

delivery. Long indeed, will be felt among the people of Strathroy, the influ-ence of His Lordship's soul inspiring

from the various Protestant denomina

tions of the town. Promptly at 7:30 the service of evening vespers began, Father

Feron officiating, and an excellent choir Feron officiating, and an excellent choir giving the musical portion with good effect. Mrs. J. Taylor gave the solos in an admir-able manner, and Miss Feron presided at the organ with her well known ability.

Without preliminary remarks his Lordship commenced his lecture, delivering it in

choice and forcible language. He began by referring to the promise of God, in the Garden of Eden, after man's fall, when a

coming Redeemer was thus early fore-shadowed in the language that the seed of

the woman should crush the head of the serpent. He then spoke of the after prophecies of the Bible on the same sub-ject, and the beliefs of the different nations

1. Catholic American.

with his presence.

edifice.

words.

ence to the close. His Lordship created a very favorable impression in Strathroy, his remarks exhibiting deep thought and extensive knowledge of his subject. The proceeds of the lecture, which must have been quite handsome, will, we understand, be applied to the purchase of a new organ for the London cathedral." The proceeds of the lecture will be

The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the augmentation of the organ fund for the new cathedral, the raising of which has been undertaken by the Children of Mary connected with the Sacred Heart Convent in this city. The handsome sum of \$75 was realized, for which these good ladies are deeply grateful to His Lordship, and the Rev. Father Feron. The people of this parish will, without exception, heartily coincide with the Bishop in the complimentary manner in which he referred to the ex-cellent priest who had charge of the mission, for the assiduous manner in which in season and out of season, he labors for their spiritual advancement labors for their spiritual advancement and the glory of God. The neatness and order observed about the church demonstrate the interest and good taste of Rev. Father Feron. The conduct of the

altar boys would reflect credit on any church in the Dominion.

POPULAR PRESENTATION.

Ex-Ald, Lauzon Receives a Flattering Address and Costly Presents.

Last evening Ex-Ald. E. E. Lauzon was waited on at his residence, No. 72 Water street, and made the recipient of a very complimentary address and handsome beaver overcoat, cap and gauntlets. The presentation was first suggested by some of the ex-alderman's confreres at the council board, but soon his late conthe council board, but soon his late con-stituents and the citizens generally added their names to the list of subscribers. At 8 o'clock the following gentlemen and others assembled at Messrs. LeBlanc & Lemay's clothing store, corner of Sussex and Murray streets and went in a body to Mr. Lauzon's residence: Ald. Erratt, Brown, Laventure, Durocher and Heney; City Solicitor McTayish: ex. Ald McDon-City Solicitor McTavish; ex-A'd. McDou-gal and Christian : and Messrs. LeBlanc, Phillon, Lemay, W. O. McKay, M. La-pointe, N. Noel, A. D. Richard, J. C. Coursolles, M. A. Savord, M. Levesque and A. Chamica and A. Chevrier.

All were warmly received and shown seats in the parlor, when Ald. Lavendure arose and read an address in French to the following effect: OTTAWA, January 22nd, 1884.

E. E. Lauron, Esquire, Ex-Alderman of the Municipality of the City of Ottava. SIR-Your friends of Ottawa ward and

the city in general wait on you to night to testify to the esteem in which we hold you and to show our appreciation and gratitude to you for the attention you gratitude to you for the attention you have given to the arduous duties you have imposed upon yourself. We thank you for the earnest endeavors you have made in the interest of the French Cana-dians and the people in general whom you have represented for the past eight years. The ability you have shown in all your actions at the council board has becaucht you the admiration of all your

their co-religionists to support such a Uni-versity—to the detriment of their own Catholic University. Let Protestants sup-port their own Universities, and let us support our own, and our own only. Let the Government assist both or neither. We might just as well or our or the own the Government assist both or neither, We might just as well go over at once in religion, if we can swallow the teachings of the professors of those non-denomina-tional colleges. I cannot, and I will not so long as I believe in the truth of the Catholic religion. Mr. O'Sullivan is a better Catholic than I am, so I know, there-fore, he has only been polying fun at you fore, he has only been poking fun at you. CATHOLICUS.

January 25th, 1884.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER.

Last week was indeed a dull one in the Parliamentary sense of that term. The two Houses have nevertheless done some work. The Senate continued the debate on the address for several days, one of the principal features of the discussion being the strong stand taken by the Castor members against Mr. Chaplean. Mr. Belle-rose delivered a very forcible speech from their standpoint, wherein the secretary of state comes in for a most vigorous denun-ciation. We have certainly not heard the last of the dissensions between the two last of the dissensions between the two fractions of the Lower Canadian Conservatives. Mr. Bellerose is summarized as follows:

He complained that French-speaking Senators were still without ar representative in the Cabinet. Sir John Macdonald seemed to think that so long as he had Mr. Chapleau he could control Lower Canada. Two years ago, Sir Alexander Campbell had admitted that under the constitution the Franch Somators had a vight to a cost the French Senators had a right to a seat on the treasury benches, and when Mr. Mousseau left the Government an oppor-tunity had been given to have that right recognized. Sir John seemed now devot-ing his attention to the Irish, but he (Mr. B.) would show these people that as soon as the Premier was strong enough to do as the Premier was strong enough to do without them he would cast them aside. The Premier had taken into his Ministry The Premier had taken into his Ministry Mr. J. A. Chapleau, who, if he had any self-respect, any decency, or any patriot-ism, would be ashamed to occupy a seat in any Cabinet. It was he who had brought Quebec Province to ruin. There was not an intelligent man in Quebec who would not acknowledge with sorrow that his Pravince was mined and now the hest Province was ruined, and now that best men in the Province refused to enter the Local Administration because they could see no way out of the financial difficulties. And the man who had done all this nefar-ious work had been taken to Sir John Mandandi's hear to see hear to see the (Mr. ious work had been taken to Sir John Macdonald's bosom. Last year he (Mr. Bellerose) had been charged with attacking a sick or dying man, but it turned out that Mr. Chapleau was only on a pleasure trip. Now he was here laying plans for further plundering. Quebec had been left with a debt of \$19,000,000, and money could not be obtained to pay the interest upon that debt, and in order to save Mr. Chapleau from punishment at the hands of the Quebec public Sir John Macdonald brought Mr. Chapleau to Ottawa. After ruining his province he was shielded from justice. his province he was shielded from justice. Did the Premier do this in order to show to others the way to secure preferment and office under his Ministry ? He charged Sir John Macdonald with seeking to cento others the way to secure preferment to others the way to secure preferment and office under his Ministry? Hecharged Sin John Macdonald with seeking to cen-tralize all power in Ottawa, to break down confederation, and bring about legisla-the public and we are Confederation, and bring about legisla-tive union. His action on the license ques-tion clearly indicated his designs. The happy to-night to tell you that you have creditably fulfilled your onerous duties appointment of Mr. Miller as Speaker of appointment of Mr. Miner as Speaker of the Senate he regarded as an injustice to Lower Canada. The position should be held alternately by French and English speaking Senators. And now it was proposed to perpetrate another gross outrage. Mr. Mousseau, the man who had taken money out of the public treasury to buy votes, was to be made a judge. It is second election had also been purchased, and while personal charges against Mr. Mousseau were before the Courts, Sir John proposed to save him also from justice, No Government that had the slightest regard for public morals would countenance uch an outrage. This is certainly strong language from This is certainly strong language from so pronounced a Conservative as Mr. Bellerose. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted by the Senate on Thursday. In the Commons several important measures have been in-troduced. Mr. Charlton has again brought n his seduction act, Mr. Dalton McCarthy his railway commissioners bill, an ex-cellent measure which will, we trust, be passed this session: Mr. Cameron (Huron) has introduced an act to prevent electoral corruption, and Sir John A. Macdonald's franchise bill has already had a first readreaching off has hiready had a hist read-ing. On Wednesday, the 23rd, Mr. Fortin, in moving for the corres-pondence on the subject of the inspec-tion in Canada of Newfoundland pickled herring, enlarged on the importance of the herring industry to Canada, and stated that the Government which inaugurated the National Policy was bound to pro-tect the herring trade. If the Government would not impose a duty on New-foundland herring, it was at least bound to provide a proper system of inspection. He complained that in 1874 the Government had accepted the Newfoundland inspection, and showed how this inspec tion had proved valueless. The Liberal Government in a lmitting herring free of duty and without inspection had acted according to their ideas. He thought the Government should do its utmost to develop the fishing industries. Mr. Kaulbach supported the resolution, Mr. Kaulbach supported the resolution, saying the fishermen had the right to demand this protection. The motion was carried. Mr. Gigault, member for Rouville, then took the floor and in an excellent speech supported the remains vacant for the present, but of Agriculture requesting that prizes be granted for the best essays, treatises, and is election of Mr. Flynn, which will make

other literary compositions upon agricul-tural industries and mechanical arts. He spoke at some length'in French,'dwelling upon the advantages which would accrue to the country were dairy and live stock interests more directly encouraged by the Government. He advocated the granting of prizes for essays on these and other practical subjects as a means of encouraging study and disseminating information. Mr. Landry seconded the resolution and spoke in favor of Mr. Gigault's views.

Sir Hector Langevin said the Minister of Agriculture favored this policy in part, and said it would receive the best consideration of the Government. The Star correspondent, speaking of the

C. P. R. matter says : There is really nothing going on here just at present in political circles, but it is the calm before the storm. The Govern-

ment is preparing its statements and pre-paring for vigorous attacks on its policy, while the Opposition is laying in a stock while the Opposition is laying in a stock of ammunition and getting ready for the coming tournament. Of course all the talk at present is about the C. P. R. ask-ing the Government for more aid, and what is not known about the subject would make a large volume. In the absence of any definite facts, Dame Rumor is getting her hand in finely, as the col-

absence of any definite facts, Dame Rumor is getting her hand in finely, as the col-umns of newspapers all over the Domin-ion attest. Beyond the fact that the representatives of the people will be asked by the C. P. R. for increased aid, nothing is really known. The latest rumor, which is thought to have much more than a grain of truth in it, is to the effect that the Government will be asked to give \$15,000,-000 bonds in exchange for \$25,000,000 C. P. R. bonds. In consideration for this 000 bonds in exchange for \$25,000,000 C. P. R. bonds. In consideration for this the Company will relinquish the mono-poly clause of the contract in regard to the construction of other railways. Their line to the north of Lake Superior will soon be completed, and they will be able to defy competition. How true this may be is not exactly known. The Govern-ment, of course, will not cive any inform. ment, of course, will not give any inform-ation, and President Stephen and confreres have been commanded to keep silence by Sir John. The cause of this peremptory order was that these gentlemen allowed an enterprising Montreal reporter to wheedle some important secrets out of them some months ago.

The same correspondent says of Mr. Cameron's (Huron) bill for the prevention of electoral corruption that it is an honest attempt to crush corrupt practices at elec-tion contests. The task of effectually stopping bribery and its kindred evils at elections, is about as stupendous and hopeless an undertaking as was Mrs. Parting-ton's when she tried to sweep back the inton's when she tried to sweep back the in-coming tide with a broom, but it is going to be attempted all the same. By the pro-posed law, both bribers and bribed are considered as criminals, and frauds by electors will be met by stringent regula-tions. The powers of election officials will be more rigidly defined, and the judi-cial functions of returning officers will be taken away from them. Their duties will be ministerial, to return the man with the highest number of votes as the member. highest number of votes as the member. nighest number of votes as the member, and leave the rejecting of ballots to the Courts. In case a deputy returning offi-cer makes no statement, the head return-ing officer instead of making a report shall immediately hold an investigation at which the deputy returning officer shall be supmened to investigation be summoned to give definite information regarding the number and political com-plexion of the votes polled. Betting at elections will be made a corrupt practice as also will be the procural of the with drawal of election petitions or candidates by corrupt means. No minister shall hold out to the voters, in any constituency. No minister shall the prospect of important public works being built, if the result be favorable to the ministerial candidate. It also provides that the Minister of Justice is to be repre-sented at every election trial and the duty of his representative shall be to prosecute all persons guilty of breaking the provi-sions of the bill. What the fate of this bill will be remains to be seen. The fair-ness of its provisions can scarcely be called into question and it certainly deserves t pass. pass. On Thursday, Mr. Cameron (Huron) introduced a bill intituled : "An Act to amend an act intituled : An Act for the better prevention of fraud in relation to the contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys," which was read a first time

three ministers of the Chapleau and Mousseau government in the new formation. The Castors have been squeezed out of the deal altogether, and are correspondingly incensed. There is no doubt a great deal of dis-

satisfaction expressed amongst Conserva-tives with the personnel of the new ad-ministration. Mr Flynn will be bitterly opposed in his efforts to reach office again. The speech from the throne of the Lieut. Gov. of Ontario at the opening of Parliament in that Province on the 24th was eagerly perused. The paragraphs dealing with the license question, railway control, the disputed boundary, the franchise, and the new measures to be submitted wars of course need with the submitted were of course read with the deepest interest. These paragraphs read

s follows You will be pleased to know that by a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the right of provincial legislatures to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks is placed be-youd controversy. The judgments in this case and the insurance case, and the decision that the lands escheating to the Crown for want of heirs, are the property of the province, taken in connection with the observations made by the learned judges in disposing of these cases, have had a reassuring effect on the public mind by showing that the federal principle embodied in the British North America Act and the orthermore is may introduce Act, and the autonomy it was intended to secure for the individual provinces, are to secure for the individual provinces, are likely to be safe in the hands of the court of final resort in constitutional questions. At the last session of the federal par-liament an Act was passed declaring that the main lines of railway in the provinces, and all railways now or hereafter connect-ing with them or crossing them, shall be subject to the legislative authority of the parliament of Canada I twill be for you parliament of Canada. It will be for you to consider to what extent this enactment consider to what extent this enactment removes from the control of the Provin-cial Legislature, roads which have been constructed under its authority and sub-sidized out of the Provincial Treasury, and also to consider whether the British North America Act was intended to mable the Federal Parliament to interautority of the provinces. I am glad to have it in my power to

state as the result of negotiations between my government and that of Manitoba, that a case has been agreed upon for a referconcil of the dispute respecting the inter-provincial boundary, to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The first question to be decided under that reference is the validity of the award made by the arbitrators in 1878, and a controlling condition of the reference is that the hearing before the Privy Council shall take place at a fixed date in the present year. The agreement includes interim arrangements in regard to all matters of provincial jurisdiction. A bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of giving full effect to those parts of the agreement which require legislative sanc-

Among the other measures to be sub mitted for your consideration will be a Bill to render the services of the Board of Health more effective and valuable ; a Bill to further improve the liquor license laws; a Bill consolidating and improving the laws for the destruction of noxious weeds, and for the arrest of diseases affect-

the said railway and line of telegraph and the land franchises, and other ap-purtenances thereof shall upon the com-pletion and equipment thereof and sub-ject to the conditions, limitations and reservations mentioned in the agreement aforesaid and the schedule thereunto an-nexed, and so far as Her Majesty shall have power to grant the same but no fur-ther, be the property of the said company. ther, be the property of the said company. That it is expedient to provide that the

overnment of Canada may pay interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on any money deposited by the Esqui-malt & Nansimo Railway Company, as security for due performance of their contract with Her Majesty, respecting the said railway. said railway. Onr Parliamentary chronicle for next

week will, we expect, be of a livelier charac-ter than any we have yet been enabled to offer our readers. But it will be fully a fortnight before the real battles of the session will begin to be fought. F. C.

. POPE LEO'S LETTER.

Sent to Cardinal McCioskey to Reach him on his Golden Jubilee.

Leo. XIII. sent an autograph letter of congratulation to Cardinal McCloskey, intending to have it reach the Cardinal on his golden jubilee—the fiftieth anni-versary of his ordination as a priest. It versary of his an accompanying versary of his ordination as a priest. It was also hoped that an accompanying gift of the Pope, a golden chalice, would be received at the same time. Both testimonials were intrusted to a Bishop who took part in the Council of Ameri-can Bishops recently held in Rome. The Bishop encountered unforeseen delays in his homeward intrust, and mailed the his homeward journey, and mailed the letter, retaining the chalice to be delivered in person to the Cardinal. The letter was received by the Cardinal yesterday. It is in Latin, and is ornamented with the impression of the signet of the Pope, and the arms of the Papal See. Father Farley, Cardinal McCloskey's Secretary, made a translation of the letter as fol-lows: lows:

LEO XIII., POPE. To Our Beloved Son, John McCloskey, Car-dinal Priest of the Holy Church, of the Title of Sancta Maria Supra Minervam, Arch-bishop of New York.

bishop of New York. BELOVED SON, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION: We have heard with great pleasure that you are soon to celebrate in your metropolitan city the golden jubilee of the day when you assumed the holy order of the priesthood and for the first time offered to God the holy sacrifice, fifty years ago. We therefore tender you, be-loved son, our heartfelt congratulations on having been blessed with such length of years in the service of the altar, and we rejoice exceedingly that this rare privilege receives additional lustre from a life of priestly virtue and of merits acquired in receives additional lustre from a life of priestly virtue and of merits acquired in the discharge of the duties of the epis-copal office. Wherefore, following the promptings of our affection for you, we bid this letter bear to you on your golden anniversary our best wishes and felicita-tions, and we pray that our Lord, who is wont to reward concerned. His feithful wont to reward generously His faithful servants, may long preserve you, and pour out upon you the fulness of His heavenly graces and blessings. We gladly avail ourselves of this oppor-unity to express the new low service of the service unity to express the new low service of the service of

tunity to express to you h

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FROM STRATHROY.

alderman. Sunday, 20th ult., was a day of special interest for the people of the parish of Strathroy, as it had been announced that their venerated bishop would honor them Please accept these presents we offer you as a mark of our gratitude and esteem, and convey to Madame Lauzon our kind regards and wishes for the pros perity and happiness of your family. High Mass was sung by the esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Feron. The church

Signed, E. G. LAVERDURE, Ald. ; T. LEMAY. Mr. Lemay presented Mr. Lauzon with

the beavor coat, cap, and gauntlets which he wore with ease and grace.

he wore with ease and grace. Mr. Lauzon made a feeling and elo-quent reply in French and English, thank-ing all for the kindly expressions in the address and the magnificent presents which they had thought him worthy of. An address in English had also been prepared but was not presented as the party who had it in charge was unavoidably absent.

Brief complimentary speeches were made by ex-Ald. McDougal, Ald. Errat, In the evening a large attendance of In the evening a large attendance of the leading citizens of Strathroy was present to listen to the promised lecture of the Bishop of London on "The Ex-pectation of Nations." We take the Heney, Brown, Durocher and Laverdure, by City Solicitor McTavish and ex-Ald. hristian

Mr. Lauzon then invited his guests to an adjoining room to partake of refresh-ments and in this way a pleasant hour or more was passed.—Ottawa Free Press, following extract from a local paper, The Despatch, touching the discourse : "Bishop Walsh, of London, delivered his lecture on the above subject in the Catho-lic church of this town on Sunday even-Jan. 23.

THE UNIVERSITY OUESTION.

ing last. A large congregation was pres-ent, the spacious church being well filled with members from the church and many To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR :--I am surprised at you. Mr. O'Sullivan is as good a Catholic as you are. He is only joking. He knows Toronto University is just as Protestant as Victoria, Queen's, Albert or Trinity. It is true the former has no theological chair like the latter, but that does not make Toronto University any more Catholic, or, bless the mark ! non-denominational. The Senate of Toronto University is Protestant by an overwhelming majority. The text-books, as a matter of consequence, are in accordance with the convictions and principles of that Senate, Protestant. The authors of those text books are, speaking generally, Protestant. The principles pervading those books are Protestant. The professors chosen to interpret those principles are Protestant, and, as a matter of course, the interpretation of

of the earth as to a coming Redeemer, showing clearly that the expectation of nations were all in this direction. During the three quarters of an hour which the those principles is Protestant. Now call such an institution "non-denominational," points in favor of the Christian belief, and held the close attention of his large audiif you will. I call it a Protestant college.

Mr. Onimet introduced a bill intituled "An Act to repeal an Act to render Mem bers of the Legislative Councils and Legis agreement.

ative Assemblies of the Provinces now in lative Assemblies of the Provinces now in-cluded, or which may hereafter be in-cluded, within the Dominion of Canada, ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons of Canada."

This bill was also read a first time There is no doubt, a strong feeling in the country, that a mistake was made in abolishing dual representation. We cannot, ourselves see that the good results ex-pected from its abolition have been real-

ized to the degree expected by the advo cates of that abolition. The Quebec Cab inet crisis excited a great deal of intere here A despatch dated the twenty fourth of January was eagerly read in the Dom-inion Capital. The despatch stated : "The Quebec crisis is over at last. Judge Augers having positively refused to re-enter.politics, Messrs. Ross, Taillon, Blan-chet, Robertson and Lynch, were formally sworn in as successors of the Mousseau

government last evening, the ceremony taking place at Spencewood, owing to the illness of the Lieut. Governor who is down

ing fruit trees ; a Bill to authorize second locations by settlers who have obtained free grants, and have parted with them ; a Bill to provide voters' lists for the unor ganized parts of the province and a Bil for the further improvement of the elec tion law, and for the prevention and pun ishment of corrupt practices at elections In this connection I invite your atten-tion to the expediency of further extending the already liberal franchise which prevails in this province.

Mr. Meredith is now at the head of a large following and will certainly be en-abled to arrest any attempt at hasty meas-ures on the part of the Government. The terms of the agreement of the Dominion Government with that of British Columbia may be seen at a glance from Sir John A. Macdonald's resolutions to ratify that agreement. They provide

That it is expedient to grant and appro-priate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid of the construction of a railway and line of telegraph from Esqui-malt to Nanaimo according to the terms nd subject to the condition of the said

That it is expedient to grant and appro-priate the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase from the said province of the dry dock at Esquimal said province of the dry dock at Esquimalt and such further sum as may be required to repay to the said province the amounts expended by the government thereof or remaining due at the passing of the Act authorizing this grant for the work and material supplied by the said government since the 27th day of June, 1882.

That it is expedient to authorize the grant to the "Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company," incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of British Columbia for the construction of the said railway, of the lands and the encourtements of arrights connected appurtenances thereof or rights connected therewith that are or may be placed in the hands of the government of Canada by that of the said province in aid of or for purposes relating to the construction of the said railway subject to the terms, limitations, reservations and conditions mentioned in the agreement af resaid.

to your clergy and faithful people, our deep sense of gratitude for your liberal offerings recently made in aid of this Apostohe See, and we beg of God to be-ter on we wand with the set of the set. oved son, and stow on you and all the pious donors, in return, the gifts of His bounty, and that He may mercifully grant to all who sow in blessings to reap benedictions. May our apostolic benediction, which we most affectionately in the Lord impart

you, beloved son, and to the clergy and faithful over whom you are placed, be a pledge of divine grace, as it is a mark of our especial favor.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the 28th of December, 1883, in the sixth year of our pontificate. LEO XIII.

pontificate. Leo XIII. Archbishop Corrigan, coadjutor to Car-dinal McCloskey, who went to Rome to obtain the Pope's sanction of the decrees of the Provincial Synod held in St. Pat-rick's Cathedral in September, also bore an address from the Cardinal and the suffragan Bishops who participated in the Synod. The decrees received the approval of the Pope, which was essen-tial to their enforcement among the Roman Catholic elergy and laity of the province over which the Cardinal pre-sides. Archbishop Corrigan, who returned sides. Archbishop Corrigor, who returned from Rome last week in time to partici-pate in the celebration of the Cardinal's golden jubilee, was the bearer of an auto graph acknowledgment of the address In it the Pope says that he cannot In the Pope says that he carnot refrain from praising the zeal of the Bishops in holding the Provincial Synod, their devotion to the chair of Peter and their attachment to his own person; and he commends in the highest terms their pastoral watchfulness and prudence in preserving intact the de-posit of sound and pure doctrine as well as their zeal in guarding discipline and the laws of the Church. He adds:

All this has given us great consolation. and it strengthens the firm trust of our heart that with the assistance of God and your united efforts divine faith and religion will receive a happy extension in your midst, resulting in rich blessings to your country as well. Cherishing this hope in our soul, we earnestly beseech our Lord, the author of every gift, that to what soever you have planted and watered, in His name, He may grant in rease, and so fructify your labors, by His grace and the labors of all who exercise the holy min-istry under your direction, that in your portion of the Lord's field a prosperous and abundant harvest of righteousness

THE LIVERY OF MARY.

to Follow.

Among the many beautiful and salutary

FEB. 2, 1884

Promise. BY LEANDER RICHARDSON

There's an isle that I know in the far off sea Where the fields are soft and green, Where the sun-browned bluffs are mirrored

Where the sub-browned blans are browned blans are browned blans are browned blans are browned bland bl

Though the blight has fallen athwart th Though clouds hang dark and low, Though the people's cheeks are pale an

wan, And their eyes have a mournful glow; Though hunger slinks with its silent tread Though justice swings blindly past, Though we mourn in vain for her million dead.

mer,

Yet the day is coming fast

When the chains shall fall from the shackle

when the chains shart here pension pens; And burst is the prison pen; When the tears of God no more shall fall On a race of famished men; When the winds that wall for the erim stained past No longer shall solv to the sea; When the tide rolls back the mighty cry That Ireland at last is free.

THE STORY

OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A WILMOT, F. R. G. S.

CHAPTER III.

The principal Reforming preachers left in Scotland were William Harlow, Edinburgh tailor, Paul Methven, a baker from Dundee, and two apostate monks named Wiloch and Douglas. Mobs fol-lowed these turbulent men, and in a short time the nobility, thirsting for the plun-der of the Church thought they say their der of the Church, thought they saw their der of the church, thought they saw their way to an extensive scheme of revolt under which it would be possible for them, in the name of religion, to seize upon the property of the Church and the poor. In reply to a summons from the poor. In reply to a summons from the Government requiring the preachers of the Reformation to answer for their conduct, a tunnultuous assemblage of Barons surrounded the palace, and their Barons surrounded the interded offset of bold conduct had the intended effect of completely intimidating the Queen Re-gent. Shortly afterwards their leaders, who specially included the Earl of Glen-cairn, Lord Lorne, Erskine of Dun, and the Prior of S. Andrew's (afterwards the latter Regent Moray), wrote to John Knox inviting him to return to Scotland, as he could now do so in safety. The apostate lost no time in resigning his charge at Geneva, but when he arrived at Dieppe he received letters which so alarmed him that he refused to proceed. How ever, he wrote to the nobility call-ing upon them to accomplish the great work which they had begun, and which he was afraid to go on with. The Lords, in reply, deploted their weakness, and drew up the celebrated Bond or Covenant dated 3rd December, 1557, which they cursed their adversaries vengeance upon "the and denounced superstition, idolaty, and tions of the Catholic Church." A resolu tions of the Catholic Church. A lesona tion was also passed adopting the service book of Edward VI. for use in parish churches. They took both their liturgy and their bribes from England. The nobles sent emissaries throughout the country to spreal calumnies against the doctrines of the Church and to foment tumults among the people. This was done under the pretext of correcting civil and ecclesiastical abuses. At the same time the Barons addressed the Queen Regent in a most insolent manregations. They insisted particularly upon the vernacular tongue being used in the administration of the Sacraments. In truth they posed as the real rulers of the realm, although they were constitutionally but a part of the established power. One of their requests, evidently made for purposes of revolt, was that any lay person sufficiently learned should be anowed in churches to interpret obscure passages in the Scriptures. So glaringly ridiculous indeed is this liberty that it was not claimed by the most zealous Presbyterians after their system had here Presbyterians after their system had been established under State authority. The Queen Regent temporised, threatened, crdered all to be ready to attend Mass and profess their adherence to the lit-urgy, but all in vain. The nobles were too powerful. At last, in 1559 "matters had ripened." Protestantism was espoused by not only the most powerful nobles but also by masses of people under their sway and influence. So strong had the party of revolution become that Knox considered it safe to return to scotland. Accordingly, in compliance with a second invitation from the Lords of the Congregation, he arrived at Edin-burgh in May, 1559. At this point it is necessary to advert very specially to the character and conof the man who is identified with the Reformation in Scotland. John Knox was its heart and soul. He was to Scotland what Luther was to Germany, and Calvin to Geneva. To prove that this view is correct, and that a real challenge has been thrown down, I specially quote the following passage from one of the representative divines of Presbyterianism in Scotland. The Rev. D. Macleod, Chaplain to the Queen, says : "To know John Knox is to know the Scotch Reformation ; for he embodies at once the virtues and the faults which characterised the whole movement. It is terised the whole motor motor that during no exaggeration to say that during the stirring period under review his voice was more powerful than the stirring period inter review ins voice was more powerful than that of the sovereign or any statesman. He was preeminently patriot as well as preacher, statesman as well as ecclesias-tic. The Reformation cer-statesmanship of the Regent Moray, but Knox was its embodiment. We shall, therefore, deal with the Reformation therefore, deal with the Reformation and Knox as identical terms, and speak of the Confession of Faith as Knox's own confession." John Knox is confessedly the tree which produced the Reformation. Let us examine carefully whether this tree was bad or good, as we know well that a bad tree cannot produce good fruit. John Knox was born in Scotland in 1506, studied at the University of St. Andrew, and was ordained priest before the year 1530. It was not until 1542 that he openly began to profess himself a Protestant. A few years afterwards he broke that solemn oath of celibacy he had taken, and was married at Berwick

to a woman named Marjory Bowes. We have already seen that Knox was by his

have already seen that Knox was by his approval an accomplice in the murder of Cardinal Beaton. He was taken with the other conspirators, carried to France, and there became a convict, and had to work at the galleys. He fled to England subsequently, and remained there several years as travelling missionary and chap-lain to Edward VI. It was not conven-tion to the set to the time to dishelieve in ient to him at the time to disbelieve in the Episcopacy, and Archbishop Cran-mer, Grindal, and other "fathers of the English Reformation" fully recognized the ordination of Knox and other foreign Calvinistic preachers. The only really necessary bond of union was determined hatred to the Catholic Church. Knox hatred to the Catholic Church. Know was certainly not a brave man. He fled from England some months after the accession of Mary, and remained safely on the Continent for nearly two years. Then in his anxiety to see his wife he returned

in his anxiety to see his whe he returned secretly to Berwick, and penetrated very quietly into Scotland, but danger again threatened and he again fled to Geneva (July, 1556). At last the Lords of the Congregation had really conquered, and his percent was seen as he accuse finally his person was safe, so he came finally and permanently to Scotland in 1559. When on the Continent Knox enjoyed a considerable experience of public prisons, for we find that Calvin had to deliver him from the galleys of the Prior of Capua, to which he had been condemned for leading a grossly immoral life. In a work by a contemporary (James Laing) we are distinctly informed that Knox, when a young man, was guilty of such grossly immoral conduct that his Bishop

vas forced to interfere and call him to account for these crimes. Then Knox ligion which censured him, and he ligion which censured nim, and he became a Calvinist and a reformer. Archibald Hamilton, Nichol Burne, James Laing, all Scotchmen, and all con-temporaries of Knox, agree in testifying to his notoriously bad character. Ham ilton's book was published only years after the death of Knox. We five this last mentioned writer stating the current belief and opinion respecting one of the scandalous crimes of this Reformer was guilty. The word "putabatur" is used, which really mean The word much more than a mere surmise, and yet McCrie makes out that the is the case. Indeed this pre judiced biographer, as well as other Presbyterian divines, seem to blind hemselves in the most extraordinary and extravagant manner to eviden proofs of the immorality, thorough untruthfulness, and completely seditious character of their hero. The absurd manner in which McCrie, the panegy rist of Knox, gets out of any difficulty is simply to take a high hand and deny everything. For instance, his manner of refating very definite and precise charges of gross immorality made by several contemporaries of Knox is to say, "But the two former writers were

say, "But the two former writers were outstripped in calumny by that most impudent of all liars, James Laiog. There are few pages of his book in which he does not rail against our Reformer." Laing undoubtedly accuses Knox of heinous immoralities, and in this he only agrees with the other writers of that time. He states that Knox's hatred against the Church was induced by his Bishop having severely called him to account. Other authors tell us exactly the same thing. It is true that Laing may or may not have been im-bued with "personal malice and religious rancour," in which qualities Knox himself singularly excelled; but it is simple impudence "on the part of McCrie and his followers to dispose of these charges by merely contradicting them. We find three respectable Scotchmen publishing to the world, within nine years after the death of Knox, certain specific charges -not any vague generalities. They write strongly, it is true, and they may even appear to exaggerate, but it rather absurd to suppose that even

IN A "CONVERTS' SOCIETY" DESIR-ABLE ! To the Editor of the Catholic Review: "In union there is strength." No truer words were ever spoken, and the people of the present day are strongly impressed with that idea, consequently we find both men and women banding the togethere in specifies of every we had both men and women outdring themselves together in societies of every description—good, bad and indifferent. These societies, leaving out their in-tentions, must be deleterious or bene-

tentions, must be deleterious of bene-ficial to the community at large. All secret societies are necessarily bad; by the very fact of their being secret they condemn themselves—working in darkenemies to all, themselves included. __enemies to an, themselves included. Bound by a sacrilegious oath—grounded in selfishness—with such a foundation, what good can possibly be expected of them? Oath-bound and exacting, they may be summed up as a curse upon the earth

earth. There are other societies where the members assemble for convivial parposes, smusement, or actuated by similar desires, they meet to exchange their ideas upon some pet subject, perhaps not particularly worthy of praise or con-demnation, depending entirely upon the way they conduct themselves; there may be some little benefit derived from the way they conduct themselves, there may be some little benefit derived from them, so far as they tend to keep their members from doing worse things. Others, again, neither oath-bound, con-others, again, neither oath-bound, con-

vivial, or for amusement, in the ordin-ary sense of the word—insipid affairs, inary sense of the word—inspire analys, in-tended for good purposes, but what might better be called mutual admira-tion societies—indulging so freely in self-love as to annul much, if not all, the good contemplated by them.

Since there is such an undoubted tendency in mankind to form themselves into societies, are there no other than such as those named, which appear to be either bad, indifferent, or for useless pureither bad, indifferent, or for useless pur-poses, or with so little good in them as to be hardly worth mentioning? Yes, many; and they are mostly under the auspices of the Catholic Church, charitaingin ble, and devotional, or both combinedfor without devotion in the members, no rue charity can exist; therefore, although the estensible purpose may be to give bodily help to their fellow-creatures, a bodily help to their lenow-creatives, a strong devotional feeling must exist to make them effective in accomplishing the good contemplated—for the preser-vative of the body alone would be a com-paratively small matter, if the welfare of

he soul were not combined with it. Those societies, termed devotional are equally charitable, for what greater charity can there be than by fervent and continual prayer to help, not themselves alone, but also those who give more thought for the body than for the soul. With so many societies existing, it may be thought by some that there is room for no more, but there is, and for one in particular. Those who have been edu-cated from youth as Catholics may have overlooked it. It is pardonable with them; in fact it may be said that it is not their business; but it is the business, and should be the pride of those who after being in darkness, perhaps for many years, and had the light given to them, which has brought them into the only place of safety, the holy Catholic Church associate themselves together in converts' society-for who on earth have cause for such deep gratitude as they h

Catholics cannot have a conception of the darkness of the Protestant mind any more than a worldly man who has inheri Church. ted wealth and station can have of the The former misery of abject poverty. The former has been raised with all the luxuries of faith, with a positive certainty that he is on the road that will save his soul if he only perseveres; and should he at any future; and his very fall (when restored) should incite a greater degree of grati-tude to God for his second redemption, giving him an increased comparsion for those outside of the Church. All this is instilled into him as part of his faith, but to penetrate the depths of the ignorance of Protestants, very few, if any, brought up from their youth in the Church have that power. The bulk of Catholics are almost as ignorant of it as Protestants are of the "Truth." The greater our apare of the "Iruth." The greater out ap-preciation of their misery, the more fervent necessarily become our prayers for the sufferers; we do not realize that for the sufferers; we do not relate that many of the Protestants make extra-ordinary efforts to do all they believe God requires of them; their hearts beat as kindly for their fellow creatures as those of Catholics, and they do all they can to ameliorate their condition. It is not there that their failings are to be found, but in the lack edge of the Divine truth. Whe Whe Self-appointed teachers, many of whom are more ignorant than themselves and we all know that the blind cannot with safety lead the blind. For want of an infallible guide, they select what they consider the best substitute they they consider the best substitute targy can find_they have no one to teach them how to pray; for the pride of self-knowledge is antagonistic to prayer—by humility alone can the truth be known, all her age there persible he humility and how can there possibly be humility in any one who believes himself capable of interpretation of the divine truth without an unerring guide to assist him, at the same time discarding revelation and other means which God has given to save his soul. Taking into consideration the extreme helplessness of those outside the Church, which can alone be appreciated by those emancipated from darkness and blest by the light of the Church, would it not be most desirable that they should form a converts society, whose main object would be to enlighten those they have left behind them, by their united prayers, good counsel, example, and every way in their power. Oh, what heartfelt prayers should they not be able to offer prayers should they not be able to offer to the good God for such a purpose. If greater gratitude is expected from one person than another, it certainly should be from those to whom such a start of the start of th be from those to whom such a flood of light has been so suddenly shed. Would that God in His mercy would

only in rare cases is the fact known to any but a few relatives and triends, who, having no appreciation of the blessing bestowed (amply proved by their not taking the same course), instead of speak-ing of it, would rather hide it from the world—therefore, after a few sighs and expressions of sorrow, if nothing worse, at what they, in their conceit, consider a at what they, in their conceit, consider at least an act of extreme folly, they are lost sight of. For this reason, if no other, the desirability of such an association is shown, where, united together with loving hearts to the good God, who has conferred such immense favors upon them, they would no longer be hidden. Not only would their relatives and friends be thus frequently reminded of them, but they would be visible to the whole world, and their influence would be felt. The cor trast between their former and new life would draw attention and become a subect of conversation. To some, no actual good would accrue, but with thought would be active upon the but with others sub. ject formerly tabooed with indifference, and those thoughts might produce the will to investigate, and if the investigation be actuated with an earnest desire for the truth, unmixed with idle curiosity, who knows but that many of the bitterest enemies of the Church might follow the example of those they once calumniated.

It may be urged by some that we have as many societies as is necessary for all purposes, and that many of those now existing are not productive of the good expected of them; that even some of them, by insubordination, have become destructive rather than beneficial to the nembers. That is no argument; as well might they say that as governments of various descriptions have proved fail-ures, no others should be formed. There livelihood. is no society where a more universal unity of feeling could be looked for than in the one now advocated, and it would be difficult to find any society where some failings have not been manifested.

It would be unreasonable to suppose that such a society would have less in-terest in the souls of all, but they would have a special interest in those remain that state of ignorance from which they themselves have been extricated. It might further be urged that such a It might further be urget that such a society has almost become a necessity, since so large a portion of Catholics, in their indifference regarding their own souls, cannot well be counted upon to assist those who have not the faith.

It may again be urged against it by ome that the very name of "Convert Society," precludes others than Catholics becoming members of it, and that exclusiveness would bear the semblance of pride, which could not be tolerated in any religious society. Very true, it conducted in that spirit, it would in deed be censurable. Some societies court exclusiveness; pride is there, doubtless. With converts the case is very different: their "exclusiveness" forced upon them by the circumstance of conversion; surely no true Catholic could thus look upon them. It would almost savor of uncharitableness, if it were not in other respects unwise, to check the ardor of those who feel under such extraordinary obligation to use every effort in their power to ameliorate the condition of those less fortunate than themselves. Their meetings being open to all, the

to operation of others would be most thankfully received in uniting in prayer, and the fact of being members of it would in no way debar their belonging to any other society approved by the

It is hard to conceive any harm in converts or any one else uniting prayer expressive of any particular desire. The Rosary when recited by desire. The Rosary when recited by one is acceptable, yet when many join in it, it is much more beneficial. On the same principle one might pray for some particular individual or object, in whom

Sketch of the Second Man of the Irish A Pious Custom for Christian Mothers Party. The Dublin Freeman's Journal is sup-

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal is sup-plementing its recently-given history of "The Making of the Irish Party," by a sort of picture-gallery of "the Men of the Irish Party." After Parnell, it sketches Parnell's second in command, the vice-chairman of the party, Justin McCarthy, the member for Longford. Known to his countrymen, as well as to of practices so common in Catholic countries, a which are alive yet with the spirit of faith, there is none so worthy of imitation by Catholic parents as the one mentioned in the life of many saints who, even before

Known to his countrymen, as well as to the world in general, only as a hard work-ing and successful literary man, long a resident of Londor, and unidentified with any of the preceding political parties, no one at the time he took his seat in the House of Commons would have blamed or wondered, had he come as

have blamed or wondered, had he come as the representative of an English or a Scotch, instead of an Irish city. Yet, there were a few who, when they saw him 'pledging his allegiance to the Irish National Party, recognized the fulfi-ment of the promise of his youth. These knew in detail that past which we briefly outline here. outline here.

Justin McCarthy was born in Cork in 1830. He profited to the utmost by the splendid educational advantages then attainable in Munster's capital; and when he left school at the age of seventeen, was not only a fine English scholar, but read Greek fluently, and wrole as well as trans-Greek fluently, and wrote, as well as translated Latin with grace and ease. Later, he taught himself French, German and Italian, and mastered the literature of the three languages. Being left to his own resources, he turned to journalism for his

He began as a reporter on the Cork Examiner. He had taught himself short-hand, and the first important exercise of his skill was in reporting the trial of Smith O'Brien and his colleagues at Clonmel. The young journalist was an enthusiastic member of the Cork Historical Society, which was mainly a recruiting ground for the Young Irelanders. Not daunted, as the Young Irelanders. Not daunted, as were so many of his associates, when John Mitchel was allowed to be drafted into Mitchel was allowed to be drafted into penal servitude, nor by the final catas-trophe of 1838, McCarthy clung to the last surviving Confederate Club; and in 1849 surviving Confederate Club; and in 1849 the Gueen of Heaven, out make a point threw himself, heart and soul, into another as a reminder of their consecration, not programment, the forlornest of forlorn to dress them till the age of seven years, movement, the forlornest of forlorn hopes, which perished after a brief but stormy existence, and left scarce a trace

Baffled in his patriotic aspirations, he turned with renewed zeal to his profes-sion, and to London as affording the most promising field for its exercise. He had the promising neuron to the exercise. The had the usual struggle for a place; the usual novitiate of dull, hard, and apparently un-recognized journalistic drudgery. From 1852 to 1860, he was on the staff of the Northern Times, Liverpool. In the latter way he because Payliamentary reporter of year, he became Parliamentary reporter of the Morning Star. In the intervals of this occupation, he successfully attempted essays and novels. His star was in the ascendant. John Bright and John Stuart Mill became his friends. In 1865 he was editor-in chief of the Morning Star, which under his management, did magnificent service in the cause of Ireland at a time when that cause seemed most hopeless, and prison, exile, or scaffold was the accepted risk of its personal champions. John Bright had an interest in the Morning Star, but in 1868, when he sold it out and it was plain that he was going to become a Minister, Mr. McCarthy resigned the editorship.

Soon after, he went to America, whither his literary reputation had preceded him, and he found only the pleasant embarrass and he found only the pleasant embatrass-ment of deciding on the best in a multi-tude of eligible offers. There he spent nearly three years, writing, lecturing, and profiting by his exceptional advantages for profiling by insectop and studying the peo-ple. In 1871, he returned a wiser and a richer man to London. He at once accep-ted on the London Daily News the hom-orable, but most exacting and laborious position of Parliamentary leader writer; kept on producing novels of ever-increas-ing interest and brilliancy; and, in 1878 surprised every one with his "History of Our Own Times"—in tone and temper a

the life of many saints who, even before their birth, were consecrated by their pious mothers to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It would seem that many of the great-est servants of Mary owed their special de-votion and their sanctity to their having been consecrated to our Blessed Mother by their parents; but we see this in a more within way in the case of St. Simon striking way in the case of St. Simon Stock. His mother being in great danger of losing her own life in giving birth to her child, felt inspired to dedicate herself to the mother of God, for whom she had a most tender devotion, and against all human expectation safely gave birth to a son, whom she called Simon, and who is known all the world over as St. Simon Stock, that great light of the Carmelite

Order, so well known throughout the Church as the originator of the Holy Scapular of Mount Carmel, which he received from the hands of Mary herself as "a sign of salvation and protection in danger," with extraordinary promises for all those who would be invested with this holv habit. From its very infancy this child of

Mary gave most extraordinary signs of devotion to its Mother. By a prodigy like unto that related of St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myerhos, it refused its natural nourishment on all Saturdays and on the eve of the Blessed Virgin's feast; untaught, at the age of one year, recited the Angeli-cal solutation, leaped in the arms of its mother whenever the name of Mary was mother whenever the hand of hard was pronounced, stopped its infantine cries at the sight of a picture representing the Blessed Virgin, and by its reluctancy re-minded its mother whenever she forgot to say the Hail Mary she was accustomed this pious mother of St. Simon, are not satisfied with dedicating their children to the Queen of Heaven, but make it a point but in white and blue, the colors of the Blessed Virgin. And very appropriately does a pious writer encourage this pious practice. "Ferr not, Christian parents," says he, "whatsoever the incredulous and impious world may have to say about it, to dress in white the little argels God has given you. It is the livery of Mary. All these little ser-vants in white form here below the court of the Queen of Heaven, who would delight if she would come down on earth in being surrounded by these charming creatures. Vow to dress them in white and that symbol of virginity will pass to their souls, this vow brings happiness, for the Blessed Mother is interested in not allowing to perish those who wear her colors, and a special right to Heaven is given to those who in their infancy have worn a dress white as chastity and blue as Heaven.'

Heaven." In an age like ours, when parents feel so much the difficulty of raising their children in the faith and practices of our Holy Mother the Church, Christian moth-ers would do well by this early consecration of their children to Mary to secure to tion of their children to Mary to secure to themselves a powerful and heavenly aid for the great, but difficult work of raising their children in the fear of God and bring-ing them to Heaven.—Michigan Catholic.

A CURE FOR PRIDE.

An old man who had for years done much for the cause of temperance was found lying by the roadside the other day in a state of intoxication. He was drawn up before a committee of the society and sked to show cause why ne should not

be expelled. "I acknowledge that I was drunk brethren. and I've got a mighty good reason for it.' amily trouble?" asked the cha



Still more important, their statements have never been refuted. It is true that McCrie tells us that Smeaton replied to Hamilton's book, but most significantly he does not furnish us with this reply. If he repeated the facts, why are we not supplied with the refu-tation? As regards the other writers exclusive of Hamilton-we hear of no refutation, except a simple denial from a man who lived hundreds of years afterwards. In the year 1628, Father Alexander Baillie repeats as well known facts all the charges of gross immorality made against Knox by contemporaries. He

definitely names places, persons and deeds. In reply, McCrie merely denies and attributes the charges to the personal asperities of the times. He says with more impudence than logic that honest and candid person" will fail to be in favour of his hero. The exact converse, however, is the case. No honconverse, however, is the case. The hold est or candid person can fail to recognize the fact that there was a general com-bination of contemporaries against the character of Knox. They publicly de-character of knox and profigate character of knox. They publicly de-nounced him as an abandoned profligate, specifying distinctly his crimes and the places where, and the persons with whom, they were committed. On the other hand his contemporary friends observed complete and ominous silence. Where are the contemporary answers to the charges of Hamilton, Laing, Baillie and others? We are, forsooth, to take the mere denials of prejudiced Presby-terian ministers who lived several centerian ministers who nyed several cen-turies after the events. Not only is McCrie most prejudiced, he is also most uncandid. He styles a distinct aver-ment of Hamilton to be a "malignant surmise," and calls a charge made against Knox which was hushed up and never dismoved to be "a convicted lie." never disproved to be "a convicted lie." never disproved to be a conflict and approver Knox was an accomplice and approver of murder in the case of Cardinal ton, and Tytler proves on most unex-ceptionable testimony that this apostle, dentified with the Reformation, was one of the murderers of Rizzio.

TO BE CONTINUED.

We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or

raise up some one amongst us to take this matter in hand. Once fairly started, acquired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsa-parilla alone will effectually eradicate it. come into the Church one by one, and

whatever objection there may be in it should be more than made good by the

benefit to be looked for. It is to be hoped that the tille will not be an insuperable objection, and that such a society may be added to those already existing, through which so much good has been done. A CONVERT TO THE HOLY CHURCH.

INDISCRETIONS IN DIET bring on dyspep-ia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trouble as become permanent—as it is very mone to do—try a course of Northrop Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and yspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who oon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Blood Relations.

The best blood relations consist erfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid -pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair newer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonder-ful results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color.

A Good Cosmetic.

The best cosmetics are good soap and water, to obtain purity of the skin; while for boils, blotches, obstinate humors and impurities of the blood, Burdock Blood Bitters is the best of all purifiers.

In Dixie's Land.

J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs, &c., Dixie, Ontario, recommends Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers, it having gured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints.

very exemplar of contemporary history-which proved the author's wonderful ver satility, and had an almost unprecedente run on both sides of the Atlantic.

He was at the height of his literary fame when he was chosen member of Parliament, and cast his lot with the Irish Party. He had much to lose, and from a worldly standpoint, nothing to But with characteristic disinter. gain. But with characteristic disinter-estedness he gave his unreserved trust and support to Parnell, in whom he saw the support to Parnell, in whom he saw the long-desired leader of the Irish people; discountenanced every attempt of his colleagues to bring himself into promin-ence; and never failed to show forth by word and example his conviction that, in the face of the enemy, the Irish Party should be as one man-individual pre

should be as one man-individual pro-dilections renounced for the general good —the minority always submissive to the will of the majority. He had no sym-pathy with that variety of patriot who makes "independence" a euphemism of

disunion.

Since the famous nine weeks' coercion Since the famous nine weeks' coercion fight in 1881, Mr. McCarthy has had a chance to prove his loyalty to Ireland by personal sacrifice—loss of old and attached friends and social prestige, and diminished literary profits. All through his Parlia-mentary career, whenever need has arisen he has cheerfully borne his part is the most interme laber. Were his

in the most irksome labors. Were his delivery equal to his command of beautiful and expressive language—in the latter faculty he has no rivals save Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sexton-he would be among the foremost speakers in the House. His was the best among the many effective answers to Forster's celebrated attack on Parnell. In him are combined genius and mod

esty, a rational enjoyment of a granted good with immense capacity for self-sacri-fice, and courage in bearing misfortune. This last has been severly tested; for just as he had attained the zenith of his liter-

ary and political eminence, his beloved and gifted wife, to whose tender appreciation and wise counsels his every suc-cess was referable, was taken from him by death. He has two children, a son and a daughter, both in fullest sympathy with his political convictions, and the former inheriting no small share of his literary ability.

of the committee.

"No, sir, for I've had no trouble. It was pride." "Pride!" exclaimed the chairman.

"Yes, pride. As I went along to town I met a drunken fellow, and I began to I met a drunken fellow, and I began to think well of myself because I had never been drunk. Pretty soon I began to feel proud of it. A little further on I metan ordinary lookin' feller an' would not speak to him. My neck got so stiff with my pride that I wouldn't even nod to people. I reflected that my pride was wicked, and triad out to but could not throw it I tried and tried, but could not throw it t tried and tried, but could not throw it off. I tried to pray, but was a little too proud to pray with fervor. 'This won't do,' I mused. 'I am getting to be a re-gular Pharisee.' After walkin' round awhile I met an old negro an' asked:

'Uncle, can you tell me how to throw off my pride?' 'Dat I ken, sah; dat I ken.'

Well, I wish you would, for to continue in this proud way will be dangerous to "wal, dar's one thing that neber fails

ter knock down a man's pride, boss, an' dat is whisky. Get drunk, an' when yer gets sober yer'll feel mighty 'miliated.' I acted on this suggestion an' got as drunk as a-well, as an owl, though I never saw an owl drunk. When I got sober I was the most humiliated man in the world."

Mrs. A Nelson, Brantford, writes : "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach at times very distressing, caused a droop ing and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sen-sation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stom ach. Others of my family have used it with best results." Sold by Harkness &

Co., Druggists, Dundas st. Booth, the well known actor, had a broken nose. A lady once remarked to him. "I like your acting Mr. Booth ; but to be frank with you, I can't get over your nose." "No wonder, madam," said he, "the bridge is gone."

IRELAND EVER CATHOLIC.

An American Bishop in Dublin

you will not leave us. We are of your blood and of your race; our fathers' bones mingle together in your grave-yards; in the traditions of the past we On Sunday the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, to consecrate talse principles the eloquent Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, United States, preached at the Star of the Sea Church, Sandymount, our race"; and I believe that though the before a very large and select congregation. The sermon was preached for the purpose of procuring means for paying off the residue of a debt incurred during the building of the church, as well as to o'Hanlon, P. P., to carry cut some necessary improvements in it. Dr. Ryan has been lately in Rome attending the Conference of American Bishops held there; and intending before he returned to his charge at St. Louis, to visit his to his charge at St. Louis, to Visit his native place in the county Tipperary, he undertook some time ago at the request of his attached friend, the eminent author of "The Lives of Irish Saints," to author of "The Lives of Irish Saints," to preach a sermon in aid of the Sandy-mount Church when passing through Dublin. On Sunday Dr. Ryan carried out his undertaking, and although charges for admission were practically prohibitory for a large class, the church was well filled, so anxious were the citizens of Dublin to hear the great American orator. Amongst those pres-ent were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr. M'Mahon, M. P., and several others of the leading citizens. High Mass being concluded, the Most tev. Dr. Ryan ascended the pulpit, and took as his text:—"And the Gentiles shall walk in Thy light, and kings in the brightness of Thy rising." In the course of an eloquent sermon

the right rev. preacher said: If we have not intellectual difficulties, there are many difficulties that we have in acting out our faith and in protecting it from danger. And that faith which is to you as a heritage, and ought to be as a legacy to be bestowed upon your children— that faith you must ever cling to with the tenacity and the perseverance and the sacrifice-producing zeal that distinguished the wise men in the East. That taith you have loved. The attachment of your race to it is proverbial. They have suffered for it. Sometimes they seemed to be beaten back; but those were successful defeats, like that of Thermopylæ, which did as much for Greece as Marathon could have done. Those successful defeats-those sufferings that they endured-vivified their followers and rendered that faith more precious; and it was handed down to you to suffer for it if necessary, and to give that deposit of faith, pure and undefiled, to those who would follow

you. There is no need of telling you THE HISTORY OF THAT SUFFERING. You have heard it many a time. Your devoted pastor is the biographer of some of those who in earlier days suffered for that faith and defended it and maintained it, and has with marvellous zeal devoted time taken from many absorbing duties to give to you the biography of these men of the past. And this sub. ject formed a theme, many a time before ourselves perhaps, for that great man atriot whose brain and heart and great patriot whose brain and hear rests for the last time and for the firstfor it never rested until it went to the grave—where he now sleeps in the cemetery of Tallaght, the Dominican reacher and patriot, who I felt proud to call my friend, and whom you all knew, and whom you ought to love-who will be remembered when we shall all be forgotten for the divinity of genius, and the purity of intention, and the intention consecrated by supernatural motives with which he pro-claimed the truths of God, and for which he shall live in story and in the history of our people. There is one matter cor nected with this subject to which I will draw your attention. Someone has said that God has first shown His power in individuals, and then having shown His power in individuals that He selected a

priests and the people may differ on some points, still their hearts are one, because their wishes are one. And if some political matter in which men may be mistaken should divide you, that glorious religion, the inheritance saints, that remains with you, will unite you and lift you up, bringing you together higher and nearer to God. This is the mission of religion, and, if you are faith-ful to it, God will reward you even in this world. Christian civilization ever went with Christian faith. With it, it lives and it dies with it. The nations of the East, in Asia and in Africa, have lost East, in Asia and in Africa, have lost their civilization, because it is Christian-ity that motives civilization. As those pillars are supporting the temple, so the great religious truths of Christianity are supporting the whole superstructure of Christian civilization; and, therefore, it

are with you, but we love you to much

because with us God is first, and

r you,

is that THE HOPE OF A PEOPLE IN THE FUTURE is in the depth of its Caristian faith. And as those ancient nations have lost their civilization by the loss of their faith, so it would be also with modern nations, and that faith being deeper in the hearts of a people, that people in its turn becomes higher in Christian civilization. This is no mere rhetoric; it is founded on reason, and any man who examines these reasons will find they are perfectly valid. Therefore, hope is in the future because faith is in the present. And if that be so, and if any one should come whispering to you, as it was with Tobias, making a trial of your faith, cast them aside, and say as Fobias spoke : "We are the children of God, and we expect the reward which God shall give to those who have never changed their faith from Him." And you have not changed your faith, nor those of you beyond the waters of the Atlantic, where I have spent thirty years. The Irish race there has preserved the faith marvell. ously, and it is above all other national-alities there, in its tenacity to the faith. This is not, as some say, the result of mere obstinacy or mere sentiment. How easily the ancient Irish put aside the paganism which to them was consecrated by sentiment! How easily they parted with that which was dear to their hearts, THAT FAITH OF THEIR FATHERS AND

MOTHERS, without striking down a single martyr

to the earth when receiving the Chris-tian religion. Therefore the strength and power of the Irish in their faith was

not the mere result of national temperament; it is the blessing of their first apostle when he asked their God that they should never change their faith from Him. But it is not enough to be devoted to your faith_to cling to it with a divine tenacity in spite of every diffi-culty—you must act up to that faith. av dear brethren, are the representatives of the only faith and religion upon earth that can save society in this nineteenth century, and secure it by those conservative truths of the Catholic Church-of that only Church that can keep the world from rushing back into that paganism from which Christianity rescued it. And as you are the representatives of those great conservave truths in this century, great and tremendous are your responsibilities. You will be judged, not by your faith alone, but also by your acts. You are commencing a new year. How have you acted in the past years of your life, and how do you mean to act in this one, which may be the last allotted to you? A new year, as a new babe, seems inno-cent and beautiful.

YOU LOOK INTO THE FACE OF A CHILD. and it is beauty and innocence itself, but as soon as you begin to see the resem-blance with the bad father and mother people; and of this people may it be the beauty and the innocence are gone, ee instead that which will

HARBOR GRACE.

Rev. John Roe in Boston Republic. Having received your message desir-ing a full and clear statement of the Orange riots in Harbor Grace, I feel great bleasure in complying with your request. Like every other disturbance of the public peace, this lamentable riot had its causes, proximate and remote. The re-mote cause is clearly known from the history of Orangeism itself-wherever that society has succeeded in obtaining a foothold, strife and bloodshed have followed in its train. Accordingly I shall not dwell upon this point. The proximate cause I shall endeavor to set down clearly, succinctly and dispassionately. Living here in the midst of these sad scenes, I have reason to know a great deal about local affairs.

THE TOWN OF HARBOR GRACE is the second in importance in the colony, and contains a population of some seven eight thousand souls. Of these, more than half belong to the Catholic church, and according to numbers, next come the Protestant Episcopal, Wesleyan and the Scotch Kirk. Three miles north of Harbor Grace lies Carbonear, a town not of such importance as Harbor Grace, and in that locality the Catholics, when compared with all the Protestant sects, are slightly in the minority. Immediately at the north and south of these two at the towns Protestantism prevails, but, thirty miles south of Harbor Grace, the dis-trict of Harbor Main is exclusively Catholic, with a population of betwee and six thousand. I may also add the capital, St. John's, and the South are mostly Catholic. The people are nearly all fishermen, living along the sea coast; nobody has ever had the temerity settle in the interior, where the wild deer still holds undisputed sway. The Catho lics here are of Irish descent. In the town of Harbor Grace the business is mostly in the hands of Protestants, and, although our people form the best part of the community, there is scarcely Catholic filling any important office. politics and everything else in this coun-try turn upon religion, I shall now point out the localities in Harbor Grace where the different religions predominate Bear's Cove, the eastern portion, is Pro testant; Water street, the business por tion, is Catholic; Courage Beach, west of Water street, is Protestant; River Head west of Courage Beach is Catholic; the south side, which is thinly populated, is Protestant,

NOW FOR THE FACTS. During the last few years, the Protes-tants have been very aggressive, and, counting, I suppose, on the usual forbearance of the Catholics, this fall they re doubled their acts of violence. They They smashed the windows of the school-house on the south side of Harbor Grace, and broke in those of the school at Island Cove. a Protestant settlement about five miles from here. It is not thought that any respectable Protestants had anything to do with these cowardly acts, but it is difficult to see how the evil doers always manage to escape detection. You will please understand that in this country we have the separate school system, each denomination having its own schools, maintained by its proportional share of government grants. The above facts will give you an idea of the temper of certain

classes here. ON CHRISTMAS EVE

on CHRISTMAS EVE the Protestants of Courage Beach, and some others, inspired not a little by deep potations of whisky, congregated on the south side of Water street. Their appearance drew a number of Catholics the other side, and immediately b both parties began to includge in party shouts. Things were fast assuming a serious aspect when Judge Bennett put in an appearance with a force of police, read the riot act and dispersed the gathering. Christmas day passed off quietly in Har-bor Grace, but when the priest from this place went to Spaniard's Bay, a settle-ment five or six miles distant, for the purpose of saying mass there, he was stonished to find that the previous night a portion of the churchyard fence had been destroyed: the school house winlows smashed in; the same treatment bestowed on the windows of a house belonging to Mr. Cleary, a prominent Cath-olic resident, and several wooden crosses that stood over graves broken. The priest counselled the people to go to the Protestant parson and ask him to induce his people to abstain from such senseless conduct in future. During the same night similar scenes occurred at River Head of Harbor Grace. THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS had given a mission in the cathedral had given a mission in the cathedral here about three weeks before Christmas, and the River Head people, in going and coming from the services of the mission, were obliged to pass through Courage Beach, where they were invariably in-sulted by gangs of Orange rowdies who congregated there. All these things went to fill up the measure of the partisan wrath that has since broken out n warfare. St. Stephen's day came and the Orangemen assembled from all the ontlying districts to show Harbor Grace their strength. The leaders in the movement did not walk in the ranks of the processionist, but they cheered on those who did and recruited their num-bers wherever they could find volunteers or draft additions to the ranks. The society assembled in Orange Hall, donned its regalia and marched to the Wesleyan church, where they attended the ser vices and listened to a sermon. The flauhted a magnificent banner, represent ing King William, which banner is said to have cost $\pounds 70$. King James' bible was carried by the vanguard, who bore it suspended from his neck in such a manner that it remained open. On either side this bookbearer was flanked by Orangemen with drawn swords. Follow ing the vanguard came the band, which was in advance of the main body. After leaving the Wesleyan Church, the Orangemen proceeded down Bear's Cove. They returned through Bear's Cove, where one man, in the act of firing a salute, had his hand blown off by the bursting of his gun. He died next day. From that they proceeded without further accident up to Court House hill, where they numbered about 480, having received fresh contingents. They the turned into Harvey street, in the direction

the meantime the River Head men, to by the people to be more than in sym the number of sixty or seventy at most, CARRYING A GREEN FLAG, proceeded down the same road upon

which the Orangemen to the number of 500 were advancing. The River Head men halted at the boundary of their own land, determined to prevent the Orange-men from entering what they considered their own part of the town. Before actual hostilities commenced an incident occurred which is worthy of note. Near to where the River Head men were tanding an Orangeman crected his flag upon the housetop, and, taking a double barrel gun and resting the same upon the fence, challenged any man to take down the flag. One of the men stepped out from the body, and advancing towards the fellow, actually—himself having no arms—took the gun from the owner and handed down the Orange ily. Meanwhile, the Orangemen were

lily. Meanwhile, the Orangemen were advancing, their great numbers making them look formidable. At their head was Sergeant Doyle—a North of Ireland Protestant with an Orange heart—and two or three police. What brought them there nobody knows. The issue of the trial hinges upon what I am about to relate, therefore I will reiterate the affair as I have heard it from several eye witnesses. Sergeant Doyle was asked witnesses. Sergeant Doyle was asked and entreated by some peace-loving Catholics, for God's sake, to turn down down the next lane and return by Water street, as the River Head men were determined to keep their place or die. ergeant Doyle despised their counsel and

RDERED THE ORANGEMEN TO "COME ON !! Before they came to close quarters, the last messenger came from the River Head party, telling Doyle, in a few short words, that they had come there to their own boundary in open daylight to de-fend their property, that they meant to hold their ground or die, and did not intend to attack the Orangemen, but in case the latter advanced the River Head men would defend themselves and no Orangeman would enter River Head ex-cept over their dead bodies. Doyle did not heed this warning, but advanced close to the Catholics, followed by the Orangemen. He suddenly drew a pis-tol and fired into Patrick Callahan's face, who, unarmed, was holding the greer flag. The bullet cut away the right side of Callahan's nose, entered his right eye and passed through his brain. The poor fellow reeled and fell on his face mort-ally wounded. Doyle having done this immediately ran home. Doyle must have thought that by striking down the temperator provide model to be a striking down the standard a panic would immediately en-sue, and the overwhelming mob of Orangemen would do the rest. But there

was no panic, and the flag that poor Callahan had held was supported by another willing hand. He completely mistook the mettle and temper of the men. Whilst Doyle was firing, several Orangemen were on their knees taking aim. It is said that DOYLE CRIED OUT "FIRE! FIRE!"

and although a volley was fired amongst the Catholics none of them were killed. When the Catholics saw the cowardly act of Doyle, they grew savage, and those of them who had guns fired simultaneously with the Orangemen. Three of the Orangemen received mortal wounds, and sixteen others were more or less injured. the Catholics received a serious wound in the side and four or five others had their hats and clothes pierced by bullets. It is surprising that some of them were not killed. In the commencement of the battle the numbers were in the ratio of 500 Orangemen to 70 Catho lics. After the first round, and some short, sharp work with wattles, the Orangemen threw away their regalia and fled for their lives, leaving the River Head men masters of the field. The inquisitive people began to notice that nearly all the Orangemen were shot in the back. The great Orange flag, which cost £70, and had as a motto, "The cause is a good one an 1 will stand," was captured and immediately tied under the green flag, and marched up to River Head, where it was torn into ribbons and used for various purposes. Neither the flag nor the cause could stand that. ORANGE BADGES, SASHES, AND EMBLEMS were strewn upon the ground in promiscuous profusion near the scene of action The news of the Orange disaster fell like a thunderbolt upon the town, every one seeking for the particulars, and in half an hour the population was arrayed in two hostile camps and party feeling ran fear-fully high. The Catholic clergy, when they received the shocking news, immedi-ately hastened to minister to the wounded ately hastened to minister to the wounded men. They were obliged to pass the Orange mobs, who insulted and threat-ened them. Two furious fellows yelled, "If we had our guns we'd blow your b——y brains out." Some isolated Cath-olics who fell into the hands of these roughs were badly beaten. In strong contrast to this, the Catholics behaved with contrast to this, the Catholics behaved with civility and courtesy to Protestant clergy and laymen, who passed through their ranks unmolested. The Orangemen threatened to bring is all the Protestants from the surrounding harbins to over-whelm the Catholics, but a retort that in that case 4,000 Irishmen would be sum-moned from Harbor Main had a sobering effect upon the braggarts. Carbonear, to which several of the wounded and one dead man belonged, was in an awful state. The Orangemen broke into a schoolhouse in that neighborhood. Crowds of special constables patrolled the streets of Harbor Grace and Carbonear for sev-About twenty arrests were made in River Head on the 26th ult. We expect that Doyle and the Orangemen who had guns will soon be arrested. A word of TWO IN CONCLUSION upon the conduct of officials connected with the sad affair. People think that with the sad affair. People think that Judge Bennett ought to have prevented a collision for the following reasons : 1. He was in possession of all that transpired up till Christmas night, and on that night he was obliged to read the riot act to separate the combatants. 2. On St. Stephen's morning Mr. Cleary of Spaniard's Bay brought him the stone that had been flung in his (Mr. Cleary's) window the previous night, and also told him what had occurred at River Head. One word from him and the Orangemen would not dare to have walked. What was done to preserve the peace? Nothing. Our people may be wrong in their surmises, but as our magisof River Head. From the Court House wrong in their surmises, but as our magis-to River Head is about three miles. In trates are Protestants, they are considered

by the people to be more than in sympa-thy with Orangeism. Sergeant Doyle could have prevented bloodshed by keep-ing the Orangemen within their own boundaries, as the River Head men were discovered to extreme the definition of the set of th disposed to act only on the defensive But, instead of preserving peace, he him self was the first to shed blood. Some o the leading journals here (they deser rather to be styled misleading) behav behave scandalously in the affair ; e. g., the Mer cury, the government organ in St. John's, when the first wild reports reached that place, came out with a brutal leader, charging the Catholics with downright murder. The same leader was in type when something like the truth was wired to St. John's. What did the Mercury do? to St. John's. What did the Mercary do? It merely suppressed what was considered unpleasant in the telegrams so as not to contradict its flaming leader. The whin-ing position it has since taken is below twenty of the River Head men taken; the Orangemen are swearing black and blue; so much so that some were apprehended who were not present at the fight (or rather the Orange races) and can clearly interval to the observance of a festival in com-memoration, not of a grand fact of his-tory, but of a fact that never occurred, a of "pictorial, poetic, figurative expres-sions of what are truths and have be-come myths only by the forgetting of their original meaning." The Incurnation, he declares 's re-terval to the observance of a festival in com-memoration, not of a grand fact of his-tory, but of a fact that never occurred, a of "pictorial, poetic, figurative expres-sions of what are truths and have be-come myths only by the forgetting of their original meaning." who were not present at the light (or rather the Orange races) and can clearly prove an alibi. Messrs. McNally and Winter are the lawyers for the Orange party, Messrs Kent, Boone, Scott and Emerson for the Catholies.

JOHN ROE, C. C. Harbor Grace, Jan. 10, 1884.

NEW ENGLAND PAGANISH.

Catholic Review. The mixture of paganism and Christi-anity in New England at the present time

is as ridiculous as it is extraordinary. Many of the preachers—we ought, perhaps to have written clergymen—who officiate in what they still call churches, and we take for granted their "societies" sympathize with them, are as thoroughly pagan as the Brahmins of India; yet they all call themselves Christian ministers, and their societies Christian churches They take their text from the Bible, and make the reading of the Scriptures a part of their religious services. They observe many of the old Christian traditions; in fact some of them are adopting Catholic names and Catholic festivals and observances; yet, strange to say, they do not believe in Christianity as a divine to not believe in Christiand, and properly revelation; and, in fact, cannot properly be called Christians. Many of these eaders of religious thought are men of talent and culture, of high social position and attractive social qualities. They have a fine literary style, and some of them are earnest and eloquent, and encourage their people to works of hencenhance in any their terms the state. benevolence in a way that may well put even some more orthodox people to the blush. They are, of course, popular, and draw select crowds of interested and delighted followers, who are not very particular what kind of doctrines a man preaches so that he is eloquent, has a pleasing style, and will be popular

Mas a pleasing style, and which population with intelligent and cultivated people. Among these distinguished ministers, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Unity, in Boston, holds a comprised sector sector provides the sector of the sector. conspicuous place; so conspicuous, in fact, that he is considered by some the fact, that he is considered by some the most dangerous man in Boston to the interests of true Christianity. That Mr. We cannot accuse these semi clerical We cannot accuse these semi clerical Savage is a man of talent and culture there can be no doubt. Nor have we any good reason to believe that he is not, in the main, sincere. Certainly, he seems to have the courage of his convictions, for no one is more pronounced part, and flat footed in his opinions, or attacks the old, cherished opinions of orthodoxy with more zeal and persistency than he contradictory. We doubt if he believes a single dis-

aburdities of the Calvinistic system, as held by the Puritan forefathers, he has run into the opposite cycles of the soul hungering for run into the opposite extreme-we were aing to say of infidelity, but that would sound too harsh for a man who calls himself a Christian minister. But if he be not an infidel, he certainly is not a be liever, for he is not slow to avail himself of every opportunity to declare his dis belief in the great verities of the Christian scheme. What is strangest of all, the very festivals of the Church, which the spirit of the times and the progress of Catholic truth and practice constrain him to observe, he makes the occasion of preaching against the very doctrines they are intended to symbolize and commemorate. On Easter Sunday, for in stance, the glorious festival of the Resur-rection, which is celebrated in his Church with elaborate floral decorations and a select programme of exceptionally music, he does not hesitate to tell his people, with the utmost confidence, as if the thing were infallibly demonstrated, rection, he says, is simply the immortality of the soul, (though why he believes in the immortality of the soul he does not say). This, of course, implies that the resurrection of our Lord is to be classed result of the nyths of an early and un-scientific age. So, too, with the delight-ful testival of Christmas, which has become so universally popular among the descendants of the old Paritans, who Minister," which embraces, among other thing⁴, an organ solo from the Messiah; written by Mr. Savage; a Christmas readof Mr. Savage. They are, really, very pretty, and indicate a decided talent for versitying, if not for something higher.

"Each new child's a new Messiah, Whether cot or palace born, Leading on the race still higher Toward the glad redemption morn; Each new child's a new word spoken, God to earth come down again, With His promise never broken, "Peace on earth, good will to men"!"

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We call that something more than poetic license. It is, in fact, an infallible index to the pagan, anti-Christian sys-tem which the popular and talented preacher is laboring to substitute in the preacher is informing to substitute in the minds of his people for true Christianity. If we needed confirmation of this fact we might find it, in abundance, in the sermon which the reverrend gentle-man preached on Sunday be-fore Christmas, which he entitled "Truth in the Christ Legend." "Truth in the Christ Legend." The sermon, as we read it, is an apology

their original meaning." The Incurnation, he declares "is re-jected to-day." [See how completely he ignores the 300,000,000 Christians who firmly believe the doctrine,] "not because we do not believe the truth shadowed forth in it, but in the interest of a higher truth. . . . That myth of Christ's coming to establish the mythical kingdom of God on earth is a glorious, beautiful poem I wish I could believe it, but I cannot." Why, then, find fault with those who can? "It was one of those dreams, but one that prefigured a those dreams, but one that prengured a fact embodying a hope, an ideal, and that ideal it is your business and mine to realize." And he finishes up his ex-traordinary discourse with the declara-tion, "The Christ legend, then, is a shadowy, not the perfect record of what happened, but the prophecy of something more glorious to happen." Of course it would not do to speak of

such theories, from such a source, as transcendental nonsense. They are, perhaps, better than blank atheism, thoug but one remove from that ultima thule of religious discussion. But, please observe, it is not the awful presumption of these bold, confident and absurd declarations that we are now finding fault with. We have come to look for that kind of thing from our "liberal" friends as a matter of course. It is not even to the "liberal" principles themselves, profane and blasphemous as they are to a true Christian, that we are objecting. They are the legitimate development of Protestant principles, and we like to see men conistent and have the courage of their convictions. But it is that dreadful mix-ing up of things sacred and profane; that heterogenuous conglomeration of the in-congruous elements of paganism and Christianity; that, shall we say? disin genuous advocacy of skepticism ar infilelity—for it is really nothing less m and under the garb of Christian teaching and Christian practice; that crying "Good Lord" and "Good Devil" in the same breath, that constitute the peculiar char-acteristic of the "liberal" system—it is this that grates harshly on our ears and that never ceases to surprise us in con

gentlemen of deliberately stealing "the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in," for they have in-herited the livery, at least in part, while they have grown gradually and legitimately and perhaps almost insensibly, into Satanic principles. The natural repulsiveness of the prin-ciples is covered up by the fictilities halo The only wonder to us is that a man of so much talent and independence should be content to remain in a position so thoroughly incongruous, illogical and contradictory. We doubt if he believes a single dis-tinguishing characteristic doctrine of Christianity. In running away from the

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narked to both ; but get over madam,"

said what the Scripture says of the Gentile patriarch that God looked down upon their island with complacency and one day the sons of God were assembled together, and with them Satan, and God said to Satan, "Look around you; consider this little island with its churches and its monasterie and its saints sending up prayers to me and singing my praises for evermore; have you considered how faithful it is?" And Satan said, "THE REASON THE ISLAND IS FAITHFUL is because God has given to it prosperity, because strangers from afar come to its

not, because its effect was the same on the body of the people- that people remained faithful to their God. And if

Satan should tempt them to

it.

levelop into the evil passions of its parents. In the same way the new year is beautiful to look upon, but it inherits the evils of the past, and before it has adevis of the past, and before it has are introduced, it will be wonderfully like its parents which are gone before. While yet the year is new, let these new ele-ments be introduced. Perhaps you have an inordinate love of human things, and an inordinate love of human things, and, if so, offer up your heart, not merely in profession, but in personal love of God in the humanity of Jesus Christ, and that will be offering love to Jesus Christ, as schools and study within its halls, and the Magi offered gold. Are you dis-tracted? Does your mind pass from subject to subject without interior recolschools and study within its halls, and missionaries from its cloisters are re-ceived in every land." 'Therefore," Satan said, "it is given prosperity, and its people love you; but only reduce that prosperity, and let trial and persecution lection? Have sense, then, of the Divine presence, real and living, in your souls, not allowing your mind to be pass-ing from subject to subject in prayer, but have the real spirit of prayer, and come upon it, and its people will curse Thee to Thy very face." And God permitted that suffering should come upon it. The sword of the desecrator flashed YOU WILL BE OFFERING INCERSE TO GOD, as the Magi offered frankincense. And as he who builds the house labours in it. The sword of the descrator hashed in the sanctuary, and death and desolu-tion—but you know it all, it is a trite subject, but it is very beautiful and very soul inspiring. And the children of God being again met together, and with them Satan, God said to him, "Have you con-idered this island 2. Description comes vain unless the Lord shall build it, ask Jesus Christ, in the Benediction which about to be offered, when you shall behold the Lord wrapped in sacramental veil and laid upon the Christian altar, ask Him, in His Divine love and infinite sidered this island? Desolation comes upon it, and behold it has not cursed me ask Him, in His Divine love and infinite tenderness, to remain with you; and during this Benediction pray for your-selves and for your children, pray for this suffering land, pray for your race that they may not only be faithful in their belief, but faithful in their deeds; pray for that your Church of the States to my face, but still it is faithful. It bears suffering, and yet it sends up to me the prayer of resignation and of love, and still it is faithful," And Satan with the still it is faithful." And Satan said to God, "This people love you because they love their country, but let me take those pray for that young Church of the States that she may be blessed, and that God may send it the faith and wisdom that two strongest feelings of the Celtic heart, and put them in antagonism; let me take their patriotism and their religion, sit by His throne; that the faith within it may be vivified and intensified; that and put them in opposition, and see they will not curse Thee to Thy very face." And then came, as you know its bishops and priests may faithfully and perseveringly discharge their duty; and the scattered members of our race face." And then came, as you know, a great trial, the greatest above all, and the two strongest passions of the Celtic heart contended, but the religious pasneet before the throne of the living God to bless and praise Him for evermore. sion surmounted all, and in spite of every Benediction followed, and at its closopposition-real or imagined, it mattered

the ceremonies terminated.

An Open Letter, Messrs, T. MILBURN & Co.

Messes, I. Milburg & Co. Dear Sirs, I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many speci-fics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. LEAVE THE PRIESTS IN THE SANCTUARY, to leave the home of their hearts, their priests may say, "We were with you in the days of peril and persecution, we said Mass for you by the trees of the for-ests when it was death to be detected; I remain, respectfully yours, JOHN TAYLOR, 19) Parliament St., Toronto. we were with you in desolation and in trial, and we will not leave you now and

The human mind is made for truth. It is the truth we want, the truth in its integrity and its certainty. What is the mystery of life? What are we here for t What is our future destiny? Is life What is our future destiny? Is life worth living? These are the burning questions that demand something more than vague speculations, poetic ideals, and beautiful theories of human invention. We are tired of whipped syllabub give us something substantial; give us "not the meat that perisheth, but that which endureth unto everlasting life.

Some More of the Cardinal's "Worldliness."

"I remember Cardinal McCloskey when he was in Albany," said the Rev. C. A. Walworth, of St. Mary's Church in that city, the other day. "He was one of the plainest men I ever knew. He lived very simply, occupying a single room in that the idea of the resurrection of the body is absurd and unscientific. The just a small room off in which he slept, body is absurd and unscientific. The just a small room off in which he sl truth intended to be taught by the resur-and which could scarcely hold a bed. used to drive a plain horse, and ride in a very plain carriage. 'Old Dolly,' the mare, had quite a reputation. She was gentle and kind, had no fire in her, and was easy-going. She was a fine animal, though, notwithstanding she was plain. Cardinal McCloskey was also a plain liver, eating the plainest of food. His castle was at No. 14 Lodge street, a rickety tumble-down affair, but still, he In descentation of the function, was a crack in which one could ful festival. We have before us an elaborate programme, described as a eventer Service on Christmas even int Church of the Unity, Minot J. Savage, vented the house falling by having him raze it. Cardinal McCloskey was en a Christmas anthem; an invocation; two ceedingly unostentatious, and we christmas carols and a Christmas poem pleased with everybody and everything, when it was done for the best. To show ing; a prayer; Spiritual reading, and finally, the benediction. We give all these items to show how Christian the performance was, and we should be glad, id our sprayen sprayed be glad, id our sprayen sprayed be glad, in single room, but had been frequently did our space allow, to quote the carols | urged to take other and better houses in

Cure for Chilblains.

versitying, if not for something higher. Many of the verses are full of a Catho-lic spirit, quite after the quain told style of ancient times, and would not be out of place in a Catholic hymn-book. But, alas ! there is a fatal worm at the blossoming beauty. One of the prettiest curols cleses with this verse : Cure for Collibrius. Bathe the feet for ten or filteen min-lic spirit, quite after the quain told apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rhotma-tism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

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Catholic Becord.

LONDON, SATURDAY, EEB. 2, 1884.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR Of His Lordship the Bishop of London to the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese.

> Bishop's Palace, London, January 28th, 1884.

on many grounds to be specially ree mended. Amongst them, as we h

REV. DEAR SIR,-We, by these presents, desire to call your attention to the following important documents which have recently emanated from the Holy See, and which contain specific instructions and direc-Rosary. For these reasons we exhort and beseech all to persist religiously and constantly in the daily use of the Rosary; and We declare it to be our wish that in the principal church of each diocese it should be recited daily, and that in all churches to which a district is attached it should be said on every day of obligation. (dichus festis singulis.) And in stimulating interiorise, this tions which it will be your duty to carry out with fidelity in the mission committed to your pastoral care.

The first of these documents is a Brief of our Illustrious Supreme should be said on every day of obligation: (diebus festis singulis.) And in stimulating and maintaining this pious exercise, the Religious Orders, and especially (by a kind of right the Dominicans), will be able to be of great use, and we hold it for certain that they will by no means be wanting in the fullfilment of so fruitful and noble a Pontiff, Leo XIII., which has reference to the devotion of the Holy Rosary, and which fully explains its own meaning and purpose. You will please read it to your congregaervice tion on the first Sunday after its regreat Mother of God, for a perpetual re-membrance of the prayer for her protection ception, exhorting them to comply faithfully with the will of the Vicar offered among all nations throughout the month of October to Her most pure heart; of Christ as therein expressed. The as an enduring testimony of the un-bounded trust which we put in our most last document is a decree, urbis et orbis, under date January 6th, 1884. loving Mother, and in order that we may day by day more and more obtain her favorable aid, we will and decree that in by which the Holy Father, through the medium of the Sacred Congregathe Litanies of Loreto, after the invocation tion of Rites, ordains the recital "Regina sine labe originali concepta," shall be added the suffrage, "Regina Sacratissimi throughout the entire Church, after Rosarii, ora pro nobis." And we will that these Our Letters every low mass, of the prayers directed to be said in the churches of the shall remain of force in the future as at the present time; and we declare null and void whatever may be attempted against Pontifical Dominion by Pius IX., of blessed memory, in 1859, in the then their effect; all things whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. Given at Rome at St. Peter's under the existing calamities and evils. The following are translations of



the Brief and Decree in question :-

For a Perpetual Remembrance of the Matter.

grave, has so great a need of the special protection of God, our most holy Lord Pope Leo XIII. has thought fit that these prayers, slightly altered in parts, should be recited throughout the whole world. That the prayer, in common of moted That saving "spirit of prayer," at once the gift and the pledge of the Divine Mercy, which God promised of old to pour forth "upon the house of David and upon the dwellers in Jerusalem," although

the sixth year of our Pontificate. TH. CARD. MERTEL. DECRETUM URBIS ET ORBIS.

(Translation)

From the year 1859 Pope Pius IX., of holy memory, prescribed that in all the churches of the Papal States, certain pray-ers, to which he added indulgences, should be resided after the Univ.

be recited after the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in order to obtain the help of God

needful in times of such difficulty and trial. And as the Catholic Church, surrounded

by evils that are always grave, and which

threaten iminently to become yet more grave, has so great a need of the special

is far more necessary than ever at this time, when, as We have often said, so either immediately before or after Mass, or at the close of vespers. many and so great dangers surround us on every side-dangers, which without the present help of God cannot be over-2nd. In the recital of the Litany of Loreto, after the Invocation. come. For too many have a hatred of "all that is called God and worshipped ;" "Queen conceived without sin, pray for us," shall be added the suffrage, Church is assailed not only private individuals, but very often "Queen of the most holy Rosary, by civil institutions and laws: Christian wisdom are opposed mon-rous novelties of opinion, so that the salpray for us."

3rd. We earnestly hope and desire strous novelties of opinion, so that the sal-vation of the individual and of society has to be defended against most bitter and determined enemies, banded together to exert their utmost efforts for their end. Truly, therefore, when Our thoughts em-brace all the struggles of this great battle, do we deem it now especially necessary to look upon Our Lord Jesus Christ, who to teach us to imitate Himself "when He that in compliance with the wishes of the Vicar of Christ, every Catholic family in this diocese shall every night, at night prayers, join in the time-honored devotions of the Holy Rosary. Nothing is more conducive to imitate Himself "when He to the sanctification of the family teach us to imitate Himself "when He was in His agony, prayed the longer." But among the various methods and forms of prayer which are devoutly and profitably used in the Catholic Church, that which is called the Rosary of Mary is and the blessedness of the Christian home than family devotions, at which all the members of the household piously assist-"Where two or Ontario, the following Catholics held hay three are gathered together in my mended. Amongst them, as we have insisted in Our Encyclical Letter, is this insisted in Our Encyclical Letter, is this weighty reason, that the Rosary was insti-tuted principally to implore the protec-tion of the Mother of God against the enemies of the Catholic name, and, as name," says Christ, "there I am in the midst of them." Now there is no form of family devotions more dear to the Catholic heart and more conevery one knows, has often been greatly effectual in delivering the Church from effectual in delivering the Church from calamities. It is therefore not only agreeable to the devotion of private per-sons, but also suitable to the public needs of the times, that this kind of prayer should be restored to that place of honour which it long held, when each Christian family would suffer no day to pass without the recitation of the Rosary. For these reasons we exhert secrated by Catholic usage and tradition, than that of the Holy Rosary.

4th. The prayers prescribed in the above decree shall, throughout the diocese, be daily recited kneeling, at ary. For these reasons we exhort the end of every low Mass.

Believe me to be, Rev. and Dear Sir, Very faithfully yours in Christ,

+ JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

DON'T WANT HIM.

The London correspondent of the Hobe says :

"I hear that Col. De Winton is about join the ranks of lecturers on Canada. In response, I believe, to a request from some friends, he has promised to deliver To the honour therefore of Mary, the an address at Bethnal Green, to the work ing classes in that neighbourhood about the Canadian Northwest, and the experience of settlers in it."

The gallant Colonel is, of course, free o join whatever ranks he pleases. But Canada wants no such apologist as this non-descript representative of unattached aristocracy. Lord Lorne himself has added nothing to his reputation by his speeches on Canada. In one of them, for instance, he coolly informed his hearers that Ontario is peopled principally by English and Scotch, whereas the fact is that the preponderating element in the most wealthy and progressive province of the Dominion is Irish. If Lord Lorne Ring of the Fisherman on the XXIVth day of December, MDCCCLXXXIII, in could perpetrate such a blunder or such an injustice, we know not exactly which to term it, where, we may fairly ask, would

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

In the fifth legislature of Ontario which met for despatch of business on the 23rd ult, nine Catholic gentlemen hold seats, viz.

stop ?

	MINISTERIAL.
s.	FraserBrockville
	Murray Renfrew, N. R.
	Dowling Renfrew, S. R.
	MacMahon Wentworth, N. R.
	Morin Welland
	OPPOSITION.

OPPOSITION Harkin Prescott The defeated candidates were : MINISTERIAL. Messrs. Christian Carleton Gignac......Essex, N. R. Dawson......Frontenac Fraser Grenville, S. R. O'Donoghue.Ottawa

Ryan.....Prescott McCaul......Russell OPPOSITION. Fahey Messis .Grey, S. R. Fahey......Grey, S. R. Kelly......Huron, W. R. Coutts.....Kent, W. R. Walter......Waterloo, N. R. Murphy......York, N. R. Kelly Coutts. Murphy ... Making in all thirteen Catholics

Hogan Peterboro

who went to the polls and were defeated. In the third Parliament of seats

MINISTERIAL. Messrs. Dawson......Algoma Fraser......Brockville O'Donoghue.Ottawa BonfieldRenfrew, S. R. MacMahon...Wentworth, N. R. OPPOSITION. Messrs. Coutts.......Kent, W. R.

To the second Parliament there were but three Catholics elected :

Messrs. Macdonald ... Cornwall Scott.....Ottawa Dawson.....Kent

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald died and Mr. R. W. Scott resigned his seat, but Messrs, Fraser and O'Donoghue were subsequently elected, leaving the number of Catholics in the House the same as at the opening of the Parliament. In the first legislature of Ontario three Catholics held seats,

Messre, Macdonald...Cornwall Scott......Ottawa Murray......Renfrew, N. R. At the general election held in 1867 for that legislature eight Catholics were defeated, viz :

viz:

LIBERAL. Friel.....Ottawa McCarthy....South Grenville Messrs, Friel ... Fraser.....Brockville ... Toronto Stock Conservative. Messrs. McGee......Prescott French.......Renfram O'Hanley Russell

French......Renfrew, S. R. Donovan....Perth, S. R. The mention of these names re-

calls some memorable election campaigns. There were scarcely one of these gentlemen who would not have made a mark in the first Parliament of Ontario. Some have gone over the bold brainlessness of a De Winton to the majority. Messrs. McCarthy, French, O'Hanley and Donovan have never since sought election, while Mr. Fraser has risen to prcminence in the politics of Ontario.

REGISTRAR OF PETERBOROUGH.

Mr. Bernard Morrow has, we are happy to perceive, received the ap-

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S LETTER. Protestant neighbors it tends to breed

The Winnipeg Siftings, after citing from the columns of the RECORD portions of Archbishop Lynch's late remarkable letter on the subject of Irish emigration to America, makes certain comments that deserve some notice. Our North Western contemporary is, we must admit, any thing but ill-natured or disrespectful towards His Grace the Archbishop. He simply gives a sort of universal. brotherhood-of-man view of His Grace's letter. Discussing the letter from an entirely non-Christian standpoint, he expresses opinions that are rarely enough seen in print, but often expressed in conversation by non-Catholics. The writer in the Siftings finds fault with the Archbishop's expression "loss of souls." "I words," he says, "have not lost their meaning, then His Grace means by the expression "loss of souls" that the soul is lost to the Roman Catholie Church, and as a natural consequence to any eternal reward hereafter. As an able, honest, pious, exemplary prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop Lynch is perfectly right in deploring the straying away of its members to other denominations, but is he right in supposing that their doing so involves the loss of their souls?" The writer then proceeds to say that there was a time in the history of Protestantism when to be a Catholic was to be a monster of hideous mien, when the members of the old Church were regarded by their Protestant fellow-citizens as being without the pale of salvation and their souls after death condemned to everlasting perdition. This idea, he claims, has

long since been exploded, and the most ultra-Protestant to-day admits, and admits cheerfully, that the soul of a good Catholic will be saved just as readily as that of a good Protestant. Then our Winnipeg friend concludes : "Why cannot Archbishop Lynch and his

fellow Roman Catholic prelates admit the same in regard to the souls of Protestants. Surely the Protestant church contains within its fold many a man whose purity is unblemished, and to preach the doctrine that there is no after salvation outside the Catholic church savors of bigotry. When Archbishop Lynch enters the tals of the eternal future and reaps th ward of his blameless life, he will find no guardian stationed there to enquire the creed of those who enter. Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Infidel, Turk and Pagan, will all be passed in, whether they believed in auricular confession or des-pised it; whether they believed in the doctrine of transubstantiation or did not; whether they believed in a gorgeous ritual or a plain simplicity, will not matter one iota. To leave the fold of the Catholic church and join that of any other does not involve the loss of a man's soul either

in this or the world to come." pointment of registrar of Peter-borough. We are glad, indeed, to Grace of Toronto nor any other it, but he is a Catholic first and a Chris-

Protestant neighbors it tends to breed bigotry in them; and the same is just as true of Protestant children. In this country, no matter what others may do, while every creed should have an equal chance and standing, no creed should be encouraged more than another. The greatest curse that humanity has had to or firm it he past a bitter curse that bears suffer in the past, a bitter curse that bears bitter fruit to day, has been religious intolerance and bigotry. In the name of christianity and of Christ, millions have been slain because some narrow-minded bigot, Protestant as well as Catholic, for it has been six of the one and half a dozen of the other, has glorified his narrow belief and creed above that of others. Anything that will do away with this wretched spirit should be welcomed, no matter whether Archbishop Lynch, or a thousand Archbishops, say nay.

FEB. 2, 1884

One of the very strongest reasons that could be assigned for state aid to Catholic schools is that out of them Catholic children are exposed to lose the faith. And the loss of that faith is not only a personal injury to themselves but to the public at large, for with it they lose all sense of right and conscientious regard for the discharge of their duties as citizens and as neighbors. The chief tendency of the common schools, as that term is now understood, is not to smooth away asperities, but to efface Christianity itself. We regret to see our Winnipeg contemporary tall into such absurdity as the following :

In the common school system, in the mingling together of Protestant and Cathminging together of Protestant and Cath-clic children, when the young mind read-ily takes impressions, there is a potent influence for good, and an influence which will make itself felt for good before long. Had the common school system existed in France some centuries ago, there would have been no massacre of St. Barthelemer, had it existed in England Bartholemew, had it existed in England some centuries ago, the brutal Henry VIII. would never have dared to massacre his Catholic subjects.

There were in France better schools three hundred years ago than now, and in England schools fully as good, to say the least, as any now in existence, but these schools did not prevent crimes such as Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth were guilty of. It is not a mere school system, but training in the fear and love of God, that will prevent or diminish crime among men. On mixed marriages the writer in Siftings is as inconsequential as on salvation and public schools. He states :

His Grace makes another mistake in condemning mixed marriages. If the Protestant maid would marry the Catho-lic youth, and the Catholic maid would marry the Protestant youth more than they do, in a few years the newspapers would not be called upon to chronicle Orange and Green riots. If the Catholic bride sees fit to go to the Protestant church with her Protestant husband she shows more sense than Archbishop Lynch, despite his great erudition; and if the Protestant husband sees fit to accompany his Catholic wife to her church, he proves that his head is level, and he won't find it any stumbling block when he climbs the know that the government has not permitted itself to be intimidated by Protestant condemned to everlasting protestant condemned to everlasting ous bigotry as much as any one can, in condemning the common schools and the intermarrying of Catholics and Protestants, he is condemning what is better calculated to remove religious bigotry than almost anything that can be m tioned. Canada wants more common schools and more mixed marriages so far as religious creeds are concerned, fewer of them. All of which is submitted to His Grace with feelings of the greatest respect. We do not feel disposed to enter into any lengthy argument with our North Western friend on the subject of mixed marriages. His treatment of the matter would not in fact require any lengthy argument in refutation. But when our friend states that mixed marriages are calculated to remove religious bigotry he states that which is contrary to all experience. These marriages divide families and often distract whole communities; they are justly looked upon as a veritable plague and affliction. We have never yet known one of these marriages that has led to happy results. Catholics are opposed to them on grounds higher than those of mere social origin. They oppose them and Holy Church condemns them as detestable because they constitute a veritable danger for the faith of the Catholic party and expose the children born of these marriages to everlasting perdition. The day when mixed marriages become the practice not the exception, will be a sad one, not only for the Church,

La V lengthy Mason is inde powerf many o manne public, with a l see cau not, ho large n of the 1 onic bo one he general In any warning press a onry in to be : of doir of Can impress who ha large. Masonr sources ject we running themse sonic W 25th, gi formati The Lodge o vince o Tuesda to as or many y ened le Mark 1 Chapte of Octo 26th in also ev taken their j Grand lowing. The that th Mark M grantin tion, er such, w and sai cording It also course dinate and the Grand Englan Those like oth sension with. a Masonic promot amount that will

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taithful that which the Sacred Scriptures everywhere explicitly declare, that, as in every virtue, so in that of prayer, per-sistence and constancy are of the very most primary importance. It is by prayer that God is successfully implored and expression of that the parmits this

it never ceases to be present in the Catho which concerns the good in common of Christianity, and that by an increase in lic Churchy is nevertheless more active in moving souls at these conjunctions, the number of petitioners, the benefits of when it is felt that some great epoch in the Church itself or in the State has arthe Divine Mercy may be more easily obtained. Wherefore, by this present Decree rived, or is approaching. For faith and de of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, his votion towards God is usually excited Holiness has commanded that for the when apprehension is rife, because the less there is to be hoped for from the profuture in all churches of the City and of the Catholic world, the prayers that follow below, enriched with an indulgence of 300 tection of man, the greater is seen to be our need of the support of heaven. Of this we have had proof but lately, when, shall be recited, kneeling, at the end days, of each Mass without music. troubled at the long vexations of the Church and the difficult state of affairs, [Itaque Sanctitas Sua per prosens Sacrorun Rituum Congregationis Decretum mandavi We called on the devotion of Christians in our late Encyclical Letter, in which We decreed that the Virgin Mary should be t in posterum in omnibus tum Urbis tun tholici orbis Ecclesiis preces infra scripto, ter ntum dicrum Indulgentia locupletato, in fine jusque Misso sine cantu celebrato, flexis genvenerated and her intercession implored throughout the whole month of October, by the recitation of the most holy Rosary. nimirum :] "Ter Ave Maria, etc. We are aware that Our will was obeyed mel Salve Regina, etc. Deinde dicitur with an ardour and readiness commer surate with the holiness of the matter and the gravity of the cause. And not in Our land of Italy alone, but in all lands were supplications offered up for the Catholic cause and the public welfare; and, led by the authority of the Bishops, and by the example and action of the clergy, all vied in rendering honour to the Q. Ora pro nobis, sancta Dei Genitrix. A. Ut digni efficiamur promissionibus surate with the holiness of the matter and hristi. OREMUS. "Deus, refugium nostrum et virtus, adesto piis Ecclesiae tuae precibus, et praesta ut, intercedente gloriosa et Imby the example and action of the elergy, all vied in rendering honour to the great Mother of God. The manifold proofs of devotion which have been dis-played have afforded Usa wonderful gratifipraesta ut, intercedente gioriosa et im-maculata Virgine Dei genitrice Maria, beato Josepho, ac beatis Apostolis tuis Petro et Paulo et omnibus Sanctis, quod in praesentibus necessitatibus humiliter cation-churches more splendidly adorned, solemn processions, and the great conpetimus, efficaciter consequamur. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum. solemn processions, and the great con-course of the people everywhere at ser-mons, at Holy Communion, and at the daily recitations of the Rosary. And We will not pass over that which we have heard with joy from some places where the tempest of the times has been most severely felt, and where, so great was the ferrour that private individuals preferred to compute as far as in them lay, the want A. Amen. Contrariis non obstantibus qu'ibuscumq Die Epiphaniae Domini VI januarii MDC-CCLXXXIV. D. CARDINALIS BARTOLINIUS, S. R. C. Praefectus, L. + S. LAURENTIUS SALVATI, to supply, as far as in them lay, the want of pastors by their own ministry, rather than suffer the prescribed prayers to re-S. R. C. Secretarius. Wherefore, with the view of faiththan suffer the prescribed prayers to re-main unheard in their churches. Wherefore, while We are consoled amid the present evils by the hope of the Divine mercy and goodness, We find it needful to impress on the minds of all the faithful that which the Sacred Scriptures fully complying with the instructions and directions of the Holy See,

expressed in the above Brief and Decree, and for the greater glory of God and the good of the Church, we direct as follows :--1st. The Rosary shall be daily recited in our cathedral of London;

and on every Sunday or feast day of and appeased; and that He permits Himand appeased; and that he permus him-self to be moved is the consequence not only of His goodness but also of our per-severance. This perseverance in prayer the diocese. This may be done

Messrs. Baskerville. . Ottawa Robillard Russell White Essex, N Clancy Kent, W. R. The Catholic gentlemen who were

defeated at the last election were:

MINISTERIAL. Messrs. O'Keefe.....Ottawa Robillard A. Russell Macdonald...Dundas OPPOSITION. Messrs. Evanturel....Prescott

Devine Renfrew, S. R. White T. B. Essex, S. R. Murphy Wellington, W. R. At the general election for the

Federal Parliament held in June, 1882, the following Catholic gentlemen were elected in Ontario. Messrs, Bergin Cornwall

Labrosse.....Prescott Coughlin.....Middlesex, N. R. Tasse.....Ottawa Dawson Algoma

We make no mention of Mr. Hawkins, who, according to Mr. Justice Galt's late decision, was not duly elected, not having received a legal majority of the votes cast. All the gentlemen above named are supporters of the Dominion government. The Catholics defeated at the general election of 1882, were :

Messrs. Murray Renfrew, N. R St. Jean.....Ottawa Routhier.....Prescott Kilroy......Essex, N. R. Macdonald...Glengarry McLaughlin.Cardwel Sullivan.....Kingston

Of these Messrs. Routhier and Sullivan were supporters of the government, the others followers of Mr. Blake. At the general election for the local legislature in June, 1879, the number of Catholics elected was

eight, viz.

MINISTERIAL.

Messrs. Fraser.....Brockville Murray.....Renfrew, N. R. Bonfield......Renfrew, S. R. Bonfield.....Renfrew, S. R. MacMahon...Wentworth, N. R.

row will make an excellent registrar, that he has been appointed to this responsible positior.

JUST GROUND.

We are glad to see that Mr. John Byrne, Vice-President of the Irish Vational League of America, has courageously come forward in the assertion of the right, and in condemnation of the wrong, in an open letter to Patrick Ford, of the Irish World. Mr. Byrne's letter appears in the Commercial Gazette, one of the leading papers of Cincinnati. The writer takes strong exception to Mr. Ford's call for "an emergency fund" to be subject to his judgment alone, without accountability, for the purpose of waging

war with England. Mr. Byrne claims such a course as this fund implies must be regarded by all civilized nations as guerilla warfare, revolting to the uses of the age, and they will be bound from self-interest to assist England in crushing it. He protests against allowing men of the

Ford and Rossa class to fix a standard by which 95 per cent. of the Irishmen and Irish politics shall be measured. The letter closes by saying he believes he can rely on the majority of the Irish element in America, including business and professional classes, to support this declaration.

Mr. Byrne's letter will, we trust, have the effect he desires. Our friends across the lines have been often enough robbed of hard-earned money by false and designing men, to see the force of Mr. Byrne's contentions. We on this side can see as well as Irishmen elsewhere the effect produced on public opinion at large by the organization of such at large by the organization of such schemes as the "emergency fund." We trust that this new swindle will for the honor of the Irish name, be promptly, earnestly and thoroughly frowned down.

the threats of bigotry, or influenced ruin, but neither His Grace nor any by the wiles of fanaticism. Mr. Mor- bishop, nor all the bishops collectively, can undo Christ's own work or and give no one any cause of regret provide any other means of salvation than that offered by the Redeemer of man. As to the mission of the latter, his divine power and author-

ity, our Winnipeg friend evidently holds very loose and ill-defined

notions. His Grace will, we have little doubt, meet in heaven men who were at one time in their life Jews. pagans, infidels or heretics, but he will assuredly meet none there who, through and by means of Judaism. Paganism, infidelity or heresy, reached that happiness. Yet this is plainly what the writer in Siftings would have us believe. There is but one way of reaching heaven, and that is by believing all that God has taught, and reducing that belief to practice, for without good works faith is dead. And this only can be done in and through the Catholic Church, without which there is no salvation.

On the subject of common schools the Winnipeg journal recites an old, very old and feeble objection to the religious training of youth :

His Grace deplores the existence of the common schools and particularly instances them as one of the causes why members of the Catholic Church lose their souls His Grace is astray again. Granted that the Catholic Church loses adherents the Catholic Church loses adherents because the children of Catholics meet the children of another creed at school, is that any reason why sectarian schools should be aided by municipalities or govern-ments? One of the happiest results, so far, of the common school system, has been but for society in general in this country. They are, even with the strictness exercised in their prevenits tendency to smooth away those foolish bitter asperities which have disgraced christion, altogether too prevalent now, tianity, and which have unfortunately existed between Catholics and Protes-tants. When Catholic children notice that they are isolated from the children of their souls. and have, as His Grace of Toronto points out, led to a grievous loss of

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FEB. 2, 1884.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MASONRY IN CANADA

La Verite of last week publishes some lengthy statistics on the subject of Free Masonry in Canada. The Masonic body is indeed by far too numerous and powerful in Canada already. It controls many of the financial corporations in a manner really unjust to the general public, but as it exercises its control with a hidden hand, the public does not see cause for open complaint. We are not, however, aware that there is any large number of Catholics in any part of the Dominion attached to the Masonic body. There may be an isolated one here and there, but Masonry in general has no attractions for Catholics. In any case it can do no harm to raise a warning voice occasionally through the press as to quiet inroads of Free Mas. onry in this country. The only dangel to be avoided in this regard is that of doing injustice to the Catholics of Canada abroad, by giving out the impression that the number of Catholics who have joined the Masonic body is large. This is certainly not the case. Masonry draws its recruits from other sources. In connection with this subject we may remark that things are not running yery smoothly with the Masons themselves. Under the heading, Masonic War, the Montreal Star, of January 25th, gives its readers the following information :

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons of the Province of Quebec, which takes place next Tuesday at Sherbrooke, is looked forward to as one of the most important within many years, on account of the threatened legal proceedings on behalf of the Mark Masons, calling upon the Grand Chapter to withdraw the proclamation of October last, between now and the 26th inst. A good deal of curiosity is also evinced as to what action will be taken by the three English lodges in their jurisdiction. The meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held the day following.

that the action of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons of England and Wales, in granting warrants to the lodges in ques tion, erecting and constituting them as such, was and is illegal and unfraternal and said lodges irregular and illegal ac-cording to Masonic law and tradition. It also proclaimed all Masonic intercourse suspended between those subor dinate to the Provincial Grand Lodge and those under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England.

Those who imagine that Masonry unlike other human institutions has no dissensions, no internal difficulties to contend with, are very much in error. The Masonic institution with all its boasted promotion of brotherly love covers a vast amount of ill-will, hatred and revenge that will ultimately work its ruin.

DISQUIETING.

The news from Russia is very disquieting. The Times publishes a communication from a correspondent in Russia who asserts that the Czar is completely under the influence of the courtier Katkoff and the Greek priest Habedonestzeff. The Court is Conservative and the Nihilists weak, but the Liberals, who number six millions, constantly urge war with Germany, foreseeing that, should Russia suffer defeat in such a conquest, the humbl-Czar would make internal re

drugs, \$3,000; N.Phillips, dry-goods, \$5,-000; W. B. Thompson, drugs, \$5,000; J. McAdam, confectionary works and shop, 3,000; J. K. McDonald, tins, \$700; Kirkpatrick Bros., dry-goods, on building \$8,000, on stock 20,000; D. Mc-Rae, grocer, on building 5,000 and on stock 6,000; N. Turner & Son, hardware, building \$7,000, and stock \$12,000. Far. building \$7,000, and stock \$12,000; Far-lington & Armstrong, grocers, 2,500; Miss Derochers, milliner, \$500. The insurance on all amounts to about \$32,000, princi-pally in Royal, Lancashire, and Queen's. The following suffered loss by removal: —E. H. Brown, M. C. Carey, McIntyre & Campbell, W. H. Dungir, H. Pitts, D. Mo-Millan, W. J. Wagoner, Mrs. Davis, D. McDonnell, A. T. Porteous; the Freehol-den vacuum and the state of the state der newspaper, and the Baptist church meeting rooms, a total loss; the Y. M. C. A., Ross Bros., T. Gastonquay, D. Car-penter, Cameron & McDonald, the Ottawa Hotel, A. Jacobs, Campbell Bros., besides a few minor losses by lodgers, etc.

We earnestly trust that neither the town of Cornwall nor the individuals just named will suffer permanent loss by the late fire. There are, we believe, enorgy, enterprise, and hopefulness enough in the metropolis of the old Eastern district to carry it over even a much more severe visitation than that of the late fire.

VERY KIND AND THOUGHTFUL.

The Globe cites the Baptist Weekly as good enough to say of Cardinal McCloskey's fifty years of priesthood : "While we believe that long life of service has been a mistake, yet the activity of it wins admiration. In founding churches, schools, and orphanages, and in other works for his Church he has been indefatigable and wonderfully successful. We only wish that, under the constraining influence of the love of Christ, we could see hosts of our pastors able to command as ready help for all evangelical work as can the Cardinal and his priests." .

Thank thee, friend Baptist. But we feel inclined to say what we think, that a mistaken life could not be blessed as has been Cardinal McCloskey's. The proclamation in question declared Mistaken lives are not generally blessed.

THE IRISH FRANCHISE.

Mr. Aubrey White, in a letter to the Globe, lately discussed the question of the Irish Franchise, in a manner that shows he knew whereof he spoke. He begins his letter by referring to Col. King Harman's statement, "that it is only as a rule the village ruffians and tyrants who desire the lowering of the franchise, and, if the extension is granted, civil war will be the result."

Colonel Harman, says Mr. White, represents the metropolitan county of Ireland. The population of the county, excluding the city of Dublin, is about 141,000; the number of electors about 5,000. The city of Dublin has a population of 348,500, and the registered electors number 13,500; of these a number acquire the right as free-men of the city. The county of Herford, with a population of 95,000, has 9,000 At the schools I frequented in Holland lation of 309,000, has 50,675 registered electors. The Irish county, with 46,000 more people, has 4,000 fewer electors. The Irish city, with 39,000 more people, has 37,175 fewer electors. 7,175 fewer electors.

Mr. White then proceeds to argue Col. Harman cannot pretend that a system which gives about 4 voters to 100 people is a satisfactory one. It is quite certain that the people are not represented under such a state of affairs. What the under such a state of affairs. What the Irish people ask is, that when an extension of the franchise takes place they shall be participators in its benefits. At the pre-sent time the borough franchise in England is different from that of Ireland Not only is this the case, but the whole machinery connected with obtaining the right to vote is so framed that it throws every obstacle in the way of the Irishman who seeks a vote, while the way of his fellow-subject in England is made smooth. The Irish people want the same faculties and rights as their fellow subjects, which is

hands. If Ireland get the Franchise, so shall England. If Ireland be denied the Franchise, so too shall England. A more interesting meeting of Parliament, then, never awaited the public. We shall not never awaited the public. We shall not speculate upon the future of an Enfran-chised Ireland. But the vista of which one has a glimpse is attractive as it is solemn. The New Year then breaks filled with the fate of Ministry and peohiled with the fate of Ministry and peo-ple. For Ireland there is no fear. Never was Ireland's course clearer. The skill and devotion of her sons and the truth of her cause have placed her in the high position of arbiter. Those who govern her have to rely upon her. Their task at home and abroad is beset with difficulty. They know not whether to remain an They know not whether to remain in or to withdraw from Egypt. While if, in Ireland they shrink back from the duty Ireland they shrink back from the duty of equal justice and rights of our people with those of the other portions of the Three Kingdoms, they are not only afflicted with the consciousness of weak-ness themselves, but they are at the mercy of men whom they have not hesi-tated to visit with Coercion when they found themselves enabled to do it with impunity."

impunity." The British Tory leader, Lord Salisbury, has declared his opposition to the extension of the Irish franchise in terms unmistakeably clear It is well, indeed, to know his purpose, for the declaration of that purpose means that the Tory majority in the Lords will reject any measure securing entranchisement for Ireland. But as the refusal of justice to Ireland must be accompanied by a like refusal to England, it remains to be seen whether the latter country will submit to such indignity at the hands of the Lords. All that is required to secure electoral reform for England and Ireland is honesty of purpose and determination on the part of the popular leaders in both countries. The Lords may triumph for a season, but their triumph will be of brief duration, if those claiming to be friends of popular government but do their duty. We have no doubt that the Irish leader will do his, and trust that Mr. Chamberlain will

UNIFORMITY OF READERS IN THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

be equal to his pledges.

o the Editor of the Record : We learn from a circular by Inspector White, that there is question of intro-ducing a set of readers into separate schools in order to reach a certain uniformity in that matter. Inspector White says, it would be the

work of the minister of education, after consultation with the Bishops. Very well; I have no objections. Nevertheless, I might offer a few re-

marks. They say a great deal about education in the schools; now I think that the reader does more in favor or against a sound education, than the few words spoken by the teachers. The daily lecture of the children is the daily bread of their interview. bread of their intelligence. I think the word of God should have a

large share in forming the mind of our coming generations, in order that relig-ion may keep pace with our material improvements

on winter evenings, I might have been at a loss as to the history of Moses and David even, not to speak of Judith, Tobias, etc.; knowing at the same time a great deal about the honesty of the Esquimaux, the filial love of the Chinese, the all-important history of Tiglat-phailaser and such like chaff! Neither did we hear much of the new Testament and nevertheless, if a teacher or a catechist reads with a little emphasis some of those noble sentences of the new testament or some handsome parable, he may see on the faces of the children how it works and how they ult appreciate it. The Protestants like to raise the cry of "the Bible in the schools;" others will not hear of it and are not without their serious reasons. But why does nobody raise the cry of "A good bible history in the schools ?' That would be the middle way and give the children a great many of the most noble notions, a great many strik. ing examples; enabling them to underce all those small allusions at scriptural facts we must needs make in our sermons; all that without hurting anybody or involving any danger of see. ing the children turn the leaves there re they should not. It is about the same as with the classics. Give the boys a complete edition of Ovid and you will see they like the amores better than the tristia; give them amores better than the tristia, give them a small purified edition and everything will be all right. I hope that this may be taken into consideration when a choice of books will be made. For my Germans, I have the bible history as a reader. It is an illustrated edition published by Benziger Bros. The same exists in English and of the same exists in English and of the same publishers. I would regret it exceed-ingly if I should have to exclude that small first-rate book, in order to make place for some quidlibet and quodlibet; and, on the contrary, I would rejoice a great deal if it became obligatory for the English-speaking children too the separate schools in general. and for There are the Prussians: troublesom fellows, of course; but they have brains. Well, they have Catholic schools and Protestant schools, and neutral ones. But even in the last ones they have bible history as one of the readers. When Falk was minister they tried to do with Falk was minister they tried to do with-out it. But the first thing they did, after having got rid of Falk, even betore relaxing any ot the vexatious laws of the Culturkampf, was to throw the liberal or rationalistic method of Falk overboard and to reintroduce bible his-torwing all their schools. (Go and do tory into all their schools. "Go and do

MUNICIPAL MATTERS IN OTTAWA.

The new Council of the city of Ottawa the current year were appointed and a catholic fellow-citizens. After the first publication of that list we said : or, in other words, on fourteen different committees of the year. The Council then adjourned till seven p. m., when all the members were present, ex-Mayor St. Jean occupying a seat at the right of Mayor Bate. From the Citizen we learn Mayor Bate. that "as soon as the clerk had declared a quorum present, ex-Mayor St. Jean rose and produced the chain of office. Jean In doing so he said that he had much pleasure in transferring it to the new Mayor. For his own part he had endeavored to wear it in the interests of the ln city, and he had every confidence that stated. the gentleman into whose custody it nov went would wear it worthily. He was glad that he was to be succeeded in office by so worthy a gentleman. He had no doubt that Mr. Bate would exert to the utmost in the interest of the city that business ability for which he was so well known. He then placed the chain on the shoulders of the new occupant of the

civic chair. The remarks of the ex-Mayor were received with warm applause. His Worship in reply said he felt high-ly gratified at the way he had been re-

ceived on assuming his new position, and could only say what he had said in the morning, that to the best of his ability he would serve the city well."

We need scarcely say that Mayor Bate has our very best wishes for a prosperous and successful term of office. We deem and successful term of office. it, however, a duty to say a few words in reference to the recent Mayoralty contest in Ottawa in order to set ourselves right with the public in regard to our course during that contest. We had indeed intended the last

week or two to refer to the result of the Mayoralty election in Ottawa, but thought it better to reserve the comments, even at the risk of remaining ourselves under unjust imputations, till the bitterness, which nearly always lows a closely contested election, had in some measure died out. The official fig-ures gave the result of the polling as fol-Macdougal Bate

Ottawa Wa	ard	457	88
By	**	426	128
St. George		272	373
Wellington		269	876
Victoria	"	125	180
		25.40	10

1645 These figures show that Mr. Macdougal received the support of the most intelli gent and unprejudiced sections of the electorate, and that the workingmen of the capital were with him almost to a man. The defeat of Mr. Macdougal cannot be

looked on in any other light than a very grave loss to the city of Ottawa. An able debater, a skilful financier and a gifted administrator, Mr. Macdougal possessed every qualification to fill the Chief Magis-tracy of Ottawa with rare success and dis-tinction. But Mr. Macdougal's religion was a crime in the area of some of his a crime in the eyes of some of his fellow-citizens, amongst others in those of many a "Sweet Both-sides" we could we could with using his influence as a clergyman to defeat Mr. Bate. The names of other Catholic clergymen were also freely used as exercising some sort of undue, influence on behalf of Mr. Macdougal. These ap-peals had, we are sorry to say their of the source of the clipton that the source of the knowhing tink, though detented by such dishonorable tactics, he holds to day a higher place than ever in the esteem and confidence of the public of Ottawa, who knew him thirty years before the shadow of adventurous bigots blighted their fair city. These men and their no-popery organ would have it that the Broone did (bishonorable taction) and their no-popery prove distateful to the Citizen or the city of the provided their taction to the the the taction of the taction to the the taction the prove distateful to the Citizen or the city of the taction to the taction taction the taction the taction taction the taction taction the taction tact

Dec. 14th a list of the mayors of Ottawa since 1864. This list we first published t show that the Protestant citizens met according to law for the first time on Monday, the 21st ult. There was a morning session at which auditors for the current year were appointed and a

cocasions since 1864 have Protestants been chosen to fill the civic chair of a Catholic City, while Catholics have been so chosen but eight times altogether, Irish Catholics four times, French Canadian Catholics

likewise four times, French Canadian Catholics likewise four times. The Catholics, French Canadian and Irish, have not, therefore, had their due share of representation in the Chief Mag-istracy of the capital. In our issue of the 22nd we further tated

"We might have gone further back-to

He was He was the very year of the incorporation of the in office had no t to the twenty-four times elected to the Chief t wangstracy of the Dominion Capital, while s so well on pine occasions only have Catholics on nine occasions only have Catholies been similarly honorel. It is, therefore, quite clear that the complaint formulated in our last is well-grounded. But apart entirely from this consideration, Mr. Macdougal's friends have the satisfaction of knowing that in him Ottawa will have a chief Magistrate, who, by his industry, assiduity, and ability in the discharge of his duties, will give universal satisfac-

We defy any fair-minded man to find We dely any fair-minded man to find in any of these statements an appeal to the electorate of Ottawa to support Mr. Macdougal simply on account of his relig-ion. Contrast our recommendation of Mr. Macdougal's candidature with the Mr. Macdougal's candidature with the violent appeal to ignorance and prejudice made by the Christian Advocate and Orange Lily against that gentleman. That pre-cious journal in its issue of January 5th Pad the following: "The Mayoralty—This office is a very important one; more so than we at first sight are likely to observe. For example, the mayor has command of the troops, and in the excited state of Ireland and New-foundland we think it is not only prudent

in the excited state of Ireland and New-foundland we think it is not only prude at but wise to put a man in that office that Rome has no control over. With every respect for Mr. Macdougal, yet at the same time we say, as we said before : Britons, put in Mr. Bate, that Rome has no control over. We think it wisest and best." With respect to the absurd charge that we used our influence as a charge that we used our influence as a clergyman on behalf of Mr. Macdougal, we have only to give it a flat denial, and defy any man to name a single instance wherein such influence was employed. We cannot close without giving our readers the fol-lowing choice tit bit from the Ottawa Citizen the day after the election:

"If the Rev. Father Coffey is serious in his announced intention of returning to his attack upon the senior member for Ottawa, we beg to inform him that his Ottawa, we personal abuse will not be permitted to bass unchallenged; for even reverend gentlemen are not beyond the pale of public opinion. Mr. MacIntosh has been assailed by abler writers than the Rev. Mr. Coffey, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD; he has been assailed by much abler speakers than the Rev. Mr. Coffey, the reverend editor of many a "Sweet Both-sides" we could name, and every appeal that fana-ticism could suggest and mendacity devise made to defeat him. The CATHOLIC RECORD was falsely accused of having in-troduced the religious cry into the con-test, and the editor of this journal charged with using his influence as a clergyman idea to defeat Mr. of the CATHOLIC RECORD; but he has sur-

writer in the Citizen that marvel-ous as he believes himself to be we will But Mr. Macdougal has the satisfaction of not fail whenever occasion demands it to knowing that, though defeated by such deal with his public malfeasances. Unlike

dent MONTREAL NOTES.

The week ending Jan. 26th, was a most eventful one in the Catholic history of this

eventful one in the Catholic history of this city. On Sunday, the 20th inst., the St. Vin-cent de Faul Society gave their annual dinner to the inmates of the Grey nunnery, numbering over two hundred. His Lord-ship Bishop Fabre presided. There were also present, His Grace Archbishop Tache, Rev. Father Colin, superior of the Semin-ary ; Rev. Fathers Lacombe, Bernard and Royer, O. M. L., Father Primeau, S. J., and Bros. T. Allard, M. Auclaire, Vacher. and Bros. T. Allard, M. Auclaire, Vacher, Lalibetes, Vaillant, Guihot, and Bonnis-ant. Mr. Raphael Bellemare, President-General of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Chevalier H. Latour, Recorder de Montigny, Dr. Desjardins, R. J. Devin and a number of other prominent citi-

On Tuesday, at Lachine convent, two young ladies made their final vows and two others received the holy babit. The names of the professed sisters are : Sister Mary Avila and Sister Mary Elise. Miss Delima Decarie, of Lachine, in religion Sister Mary David, and Miss Euphrasie, in religion Sister Mary David, and Mass Euphrasie, Derayter, of Moorseeb, Belgium, in reli-gion Sister Mary Joseph, were the two young ladies who took the veil. His Lordship Bishop Fabre presided. The following clergymen were also in atten-dance: Rev. Fathers Kavanagh, Piche, Dungat, Burtin, Boisame and Thrien. Duprat, Burtin, Boisame and Thrien. On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., a most

impressive ceremony was witnessed at the Convent of the Holy Cross at St. Laurent, the occasion being the religious profession of thirteen young ladies. Mgr. Fabre presided, assisted by Rev. Fathers Vaillancourt and Lecavalier. Rev. Father Rouleau of St. Gabriel, delivered a most edifying discourse. A large num-ber of the friends and relatives of the

ber of the friends and relatives of the newly professed Sisters attended and all were deeply moved by the ceremonies. The names of the young ladies who made their vows are : Misses E. Lapierre, Sister St. Francois d'Assise: Anna Vaillan-court, Sister St. Paul de M.; Rose D. Page, Sister St. Francois Barcia: M. Joliacour Sister St. Francois Borgia; M. Jolieca Sister St. Francois Borgia; M. Jolieceur, Sister St. Genevieve; Maggie McCarthy, Sister St. Jean l'Evangeliste; M. Lecava-lier, Sister St. Angele de M.; Edele Car-dinal, Sister St. Benoit; C. Rivet, Sister St. Ursule; M. Tourangeau, Sister St. Thomas d'Aquin; A. Chabot, Sister St. Amedee; Anna Ouimet, Sister St. Aure-lie: Mary Desgenzis Sister St. Aure-lie: Mary Desgenzis Sister St. Aureliæ; Mary Desgenais, Sister St. Anselme

On the same day the Sister of the Hotel Dieu renewed their religious vows in the presence of Mgr. Fabre. A large

in the presence of Mgr. Fabre, A large number of clergymen were also present. On Thurslay morning, the 24th inst., an imposing ceremony took place at Hochelaga Convent. His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, presided, and was assisted by Revs. J. C. Caises, chaplain of the convent, and Father Hurteau, of Longueuil. The following young ladies took their final yows: Sister Piere Clayer, Sister Marie Salette, Sister Marie Odila, Sister Marie d'Agreda, Sister Marie Eulalie, Sister Joachim, Sister Marie Polycarpe Sister Marie Richard, Sister Joseph de roix.

Ten young ladies also received the holy habīt. and seven others were admitted as postulants.

An eloquent sermon was delivered by Mgr. Tache. The Sisters and their pupils rendered the singing in a beautiful man-

After the ceremony His Grace and the members of the clergy present were invi-ted to a sumptuous repast in the convent, and Mgr. Tache granted a holiday to the

pupils. A number of changes are about to be made in the different parishes of this city, and it is expected a new parish will be made in the western portion. Further particulars will be given in our next let

THE CARNIVAL.

Extensive preparations are being made to have this winter's carnival exceed in grandeur that of last year

of the form possible and result in the ultimate salvation of the Russian people.

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We know not by what process of calculation the Times' correspondent arrives at the number of Liberals in Russia, but it does very forcibly strike us that if they are really as numerous as he pretends, their influence is very limited. Russia is evidently in a bad condition. What is required there is a sovereign with vigorous initiative power, resolved upon the removal of abuses and the inauguration of a popular system of government on a sound basis. The despatch from St. Petersburg, being dated the 24th ult., gives a key to the situation in the empire of the Czars. It runneth thus : "All the female medical students of the class from which many Nihilists have been enlisted are now compelled to reside in a house provided by the authorities, and to be home before 9 o'clock in the evening."

A government afraid of a handful of female students is indeed in a sickly condition. To this at last has come the empire of Peter and of Catherine.

THE CORNWALL FIRE.

The enterprising town of Cornwall was last week visited by a serious conflagration. The fire destroyed a large portion of the business section of the town, inflicting very heavy loss on individual citizens, and upon the whole community. Fire is at all times a disagreeable visitor, but never so much so as during a season of such dreadful severity as the present. Our Cornwall friends have the hearty sympathy of this journal in the loss they have sustained. The following is given as an estimate of the losses :

The Adams' estate, owners of the Commercial Hotel, \$8,000; A. B. McDonald, on furniture and stock, \$5,000 ; Dr. Pringle,

not unreasonable. Anything more one-sided, iniquitous, and unjust than the Irish franchise, in its present form, it were impossible to conceive. Framed with the view and for the purpose of depriving the majority of its just share of Parliamentary representation and vesting in an anti-national minority a political power and influence out of all proportion with its numbers

and services to the state, it enjoys the approval of none but those eager for the preservation of that embitter. ment, the fruit of oppression, which has so long afflicted Ireland. Col. King Harman threatons civil war if

the franchise be extended. Such language is proof of the rankest disloyalty to country. The gallant Colonel knows but too well that there is far more danger of civil war if the franchise be not extended than otherwise. In fact, in no other country in the world but Ireland would the people have quietly put up with such injustice and such iniquity as the present system of franchise has inaugurated, and served to perpetuate.

In a spirited article on the New Year the Dublin Freeman's Journal, speaking of the coming session, says:

lik "The Irish Party go into the next Ses-sion with the Ministerial fate in their

Respectfully, FATHER LOUIS, C. R. ewise." Berlin, Jan. 18th, 1884.

rgan would have it that the RECORD that of which they themselves were guilty, namely, appeal to religious prejudice during the late Mayoralty contest in What we did say in Mr. Mac-Ottawa. ougal's favor was precisely the following, which appeared in our issue of the 22nd

On Thursday, the 13th, the Ottawa Free Press announced that Dr. St. Jean had definitely retired from the mayoralty contest in Ottawa. We are now happy to learn that in response to a very largely and respectably signed requisition Mr. Ald. F. Macdougal has entered the field as candidate, and that his election by a triumphant majority is looked upon as certain. Mr. Macdougal has often before been requested to stand for this high position, to fill which he is so eminently qualified, but has, till now, always resisted the pres-sure of his friends. Speaking of Ald. Mac-

dougal's special claims on the electors of Ottawa we lately said : "Mr. Macdougal has sat at the City

Council Board for nearly fourteen years, rendering the city great and signal services. His election would, we feel assured, give great satisfaction. Mr. Macdougal does not, lowever, we know, covet this honor for which he is so well fitted. But his friends will, no doubt, in due time press his claims will, no doubt, in due time press his claims to a position his long services so well merit. In connection with Ald. Macdougal's claims to the Mayoralty of Ottawa, we may mention that he is at present the old-est member of the City Council, that he has held the position of chairman of the finance committee, introducing in that capacity a reform in the issuing of Corporation cheques that has proved to be of substantial profit to the city, and that while chairman of the waterworks committee he succeeded in obtaining from the government a large additional grant for

its water supply." Mr. Macdougal was first elected to the City Council for By Ward in 1869, to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Mayor Friel. He has since, almost without an intermission, held a seat most without an intermission, held a seat in the City Council, either for By or Ottawa Ward, and Ottawa has not to-day a citizen more thoroughly acquainted with her municipal affairs than Mr. Frank Macdougal.

Knowing that appeals were even then being made to religious prejudices on be half of Mr. Bate, not, we must say it, with out the consent or approval of that gentle-man, we re-published from our issue of

hristian Advocate.

If rumor be correct at least one gen-leman's joy over the election of Mr. Bate s more feigned than real. That gentleman ooks, it is said, on the Mayor of Ottawa as one of the coming men for the next Conservative nomination for that city, and fears he himself may be set aside, as it is said he was last year by his own party, when in search of the distinction of moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and again after his earnest can-vass for the coveted post of Conserva-tive whip for Ontario. We shall not be surprised if his fears be realized. Mr. Bate would make a respectable representative, which he does not. With this statement of fact we have

lone with the Mayoralty of Octawa for valtime. the present.

The Ottawa Free Press of Monday, the 21st, had the following paragraph :

"Dr. Dowling has many warm personal friends in this city among his former fellow-students of the College of Ottawa. On Saturday they wired him their hearty congratulations on his splendid victory, a message to which be responded in appro priate terms the same evening. Th alumni of old St. Joseph's are contribu The ting a fair share of representative men to the legislatures of Canada and the United the legislatures of Canada and the United States. In the House of Commons they have Mr. J. J. Curran, of Montreal Cen-tre; in Ontario, Mr. Honore Robillard of Russell and Dr. Dowling of South Renfrew: in Quebec, Dr. Duhamel of Ottawa: in Manitoba, Mr. Jos. Lecomte of St. Norbert; and in the House of Assembly of Massachusetts, Dr. Godin of Salem and Mr. Ed. O'Sullivan of Lawrence. Not a bad showing for a comparatively young institution.

Returned Home.

We are glad to perceive that Henry A. Gray, Esq., of the department of Public Works, Stratford, has reached home after having spent a very pleasant vacation in Europe. He had the pleasure of having had an audience with Cardinal Manning, who asked him many questions with regard to Canada. His Eminence was much pleased with the account given him of the growth of the Church in the Dominion. At parting he gave Mr. Gray his benediction, and, as a souvenir of his visit, presented him with a beautiful Rosary blessed by His Holiness the Pore sed by His Holiness the Pope.

is nearly complete, and will certainly be finished before Feb. 4th, the opening day. It is a much neater structure than last year's and when lit up with electric lights will present a grand appearance. Some of the other attractions are as under : Fancy Dress Carnival at Victoria Rink, Ico temple, grotto and fountains, groups o skaters to illustrate the historical cele brities of Canada, the leading pursuits and principal sports of the Dominion, torch-light procession of snow-shoe clubs of light procession of snow-shoe clubs o the Dominion, attack and defence of icpalace with special display of fireworks. The different toboggan hills, curling and skating rinks will also prove great attrac-tions. The railways have special rates for all coming to visit Montreal during carni-.....

CANDLEMAS DAY.

A large stock of Pure Bees Wax Candles, Paraffine Wax Candles and Wax Tapers for sale cheap at the " Catholic Record " Bookstore. Orders a distance promptly filled.

-----Antigonish Aurora,

Scotland, taken as a whole, is classed ow in the scale of morality; but there are parts of it which compare favorably with any other country. The Island of South Uist is one of them. The witness summoned a few months ago from the Island to give evidence before the Royal Crofter's Commission was Donald Black, M. D., and in the course of his evidence he volunteered the following informa-"There are in South tion : more than two per cent. illegitimate births, and this is less than in other parts more of the Highlands. The reason of it is due to the majority of the people belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, and to to the pople marrying at an early age. I am not myself a Roman Catholic." Dr. Burns' theory regarding the influence of the confessional has no foundation in fact.

Leo XIII has signified his intention of iving a foundation stone for the church which it is proposed to erect at Cahirci-veen, Ireland, in memory of O'Connell. He will also commission some eminent prelate to lay it in his name. "May this church," his Holiness is reported to have said, with much feeling, "Keep the mem-ory of Daniel O'Connell ever green!"

A Long Time.

His Outspoken Opinion.

Frodury

Catholic

FOR 1884.

wholesome reading for the Home circle-of interest to both

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difficult to fill orders later on.

ushes. All

NEWS FROM IRELAND. Dublin.

6

The Lord Mayor's dinner was attended by the representatives of popular opinion, and not by the Castle flunkeys, judges, and not by the Castle hunkeys, judges, and the garrison generally, as was the case formerly. The hangers-on of the Govern-ment wisely remained away. The toast of the Queen, says the Mail, was applauded by some, but one-third of the 400 present, including many clergymen, remained sit failure including many clergymen, remained sit-ting. When the ex-Lord Mayor's health ting. When the ex-Lord halfor a hadron was proposed, the whole gathering rose and cheered for several minutes. The contrast was terribly marked—a few timid faint-hearted mutterings for Queen Vic-toria; a storm of shouts repeated for Aldermen Dawson

toria; a storm of should reparted the Alderman Dawson. The old Tory Corporation of Dublin is numbered with the things that are dead and rotten. When the Orange minority had possession of the City Hall they tig-idly excluded their fellow-citizens from every office. They enjoyed the fat and the lean, not even a bone would they throw to a Papist outsider. They gave away every situation to the initiated brethren, they fod themselves in the Mansion they fed themselves in the Mansion House, and they plundered the rate payers. A transformation has taken place. The rats have been routed from the City Hall, the representation is in the hands of the majority. A mighty change in a few years, notwithstanding the high franchise (f10 valuation) imposed upon municipal voters. The wonder is that the people so long submitted to degradation. They had the power to turn out the faction, but they hesitated for a great number of years to unite against their enemies Now inat they have proved their strength, they are not likely to forego the pleasure of exerting it at the annual elections. Wexford. ers. A transformation has taken place.

Wexford.

and King's County Hunt, and as such con-tinued for years to hunt the county, with-out hindrance on the part of the people. At the close of the land agitation, however, some parties in the county who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people were in the habit of joining the meet and in order to present these burst meet, and in order to prevent those hunt-ing, representation was made to Lord Huntingdon to the effect that unless those gentlemen absented themselves for the future the hunt would be stopped. Lord Huntingdon did not see his way to accede funtingion did not see his way to accede to this request, and the consequence was that, in view of the attitude of the people he disposed of his hounds and stud. Since then there has been no hunting in the then there has been no hunting in the county, but recently Mr. Pollox, of Lis-manny, Ballinasloe, crossed the Shannon with his pack, and had a day's sport. The result was that Mr. Pollox was served, by registered letter, with notice that after January 1st all persons "hunting, cours-ing, or otherwise trespassing on any of the lands or holdings of the undersigned will be prosecuted according to law." The notice was signed by 72 farmers. Meath. Meath.

The Louth hounds were stopped on Jan. 2d, while hunting near Stamullen, county Meath, by a farmer when about to pass over his lands. The pack met at Balbrig-gan, went on to Gormanstown, where they found a fox, and hunted him to Stamullen, where he entered the land in scattion. The farmers have prohibited Stamullen, where he entered the land in question. The farmers have prohibited hunting since the imprisonment of sus-peets. The "varmint" was lost, and the hunting party had to turn back to Gormanstown, where another fox was got, and the hunt proceeded to Whitestown, where Reynard lost his brush. The scent was bad. stration held at Cootehill, notwithstanding the importation into the town of a little army of police. No less than 250 men of the constabulary were drafted into Coote-hill, and, to the credit of the strategy of the Nationalists, it has to be recorded that they gave the entire force quite enough to, do in watching them, and in preventing them from holding a meeting. Mr. Big-gar, the Member for Cavan, was met at Rockcorry railway station, four miles from Cootehill, by a large contingent of men from Rockcorry and the surround-ing district, with a band and banners. was bad. Cork. Now in existence over two years, the City of Cork Boot Factory, after passing through its period of trial, has established itself firmly, a happy example of home manufacturing enterprise. Its history presents all the phases of the home induspresents all the phases of the home indus-trial movement as applied to a particular project, with one essential feature, which has been realised only in recent years, that of success. The concern was started about two years ago as a limited liability company, the shares being started at £1, On December 28th, during a hunt near Kanturk, a little boy named Michael Nunan, son of Mr. Thomas Nunan, of Rossline, who appeared to be a perfect horsemen on attenting to jump a has been realised only in recent years, that of success. The concern was started about two years ago as a limited liability company, the shares being started at £1, On December 28th, during a hunt near Kanturk, a little boy named Michael Nunan, son of Mr. Thomas Nunan, of Rossline, who appeared to be a perfect horseman, on attempting to jump double ditch was thrown off, and died next morning from the effects of the in-juries. Hallisey, the boycotted blacksmith of Monanimy, in the county Cork, is becom-ing almost as notorious as Captain Boy-cott himself was at one time. The efforts to collect the hateful tax which has been levied on the district has drawn fresh has made at Killavullen to sell cattle to real-ise the amount of the tax which has been the means of creating scenes which viv-idly recall the early days of the Land had an extensive and unique experience at similar scenes, was present on behalf of the National League. No raspectation the sale, and the duties consequently day volved upon a policeman named Griftin, Seven animals were offered without a bid being made, and these were driven off by some constables to Mallow. Four animals were afterwards bought in for their own ers by Mr. Harrington, on ecow going to him for thesum of eight pence. Sergeant Griffin refused for some time to sell catt some constables to Mallow. Four animals were afterwards bought in for their own-ers by Mr. Harrington, one cow going to him for thesum of eight pence. Sergeant Griffin refused for some time to sell at these prices, but ultimately he agreed to take them, amid the derisive cheers of the crowd. At the close of the sale Mr. Har-rington addressed the crowd. He co-demned the tax as iniquitous, and ex-pressed his admiration for the pluck and determination shown by the farmers of the district in resisting it. Roscommon. the district in resisting

A draft for £200 has been received at Murate for the support of Lord Clon-curry's evicted tenants. It is stated that one of the tenants, who recently settled with the landlord, is about to take an ac-tion conjust Monry clouds of the soliditor. tion against Messrs. Gough, solicitors, for some proceedings arising out of Lord Cloncurry's dispute with his tenantry. The ent of the vacant farms by Land Corporation is said to be a decided It is understood that the Limerick Army

Clothing factory will soon be opened. The loss of work has been much felt. An Eng-lish company will, it appears, work the factory this time.

Tipperary. At a meeting of the Town Council of Clonmel, hell on January 1, presided over by Alderman Hackett (Mayor), Councillor Edmond Phelan proposed :--"That an ad-dress be presented from the Council to Mr. Davitt on the occasion of his visit to this town." He said that at the same time he wished to see him presented with the freedom of the borough, in recogni-tion of his valuable services to Ireland. Alderman Murphy, seconding the resolu-tion, said all Irishmen should recognize Mr. Davitt's services to his country. The resolution was carried unanimously. It was also decided to present him with the freedom of the borough on illuminatel vellum in a casket, when the same honor was being conferred upon Mr. Parnell, M. P. ; Mr. John Dillon, and Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, M. P. The body of a well-known Orangeman,

Down. The body of a well-known Orangeman, named David Royd, was found in a bog-hole near Down, on Dec. 31st. There was a cut on his head, but at the inquest, the medical evidence showed the cut was probably caused by a fall, the deceased having been intoxicated.

Wexford was well honored, during the past year, with the Coercion Act. If For-ster's auspects from the county Wexford took first place on the glorious roll of any county in Ireland, the numbers selected under Mr. G. O. Trevelyan's rule com-pare favourably with them. **King's County.** The farmers of Lower Ormond, in the joining part of the King's County, have again resolved to prevent hunting over their lands. Some time ago the Earl of Huntingdon was master of the Ormond and King's County Hunt, and as such con-tinued for wast to hunting of a such con-tinued for wast to hunting of the Ormond and King's County Hunt, and as such con-

road, a halt was made, and shouts were given for the Queen and Constitution, and shouts of exceration sgainst the Pope and Parnell. Thereupon no less than fifty shots were discharged from the revolvers with which the Orangemen were armed, the shots being directed over and around the rev. gentleman's house. So alarmed did Father McKenna become, thinking that the mob would attack the thinking that the mob would attack the house, that he had to leave the parlor, house, that he had to leave the parlor, where he was engaged, and proceed to a more secure place. The attention of the police was attracted by the firing, and hastening to the place, they found the Orange party had decamped. They then made an inspection of the premises, but finding that nothing serious had been done they went inside and assured Father Mc-Kenna that he was quite safe, as the Kenna that he was quite safe, as the

Kenna that he party had left. Cavan.

Arty had left. Cavan. Mr. Waters, Q. C., and County Court i Judge of Cavan, has given a good example to those officials who try to please the Orangemen. He refused, on December 31, to proceed with his judicial business as long as the "most obedient servants" of C Lord Rossmore were holding, in another part of the same building, a political meet-ing (though they denied it to be such) to attack Lord Spenser and those who repre-sented the Irish Court of Chancery, when that youthful peer was most properly dis-missed from the magistracy. The magis-trates held their meeting, and passed their "Bombastes Furioso" resolutions against the Irish Court, expressing his opinion

town, Ballinaheglish, Loughglynn, Brack-loon, and Baslick. The Ballinaheglish and Castleplunket bands were in attendance, loon and Basher. The Daimated and the majority of those present wore castle plunket bands were in attendance, and the majority of those present wore scarfs and green favors in their hats. Banners with the customary representations of the harp, wolf-dog, and round tower, and with the inscriptions, "United for our Just Demands," (Remember Parnell," &c, were displayed by several of the contingents. A large force of constabulary, under the direction of District Inspector Wynne, Castlerca, were drawn up close to the meeting, and a special Government reporter was accommodated with a sext on the platform. The chair was taken by Mr. Connor Mulrennin, f Resolutions protesting against the adminnistration of the Land Act and the Laborers' r Act were adopted. completely cure him. Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dys-possis for a number of variant and tried person. I had been troubled with Dys-pepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all Impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known. Sold by Harkness & Co., Drug-site, Dundae St. gists, Dundas St.

THE CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM BY THE CRUSADERS.

Act were adopted.

On the 7th of June, 1099, the Christian ing the chest or throat, for taking inter-nally or inhaling, it is a matchless comarmy encamped before the city. Battle, desertion, and disease, had frightfully thinned its ranks; and of the seven hunpound. dred thousand fighting men who had marshalled in the plains of Bythinia, there remained, exclusive of the garrisons left in the conquered cities, scarcely twenty-two thousand fit for the field twenty-two thousand fit for the field. The pious zeal of the crusaders, how-ever, had survived all the vicissitudes of their long and toilsome march. When they beheld the hallowed eity from afar, the vanguard uttered a shout, echoed by the whole host. The more devout manifested their rapture by kneeling down in the dust, and shedding tears of joy, and many bared their feet on approaching the sacred walls.

approaching the sacred walls. The Counts of Flanders and Normandy pitched their tents to the northward of pitched their tents to the northward of the city, near the church erected on the spot where Stephen, the proto-martyr, died. Godfrey and Tancred erected their standards on the first swell of Mount Calvary, and Raymond of Toul-ouse occupied a position to the south of Mount Zion. On the fifth day of the siege, the cru-saders made a furious attack: and, amid THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Onispoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from Col-other gentlemen of intelligence and charac-tropher gentlemen of Warner's SAFE Cure-published in the deditorial columns of our wany of these gentlemen I know, and read-ing their testimony I was impelled to pur-chase some bottles of Warner SAFE Cure-lowing three times in preseribed quantity. And will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I shoud into pression stands dazed and help-less in the pressure of more than one kidney intelligent and very reputable gentlement wards will the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlement wards while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlement warder has fallen upon one of those thappy discoveries which occasionally bring help to saders made a furious attack; and, amid a storm of arrows and fire balls, burst the a storm of arrows and the bails, other the first barrier, and strove to surmount the walls by escalade. The want of engines to batter them down, and ladders to scale them, rendered the assault abortive; and the crosses were driven back with shame and claughter to their comp. and slaughter to their camp. This defeat was followed by a grievous

scarcity of provisions and water : and the excessive privations which this defici-ency occasioned, overwhelmed the whole army with suffering and anguish. So extreme was the thirst of the soldiers, extreme was the thirst of the solders, who vainly sought for water in the stony ravines that seamed the country, that they dug holes in the ground and pressed the damp clods to their lips to moisten there them.

them. On July 15th, the army again advanced to the assault. Through the exertions of Godfrey and Raymond, some Genoese mariners from Jaffa constructed Genoese mariners from Jaffa constructed two huge moveable towers of timber, brought from Sichem, a place thirty miles distant, and rolled them with immense labor to the foot of the fortifi-cations. Drawbridges were made to extend from the top of these turrets to the battlement; and when the sun rose on the belgegued city, they were seen Home Almanac and Pathetic; Poems; Humorous and Pathetic; Poems; Historical and Biographical Sketches; and Statistics. the battlement; and when the sun rose on the beleagued city, they were seen crowded with chosen warriors eager to grapple hand to hand with the Moslem foe. Raymond's tower was burned to ashes by the fire which the besieged hurled against it: but the Count Bouil-lon's tower fully answered the purpose for which it had been constructed. Armed as an archer. Godfrey posted Armed as an archer, Godfrey posted himself on its summit, and for a con-siderable time his bowmen alone maintained the battle. "But the hour," says the chronicler,

"when the Saviour of the world gave up the ghost, a warrior uamed Letolde, who



Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A. Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus afflicted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure bin

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East india missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchilts, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duity to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using-maning this paper, W. A. NoYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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Hacetings.

STELLUIGS. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT Londoz Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and thir4 Thursday of every month, at the honr c 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albior Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually, J. J. BLAKE Pres. ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

Brofesstonal.

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Citor, etc. Office-Carling's Block, London. B. C. MCCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 78 Dundas Street w st. Money to loan on real estate.

To Dyspeptics. The most common signs of Dyspepsia, of

Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually

all that is required to comple

Entirely New.

FEB. 2, 1884.

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Limerick. Some time since the Limerick Corpora-tion decided to change the names of Wel-was held on January 1st at Lisolway, near lesley-bridge to Sarsfield-bridge, and in accordance with the resolution a marble lab has been placed on the structure. slab has been placed on the structure.

the ghost, a warrior uamed Letolde, who fought in Godfrey's tower, leaped the first upon the ramparts. He was fol-lowed by Guicher—the Guicher who had vanquished a lion: Godfrey was the third, and all the other knights rushed on after their chief. Throwing aside their bows and arrows, they now drew their swords; at sight of which the enemy now abandoned their walls, and ran down into the city. whither the ran down into the city, whither the soldiers of Christ with loud shouts pur-

sued them. At three in the afternoon, the standard of the cross waved in triumph on the walls; and, after four hundred and sixty years of bondage, the Holy City passed from under the Mohammedan yoke.

 and Biographical Sketches; and Statistics.
 Bad Statistics.
 Co NTENT:
 Astronomical Calculations for 1884-Preprint of the pare in the black of the Statistics.
 Cardinal Newman - Nancy O'Elernés Lesines, et al. (1998)
 Cardinal McClosker, with Feasts, and Tishs Biory. Anna T. Sadlier. - His finit-page Illustration. Annay O'Elernés Lesines, et al. (1998)
 The Origin of Scandal: a Doem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The O'rigin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Anna T. Sadlier. - The Origin of Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, T. McMahon - C. Donnelly. - A Pitter Scandal: a Poem, filustrated, Elas Bishop Marty. - The Story of an Invention Illustrated. - The Origin of Scanage (1998)
 Change O'Elas Cardinal Sketch, filte, Trate enigrant's Child. - Joan Glimary Stat. L. D., with Portraits. - The Spanis Cardinal C. The Origin of Scanage (1998)
 Stat. L. D., with Portraits. - A Three Horo, Proce Stats V. a Historical Sketch, filte Trate enigrant's Child. - Joan Glimary Stat. L. D., with Portraits. - A Three Horo, Proce Stats V. a Historical Sketch, filte Trate enigrant's Child. - Joan Glimary Stat. L. D., with Portraits. - A Three Horo, Proce Stats V. a Historical Sketch, filte Trate enigrant's Child. - Joan Glimary Stat. L. D., with The victory thus bravely won was tarn-ished by the ferocity of the conquerers. All who showed the smallest disposition to resist were hewn down; and for three whole days, promiscuous massacre and pillage prevailed. Ten thousand miser-able beings, who had been promised quarter, were barbarously put to the sword; and infants were even butchered in the cradle, and at their mother's breast. In the court of the Mosque of Omar, a structure built on the site of the PRICE, - - 25 CENTS. famous temple of Solomon, to which thousands of fugitives fled as a sanc-BEAUTIFULLY AND PROFUSELY IL-LUSTRATED, with a rose-colored

tuary, the Latin knights rode fetlock cover, Chromo, Frontispiece, and deep in Saracen gore. The whole city swam with blood; and the victors, sated Calendars in red and black. It at last with slaughter, looked themselves with horror on the desolation which contains THE BEST READING, THE their own inhuman fury had made. When the work of death was over, the

chief crusaders, in accordance with the devout zeal which animated them, laid American public. aside their arms, washed their bloody hands, and, barefooted and uncovered, repaired in solemn procession to the Redeemer's tomb. The fierce warriors who had so recently abandoned them-selves to the most revolting atrocities, were seen kissing with pious fervor the memorials of the sufferings of Him who had been the messenger of peace to man, and the Holy Sepulchre resounded with their triumphant anthems and repentant groans. In the height of their enthusiasm, they fell at Peter the Hermit's feet, praising God as glorified in His servant.—Cath. American.

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

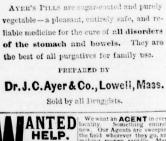
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by a Redemptorist Father. Cloth, 40 cents, SHORT FERMONS FOR Low MASSES. Comprising a complete, brief course of in-struction on Christian Doctrine. By Rev. F. X. Schouppe, S. J. Translated by Rev. E. Th. McGinley, 12mô, cloth, \$2.00. "Of the first class of excellence."--Catholic World. "An admirable and useful book."--Catholic Review. CATHOLIC PRIEST AND SCIENTISTS. By Rev. J. W. Vahev. Pastor of St. Law-

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

II. The Count de Buffon, the eminent and eloquent French naturalist, has a remark. able chapter on the first man-wherein with all the richness of imagination peculiar to him, he makes that being describe his first movements, his first sensations, and his first ideas after creation. "I recollect," says the first man, speaking according to Buffon, "that moment full of joy and perplexity, when, for the first time, I was aware of my singular existence ; I did not know what I was, where I was, or where I came from. I opened my eyes ; how my sensations increased! the light, the vault of heaven, the verdure of the earth, the crystal of the waters ; everything interested me, animated me, and gave me an inexpressible sentiment of pleasure. I thought at first that all these objects were in me, and made a part of myself. I was confirming myself in this idea, when I turned my eyes towards the sun ; its brilliancy distressed me ; I involuntarily liancy distressed me; I involuntarily ternal sense of smell, part hast, I tasted. closed my eyelids, and I felt a slight sensa-tion of grief. In this moment of dark-ness I thought I had lost my entire being. Afflicted and astonished, I was thinking of this great change, when suddenly I keard to the sense of the the myself, produced the idea of this great change, when suddenly I keard sounds : the singing of the birds, the mursounds : the singing of the birds, the mur-muring of the air, formed a concert the sweet influence of which touched my very soul; I listened for a long time, and I soon felt convinced that this harmony was my-self. Intent upon and entirely occupied with this new part of my existence, I self. Intent upon and entirely occupied with this new part of my existence, I had already forgotten light, that other por-tion of my being, the first with which I had become acquainted, when I re opened my eyes. What happiness to possess once more so many brilliant objects! My pleosure surpassed what I had felt the first time, and for a while suspended the charm-ing effect of sound. ing effect of sound.

Everything became effaced, everything Everything became effaced, everything disappeared. The course of my thoughts was interrupted. I lost the sensation of existence. This sleep was profound, but I do not know whether it was of long "I fixed my eyes on a thousand different objects; I soon discovered that I might lose and recover these objects, and that I had, at my will, the power of destroying and, at my win, the power of destroying and reproducing this beautiful part of my-self; and, although it seemed to me immense in its grandeur, from the quality of the rays of light, and from the variety of the colours, I thought I had discovered that it was all a portion of my being. "I was beginning to see without emotion,

and to hear without agitation, when a slight breeze, whose freshness I felt, sleep some part of my being. I tried my senses. I endeavoured to know myself brought to me perfumes that gave me an inward pleasure, and caused a feeling of love for myself. "Agitated by all these sensations, and

oppressed by the pleasures of so beautiful and grand an existence, I suddenly rose, and I felt myself taken along by an unknown power. I only made one step; the novelty of my situation made me motion-less, my surprise was extreme; I thought of my first sleep." Such is Buffon's description of man's my existence was flying from me; the movement I had made disturbed the ob first sensations, movements and ideas. The first man was, however, happier than jects around me, I imagined everything the French naturalist would make him. He was in communion with God, nm. He was in communion with God, and in that communion felt a happiness which it is not given the human torgue to describe, nor even the human mind to conceive. Having been made for God, he was with God. He knew that God had him.

was disordered. "I put my hand to my head, I touched my forehead and eyes; I felt all over my body; my hand then appeared to me the principal organ of my existence. What I felt was so distinct and so complete, the fit is preserved as prefect comfelt was so distinct and so complete, the enjoyment of it appeared so perfect, com-pared with the pleasure that light had caused me, that I gave myself up entirely to this substantial part of my being, and I felt that my ideas acquired profundity and reality.

ikeness, and he further knew that God loved him. He knew also that God re-quired of him a requital of his love, his own love, to be manifested and proved by observing his commands and fulfilling his behests. But the days of the first man and woman in nording or the first "Every part of my body that I touched seemed to give back to my hand feeling for feeling, and each touch produced a double idea in my mind. I was not long man and woman in paradise were to double idea in my mind. I was not long in discovering that this faculty of feeling was spread over every part of my body; I soon found out the limits of my exist-ence, which had at first seemed to me immense in extent. I had cast my eyes

"Profoundly occupied with myself, with what I was, and what I might be, the contrarieties I had just experienced hu-miliated me. The more I reflected, the

all memories. Yet it is a story that never loses by repetition, for its recital never fails to instruct us as to man's ingratitude, and as to the baseness and enormity of sin. "Now," says the book of Genesis, "the serpent was more subtle than any of the beasts of the earth which the Lord God made. And he said to the woman : why hath God commanded you, that you should not eat of every tree of paradise. miliated me. The more I reflected, the more doubts arose in my mind. Tired out by so much uncertainty, fatigued by the workings of my mind, my knees bent, and I found myself in a position of re-pose. This state of tranquility gave new vigour to my senses. I was seated under the shadow of a fine tree; fruits of a red down in clusters within should not eat of every tree of paradise. And the woman answered him saying : Of the fruit of the trees that are in Paravigour to my senses. I was seated under vigour to my senses. I was seated under the shadow of a fine tree; fruits of a red colour hung down in clusters within reach of my hand. I touched them lightly, they immediately fell from the branch, like the fig when it has arrived at maturity. I seized one of these fruits, I thought I had made a conquest, and I exulted in the power I felt of being able to hold in my hand another entire being Its weight, though very slight, seemed to me an animated resistance, which I felt pleasure in vanquishing. I had put this fruit near my eyes; I was considering its fruit near my eyes; I was considering its form and colour. Its delicious smell made me bring it nearer; it was close to my lips; with long respirations I drew in the perfume, and I enjoyed in long draughts the pleasure of smell. I was filled with this perfumed again to inhale it. I felt that I possessed an in-ternal sense of smell, purer and movel delicate than the first. At last, I tasted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I tasted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I tasted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a flavour! What a novel sensa-delicate than the first. At last, I casted. What a fla

slated. parents at their own sense of guilt, a sense which in the sight and in the presence of the Maker who so loved them, but whom they had so cruelly outraged and offended, God had so cruelly outraged and offended, God addressed the serpent words of prophetic import of a Redeemer to come, words that through ages of gloom and despond-ency, ages of sin and sorrow, shone out even as does the beacon light to the dis-tressed mariner, to the faithful and con-fiding few who looked for the coming of that Redeemer.

that Redeemer. "I will put enmities between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed; she shall crush thy head, and thou shall lie in wait for her heel." To the woman also he said : "I will multiply thy sorrows, and thy conceptions : in sorrow shalt thou bring forth children, and thou shalt be under thy husband's power, and he shall have dominion over thee." And to Adam he said: "Because thou hast harkened to the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee thou I do not know whether it was of long duration, not yet having an idea of time, and therefore unable to measure it. My waking was only a second birth, and I merely felt that I had ceased to exist. The annihilation I had just experienced caused a sensation of fear, and made me feel that I could not exist for ever. Another thing disquieted me. I did not know that I had not lost during my sleep some part of my being. I tried my which thou was taken : for dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return..."

senses. I endeavoured to mathematic again. At this moment, the sun, at the end of the course, ceased to give light. I scarce-ily perceived that I lost the sense of sight; I existed too much to fear the cessation of my being: and it was in vain that the obscurity recalled to me the idea that the obscurity recalled to me the idea from first sleep." Then God cast forth our first parents and a fugitive. Banished from the pres-ence of Adam and Eve he went abroad marked with the seal of criminality to found a race who knew not God nor respected his precepts. He went forth with the curse of the mother who bore him. May the grass wither from thy fect! the woods Deny thee shelter ! earth a home, the dust A grave : the sun his light ! and heaven her God.

With the banishment of our first made him to his own very image and likeness, and he further knew that God parents from the garden of Eden, began a new period of human history, and it is that period of history we shall now make it a duty to review, however hurriedly and cursorily. We shall see man on the one hand employing most diligently the faculties of his mind and body, in fact of his whole compassing his ruin, the arch-rebel whom God had cast from heaven into the lowest depths of the abyss created for the punish-ment of his pride. That rebel having lost the love and confidence of God hated the newly made creature man, non whom being, to improve his condition and ac-

was a long stride backward; it fired the

LOCAL NOTICES. International Throat and Lung Institute

was a long stride backward; it fired the imagination of some bigots, chilled the hearts of most men, sustained the egotist, and created dissensions. Never was there a greater failure. The poetry of the Church gone, its efficiency gone, that was the "Reformation." Not until some decades ago did we know of Protestant unions established on the plan of their Catholic predecessors. But the male Orders never tried to initate the useful exam-ple of the Catholics. They did not care International Throat and Lung Institute for the treatment of Asthma, Brouchi tis Catarth, Laryngitis and Consumption in the first and second stages, and all diseases of the nose, throat and lungs by the aid of the Spirometer invented by Dr. M. Sou-vielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French Army. Head Office: London, Eng. Branches : Montreal, Toronto, Bostor, Detroit and Winnipeg. Physicians and sufferers can try the Spirometer free. Consultations free. If unable to call per-sonally and be examined, write for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly. Address 173 Church St, Toronto, or 13 Phillips' square, Montreal. never tried to imitate the useful exam-ple of the Catholics. They did not care for the sick or poor. Their aim was and is "home missions." They are replete with faith, distribute Bibles, and glory in the conversion of that Jew who was bapthe conversion of that see who was onp-tized, once or often, half a dozen years ago, for ready cash. The women, as always, have done better. FINE ARTS .- All kinds of art materials

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.

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For Separate School, Section No. 10, West Williams, a female teacher holding second or third class certificate. Duties to begin as some spesible. Applications stating qual-ification, also salary desired, to be addressed to Jour boyLe, Sec., Bornish. 276-2w.

TEACHER WANTED.

Almanacs, Price 25 cts., received last

St. John, N, B. Freeman. William Dollard was ordained priest at the Cathedral on yesterday (Frilay) morning. By the end of this week a large por-

tion of the roof of the New Roman Cath-olic Church, Portland, will have been

The opening of the festival in aid of the building fund of the new St. Peter's Church, Portland, has been deferred un-Church, Fortland, has been deterred un-til Monday evening, 28th inst. The fes-tival will probably continue open for one week. A tea soiree will be held on three evenings, one of which will be devoted to the children. The Newcastle Advocate says: We

NEW BRUNSWICK ITEMS.

MARKET REPORT. LONDON. Wheat-Spring, 170 to 1 80; Deihl, # 100 lbs. 170 to 1 75; Tread weil, 170 to 1 75; Clawson, 150 to 170; Red, 155 to 175. Otals, 100 to 1 02; Corn, 130 to 140. Barley, 100 to 1 15. Peas, 125 to 130 to 140. Barley, 100 to 110. Beans, per. bush, 150 to 200. Flour-Pastry, per cwt, 275 to 300 Family, 250 to 275. Oatmeal Fine, 2 25 to 2 56; Granulated, 2 50 to 275. Corn-meal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 11 00. Straw, per load, 200 to 3 00. Butter-pound rolls, 22 to 256; crock, 18 to 220; tubs, 11 to 18c. Eggs retail, 26 to 28c. Cheese, 1b. 11; to 122c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 75 to 200. Chickens, per pair, 30 to 105. Uncks, per bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 7 50 to 800. Beef, per cwt, 5 50 to 800. Mut-ton, per lb, 8 to 9c. Lamb, per lb, 9 to 10e. Hops, per lob 10 bs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 550. MONTREAL FLOUR-Receipts 000 bbls. Quotations The Newcastle Advocate says: we are pleased to learn that the new Presby-tery at Nelson, to take the place of the building destroyed by fire a short time ago, has been completed, and is now oc-cupied by the Rev. Father Egan and associate. This speaks well for the lib-erality and energy of the people of that

Hops, per 160 lbs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 550. MONTREAL. FLOUR-Receipts 000 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5550 to' \$5565; extra \$5 00 to \$5 05; superine, \$4 25 to \$45 5 spring extra \$5 00 to \$5 10; superine, \$4 25 to \$150; strong bakers, \$5 60 to \$6 00; fne \$3 70 to \$3 75; middlings, \$3 40 to \$5 50 pollards, \$300 to \$3 25; Ontario bags, \$2 25 to \$2 40; city bags, \$290 to \$25 6G RAIN-Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 16 to 18; Can. red winter, 120 to 12; No. 2 spring, 118 to 121. Corn, 75 to 75c. Peas, 89 to 90c. Oats, 35 to 36c. Rye, 60 to 63c. Barley, 55 to 75c. PROVISIONS-Butter, creamery, 25 to 26c; Eastern Town-ships, 20 to 22c; B. & 119 to 124; Wolls 40; Lard, 11 to 12c. Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 14c. parish. The Committee, appointed from St. Aloysius Association, of Portland, to draw up resolutions in reference to the death of one of their late members perdeath of one of their fact mean many formed that duty as follows: Whereas, It has pleased the Providence of God to remove to a better and brighter life our late brother member Charles A. Power; and Whereas, in the death of Mr. Power the St. Aloysius Association has lost one whose efforts materially assisted in its formation and whose genuine support con-tributed to its success; and Whereas its to lie. TORONTO. Toronto, Feb. 2.–Wheat-Fall, No. 2, 107 to 108; No. 3, 104 to 105; spring, No. 1, 10 to 110; No. 2, 106 to 107; No. 3, 108 to 109. Barley, No. 1, 71 to 71e; No. 2, 66 to 57e; No. 3, extra, 61 to 52e; No. 3, 51 to 54e. Peas, No. 1, 61 to 76e; No. 2, 750 075. Oats, No. 1, 31 to 34e; No. 2, 31e; Corn, 66 to 60e. Wool, 60 to 60e, Flour, Superior, 500 to 510; extra, 480 to 455. Bran, 11 30 to 12 00. Barley, (street), 66 to 00e. Rye, street, 60 to 00e. Wheat, street, spring, 165 to 111; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 509 to 000. Cornameal, 375 to 390. OTTAWA. members individually mourn the loss of one of their dearest and best friends; therefore Resolved, that it is desirous of plac fore Resolved, that it is desirous of plac-ing on its records this slight though heart-felt acknowledgment of his worth as a member and a friend, and to convey to his relatives an expression of deepest sym-pathy in the hour of their sad affliction; and be it further resolved, that the above resolution be forwarded to the parents of Mr. Power. St. Patrick's T. A. Society, Carleton, here elseted the following officers for the

have elected the following officers for the ensuing term : Frank McPeake, president ; ensuing term ; Frank nice teak pictutes; Wm. Thos. McKenna, vice-president; Wm. Donohoe, recording secretary; Cornelius Kane, financial secretary; Chas. O'Brien, treasurer; John Dolan, librarian; Patrick Wilk associated at arway. Very Rev Kelliher, sergeant-at-arms. Very- Rev. Thos. Connolly, V. G., is spiritual director.

On Sunday evening last St. Peter's T. A. Society, Portland, elected officers as follows : Thos, Burke, president; D. Mc-A. Bourd, To Burke, president; D. Mc-Managle, 1st vice president; D. Doherty, 2nd vice-president; J. Grady, recording secretary; J. Boden, financial secretary; O. Sullivan, treasurer; D. Culligan, librarian; J. Canning, sergeant-at-arms. Ward committees: No. 1, D. Cosgrove and C. Daley; No. 2, P. Rogers and J. Canning; No. 3, E. Burke and D. Doherty; No. 4, A. Rogers and P. Driscoll; No. 5, J. Foster. Investigating committee: Ward 1, C. Daley; Ward 2, J. Canning; Ward 3, E. Burke; Ward 4, D. McMonagle; Ward 5, J. Foster. Itev. Wm. O'Leary is spiritual director of the society. the society.

A very interesting ceremony took place at St. Thomas' Church, Memramcook, on Tuesday, the Sth inst. Mr. David Cornier and wife, a venerable couple whose combined years amount to one hundred and forty, celebrated the golden wedding. Before the renewal of the marriage vows, a brief but eloquent discourse was preached by Very Rev. Father Lefebyre. The ceremony itself was performed by Rev. A. D. Cormier, son of the aged couple who fifty years ago pronounced their vows for the first time. The same bridesmaid and groomsman who "stood up" with them in "34 performed their duty again, on this occasion. Solemn High Mass was then celebrated by Father Cormier, Father Labbe assisting as Deacon, and Father Renaud as Sub-Deacon. The College choir attended and added much to the solemn-ity of the occasion. The college band mier and wife, a venerable couple whose attended and added much to the solemn-ity of the occasion. The college band also lent their aid to brighten the jay of the participants. A grand family reunion was held at the house of Mr. Cormier, after mass. Here he beheld nine children and forty-five grand-children seated about him. Two of Mr. Cormier's sons belong to the order of the Holy Cross, and one of his daughters is a sister in the Hotel Dieu, Montreal.-Moneton Times. A TAILOR Of good ability and character, desires a situation as Cutter, or would open out shop in some prosperous village. Good references given. Address "TAILOR," Catholic Record Office, London. 275.3w ORGANIST. Wanted a situation as Organist in a Roman **ORGANIST.** Wanted a situation as Organist in a Roman Catholic Church, in Canada or United States, by a gentleman of 16 years experience as such; strictly sober, and with certificates of capa-city from the clergy and laity of Quebec and elsewhere. Address "ORCANIST" care Messrs. Bernard & Allaire, Music Dealers, Quebec, Canada. 275.4w

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R. W. BARKER

P. O. Inspecto

FEB. 2, 1884.

immense in extent. I had cast my eyes over my body; I thought it of enormous dimensions, so large, that all the objects that struck my eye appeared to me, in comparison, mere luminous points. I with that hatred of which the Satanic that struck my eye appeared to me, in comparison, mere luminous points. I examined myself for a long time, I looked heart alone is capable—a hatred profound, tireless, insatiable. That hatred is set forth with the exactitude of delineation at myself with pleasure, I followed my hand with my eyes, and I observed all its movements. My mind was filled with the strangest ideas. I thought the move-the strangest was only a kind of ing the ruin of man: fugitive existence, a succession of similar things. I put my hand near my eyes; it seemed to me larger than my whole body, Only in destroying I find ease To my relentless thoughts; and him de

To my releatless thoughts; and nim de-stroy'd or soon to what may work his utter loss, For whom all this was made, all this will and it hid an infinite number of objects from my view.

sun; I stretched out my arms to embrace the horizon, and I only clasped the empti-

sight, my opinions were only more im-perfect, and my whole being was to me still a confused existence

ill a confused existence.

ness of air.

"I began to suspect that there was an soon Follow, as to him link'd in weal or woe: In wae then; that destruction wide may illusion in the sensations that my eyes made me experience. I had distinctly To me shall be the glory sole among To me shall be the glory sole among The infernal powers, in one day to have seen that my hand was only a small part of my body and I could not understand marr'd What He, Almighty styled, six nights and how it could increase so as to appear of immoderate size. I then resolved to trust only to touch, which had not yet deceived days Continued making; and who knows how

Before had been contriving? though, perme, and to be on my guard with respect of every other way of feeling and being. "This precaution was useful to me. I put myself again in motion, and I walked

Before had been contriving? though, per-haps, Not longer than since I, in one night, freed, From servitude inglorious, well nigh half The angelle name, and thinner left the throng Of His adorers : He, to be avenged, And to repair His numbers thus impair'd, Whether such virtue, spent of old, now fall'd More angels to create, if they at least Are His created; or, to spite us more, Determined to advance into our room A creature form'd of earth; and him endow, Exalted from so base original. With heavenly spolls, our spoils : what He decreed, and for him built This pield again in motion, and I walked with my head high and raised towards heaven. I struck myself slightly against a palm tree; filled with fear, I placed my hand on this foreign substance, for such I thought it, because it did not give me back feeling for feeling. I turned away with a sort of horror, and then I knew for the first time, that there was some-thing distinct from myself. More agi-tated by this new discovery than I had been by all the others, I had great diffi-culty in reassuring myself; and, after having meditated upon this event, I came to the conclusion that I ought to judge of external objects, as I had judged of the parts of my own body, that it was only

possession. I thought the substance of the fruit had become mine, and that I

With heavenity spoins, our spoins, what the decreed, He effected; man He made, and for him built, Magnificent, this world, and earth his seat, Him lord pronounced; and, O ndignity ! Subjected to his service, angel-winss, And flaming ministers, to watch has dend Their earthly charge: of these the vigilance I dread; and, to clude, thus erapt in mist Of midnight vapour, glide obscure, and pry In every bush and brake, where hap may my find

of external objects, as I had judged of the parts of my own body, that it was only by touching them that I could assure myself of their existence. I then tried to touch all I saw; I wanted to touch the

In every bush and brake, where hap may find The serpent sleeping, in whose mazy folds To hide me, and the dark intent I bring. O foul descent! that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now con strain'd Into a beast; and, mix'd with bestial slime This essence to incarnate and imbrute, That to the height of Delty aspired! Bat what will not ambition and revenge Descend to? Who aspires, must down as low

low As high he soar'd, obnoxious, first or last, To basest things. Revenge, at first thoug ness of air. "At every experiment that I made, I became more and more surprised; for all the objects around appeared to be equally near me; and it was only after an infinite number of trials that I learnt to use my

sweet, Bitter ere long, baek on itself recoils : Let it; I reck not, so it light well aim'd, Since higher I fall short, on him who next Provokes my envy, this new favourfle Of heaven, this man of clay, son of despite; Whom, us the more to spite, his Maker raised From dust: spite then with spite is best re-paid." eyes to guide my hand, and, as it gave me totally different ideas from the impres-sion that I received through the sense of

to apply to the very best advantage the faculties with which they were endowed in the utilization of the animate and innuimate creatures of God in the securing of their

own happiness. We shall, on the other hand, see multitudes of the children of men abandon themselves to every vice and every degra-dation to such an extent as to oblite rate from their minds all knowledge of the true God and fall into the degradation of

parbarism. TO BE CONTINUED.

CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

What a Protestant Writer says Regarding their Christian Utility.

The following is an extract from an article on "The Historical Development of Modern Nursing," by Dr. Abraham Jacobi, in the current Popular Science Montreal.-Moncton Times.

Monthly. All the orders mentioned were com-posed of Catholics. Not one of them but was intimately associated with the Church. In this connection it ought not to be forgotten that all the culture and knowledge of the mediaval period was confined within the limits of the Church. Within its fold the whole progress of mankind, slow though it was, toward humanistic evolution, was developed. Thus the efforts of the Catholic Church in favor of the poor and sick must be duly appreciated, the more so, as the so-called "Reformation" party exhibits noth-ing but blank leaves in the ethical and human development. The revolution-ary movement memored by power human development. The revolution-ary movement prepared by power-ful minds for centuries, and finally carried out by Luther, did not result in any good to the sick and poor for a long time. to the sick and poor for a long time. Indeed the success of the Reformation was in part due to the greed of German princes, who gained a rich harvest by appropriating monasteries, hospitals and all other possessions of the Catholic Church. Thus the Lutheran Church or churches mean left as near that if they churches were left so poor that if they had the will they had not the power to make any pecuniary sacrifices in the inter-est of the poor and sick. But even that will

they had not, they could not have. For the first axiom in Luther's doctrine was The story of the serpent's wile and his triumph over the mother of men is fresh in only, made the Christian. The doctrine

C. M. B. A. NOTES

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