The Catholic Record.

VOL 7.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885.

CATHOLIC GROWTH.

The growth of the Catholic body in numbers and influence in the Province of Ontario is one of the significant signs of the times. We have before us a table showing the population by religious of this Province as given by the census returns from 1842 till 1881. From it we take the following figures :

that in many counties of the Province the Catholic population has either remained at a standstill or even suffered diminution. In other counties the increase has been truly gratifying. We have had prepared for us a statement showing the number of Catholics in the various cities and counties of Ontario in the lized. After the death of Father Arneau years 1861 and 1881 respectively. It there was some interruption in the chain much interest by all our readers.
COUNTIES AND CITIES. 1861.

Counties-	1001.	
Essex	. 10420	
Rentiment	******	
Pikim	1.00	
Norfolk	. 1574	
Welland		
Lambton	. 8690	
Huron		
Bruce	0100	
Grey	4000	
Simcoe	Coom	
Middlesex	40.42	
Oxiora	0004	
Brant	1010	
rerun	0000	
Waterloo	6348	
DufferinLincoln		
Wantworth	2489	
Haiton	4294	
	2184	
YORKING	7050	
Untario	4794	
Durnam	1007	
	6004	
	1751	
	4351	
Leeds and Grenville	7177	
Dundak	12265	1
	2874 5357	
	10919	1
I TUBCOLL	9621	i
Russell	3578	NI S
Carleton	10041	1
Renfrew	8569	1
	7011	
reterporough	5433	
	7902	
	11141	

	2444	700
Nipissing. Parry Sound.	1561	1
		1
Belleville	1861.	188
Brantford	2104	2
Guelph	1198	1
Pamilion	1170 4872	1
	4638	7
Loudon	2171	3
	8267	159
St. Catharines	2020	2
Toronto	197	1
	12135	157

Total..... 258141 320839 We may add by way of explanation that the County of Dufferin had no municipal or political existence in 1861. Its people were then counted in Wellington, Grey and Simooe. The inhabitants of pretentious town, soon to be selected as Halburton were counted in Victoria or capital of Canada. On resuming their Nipissing, and those in what are now jo the same enumeration district.

In many places the increase, as already pointed out, is slight, in others there is a Lake Superior to the Kaministiquia, and positive decrease. This condition of things can be accounted for by the bitterness towards the Catholic minority shown in many counties for many years after the census of 1861. In some places it was impossible for Catholics to live in peace and preserve their faith. Hence wholesale exodus of our people from several portions of Upper Canada, an exodus that has not yet unfortunately ceased. For its cessation we may now, however, look. With our increase in numbers in the whole province, and our growing importance as a political factor, tion. there can be no doubt that Catholics will in this Province feel more at home than in times past. Orange savagery and Calvinistic narrowness, while yet potent sources of evil and annoyance, have lost much of their old time strength and influence. They are, at all events, powerless to arrest the onward march of Catho licism in the Premier Province of

We are also enabled in this issue to give the figures of increase in the various ecclesiastical divisions of the Province since 1861.

Toronto 48,071
H amilton 39,565
Kingstos 61,665
Liondon 44,122
Poterbor 23,467
Oltawa 83,288
Pontiac (Vic. apost.) 10,123 1881 52,706 37,246 64,890 62,677 29,483 55,915 17,922

The dioceses of Kingston, Hamilton, and Ottawa in the interval between the years 1861 and 1881 suffered dismemberment to permit the erection of what is now the diocese of Peterboro and the Vicariate of Pontiac. These figures are all of an encouraging character, proving that Catholicism in this new country has before it a bright future, a future augurng prosperity for our people and stability for our institutions.

THE MISSIONARIES OF THE WEST. | that far from feeling fear of this life of

The murder of the two devoted priests at Frog Lake has directed attention to the history of the missionary efforts of the Catholic Church in the vast field wherein these two devoted men labored with so much fruit. A hundred and fifty years have passed since the first missionary shed his blood in the North-West. In 1736 Father Arneau, with one of the sons of La Verandyre the famous explorer, was killed at Isle a la Crosse by a party of Sioux. But before Father Arneau's arrival Father Messager, another Jesuit, had visited the North-West. In 1731 he accompanied La Verandyre himself on his first expedition. By a singular coincidence the present Archbishop of St. Boniface is descended on the maternal side from La Verandyre, the discoverer and explorer of the country he has evangewill, we feel assured, be perused with much interest by all our readers.

of missionary activity, brought about by the political troubles that disturbed the old and new worlds during the latter years of the last century. In 1818 the Rev. J. N. Provencher, who in 1822 was consecrated bishop of Juliopolis i.p.i. and Vicar Apostolic of the Indian Territories, and some time after became first bishop of St. Boniface, first arrived in the country. He was accompanied by the Rev. S. Dumoulin. His other coadjutors in the good work were :

Father Destroismasons, 1820-1827.
Father Jean Harper, 1822-1832.
Father Boucher, 1827-1833.
Father Belcourt, 1831-1859.
Father Poire, 1832-1839.
Father (Vicar-General) Thibault 1833-1871.

1871. Father Demers (Bishop of Vancouver),

Father Demers (Bishop of Vancouver), 1837-1838. Father Mayrand, 1838-1845. Father Darveau, 1841-1844. Father Lafleche (Bishop of Three Rivers) 1844-1856.

Father Bourassa, 1844-1856.
Of these Father Darveau was drowned while fording a river. Vicar-General Thibault was one of the commissioners appointed by the Dominion government to effectes settlement of the troubles in 1069 70. In 1845 Mgr. Provencher had the happiness of securing for his vast missionary field the services of the Oblate Fathers. In June of that year Father Guigues, afterwards Bishop of Ottawa, but then Provincial of the OblateCongregation, despatched Father Aubert and with him Alexander Tache, a novice of the order, to St. Boniface. They set out from Lachine in a cance on June 24th, the festival of St. John the Baptist, followed the Ottawa to Bytown, where they made a halt to visit their brethren of the Congregation then commencing their labors in that unpissing, and those in what are now youn as Muskoka and Parry Sound in same enumeration district.

In many places the increase, as already capital of canada. On resulting journey they followed the Ottawa again as far as Mattawa, then directed their steps to Lake Nipissing and French river, to Lake Huron, thence along the shores of then through lake and river across the country to St. Boniface, where they arrived on the 25th of August, having just taken two months to complete their Voyage. On the first of September, 1845, Alexander Tache was ordained priest, and, in 1850, elected coadjutor to Bishop Provencher, whom he succeeded at the latter's death in 1853. Another celebrated missionary in the North-West is Rev. Father Lacombe, who went there first in 1852, and has since labored in season and out of season for its evangeliza-We have already in these columns spoken of the missionary Bishops of the country, Mgr. Grandin (St. Albert), Mgr. Faraud (Lac la Biche) and Mgr. Clut (Fort Providence, Mackenzie river) These apostolic men have under their direction about fifty priests of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, while in the diocese of St. Boniface

> In L'Etendard we noticed a few days ago a touching reference to the martyred priests of Frog Lake: "Rev. Father Fafard was a true type of the French Canadian. Tall, robust and active, he impressed one by his very appearance. Gifted with a pleasing mien, an ardent heart and no small share of talent, he had been able to exercise in this country a fruitful ministry. But his zeal carried him off to a more sterile field. The faroff missions haunted his school-boy dreams at the College of L'Assomption and led him to find the road which his intelligent directors hastened themselves to indicate. The novitiate at Lachine, on the shores of the St. Lawrence, facing the Iroquois village, was the school wherein he learned the devotedness required of an Indian missionary. Let it be understood at once

there are now about forty priests in active service, most of them also members of the

North-West." This order he obeyed with readiness and joy. Civilized Canada,

that far from feeling fear of this life of privation, painted by a veteran and reproduced before his eyes, he found its reflection too sweet, and burned with the desire of giving his life to this work. With what joy, then, did he not leave for the North-West in the spring of 1875. The diocess of St. Albert to him appeared the promised land of devotedness and sacrifice. While in the College of Ottawa pursuing his theological studies, he saw, in thought, Indians to be instructed and redeemed. During his ten years of apostolate his courage never left him an instant. Every trial seemed but to augment his seal. When in July, 1884, he saw Big Bear's band arriving at Frog Lake, he thought only of the souls of these poor Crees, all yet pagans, and in a letter written at this aime he pledged himself to leave no stone unturned to win them from their horrid superstitions. Alas! who could then forease that he was soon to fall beneath their bullets. God has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has a willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the church, and the edification of our province. If it is good has a state of the leggy, were dead. It was his companion in arms who fell with him was the Rev. Father Marchand, Born in the diocese of Rennes, in that old land of Brittany magna pares virum, to which so many of our families attach the souvenires of their origin Orleans.

Not surprising is it then, that immediately after his leaving college are also directed his steps to a novitiate of missionaries. This was after the expulsion of the religious from France. He was therefore forced at the very commencement of his pilgrim's progress to go into exile, and seek in Holland the bread of religious life which the republic would not permit him to eat at home. He received it in abundance at the hands of the Oblate Fathers. When he had made his vows his superiors did not hesitate to say to him, "ascend to the very summit of the mountain of sacrifice, cross the ocean and bury thyself in the solitudes of the North-West," This order he obeyed with

majority.
CELEBRATION IN THE SACRED HEART CONVENT.

The exhibition hall in the Sacred Heart

Cathelies and beau obliged to yield to the recities and juy.

See that the second of the control God is still more excellent. We may form some idea of its value from the pain which was caused to our Blessed Lord by the ingratitude of nine of the ten lepers whom he was pleased to heal, and the high approval which he expressed on the grateful conduct of the one leper who returned to give him thanks. "Where," said he sorrowfully, "are the nine? Was not one found to return and give glory to God besides this foreigner?" Behold how He exalts the gratitude of this foreigner, He speaks of it as giving glory to God. What more could He say? What higher idea could he express of the gratitude we offer in return for His gifts? Our thankfulness glorifies God. What are we that we should own so great a privilege? "What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou dost visit him?" (Paslms.) Nothing, as compared to the Infinite One. Nevertheless, "he is made only a little less than the angels, and constituted in honor has a first and another a Chinaman, were received into the Church.

passage through this world, and for that any person the proper certify which he hoped awsited all of them. His Lordship syoke of the beauty of the flowers which had been been to the presented to him, reminding the children the presented to him, reminding the children the presented to him, reminding the children the sear of some of the did not deserve this the property of the pupils and their leaves from the same the pupils and their leaves from the pupils and their leaves from the pupils and their leaves from the same the pupils and their leaves from the same that the pupils and the pupils and the pupils and their leaves from the pupils and the pupils and the pupils and their leaves from the pupils and the pupils and the pupils and their leaves from the pupils and the p progress, for the same journey can be made now in six hours. He came then because he was anxious to do honor to a friend; it was the same now; he came to home his oldest and best friend, a sincere, true and tried friend and benefactor. It would be strange if he did not come to show his respect and reverence for the head of the church—one who in twenty-five years has done so much to build up the church materially and spiritually. He congatulated the ladies of the Sacred Heart on having been the first to honor this Lordship on this anniversary. Of course the other establishments and the people generally will join in honoring one who has worked so long and who is so deserving of honor. Vicar-General Connolly pointed out that the Bishop had allowed his silver jubilee as a priest (which to bught came in 1869) to pass without any celebration, but he felt sure three; would be a grand demonstration on the occasion of his golden jubilee as a priest, and reminding them that their destinies are in their own hands.

His Lordship gave his blessing to all present, and retired. Subsequently, he and the other guests were entertained at dinner by the ladies of the Convent.

Written for the Record.

THE REV. E. MCD. DAWSON'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

On Sunday last, 19th inst., a mass of thanksgiving was celebrated at the Basilica, the Rev. Mr. Dawson was celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Griffin and and happiness of those who leve Griffin and their call to the holy office of the hood—to the exercise of duties wheth the assistant through life what the fallings and labors with the work of the sure trained at the fall of t with undoubted faith, the consoling words, that all things, whether prosperous or adverse, tend to promote the wall being and happiness of those who love God. "Diligentibus Deum omnia co operantur in bonum."

To-day in a special manner the Holy Sacrifice is offered as an act of thanks-giving. But there is no reason why it should not be offered at the same time giving. But there is no reason why it should not be offered at the same time as prayer to God. There never was more need. The worst of all calamities, war, has come, and quite unexpectedly, to weigh heavily on our country. Let us have recourse to the God of battes, who deals with war and all things human, as seems to him best. If victory should smile upon our arms, as all men hope it will, let us consider, not so much the skill of our generals and the valor of our soldiers, as the goodness of him who does not always please to give the race to the swift or the battle to the strong. And when, according to his will, we shall have won the palm of peace, may we all join, once more, in the sweet and holy bonds of Christian union, to raise the ever acceptable song of thanksgiving, offering glory to God and to him alone. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but to thy name be glory."

THE NORTH WEST TROUBLES.

III. The feelings of the inhabitants of Assiniboia towards Canada at this time will be best delineated by themselves. In his evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons in 1874, Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne deposed :

A. G. B. Bannatyne deposed:

"The Governor and Council of Asainiboia met about the 30th October, 1869, to receive a letter from Governor McDougall to Governor McTaviah. The letter was explained to the Council, and an answer sent back. These are in the blue book; and what was then done was by the advice and consent of the Council. There was also a second letter sent to the Governor and Council, and an answer returned to Mr. McDougall. This appears in the blue book. At one of these meetings of the Governor and Council, an address of welcome to Mr. McDougall had been prepared. Afterwards matters went on, and the people of all the parishes gathered together a formal convention. They elected members from parishes gathered together a formal convention. They elected members from each side, half from the French and half from the English (representing English, French, Scotch and other nationalities). This convention sat until 30th November and framed a Bill of Rights, and it ber and framed a Bill of Rights, and it passed by the convention unanimously. I was not one of the members. On the lat or 2nd December Mr. McDougall issued a proclamation announcing that he was Governor. The English party stood aloot for part of that day. They felt paralyzed for a time, and stated that the French party, who were still sitting in convention and waiting for them, should be notified of the proclamation which some of the English party doubted to be genuine. The English party requested me to take the proclamation to where the convention was sitting, to the general requested me to take the proclamation to where the convention was sitting, which I did, and told them the reason that the English party had not met that day was, that Col. Dennis had brought a proclamation into the territory, that the country had been transferred to Canada, and that Mr. McDougall was Governor; and that Mr. McDougall was Governor; they said it was impossible, and they would not believe it. I said I would get a copy of the proclamation, and if they liked I would show it to them. They requested me to do so, and I showed it to them. Riel immediately called his people's attention, and said that now more than ever they would require to be seed that tion, and said that now more than ever they would require to be cool; that they had always stated they were British subjects, and that they were loyal to their Queen and Country, but he could not think that this could be a genuine proclamation be dealership. proclamation, he doubted it; that surely the English authorities would not so ignore the rights of the people as to transfer them without even consulting them. He said also that if this were really genuine the English people would surely come up to the convention and meet them. I said I would write a note to the English party and ask them to come up; and I did so, and they came. They sat for a few minutes, explained matters to each other, and agreed to meet again in half an hour. They jointly continued with the Bill of Rights, after they met again and decided to jointly continued with the Bill of Rights, after they met again, and decided to send two delegates from each side to see Mr. McDougall if he was still at Pembina. The French appointed their two delegates, but the English did not, as they said that they knew that Mr. McDougall had no authority to guarantee their rights, which was the object the delegation were to have in view. their rights, which was the object the delegation were to have in view. Does not know if the French delegates went.

Mr. McDougall issued several proclamations. Col. Dennis commenced trying to arm the people in opposition to the French; took possession of the Lower Fort Garry; enlisted a number of Indians with their chief; failed in getting the old settlers to join him, and left in disgust; and then found out at Pembina, or somewhere else, that he had no authority for acting as he had been doing. While at the Lower Fort he sent up and enrolled a number of strangers, who had just come a number of strangers, who had just come in, and who were called the Canadian party; the men were requested by Col. Dennis to return to their homes, and instead of which they gathered in the house of Dr. Schultz with their arms, in winnipeg, for the reason, as they stated, that they were protecting private property of Dr. Schultz and of the Dominion Government, although neither kind of property had been interfered with at that time to my knowledge."

In a decument addressed by them in 1873 to the Hon. Alex. Morris, then Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Mesers. Riel and Lepine state :

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"The persons sent from Ottaws in the winter of 1868-69, to survey the road from the Lake of the Woods, manifested during their residence at Point de Chene a strong hostility to the old inhabitants of Assinboia. They even went so far as to endeavor to obtain possession of the best Assintota. They even went so far as to endeavor to obtain possession of the best portions of the property of the establishment of St. Abe, by including them in a block of land which they pretended they had purchased from the Indians. In order the better to secure the good-will of the Indians, in the commencement of their struggle with us, they pandered to their Indians, in the commencement of their struggle with us, they pandered to their worst vice by selling them intoxicating liquors in defiance of the law.

The following summer Mr. Stoughton Dennis presented himself among us as surveyor of the lands of the settlement and actually commenced his survey. The Company itself protested against these surveys; and when Mr. Dennis commenced his operations on the lands of private persons, they, relying on their common law rights, remonstrated against such illegal trespass and forbad his coming upon their lands.

Meantime, it had become known that an unknown person was coming as our an unknown person was coming as our Governor with a Council made up entirely of persons as unknown as himself; and that he was taking steps to bring in with him, as part of his ordinary baggage, a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Several hundred men recently arrived in the country, partisans of Snow and Dennis, by whom most of them were em-ployed, boasted that they had come in ad-vance of Mr. McDougall, as his soldiers

and that they were ready to support him

and that they were ready to support him by force of arms.

These things caused considerable alarm in the settlement. A large portion of the settlement having organized themselves as a National Committee, went to meet Mr. McDougall, and sent by two messengers a despatch in which they told him not to enter the settlement until he had come to an understanding with them. On receiving the despatch the future Lieutenant-Governor addressed the messengers in contemptuous and insulting language, and without making any effort to inquire into the grounds of dissatisfaction of so large a portion of the inhabitants of the settlement which he was coming to govern. On the following day he entered the Province, and proceeded towards Fort Garry, with a view of taking up his residence at the seat of Government. The self-styled (soi dissatis) soldiers then took up a very threatening attitude amongst us. They talked of taking Fort Garry. The knowledge of this scheme, which we were afraid would be carried out, suggested to us the idea of seizing the Fort; and we endeavoured to keep Mr. McDougall at a distance, in order that his party, which were so hostile to our interest, might net, under such circumstances, get possession of the Government of our native country.

Oa the 16th November twenty-four deputies from the whole settlement met in the Court House for the purpose of taking counsel together, and adopting means to improve the state of affairs, which every day became mere complicated. During the 17th November the Convention pourned to evening in order to allow the Courte to hold the usual Assizes. The opposite party were, in the meantime, making every effort with Mr. McDougall assumed the responsibility on the 1st December, and on that same day on which he threw the settlement into anarchy, he took upon himself also the responsibility of openly declaring war against us."

Upon his return from the North-West Mr. Macdougall visited his constituents

Uron his return from the North-West Mr. Macdougall visited his constituents at Almonte and expressed a chagrin impossible for him to conceal. Parliament met in February, and various discussions of an acrimonious character took place in regard to the North West. The excitement in and out of Parliament reached its highest point when the news of the execution of Thomas Scott by order of Riel, President of the provisional government, reached Canada, Shortly afterwards Judge Black, Father Richot and Mr. Alfred Scott arrived at Ottawa as delegates from that govern. ment to propose the terms upon which the people of the Red River set-tlement desired to enter the union.

The Canadian Government acted largely upon their advice in preparing a measure giving the people of the Red River coantry the blessings of responsible governmeat and securing to Canada the posses.

sion of that vast region.
On the 2nd of May, 1870, Sir Jne. A Macdonald brought down a Bill providing for the formation and government of

a new Province in the North-West, The following extracts set forth the

main features of the measure : main features of the measure:

"On and after the day upon which the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, under the authority of the 146th section of the British America Act, 1867, shall by order in Council in that behalf, admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada, there shall be formed out of the same, a Province which shall be one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and which shall be called the Province of Manitoba, and be bounded as follows: that is to say, commencing at the point where the and be bounded as follows: that is to say, commencing at the point where the meridian of 96 degrees west longitude from Greenwich intersects the parallel of 49 degrees north latitude, which forms a portion of the boundary line between the United States of America and the said North-Western Territory, to the meridian of 99 degrees of west longitude, then due north along said meridian of 99 degrees west longitude to the intersection of the same with the parallel of 50 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the before mentioned meridian of 96 degrees west longitude, thence due south along said meridian of 96 degrees west longitude to the place of beginning."

The second section applies mutal mutandis the provisions of the British America Act to the new Province.

The third section gives the new Pro vince representation of two members in the Senate until it shall have reached a population of fifty thousand souls, when it shall have three members, by whom it shall be represented until its population shall have reached seventy-five thousand souls, when it shall have four members, at which number its representation in the Senate shall remain

fixed. The fourth section provides for a representation in the first instance of four members in the House of Commons, the representation to be readjusted after the completion of the decennial census of 1881, according to the terms of the British America Act.

The fifth section ordains that the qualification of voters at elections for the House of Commons shall be same as that of voters at elections for the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

Sections 6, 7 and 8 read as follows: 6. For the said Province there shall be

an officer styled the Lieutenant-Gov ernor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council by instrument under the great seal of Canada.

7. The Executive Council of the Pro-

Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time think fit, and, in the first instance, of not more than five persons.

8. Unless and until the Executive Government of the Province otherwise direct, the seal of Government of the same shall be at Fort Garry, or within one mile thereof.

Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. 18 and 19 consist of enactments in relation to the Legislature of the Province, Section 20 is as follows:

"In and for the Province the said Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice at the time of the Union.

2. An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subject in relation to education.

of the Queen's subject in relation to education.

3. In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as lar only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General under this section.

this section.

Section 21 provides that English of the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Legislature and that both those languages. ture and that both those languages shall be used in the Records and Journals of the Legislature and also that the acts of the Legislature shall be printed in both those languages.

Section 22. Section 22.

Inasmuch as the Province is not in debt, the said Province shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada by halt yearly payments in advance, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, in the sum of four hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety dollars.

or four hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety dollars.
Section 23.

"The sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be paid yearly by Canada to the Province for the support of its government and Legislature, and an annual grant in aid of the said Province shall be made equal to eighty cents per head of the population, estimated at seventeen thousand souls; and such grant of eighty cents per head shall be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by the census thereof that shall be taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and by each subsequent decennial census until its population amounts to four hundred thousand seuls, at which amount such grant shall remain thereafter, and such sum shall be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada and shall be paid half yearly in advance to the said Province."

By the 24th section Canada assumes the following charges :

1. Salary of the Lieutenant Governor. 2. Salaries and allowances of the adges of the Superior and District or bunty courts.

8. Charges in respect of the Depart.

ment of Customs. 4. Postal Department.

5. Protection of Fisheries. 6. Militia.

7. Geological Survey.

8. The Penitentiary. 9. Such charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British America Act appertain o the government and as are, or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

The 25th section provides for a continuance for three years from the passing of the act of the customs duties charg-

able in Rupert's Land. The 26th section rests in the crown all ingranted and waste lands which shall be administered by the government of

Canada for the purposes of the Dominion. The 27th section provides for the extinguishment of the Indian title by a reservation of 1,400,000 acres for the benefit of the families of the half breed

The 28th section makes adequate provision for the quieting of titles and the assurance to settlers of the peaceable possession of the lands held by them at the time of the passing of the act.

The 30th section disclaims any prejudice to the rights of Hudson's Bay Company_while the 31st and 32nd make provision for the government of the portions of the North-West Territory and Rupert's Land not included in the Province of Manitoba. The discussion on this Bill was exceedingly bitter and at times violent.

A large number of amendments were proposed, but the government having letermined to secure the passage of the Bill with the least possible change, these amendments were voted down by large majorities. An extension of the boundary line was made so as to include the Portage la Prairie settlements within

the limits of the new Province. The parliamentary struggle waged upon this Bill is certainly one of the most memorable in our annals. Among the amend ments proposed was one by Mr. Macdougall proposing the formation of a territorial form of government and definvince shall be composed of such persons and under such designations as the of operation of the proposed system. To ing at great length the forms and mode

this proposition Mr. Mackenzie moved character, have passed the Canadian

in amendment:

"That the Bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole with a view to the adoption in the Bill of a temporary or territorial form of government with a Legislative Assembly chosen by the popular voice and a representation in the Dominion Parliament; thus combining due regard for the rights of the people and the promotion of an economical administration of local affairs, and also securing a legitimate mode of obtaining a knowledge of the popular will regarding the form of a provincial constitution and the boundaries of the proposed province, and thus avoid the risk of imposing on the inhabitants of the territory a form of government to which they might entertain serious objections."

Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was rejected by 95 to 35. The majority was

jected by 95 to 35. The majority was made up of thirty-four members from Ontario, torty-seven from Quebec, five from New Brunswick and nine from Nova Scotia—the minority being composed of thirty-two members from Ontario and three members from New Brunswick. Mr. Macdougall's Legislative Assembly, the members of

Mr. Ferguson then moved an amend ment for the extension of the proposed boundaries of the provinces, which Mr. Cartwright proposed another amendment, that it should be lawful for the Parliament of Canada to enlarge and make such; further additions to the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba as may from time to time appear expedient. This amendment was defeated by 52 to 72.

To the minority Ontario contributed forty-seven, Quebec one, New Brunswick two, and Nova Scotia two, while to the majority Quebec gave forty seven, Ontario fifteen, Nova Scotia five and New Brunswick five.

Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Mills and Mr. Drew moved further amendments, all of a nature materially opposed to the principle of the bill, but the amendments were all defeated by large majorities. The bill became law. and in the month of July following the Province of Manitoba took its place as the fifth Province of the Dominion of Canada.

If any doubt were entertained of Mr. Macdougall's unfitness for the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West territories it was dispelled by his speeches in the House and especially by the publication of his letter to the Hen. Joseph Howe, from which, to show the true spirit of the man, we will make an extract or two: "Much against your will, and that of some of your colleagues these territories are now added to the Dominion. The insurrection of foreign Jesuits, foreign adventurers, Canadian outlaws, Hudson's Bay Company's employees and their ignorant dupes, the poor half-breeds, was blown into fragments by the bugle blast of Col. Wolseley's advance guard. The authority of the Dominion has been at length established over that vast region, and can only be endangered by treason and incapacity at Ottawa The latter, we know, reigns supreme in every department; the former is more than suspected in yours. When I use the word 'treason' I desire that you shall understand it in its widest sense, shall understand it in its widest sense, treason to the lawful sovereign of this Dominion, treason to the people of to those accorded to the half-breeds of the North-ter of the interior and a new administration in the Northwest there ought to go and religious, of the North West; treason to human progress, freedom and civilization in every Province of the Dominion.' Speaking of the Manitoba Act Mr. Mac lougall thus reveals his mind:

"Notwithstanding the recent assever ations to the contrary, of Sir Francis Hincks, it was well known at Ottawa that while the Bill was on the Ministerial anvil, there were many and some hot controversies in the council room. The chevalier of St. Gregory took charge of the measure on behalf of the priesthood. Sir George conducted it through the House, and but for the determined efforts of a few members of the Opposiefforts of a few members of the Opposi-tion, it would have passed in its original form. A French Province would have been established in Manitoba, a French government would have followed; and French customs and French civil law would have taken the place of English institutions and English law, which pre-vailed before the transfer and still have legal existence in that country."

gal existence in that country." Mr. Macdougall adds: "The Bill as submitted to Parliament by the dominant faction in Cabinet, was, on the face of it, a Bill to establish a French halfbreed and foreign ecclesiastical ascendancy in Manitoha

Here we have sketched by his own hand, a faithful picture of the narrowness, intolerance and vindictive mendacity of Mr. William Macdougall, whom the courage and patriotism of the people of Assiniboia excluded from their gubernatorial chair. The basest appeals to popular passion and prejudice were made by Mr. Macdougall and others ecause of the execution of one Thomas Scott by the provisional government, Regrettable as was this event it was none more so than the brutal murder of Goulet, a French half-breed, the very same year, by four men, two of whom wore Her Majesty's uniform, and all of whom were inflamed with uncontrollable hatred of the poor man's race and

signed to provide for Parliament, all de the government of the North-West territories. In the session of 1875 the Government introduced a Bill to amend and ensolidate the laws on this subject. This bill provides for the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor for these territories, for the appointment of stipendiary magistrates who shall in the first instance form part of the council of the Lieutenant-Governor. It confers powers of local government upon the Governor and Council. It provides for the enfranchise ment of the people of these territories by empowering the Governor to issue writs for the election of members to serve in the Council for districts containing an adult population of one thousand or more, the second thousand giving right to a second member. When the number of members elected by the people shall have reached twenty-one, the Council created, under the authority of the Act in the first instance, shall cease to be, and the twenty-one elective members form a

which shall hold office for not more than

two years. The eleventh section of the

Act secures to minorities, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, the right of establishing separate or denominational Excellent as were many of the provisions of this bill, it did not go far enough in the direction of extending free popular institutions to the North-West. It should have provided for the representation of the territories in the Dominion Parliament, the protection of the rights of the half-breeds as to landed property, just as did the Manitoba Act, and especially provided for the extension to the whole North-West of the blessings of self-government through a local legislature elected solely by the people. Instead of

this, it paved the way for the foundation of that autocracy under which the North-West has for so many years groaned in misery. The system of government then established has been productive of discontent which, though long suppressed, has at last burst into rebellion, the consequences of which must, no matter how brief its duration, be far-

reaching and disastrous. If incapacity and bungling had much to do with the troubles in the North-West fifteen years ago, the same agencies have since been at work and produced the result which the whole country now so justly and so bitterly deplores. In 1870 faith was broken with His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface who, through personal sacrifices that could never be fully appreciated, had secured the peaceful transfer of the North-West to Canada Fifteen years ago the disregard of just claims had, without the interfention of that prelate, lost to Canada and perhaps to Britain that great country. In this year of grace the disregard of claims equally as just has produced a rebellion in the Saskatchewan country. When we say that just claims have been disregarded we do so with the bill of rights formulated by the half-breed meeting held at St. Laurent at the beginning of March before our eyes. In that bill of rights we find this long-neglected people demanding:

asada, treason to the interests, civil
i religious, of the North West; treason
human progress, freedom and civilizanin area. Province of the December 2. That patents be issued to all halfbreed and white settlers who have fairly
earned the right of possession on their

3. That the provinces of Alberta and 3. That the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan be forthwith organized with legislatures of their own, so that the people may be no longer subject to the deepotism of Mr. Dewdney.

4. That in these new provincial legislatures, while representation accorded to population should be the supreme principle, the Metis should have a fair and reasonable share of representation.

ciple, the Metis should have a fair and reasonable share of representation.

5. That the offices of trust throughout these provinces be given to residents of the country, as far as practicable, and that we denounce the appointment of disreputable outsiders and repudiate their authority.

6. That this region be administered for the benefit of the actual settler, and not for the advantage of the alien speculator.

for the advantage of the alien specula-tor.

7. That better provision be made for the Indians, the Parliamentary grant to be increased and lands set apart as an ea-dowment for the establishment of hospi-tals and schools for the use of whites, half-breeds, and Indians, at such places as the provincial legislatures may determine.

8. That all the lawful customs and usages which obtain among the Matis has o. That all the lawful customs and usages which obtain among the Metis be

espected.

9. That the Land Department of the 9. That the Land Department of the Dominion Government be administered as far as practicable from Winnipeg, so that settlers may not be compelled as heretofore to go to Ottawa for the settlement of questions in dispute between them and the land commissioner.

10. That the timber regulations be made more liberal, and that the settler be treated as having rights in this country.

There is here nothing with which any government should find fault, nothing but must meet with the heartiest endorsation of every honest citizen. The press of the country, without distinction of party, adnits that the mis-government of the North-West has led to the present deplorable state of affairs. The following are a few expressions of opinion from leading journals, that it may be well to remember when this rebellion has been put down:

treated them badly and we think it has.

La Minerus, edited by M. Tasse, M.P.

If their grievances have not been redressed before, this fault lies in the Interior Department and especially with certain autocrats of small dimensions, such as are always found in this department * * * * autocrats of small dimensions, such as are always found in this department * * * The Department of the Interior against whom they rise is, to speak frankly, the cause of these disturbances. It depended upon it to have had all these difficulties arranged long ago. It has preferred to treat the Metis like pariahs, preferring even the Mennonites to those who were the first settlers of the country. Let the Department of the Interior bear the responsibility of its own actions:

Winninger Sun.

ponsibility of its own actions:

Winnipeg Sun.

There has been too much of this carpet-bagging business in the North-West, and to incompetent administration and delusive reports much of the present difficulty may be ascribed. Had the representatives of the government in the North-West fully informed it, or taken the trouble to inform themselves of the real state of feeling there, measures for an enquiry into alleged wrongs would long ere this have been instituted, and preparations to meet an outbreak which has been threatened for months back would not have been deferred until the uprising took place.

would not have been deferred until the uprising took place.

Montreal Herald (Ind. Min)

If the Department of the Interior is not to remain a scandal to the government, the Premier will find a new head for this, one of the most important branches of the government operations. But this mismanagement does not justify the half-breed troubles; if it did the whole country would be in revolt, and not a handful of half-breeds only, but several millions of people, would rise in rebellion.

Brandon Sun.

Brandon Sun.

The causes of the uprising are not far to seek. The administration of Indian affairs for some time past has been conspicuously corrupt. The management of affairs in the territories under Lieut. Gov. Dewdney has been everything that could be objectionable, and the government at Ottawa has only been willing to listen to the reports and demands of the parasites and cormorants who have swarmed through the country to find what there was of profit in it for them, while the actual residents have been permitted to struggle with difficulties of every kind as beet they could.

permitted to struggle with difficulties of every kind as best they could.

Manitoba Free Press.

In the first place, entirely without justification or excuse, the surveys in the Prince Albert district, notwithstanding that it was one of the oldest and largest settlements in the North-West, were delayed until the patience of the settlers was exhausted. When the land was finally thrown open for entry settlers finally thrown open for entry, settlers who had lived there in some instances for fifteen or twenty years, found on making application at the land office that their holdings had already been disposed of at Ottawa to creatures of the disposed of at Ottawa to creatures of the Government. The Prince Albert Iand Office has been the scene of many a pathetic incident. The poor man's voice has more than once been heard there exclaiming: "My God! what am I to de! My house, my land, my home are

Governor Dewdney must be recalled. His reputation is uneavory; his administration has been bad; he has been surrounded by, or intimate with, a gang of sharks, and he has been totally wanting in his duty. He abould have kept the authorities better posted as to the real situation. A new administration must be formed for the Northwest. Better officials, honester land agents, must be substituted for any carpet baggers now in authority. Sir David Macpherson was the last man who should have been given charge of the department of the interior. bend in hand with it a well-selected co mission to regulate the whole question of land claims and grievances in connection with settlement.

with settlement.

Twonto Telegram.

But Governor Dewdney is really the man who seems to be most blameworthy. Like every other official who has been sent up to the North-West, Dewdney is represented as being a land-grabber. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that some of those who have been cheated out of their land—which to them is everything—should feel very sore, although of course there is no excuse for their taking up arms and shedding blood. In the North-West there would be land enough and to spare for everybody, but it seems to be pretty generally conceded that there is considerable justice in the claims of the half-breeds, although they have taken a most unusual way to bring them forward. If Dewdney's superiors and Dewdney himself had done their duty in a proper spirit there would have been no trouble, and the local volunteers would have been at home to-day attending to their own affairs.

We have never in our recollection of

We have never in our recollection of Canadian politics remembered such an unanimous consensus of opinion upon any subject as this of the unfitness of the men who represent the Canadian government in the North-West for the posts they hold, never have read such an universal chorus of condemnation of the isgovernment of any country as that with which we here present our readers, new before noticed such deep and widespread sympathy with the victims of oppression as now felt in Canada for the unfortunate ill-governed Metis of the North-West. The rebellion must, of course, be put down, and put down effectually, but justice must be done to the half-breed and to the white settler. Good government must at once be extended to every portion of the North-West, the reign of carpet-baggers and carpet-bagging must cease and the blessings of freedom, peace and equality secured to every class of people in that vast and promising country.

religion.

From 1869 till 1875, some eight or ten measures, more or less of a temporary

Toronto Mail, March 24.

The half-breeds in the St. Laurent disbut thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use.

generations,
That pass by the line he had
reach of his fellows.
KATHAI THE FERIAMS.

Far out at sea we could see the ing its forces.
And leaving a hollow behind sweeping on ward;
Ominous, mighty and grand, sides uprearing
And looming up, steeper and its own greatness
O'erweighted, it ourved over, neek of a charger.
That champs with its foam from a feeling of bondag, cured over, hasging for greenly translucent, Then fell with a crash, but curdling and throbbing Still rushed on, 'ill caught by waters beneath them And drawn back, but still it foamy white fingers.
And crawled up the beach, 'i and helplessly lapsing. It was caught up and lost in rush of its fellows:
As some great man, setting his time's utmost limit, Is caught up and lost in the ruse generations,

The following is a copy of dressed by Mr. Mungovan to quaintance, Mr. P. O'Day, of Ottawa, Ap My Dean O'Day,—I not newspapers that the irrepressil are again on the warpath, as marching on, not, I regret to direction of Tara or Mullag towards the meridian of Duck Laking advantage of an Indian breed outbreak, they intend to be ablow to this Dominion such England prostrate, and raise In level with the great nations of That our troubles are sufficient owarrant our government in That our troubles are sufficient to warrant our government it the military arm for their representation of their representation of their representation of their characteristics of their characteri along the "Overland Route" be railway undertook the civilization over, and beyond the Rocky Merican furnish indisputable proof of the this assertion. Whether the "Rother Plains," has been fairly deal not, by the American governm subject that I will not now stocus; and will only content myse fearless challenge for successfundiction when saying that nowher Aborigine been treated with grant over the civil of Aborigine been treated with gree Aborgine been treated with greating sideration, greater forbearance an osity, than in Canada. The state parative comfort which many Indian tribes enjoy, the valuable that have been set aside for their fact, that have been put footh to that have been set aside for their efforts that have been put forth them socially and intellectual the paternal care and solicitus which their every want has be stalled, will fully bear out this at It is almost unnecessary to info that this humane policy has been to the Indians and half-breed newly acquired North-West, and admitting the existence of unavabuses in the mode of its execu

A few words now to yourself, as A few words now to yourself, as to those of your friends, south National Boundary, who so a yearn for the regeneration of d Ireland, but who are seized with traordinary hallucination that its plishment can be best expediattacking a country, where so hundreds of thousands of Irishme found "happy homes and alease" hundreds of thousands of Irishme found "happy homes and altars fi country enjoying the glorious is ance of self-government, making is laws, regulating it own commerce being in everything essential to an dignity, practically independent of eign domination." I am well awa the average American Fenian under the delusion that "Saxon of have pierced a road to our very and that the Irishmen in adopting (for his home, has only changed one of despotism for another, and not the glorious fun of "running" the 'Sassenach" out of Ireland, nothing delight him more than to liberate the bound, and chain-bound exiles from who have sought homes in these latitudes. Let us see for a momentable "chains" grind for his home, has only changed on

admitting the existence of the abuses in the mode of its execute cardinal principles, so far as it is for a government to do so, are rig

these "chains" grind.
We Irish Catholics "all told" num this Dominion somewhere in the neighbood of 400,000, or about twelv cent. of the entire population, in words we hold about the same re proportion to our fellow-citizens creeds, that of Irish Catholics, and lies of Irish origin, bear toward whole aggregate population of the A can Union.

can Union.

Now, I will venture to say, that

400,000 victims of "Monarchical de ism' represent more property, as intelligence, to say the very least of i a great deal more political influence, an equal number of any state in American Republic. Men of our and race have found their way to Bench of the superior courts; in the latures and governments of these latures and governments of the va provinces they have made, and are further making their mark; whilst in Federal Government itself, you will that, in an executive of thirteen, tw Irish Catholics. The present Speak the Senate is an Irish Catholic; while the Senate is an Irish Catholic; while same position in the House of Comis held by a most estimable Irishman, although a Protestant, loves Ireland a deeper, a more rational, and practove than scores of your blustering degouse, whose idea of "patriotism" coponds with the picture drawn of it, be celebrated Dr. Johnson; and lastly have as Deputy-Speaker, with the "of succession," a most worthy representive of an old Catholic family—the I of Galway. I am not aware that a people of the protection of the Great Republic; indecannot even recall an instance when cannot even recall an instance when occupant of the White House has moned to his aid in the government of country, the services of an Irish Catho On the subject of education much be written; as of all other questions be written; as of all other questions i perhaps in its character, the most int ately associated with the weal, or woe, b of the family, and of the nation. In United States it has been a burning qu certair

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A Wave

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Mungovan to an old acquaintance, Mr. P. O'Day, of Buffalo:

Ottaws, April, 1885.

My Dhar O'Day,—I notice by the newspapers that the irrepressible Fenians are again on the warpath, and are now marching on, not, I regret to say, in the direction of Tara or Mullaghmast, but towards the meridian of Duck Lake, where, taking advantage of an Indian and half-breed outbreak, they intend to administer a blow to this Dominion such as will lay England prostrate, and raise Ireland to a level with the great nations of the earth. That our troubles are sufficiently serious to warrant our government in invoking the military arm for their repression, I am is readily prepared to admit, but that they are more dangerous in their character, or more pregnant with future evils to the stability of our growing Dominion, than many similar difficulties which the American government have had very frequently to deal with, I distinctly deny. The revolting massacres, and sickening reprisals along the "Overland Route" before the railway undertook the civilizing march over, and beyond the Rocky Mountains. along the "Overland houte" before the railway undertook the civilizing march over, and beyond the Rocky Mountains, furnish indisputable proof of the truth of this assertion. Whether the "Red Man of the Plains," has been fairly dealt with or not, by the American government is a subject that I will not now stop to discuss; and will only content myself with a fearless challenge for successful contradiction when saying that nowhere has the Aborigine been treated with greater consideration, greater forbearance and generosity, than in Canada. The state of comparative comfort which many of our Indian tribes enjoy, the valuable reserves that have been set aside for their use, the efforts that have been put forth to elevate them socially and intellectually, and the paternal care and solicitude with which their every want has been forestalled, will fully bear out this statement. It is almost unnecessary to inform you that this humane policy has been applied to the Indians and half-breeds of the newly acquired North-West, and whilst admitting the existence of unavoidable the Plains," has been fairly dealt with or

Now, I will venture to say, that these 400,000 victims of "Monarchical despotsion"? Perpeant more positive and a great deal more political influence, than an acqual number of any state in the American Republic. Men of our faith and race have found their way to the Bench of the Sender is an Irish Catholic, while in the same position in the House of Commons is held by a most estimable Irishman, while the same position in the House of Commons is held by a most estimable Irishman, while the same position in the House of Commons is held by a most estimable Irishman, all Protector to represent it is interested in the same position in the House of Commons is held by a most estimable Irishman, all Protector to represent it is interested to the Sender of th

tion, almost since the dawn of the Repub-

almost unanimous vote adopting an address to the Home Government calling upon that body, in respectful, but firm tones, to grant to Ireland that which has brought so much happiness and contentment to Canada—the boon of self-government.

ment. A few words more, and I am done,

Twenty years have all but elapsed since you assisted in planning, and carrying into execution, your first Fenian invasion. Whilst you remained at a safe distance yourself, you did not hesitate to urge a number of our most thoughtless fellow-countrymen to cross the lines, for no other purpose than to pike, and shoot, and stab, a people towards whom they cartainly had no reason to entertain feelings of hatred. Many of these poor dupes, when the "cruel war" was over, fell into the hands of the authorities and suffered various terms of incarceration; their ment. A few words more, and I am various terms of incarceration; their punishment in all cases being tempered with a degree of clemency that has scarcely

a parallel
Whether you contemplate a second
Whether you contemplate a second Whether you contemplate a second assault or not, I, of course, have no means of knowing, but if, encouraged by existing complications, you should "run your forces across once more"; let me tell you that whilst the present temper of the Dominion is not favourable to the acceptance of any further attentions of this sort, yet I am persuaded that a very warm greeting awaits you, and, as one who knows the Irishmen of this country, as no other man knows them, let me add fur-

"Let us found a Conference of Charity."
The suggestion met with unanimous approval, and the first Conference was held in May, 1833. The very name, Conference of Charity, (an heirloom from St. Vincent de Paul, for he was the first to use it), and the object in Paris alone numbered two thousand members. But the spread of the Society was by no means confined to Paris. In that same year it had its Conferences established in Ireland and America, in Belgium, Spain, Italy, and even Palestine. Since then, the number of Conferences has gone on multiplying over all parts of the world, and at present exceeds six thousand. Popes Gregory XVI., Pius IX., and our present Pontiff, Leo XIII., have on many occasions blessed this Society, and granted it most ample indulgences. Pius IX, assigned to it a Cardinal Protector to represent its interests at Rome, an honor which it shares with the great religious orders.

Far out at sea we could see the wave gather.

An of conting the forces, and see the wave gather and seed of the country are being owned; and seed of the country are being owned; and seed of the country are being the country and the country are being the country are being the country are being the country and the country are the country and the country are the country and the country are the country and the country and the country are the tered to him some suitable nourishment, he raised his eyes to heaven, and in a feeble voice said: "God bless you, friends; I thank God that I have lived to witness this proof of His love for His creatures. I am anxious to prepare for death; send for the priest." The priest is sent for, and then turning to the poor wife, they offer to procure a nurse to take her place, for she is nearly exhausted. "Do not separate me from my husband," she answered with tears; "he has always been kind and affectionate to me. I truly gave him my heart, when we were

been kind and affectionate to me. I truly gave him my heart, when we were married with pomp before God's altar, and he gave me his. We have but one heart. Oh, do not separate me from him, as long as he breathes the breath of life!"
Her wishes were complied with; but a cot was procured for her, and a nurse to attend to both their wants. He lived but a few days longer, and his lest attend to both their wants. He lived but a few days longer, and his last words were to thank God for His many mercies. The last rites of religion were performed over him, and a few sympathizing friends accompanied the widow to the grave, where she saw the remains of her husband interred in every way becoming a faithful Catholic who died in peace with God. Let no one ask, "What good does the Society do?" What good! Can anything be more honorable to human nature, more worthy of all the praise we can bestow, than such acts of charity as these, which are of almost daily occurrence in every town and city in the United States and throughout the world, wherever the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is established?

Two members of the Society rapped on

The same unscending of the same applied to the Indians and half breeds of the Indians and the Indians and the Indians and half breeds of the Indians and the Indians and the Indians and half breeds of the Indians and India

poverty. We know of one case which may serve as an illustration of many, where two members of the Society were called in to find a heart-broken wife gazing on the wasted form of a sick husband in the last stage of cansumption, and without the necessaries of life or the means of procuring them. "Why have you not notified us of this before?" they asked, as they beheld the afflicting scene of poverty and destitution before them. The poor woman, in a scarcely audible tone, replied: "When my husband fell sick we were comfortably off, but our little savings soon melted away in paying doctor's bills and procuring medicine and the necessaries of life. When our money was spent our furniture disappeared, article by article, till I was forced to sell the bed from under him, and take refuge in this miserable hovel. We could not make known our poverty—call it pride or what you please; we beth suffered together and absolute destitution stared us in the face. Oh, I am sorry we did not notify you before, but ings of the human heart. One year ago, we close our hands against the poor ourselves, but now we are reduced to them and the company of the human heart. One year ago, we were comfortable and happy, and did not close our hands against the poor ourselves, but now we are reduced to the server ourselves, but now we are reduced to the many the stretches forth His hands, in the persons of the proporty does not hear of them and the company of the human heart. One year ago, we ware comfortable and happy, and did not close our hands against the poor ourselves, but now we are reduced to the many the stretches forth His hands, in the persons of the proporty to be a good the proporty of the human heart. One year ago, we close our hands against the poor ourselves, but now we are reduced to this.

Of dod, look with compassion on us, we have luck that does not say the Rosary at many the stretches forth His hands, in the persons of the proporty does not be dof her husband. Those we go to bed. He says no one can have luck that does not say

MODERN MIRACLES.

New York Freeman's Journal.

A devout priest writes on the subject of the prevalence of doubt among young men. He states that he has heard even young Catholics say that they did not believe in modern miracles. It is the fashion to hold that nothing is certain except uncertainty. This fashion is the result of slavishly following the modern taste, which confounds Faith with ignorance. The Catholic young men that pretend to believe miracles have ceased because they have never seen a miracle, are as logical as a certain negro preacher who tried to prove to his congregation that the escape of the Israelites through the Red Sea was no miracle. "Brethren," he said, "it was in winter, and the Red Sea was frozen over, and the chosen people crossed on the ice. But the ice wouldn't hold the Egyptian war-chariots, and so the whole New York Freeman's Journal. Egyptian war-chariots, and so the whole caboodle of them fell in." This explancaboodle of them fell in." This explanation would have been considered satisfactory had not a brother on a back seat arose and asked if he might make a query. The preacher agreed. "He was there to answer questions—to enlighten the ignorant." The brother said that he had been reading in a "Geography" that there was not any snow or ice near the Red Sea. The preacher grinned from ear to ear. "Poor, ignorant brother," he said, "don't you know there wasn't any geography in them days?" This settled the matter.

The attitude of the young Catholics to whom our reverend correspondent alludes is similar to that of the negro preacher. They advance denials without evidence, because it is the fashion to doubt. They

It is a mistake to imagine that the best sort of Protestants are impressed by attempts of young Catholics to show how little a Catholic may believe and still remain inside the Church. A Protestant suspects all such efforts at "minimization," and he cannot see the advantage of submitting to the discipline of a Church which is so very like his own denomination. If some young Catholics read more, thought more, and knew more, our correspondent would not have cause to complain of the skeptical airs of young people who assume that there was ice in the Red Sea!

Is There a Cure for Consumption ! Is There a Cure for Consumption?
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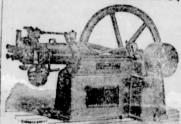
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Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885 THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

We were much surprised to read the following in Le Moniteur de Rome: "Mr. Parnell, no doubt to satisfy the extremists has thought it his duty on this occasion to issue a manifesto in which he invites the majority of Irishmen to observe neutrality and reproaches the Prince of Wales to have come to Ireland for political purposes. This manifestation of partisanship, of doubtful taste, will not destroy the impression of unity and will, no doubt, prove fruitless. Ireland as a Catholic nation feels too deeply the respect due to authority to obey interested advice springing from motives so little deserving of mention. In giving the hereditary princes of England the welcome they merit, Ireland will give to the world a great example. By its worthy and irreproachable attitude she will show that she separates her cause from that of revolutionists and Fenians; and the lively sympathies which this noble people inspire every-where cannot but thence increase."

When and where did Le Moniteur learn that Mr. Parnell was an ally of revolutionists and Fenians? Is the Roman journal really so ignorant of Irish affairs as not to understand that the agitation guided and controled by the Irish Parliamentary party is not one of a revolutionary but of a strictly constitutional

With all due respect for Le Moniteur we must say that we consider the Archbishop of Cashel a more competent judge of the duties of the Irish people in regard of the royal visit than its editor, who has evidently received at least part of his training in Irish matters from Mr. Erring. ton or some such craven plotting poltroon. Writing from Thurles on Easter

Monday that illustrious prelate says : "I am clearly of opinion that their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, should be courteously received by all classes of persons during their approaching visit to Ireland. Were they coming amongst us to restore our constitutional rights; to demolish Dublin Castle; to put an end to Orange ascendancy and Freemason's rule; and above all, to inaugurate an Irish Parliament in College green, we should joyously strew all, to inaugurate an Irish Parliament in College green, we should joyously strew flowers on their path, and literally fill the air with the echoes of their name. But coming, as we are regretfully forced to think they do, on no such ennobling or beneficent mission, and indeed for no clearly defined or useful purpose whatever, they can reasonably expect nothing from the oppressed people of Ireland but a dignified reserve and 'the charity of their silence.'"

†T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

Here are the exact words of the most popular-and, certainly, one of the most clear-headed of Ireland's bishops, Do they differ in signification from Mr. Parnell's advice that the Irish nation should receive the heir apparent with a dignified reserve? The only cause for regret in connection with the visit of the Prince is that the advice of the national leader was not more strictly adhered to. The Cork Examiner, one of the most soundly patriotic journals in Ireland, speaking of the troubles at Mallow, says that "if the country is debarred from reciprocating the friendly sentiment for which the Prince receives credit, and debarred from according to His Royal Highness and his popular consort a reception of genuine Celtic warmth, it is because the time and circumstances are such as to render the welcome liable to be misrepresented and misunderstood. Mr. Parnell's advice has been fully justified by the re-

been followed to the letter this object would have been fully attained without exposing the National party to misconceptions which it is important to avoid. The display at Mallow yesterday was a violation of the attitude of neutrality wisely enjoined upon the people, and we cannot but regard it as a serious indiscretion. regard it as a serious indiscretion.

There was evinced in the display an absence of the discipline and self-control which were specially needed in the critical circumstances to which this ill timed and unfortunate royal excursion has given rise. At the same time allowance must be made for the provoking influences to which the demonstration is dis-tinctly traceable: The unscrupulous and disgraceful manner in which the attitude of the country in respect to the Prince has been misrepresented, both in England and Ireland, was calculated, if it were not intended, to inspire feelings of

anger and resentment."

We further commend to the attention and careful perusal of Le Moniteur, the views of the New York Times on the Prince's visit to Ireland. The Times, by any one who knows it, cannot be accuse of any special friendliness to Ireland.

Says the New York journal:

"The significance of the visit to Ireland of the Prince and Princess of Wales is wholly political, and there was never a more preposterous piece of politics in the world. Hereditary hatred is to be exorcised by the royal touch. The representative of the sovereign is to bow from a carriage upon the populace and to distribute smiles and largesses among them, and the Irish peasant is thereupon to forget that he has had no breakfast and has no clear prospect of any supper and to lay aside his vindictive feelings and let his landlord ungalled play.

This is a singular practical application of the saying that the sovereignest thing on earth is parmaceti for an inward bruise. Emotional as the Irish people are, the notion of transforming their emotions from hatred and rebellion to love and loyalty by exhibiting the Prince of Wales to them is one of the strangest evidences of the English misunderstanding of the Irish character that could be furnished. It would be interesting to know to whom this pleasing scheme first occurred.

The Prince of Wales himself is quite. Says the New York journal:

The Prince of Wales himself is quite The Prince of Wales himself is quite incapable of having suggested it, though his readiness to sacrifice his comfort by taking a journey which certainly cannot have any resemblance to traveling for pleasure, on the chance that he may be able to do some good, is almost as praise-worthy as it is pathetic. It is scarcely possible that Mr. Gladstone can have advised the journey, and it is most likely that it has been suggested by 'the castle,' which is just now in need of all the moral and social support it can muster. If this explanation is generally accepted in Ireland, the visit of the Prince, instead of being merely null, will be positively mischievous in its effects.

In any case the visit must seem to Irishmen who hate England—that is to

In any case the visit must seem to Irishmen who hate England—that is to say, to nine-tenths of the Irishmen in Ireland—to be adding insult to injury. It cannot possibly do any good."

The visit has been a complete failure This we should, had it really been intended to do good, really regret. But it was not so intended. In the south of Ireland it was used to cover the infamics and perpetuate the rule of the hated castle faction. In the North it has been a grand Orange triumphal procession. All true Irishmen will regret that the Prince and especially his amiable and noble-hearted consort, should have been made use of for purposes so ignoble and that their visit should have intensifithe troubles of Ireland and more clearly marked the dissensions of Irishmen.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL.

His Lordship the Bishop of London some few months ago sought to impress upon the Catholic men of London the desirability of their becoming members of the society of St. Vincent of Paul. His Lordship's words produced a lively impression upon his hearers. From a respected gentleman present at his discourse we have received the following commun-

ication:

Holy Saturday, 1885, London, Ont.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Dear Sir.—Many perhaps of St. Peter's congregation, like myself, are anxious to follow the advice given us by His Lordship the Bishop a few Sundays ago, in the matter of becoming members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Would you kindly advise through your paper what constitutes a member and the proper steps to take to become one, and oblige yours truly.

A WOULD-BE MEMBER.

In the published rules of the society we find the following statutory regulations

find the following statutory regulations in regard of the admission of members:

When a member wishes to introduce candidate to the Conference, he must furnish the President with the name, calling vice has been fully justified by the result. Whatever may have been the inspiring causes of the visit so far as the Prince personally is concerned, it has been invested by those around him with a distinctly political and partizan character. Every demonstration made in his favour has been represented as an expression of approval of the existing regime in Ireland and as a repudiation of the policy of the National leaders. It was expedient therefore that all popular manifestations of welcome should be withheld, and that the Prince should be withheld, and that the Prince should be permitted to realize the insignificance of the faction who took it upon themselves to receive him in the name of the Irish

able of edifying it, and who are disposed to love their colleagues and the poor, as their brothers.

Members, who have any observations to make on the candidate, transmit them to the President in writing, or verbally, before the time shall have elapsed that precedes the meeting at which the candidate is to be admitted. If no observations be made, the candidate is received at the fifth meeting following that of his nomination.

cheering joys and soothing loveliness. The winter of life she had spent in fortitude, in confidence and yet in holy fear of the Lord. Now her spirit hath entered the supernal season of golden glory and eternal flowers. Such is our trust, such our prayer.

HON. A. M. KEILY.

nomination.

If the person who is presented as a candidate belong to any secret, or other society condemned by the Church, he cannot be received as a member of the Conference. And if a member, after being received, join any society condemned by the Church, the Secretary shall write him an official letter, admonishing him to send in his resignation; and if he do not resign within a certain time, the Secretary shall give information thereof to the Conference.

A person not having means to contribute to the common funds, cannot be admitted as a member.

A member of the Society cannot, under any pretext or circumstances whatever receive aid from its funds.

In this city there are two Conference in good working order, that of Our Lady attached to St. Peter's Cathedral, and that of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to St. Mary's Church. No Catholic, once made aware of the good done to his fellowmen and the inestimable blessings he may secure for himself through the society of St. Vincent of Paul, should hesitate to have his name inscribed on its rell of membership.

THE COADJUTORSHIP OF WATER. FORD.

We learn from the Cork Examiner tha at all the parochial churches in Waterford it was announced on Sunday, the 12th of April, that His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power had solicited episco pal assistance, and that the Holy Fathe having consented to the request, the election of a Coadjutor Bishop of Waterford would be held on Monday, the 13th Accordingly, on that day after High Mass, the parochial clergy of the diocese proceeded to the election. The result was as follows :

Rev. Father O'Riordan, Professor, St. Rev. Father O'Riordan, Professor, St. John's College, 9 votes (dignissimus); Dr. Fitzgerald, P. P., Carrick-on-Suir, 8 votes (dignoir); Rev. P. Power, P. P., Dungarven; Very Rev. J. A. Phelan, President, St. John's College, dignus and exequo 6 each; Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston in Canada, 4 votes; Rev. P. Casey, P. P., Ring, 1 vote; Rev. E. Toran, C. C., Dungarven, 1 vote. The E. Toran, C. C., Dungarven, I vote; Mer. E. Toran, C. C., Dungarven, I vote. The four names highest on the list will now be submitted to his Holiness the Pope, with whom the final selection rests. The decision is expected in about two months.

It will be gratifying to the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary's many friends in this country to perceive that his name and the memory of the good he effected in the old land are yet so keenly remembered in Ireland as to secure his nomin ation for the coadjutorship of Waterford notwithstanding that the clergy of that important diocese must have been aware that the youthful church of Ontario could not, without deepest regret, see aim depart from this Dominion wherein he has won a name and distinction that do honor to religion and give the dioinflict a serious loss on the intellectual resource and amiability of character have given him a place in this country which it would be difficult, if not impossible, at least for the time, to

DEATH OF MRS. WM. MURRAY

We have had often indeed of late to chronicle sad visitations of the grim monarch death, but rarely if ever has it given us such pain to do so as at this noment when we have to announce to our readers the demise of Mrs. Wm. Murray, Pembroke. The deceased lady, who had just attained her fortieth year, has been taken from the midst of her family and a large circle of friends whom she edified by her virtues and encouraged by her example. Hers was not a life of tinsel show or frivolous gayety, it was a life of well-doing, self-sacriice and charity, a life of peace and good. ness and content. Her heart was in her family's welfare. Hence her thoughts and preoccupations were all directed to the regulation of her household. Her care and solicitude in this regard recall the words of the wise man concerning the valiant woman: "She shall not fear for her house in the cold of snow: for all her domestics are clothed with double garments. . . Her husband is honorable in the gates, when he sitteth among the senators of the land

. . Strength and beauty are her clothing and she shall laugh in the latter day. She hath opened her mouth to wisdom, and the law of clemency is on her tongue. She hath looked well to the paths of her house, and hath not eaten her bread idle. Her children rose up and called her blessed: her husband and he praised her. . . give her of the fruit of her hands and let her works praise

her." (Prov. xxxi, 21.31.) She died at the opening of springtide's

The appointment of the Hon. A. M. Keily, of Richmond, Virginia, to repre-sent America at the Quirinal, was certainly one of the best, and in all regards the most satisfactory to the public yet made by President Cleveland. We therefore deeply regret to see it stated that Mr. Keily has, after full consideration of the matter, resolved to decline the appointment. We can quite understand the distinguished gentleman's motives in so acting, but, nevertheless, hold his refusal of the position as regretable in the extreme.

Unlike Mr. Phelps, the Vermontese

lawyer selected to represent the great republic of the West at the court of St. James, Mr. Keily is one of the best known, because one of the most distinctively patriotic of Americans. When we use the term patriotic we do so in its very widest sense. Mr. Keily has been a patriot in the sense of devotion to his country as a whole, and to the great commonwealth of Virginia as a free constituent thereof. He has also been a patriot in the sense of his devotion to his fellowman, seeking, out of his unquenchable Catholic charity, to assist him out of the bondage in which the poverty and misery, begotten whether of misfortune or of evil ways, may have enchained him. The North - Western Chronicle says of Mr. Keily, the favorite son of the bistoric capital of Virginia, that "he is a thorough gentleman, a distinguished scholar, and what is best in our eyes, a practical and devoted Catholic." Our contemporary further remarks that:

"His presence in Rome will be a continu-us gratification to the Holy Father, who ous gratification to the Holy Father, who will have thereby new reasons to love and esteem the Republic of the West. Catholic Americans more than other citizens of the Republic are concerned in the Roman embassy; they have in Rome important interests which they desire to have well represented and duly protected, and a Catholic minister can do all this for them as no other could. We see in this appointment, too ter can do all this for them as no other could. We see in this appointment, too, a great boon for Ireland; he will practically though not officially, represent her, and speak words of truth in the Vatican Halls, through which lying representatives of England are too anxious to have free course. However, Mr. Keily goes to Rome as the Minister of the United States — and his first duty, ord, area, will have represent worthily our great nation and to watch vigilantly over her interests and

Mr. Keily evidently perceives that the spirit of Know-Nothingism, if latent, is still living in the American Union, and that his usefulness in Rome would be seriously hampered by the spirit of intolerance yet prevailing among so many of his fellow-citizens. He sees that his every act in Rome would be subjected to the criticism of the vulgar and prejudiced masses of American non-Catholics who cese of Kingston a renown worthy its still have an unreasoning and unreaglorious history and the sterling faith of sonable dread of the Pope. Lest any its people. We feel that we speak one imagine that we do an injustice to the sentiments of his friends on the American people in the premises, we this side of the Atlantic when we propose to lay before our readers the say that His Lordship's transla- statement of opinion of an unusually fair minded American non Catholic jour Church of Canada. His great learning, nal on Mr. Keily's appointment. That journal accuses Mr. Bayard of having already made three bad mistakes in paying his political debts out of the patron age of his department. Mr. Keily's appointment is, we need not say, one of these three "bad" mistakes. Here are our contemporary's ipsissima verba:

"The third was in sending Anthony Keily—an ultramontane Roman Catholic—to Rome. Mr. Keily's brother is an excellent priest, and may have rendered Mr. Bayard good service in the politics of his State. But Mr. Bayard ought to have known enough of Italian affairs to know that not every Roman Catholic is suitable to represent the United States at the Court of King Humbert. The great majority of American the United States at the Court of King Humbert. The great majority of American Roman Catholics would have declined the appointment with promptness. Mr. Keily ought to have done so, in view of the part he took in the denunciation of King Victor!Immanuel on the occasion of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870. Why he did not do so is a puzzle. Has he changed his mind since 1870, and thrown the temporal power of the Pope overchanged his mind since 1870, and thrown the temporal power of the Pope overboard? Or does he go to Rome with the hope that he may use his position to advance the views of the ultramontane party, and to extend to the Vatican court such prestige as it can get from its public recognition by the American court such prestige as it can get from its public recognition by the American minister? We hardly can believe that Mr. Keily has this intention, for we presume he is an honorable man, and it would involve a grave breach of public trust. Years before the Italian troops trust. Years before the Italian troops superseded the papal government in Rome the people of the United States broke off all diplomatic relations with the Pope. They did so deliberately and atter a full discussion of the matter in Congress, and because they resented the intolerance shown by the papal government in closing the American church in Roma. In these gircumstances, it is Rome. In these circumstances, it is quite impossible that any American ambassador should present himself at the Vatican, and no good Catholic like Mr. Keily could stay for years in Rome and avoid appearing there."

May we not, in view of such statements, ask if America is really the land of

the free. Equality is a necessary concomitant of true freedom. Do Catho lics in the Union really enjoy equality with their non-Catholic fellow citizens?

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

There is no change in the situation between these great powers. On Friday. the 24th ult., the Czar passed four hours with General Obrutscheff, chief of the staff, and several engineer officers, in close study of war maps of the Afghan frontier. Obrutecheff is said to regard war as inevitable. He is credited with urging an mmediate mobilization, and the early occupation of Herat and Candahar. He is reported as saying to the Czar:

reported as saying to the Czar:

"Now is the moment for Russia to strike. Lumsden's retreat has utterly destroyed England's prestige among the Afghans, who, I can assure your Majesty, are ready to revolt against the Ameer. Besides, Persia is prepared secretly to help us, and to do so the moment we strike the first blow. All these advantages will be lost by delay."

The Czar is represented as replying: "You are too hasty, General. Russia's manifest destiny is too strong to be wrecked by any human agency, but I still hope war may be avoided. But come what will, I never shall consent to give up Penjdeh or Zulfikar Pass."

There are 70,000 Russian troops in

There are 70,000 Russian troops in Poland and 30,000 are under orders for immediate movement to Olessa. This goes to some extent to prove that Russia ears nothing from Austria. Amongst the Poles the feeling is said to be one of indifference arising from their sense of helplessness. Eighty thousand Cossacks have received orders to hold themselves ready to move at a moment's notice. In Moscow war is eagerly hoped for and at Cronstadt men are busy day and night loading Whitehead torpedoes in the arsenal. From London, on the other hand, comes the news that the Admiralty has chartered five of the fastest and finest passenger steamers in the Atlantic trade, the Oregon, America, Arizona, Umbria and Alaska steamers. The Cophic and Britannia are also chartered, and the Government will increase the number of armed cruisers to twenty.

It would indeed, from all the information now at hand, appear that the period of negociation has passed and that war is inevitable. It would further appear that Russia actually desires war, and that Britain must take up the gauntlet. Russia's bold and firm stand may be understood under the light thrown upon the situation by the statement that all rumors indicating that Germany and Austria will not keep the strictest neutralty are baseless. Russia's final proposal is said to be the appointment of a special mixed commission to examine into the reports of Komaroff and Lums. den to determine where correctness really lies. Meantime General Kouropatkine urges an immediate advance upon Herat and his proposal finds many supporters. In one word the situation one of extreme gravity, and no one need be surprised if, at any moment, the dogs of war be let loose and the world thrown into a ferment at the spectacle of a conflict that must shake it to its very foundations.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Much interest is felt in Sir Ambrose Washington to Ottawa to interview the Canadian government on the subject of the trade relations of Canada and Newfoundland. His visit to Washington was made at the instance of the St. John Chamber of Commerce to represent its interests in the matter of the Fisheries Treaty. Sir Ambrose, at an informal meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange held in that city on the 22nd, stated that although nothing definite had resulted from his trip to Washington in his capacity as represen tative of the Newfoundland Chamber of Commerce, still the question of reciprocity had been broached and hopes were entertained that negociations now on foot would lead to some action at the next ession of Congress, and that it was not improbable that Canada would be included in the reciprocity treaty. Sir Ambrose entertains strong hopes that in regard to the trade of Canada and Newfoundland both governments would cancel duties proposed to be imposed after July 1st. He expressed himself satisfied of Mr. Bayard's desire to effect a settlement of the whole fishery question, but, of course. nothing definite could be done till the meeting of Congress next fall. Sir Ambrose deprecated the idea of sending cruisers in the meantime to protect the fisheries, as such a course would only involve serious trouble. Speaking of the fishery question and the expiry on the 1st of July next of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, the American says that "the Canadians are becoming much excited over the fisheries question, the one problem which gives them a share in the high politics of the world. In the Dominion Parliament it is proposed to close all the fishing beds to our fishermen after the 1st of July next, when the settlement provided in the Washington Treaty will expire. Of course, they would be quite willing to go on with that settlement. If we were ready to give them a guinea a pound for all the fish we take, excited over the fisheries question, the

and then to admit their fish free of duty into our ports, they would be happy.' We may remind our contemporary that the Treaty of Washington conferred upon Canada no undue advantage, nor does this country seek from Americans a guinea a pound for all or, any of the fish they take in our waters. Our republican neighbors have in every case too keen an eye for business to pay for fish at that rate. What we desire particularly to note are the observations of the American in respect of Cauada's treaty-making power, or rather want of power :

"We remember that we have another power than Canada to deal with in any further negotiations. Canada has no more power to shut us out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence than out of Bristol Bay. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is British water, not Canadian. Our rights to fish in it will be settled in London, and not in Ottawa. And the concessions made to us,—as in the settlement of the Fortune Bay outrages,—will be determined by the consideration of how much England desires at that moment to keep us in good humor. And unless all the signs of the political weather are delusive, Eugland will have much need for our good-will both before and after the first day of July.

"Canada cannot cat her cake and have it. She cannot hang on to an European Empire and enjoy the facilities furnished by its military and diplomatic system, and then stru about with the airs of an independent country. She may cut the silken rein' as soon as she likes and

then strut about with the airs of an in-dependent country. She may cut "the silken rein" as soon as she likes, and we will deal with her as a nation. But so long as she wears it, she is to us merely an outlying province of the British Empire, and our dealings with her interests are but a part of our diplomatic relations with that Empire."

We have, as our readers are aware, constantly and consistently advocated the right of Canada to make its own commercial treaties. We have now no treaty. making power, and are, in consequence, treated with neglect, indifference or contempt when we send envoys abroad to open up some new resources of trade for our people. This is certainly not as it should be, and the consequence is, that while many of our towns are smouldering in decay, and look more like the habita. tions of the dead than the homes of living men, the American cities on our borders are bustling with life and activity. Give Canada freedom of trade and commercial independence, and there is no reason why our progress will not keep pace with that of our republican neighbors. In the matter of the fisheries treaty, Canada will, it is certain, consent to nothing so one-sided as the Washington treaty of 1871-2.

GOOD TIMES.

The American, an excellent authority on the subject, says that evidences are multiplying to show that the business of this country has been adjusting itself to the charged conditions and will begin, this year, to branch out once more. We have, according to that well-informed journal, seen the worst of the stagnated times for the present, which likewise assures us that they are very unlikely to return, "unless everything is torn up by a reduction of import duties and the inflow of foreign goods." Our contemporary points out that one

of the changed conditions of industry and

trade is the enormous substitution of steel for iron. This change, it says, is going on in all directions and the processes of adaptation, which have taken some time to set in motion, are now active in all quarters. "The owners of great works are," concludes the Philadelphia journal, "changing them so as to meet the new conditions. Iron rails for railroads are almost entirely out of use, and steel alone is now thought of, Ordinary nails for carpentry are beginning to be of steel. Other like substitutions are in progress in many branches of industrial art. It is to these that capital, skill and sagacious business enterprise have been obliged to apply their best capabilities, in order to restore activity, and the signs now are that they have fairly succeeded.' Although there has been a change of administration in the United States, it is not likely that there will be a change in the fiscal policy of that country, so that from the standpoint of the journal just cited the prospects of good times are excellent. In Canada-even should there be a change of administration, of which there are no indications-no radical change in our taxation of imported goods could be undertaken.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Journal de Rome has been seized by the Italian Government, in consequence of its publication of the address of the Holy Father to the Italian Catholic youth. The cornerstone of St. Joseph's (Colored) Catholic Church was lately laid in Richmond, Va., with interesting ceremonies. The building will be a very substantial structure. It will be the first church edifice in the city erected for colored Catholics.

The late Archbishop Henni, of Milwau-



RT. REV. JOHN WALS Devotion to the Blessed

John Walsh—by the Grace the appointment of the Bishop of London. To the Clergy, Religious and the Diocese, Health and Bo the Lord.

the Diocese, Health and Be the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHE approach of the beautiful mosacred to our Blessed Lady, we duty to address you some indevotion to the august Motand on the spiritual fruits to gathered therefrom. What it May is in the order of nature, mind of the church, the Bless in the order of Grace. May it time of the year, the month of promise, the harbinger of the time, the fairest and most beau of the year, decked out in a young beauty, and fragrant wind flowers. "Winter is no rain is over and gone, the flappeared in our land, the time is come, the voice of the turt the fig-tree hath put forth her the vines in flower yield the well?" (Continue in income). the fig-tree hath put forth her the vines in flower yield the smell." (Canticles, ii. 12-13). stormy winter is past, Natur from its tomb, and has awake new life. The voice of Sprim, on the hills and in the valleys, the fields are robed in brightest trees bring forth leaves and blo gardens are fragrant with fl woods are vocal with the sweet woods are vocal with the sweet singing birds, the air is reson sounds of joy and gladness, and is clothed with a vesture of varied beauty.

Now, the Blessed Virgin Springtime of that season of mercy, and spiritual beauty, ar tion, with which our Divine blessed and enriched the earth, approach the spiritual winter of disappeared, the springtime of promise for mankind had come followed by the Summer or richest blessings and graces. Si

richest blessings and graces. She day-star that appeared ab darkened horizon of a fallen darkened horizon of a fallen herald the rising of the Sun o justice. Mary was the fairest it he garden of God. She was the of the field and the lily of the She was the fairest, the most hand the most perfect of God's c. She was never stained by the sin or of action, no thought allied to darkened her pure soul, no shadover dimmed the brightness of ginal purity. She was indeginal purity. She was inde-ainted nature's solitary boast." tainted nature's solitary boast."
the inspired writer, gazing on the far peerless beauty and perfect appeared to his far-reaching glaimed: "Who is she that come like the morning rising, fair as the beautiful as the Sun." (Cantie

V. 9.)

It was, then, a happy thought church, who, like her Divine doeth all things well, to associ beautiful month of May with devithe Blessed Virgin, and to matural beauty and loveliness—it and its promises are helicated. and its promises—symbolize the beauty and loveliness of Mary, blessed hopes and promises who brought to the wearied hearts and

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIE Devotion to the Blessed Virgin in honoring, venerating and lovin and in earnestly and fervently in her powerful and most salutary in sion. Alt christians should honor ate and love our Blessed Ludy, (a) of the prominent place she hapied in the economy of human retion and reparation, because (b) transcendent sanctity and dignit because (c) God himself honored her all other creatures, by bestowing the unspeakable and incomparable ilege of the Divine Maternity.

1. The Blessed Mother of God hapied a prominent place in the w DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIE

1. The Blessed Mother of God ha pied a prominent place in the wour redemption, and has ever bees ciated with our Divine Saviour scheme of man's salvation and in the pensation of His graces and mercie. Our Lord is the inexhaustible foof grace; Mary is its channel. Our is the Alpha and Omega, the begand the end, our Father, our Creat Lord, our all, the God of our hea God that is our portion forever, needless to tell you, dearly beloved ren, for you are perfectly convinced. needless to tell you, dearly beloved ren, for you are perfectly convinced that our Saviour is the author and fi of our Faith, that He is the life life, the Way, the Truth, and the that it is His precious blood that the deemed the world, that He is the mediator of redemption between G deemed the world, that He is the mediator of redemption between Goman; that there is no ether name heaven, save the holy name of whereby we can be saved; and it soul can ever enter heaven, except the merits of the sufferings and determined the suffering the suff canst. To Him alone are divine we and adoration due. All this is Catruth and teaching. But as it has p God to rule the natural world, and t serve and direct its marvellous harn by secondary agents and laws, so i supernatural order it pleases Him to use of secondary agents to carry ou merciful behests. Now such is the tion of Mary in the divine alone.

She actively co-operated, but only secondary agent, with our Blessed in the great scheme of the world's retion. As Eve, by her infidelity, acco-operated in bringing on the fall co-operated

tion of Mary in the divine plan of

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PASTORAL LETTER

RT. REV. JOHN WALSH, D. D. BISHOP OF LONDON,

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin:

John Walsh—by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of London.

To the Clergy, Religious and Faithful of the Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

the Diocese, Realth and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHERN,—On the approach of the beautiful month of May, sacred to our Blessed Lady, we deem it a duty to address you some remarks on devotion to the august Mother of God, and on the spiritual fruits that may be gathered therefrom. What the month of May is in the order of nature, that, in the mind of the courch, the Blessed Virgin is in the order of Grace. May is the springtime of the year, the month of hope and promise, the harbinger of the bright Summer, the fairest and most beautiful queen of the year, decked out in all its fresh young beauty, and fragrant with blossoms and flowers. "Winter is now past, the rain is over and gone the decimal that the same that is the same that the s young beauty, and risgram was blosses, and flowers. Winter is now past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers have appeared in our land, the time of pruning appeared in our land, the time of pruning is come, the voice of the turtle is heard, the fig-tree hath put forth her green figs, the vines in flower yield their sweet smell." (Canticles, ii. 12-13). The cold, stormy winter is past, Nature has risen from its tomb, and has awakened into a new life. The voice of Spring is heard on the hills and in the valleys, and behold the fields are robed in brightest green, the trees bring forth leaves and blossoms, the gardens are fragrant with flowers the trees bring forth leaves and blossoms, the gardens are fragrant with flowers, the gardens are fragrant with Howers, the woods are vocal with the sweet music of singing birds, the air is resonant with sounds of joy and gladness, and all nature is clothed with a vesture of the most

varied beauty.

Now, the Blessed Virgin was the Now, the Blessed Virgin was the Springtime of that season of grace and enercy, and spiritual beauty, and perfection, with which our Divine Redeemer blessed and enriched the earth. At her approach the spiritual winter of the world disappeared, the springtime of hope and promise for mankind had come, soon to be followed by the Summer of Christ's richest blessings and graces. She was the day star that appeared above the darkened horizon of a fallen world, to herald the rising of the Sun of eternal justice. Mary was the fairest flower in herald the rising of the Sun of eternal justice. Mary was the fairest flower in the garden of God. She was the flower of the field and the lily of the valley. She was the fairest, the most beautiful, and the most perfect of God's creatures. She was never stained by the sin of origin or of action, no thought allied to sin ever darkened her pure soul, no shadow of evil ever dimmed the brightness of her virginal purity. She was indeed "our tainted nature's solitary boast." Hence ginal purity. She was indeed "our tainted nature's solitary boast." Hence tainted nature's folitary boast." Hence the inspired writer, gazing on the vision of her peerless beauty and perfection, as it appeared to his far-reaching gaze, ex-claimed: "Who is she that cometh forth like the morning rising, fair as the Moon, beautiful as the Sun." (Canticles, vi.,

It was, then, a happy thought of the church, who, like her Divine Master, doeth all things well, to associate the beautiful month of May with devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and to make its natural beauty and loveliness—its hopes and its promises—symbolize the moral heauty and loveliness of Mary, and the beauty and loveliness of Mary, and the blessed hopes and promises which she beauty and loveliness of Mary, and the blessed hopes and promises which she brought to the wearied hearts and despair-

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin consists in honoring, venerating and loving her, and in earnestly and fervently invoking her powerful and most salutary interession. All christians should honor, venerate and love our Blessed Ludy, because (a) of the prominent place she has occupied in the economy of human redemption and reparation, because (b) of her transcendent sanctity and dignity, and because (c) God himself honored her above all other creatures, by bestowing on her the unspeakable and incomparable privilege of the Divine Maternity.

1. The Blessed Mother of God has occupied a prominent place in the work of our redemption, and has ever been associated with our Divine Saviour in the scheme of man's salvation and in the dispensation of His graces and mercies. Devotion to the Blessed Virgin consists

pensation of His graces and mercies. Our Lord is the inexhaustible fountain

of grace; Mary is its channel. Our Lord of grace; Mary is its channel. Our Lord is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, our Father, our Creator, our Lord, our all, the God of our heart, the God that is our portion forever. It is needless to tell you, dearly beloved brethner. needless to tell you, dearly beloved breth-ren, for you are perfectly convinced of it, that our Saviour is the author and finisher of our Faith, that He is the life of our life, the Way, the Truth, and the Life; that it is His precious blood that has re-deemed the world, that He is the only mediator of redemption between God and man; that there is no ether name under-heaven, save the holy name of Jesus deemed the world, that He is the only mediator of redemption between God and man; that there is no ether name under heaven, save the holy name of Jesus, whereby we can be saved; and that no soul can ever enter heaven, except through the merits of the sufferings and death of Christ. To Him alone are divine worship and adoration due. All this is Catholic truth and teaching. But as it has pleased God to rule the ratural world, and to preserve and direct its maryellous harmonies serve and direct its marvellous harmonies by secondary agents and laws, so in the supernatural order it pleases Him to make supernatural order it pleases than to make use of secondary agents to carry out His merciful behests. Now such is the position of Mary in the divine plan of man's

She actively co-operated, but only as a secondary agent, with our Blessed Lord, in the great scheme of the world's reparation. As Eve, by her infidelity, actively co-operated in bringing on the fall of the

human race in Adam, so Mary, by her superlative virtues, and her unswerving fidelity to grace, had a part in its restora-tion. Scarcely had the divine justice

fidelity to grace, had a part in its restoration. Scarcely had the divine justice passed sentence on our guilty parents, at the gates of Paradise, when in love and pity God pronounced a sentence of mercy and of hope. He said to the serpent, "I will put enmitties between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed; she shall crush thy head and thou shalt lie in wait for her hee!" (Genesis iii. c., 14 v.)

Between Eve and the serpent there arose a friendship that brought ruin and death on mankind; between Mary, the woman of prophecy, and the serpent there shall be an eternal enmity, an undying hostility, and she, through her seed, the incarnate God, shall bring life and salvation to mankind. The woman Mary, and her seed, Jesus Christ, has crushed and destroyed the serpent's head, the one mediately, the other immediately; Mary crushes the serpent's head by giving birth to Jesus, and Jesus by the might of His own divine power and virtue. When St. Paul instituted a contrast between the first Adam and the second, he suggested the existence of a similar contrast between Eve and Mary, and this contrast is constantly dwelt upon by the Christian Fathers. Their teaching on this subject, when summarised, is substantially as follows:—

(a). That Mary is the new and second

when summarised, is substantially as follows:—

(a). That Mary is the new and second Eve, as Christ is the new and second Adam; and therefore, as Adam was a type of Jesus, so Eve was a type of Mary, and that as Eve was an active and efficient agent in the ruin of man, Mary was an active and efficient agent in his redemption and salvation. (b). The enmity between this second Eve and the serpent is in every way similar to that which existed between the serpent and the second Adam; and, consequently, it is deadly, implacable, and without interruption. (c). In Mary the fall of Eve is rectored; the prudence, the obedience, and the faith of the former making reparation for the imprudence, the disobedience and the unbelief of the latter. (d). God who condemned Eve, crowns Mary with glory. (e). As death flowed from the first Eve, so did life from the second; as all that is evil came through Eve, so through Mary did life from the second; as all that is evil came through Eve, so through Mary comes all that is good; as Adam was renewed in Christ, so is Eve in Mary. (f). By Mary salvation and life is within the reach of all, as by Eve all fell into ruin and death. (g). It is only on account of Mary that Eve is, and is called the mother of the living. (h). Mary raised Eve from her fall, restored Adam, despoiled hell, and opened the gates of paradise; (i). a curse was pronounced upon Eve; it is and opened the gates of paradise; (i). a curse was pronounced upon Eve; it is abolished by Mary, who is altogether blessed; (k). as we all die through Eve, so do we all live through Mary, we gain the adoption of sons, and return to our pristine dignity. (l). The new Virgin hath expiated the evideed of the old; and (m). lastly, as all consure Eve, so all praise lastly, as all consure Eve, so all praise Mary. The whole force of these antitheser Mary. The whole force of these antitheses depends on the hypothesis upon which they are founded; namely, that Mary is a being wholly different from all other members of the human race, in the unspotted purity, and in the super abundant holiness which adorned and which filled her from the first moment of her exist. her from the first moment of her existence; that she was not merely the physical
instrument of our Lord's taking flesh but
as an intelligent and responsible cause of
it, her faith and obedience being accessories to the Incarnation and gaining it as
her reward, that she co-operated in our
salvation not merely by the descent of the
Holy Ghost upon her but by specific holy
acts—the effects of the Holy Ghost within
her soul; that as Eve was the cause of
ruin to all, Mary was the cause of salvation.

In the annunciation when an archangel announces to her on the part of God that she was to become the mother of the world's redeemer we see clearly the prom-Mary is a free agent, and she could if she so pleased, reject the grace and the inexpressible dignity offered to her. She for a moment suspends her consent, and God and nature are, as it were, kept in suspense and expectation, so necessary was it for mankind that she should freely and actively co-operate in the work of their redemption and their salvation. Her consent was necessary for the mystery of the Incarnation, and it was only when she gave it, when she said her "fiat." that a moment suspends her consent, and God and nature are, as it were, kept in suspense and expectation, so necessary was it for mankind that she should freely and actively co-operate in the work of their redemption and their salvation. Her consent was necessary for the mystery of the Incarnation, and it was only when she gave it, when she said her "fiat," that the decrees of God regarding this stupendous mystery ran on to their fulfilment, and that the work of the redemption of the world was inaugurated. "God was pleased so to arrange it," says St. Thomas, "that it might be shown that there is between the Son of God and human nature a certain spiritual marriage; and therefore in the Annunciation the consent of the Virgin was waited for, as the representative of all human nature." (Lib. iii, Art. 30.) "Answer, O Blessed Virgin," says St. Augustine, "why do you hesitate about giving life to the world? The gate of heaven once shut by the sin of Adam is opened, and the celestial ambassador has passed through it to come to you. God is at the gate, and he awaits the angel whom you detain. O Blessed Virgin, all the captive ages conjure thee to give thy consent. He who was offended has taken the first step, he has taken away the bolt by which our iniquity had closed the gate of heaven. We shall be permitted to enter there if you give your consent. Est nobis addutes, si assensus tuns fuerit commodatus." (Ser. 17 in Natal Dom.)

her son, as truly as any one of us is the son of his own mother. If this be so, what can be said of her? what can be said too much, so that it does not compromise the attributes of the Creator? He indeed might have created a being more perfect, more admirable than she is; He might have endued that being, so created, with a richer grant of grace, of power, of blessed needs; but in one respect she surpasses all even possible creations, viz., that she is Mother of her Creator. It is this awful title which both illustrates and connects together the two prerogatives of Mary,

(St. John xv, 7.) We see here the title which both illustrates and connects together the two prerogatives of Mary, on which I have been lately enlarging, her sanetity and her greatness. It is the issue of her sanctity; it is the origin of her greatness. What dignity can be too great to attribute to her who is as closely bound up, as intimately one, with the Eternal Word, as a mother is with a son? What outfit of sanctity, what fulness and abundance of grace, what exuberance of merits must have been hers, when once we admit the supposition, which the Fathers justify, when her Maker really did regard those merits, and take them into account, when he condescended 'not to abhor the Virgin's womb.' Is it surprising then that on the one hand she should be immaculate in her conception? or on the other that she should be honored with an assumption, and exalted as a

our Blessed Lady, and with loving hearts, and in every language spoken by human lips, proclaim her blessed, and sing her magnificat, and extol her glories, and declare her "full of grace," and radiant with the beauty of perfect holiness and, in doing so, they are confident that they are thereby honoring, thanking, and praising her divine Son, Who crowned her with honor and with glory, Who loved her as His own Blessed Mother, and Who, when dying in agony on the cross, gave when dying in agony on the cross, gave her to His children as their Mother also. Nor let it be foolishly said that the honor given by us to our Blessed Lady is so much taken away from the honor we owe to her Divine Son. In honoring her, we nonor the gifts and graces which God so honor the gifts and graces which God so abundantly and magnificently lavished upon her. As the moon shines by the reflected light of the sun, but does not shear him of his rays or rob him of the brightness and glory of his effulgence, so Mary, shining by the gifts and graces and spiritual illuminations given her by God, and by her faithful co-operation with them, is but the reflected image of the beauty and holiness and perfection of the Son of God, who made her all beautiful and without spot or stain: and the honor beauty and holiness and perfection of the Son of God, who made her all beautiful and without spot or stain; and the honor given to her is ultimately referred to God, the author of all her greatness and dignity and perfection. The love of Mary leads us up to the love of God, the All-Perfect, the All-Holy, for it is chiefly for His dear sake we love and honor her; and, indeed, if we did not love the Mother, how could we love the Son, Who loved her so tenderly?

Besides, the honor we pay to God is different in kind from that which we give to the Blessed Virgin. To God we give to the Blessed Virgin we give an inferior honor as to our Creator and Sovereign Lord; to the Blessed Virgin we give an inferior honor as to the most perfect creature ever fashioned by Divine hands, but still a creature, and therefore separated as by an impassable gulf from the nature, the attributes and inferior to the stributes and the stributes a

2nd. We should frequently and earn estly recommend ourselves to the prayers of the Blessed Virgin, and entreat her to obtain for us from her Divine Son, by obtain for us from her Divine Son, by her powerful intercession, the graces and blessings we may stand in need of. The doctrine of the intercessory power of the Blessed Virgin is the result of two truths that cannot be reasonably questioned by any Christian. The first is, that intercessory prayer is an ordinance of God; the second is, that the vitality and power of intercessory prayer are in proportion to second is, that the vitality and power of intercessory prayer are in proportion to the sanctity and nearness to God of the person offering it. That intercessory prayer is of Divine appointment cannot be questioned by any person admitting Holy Scripture to be the revealed word of God. Elias prayed that it might not rain, and it rained not for three years and six months, and that it might not rain, and it rained not for three years and six months; and, again, he prayed, and God answered his prayers by abundant showers, (III Kings, 17-18 chap.) Moses, by his prayers, saved his people from destruction (Exodus xxxii). In the prophet Ezechiel God speaks as if intercessory Ezechiel God speaks as if intercessory prayer were a necessary condition for the bestowal of his favors. "I sought amongst them for a man that might stand in the gap before me in favor of the land, that I might not destroy it, and I found none." (Ezechiel xxii, 30). St. James seems to make our salvation depend on intercessory prayer. "Pray for one another, that ye may be saved," are the remarkable words he makes use of. St. Paul enjoins his brethren to "pray with all prayer and supplication, at all times, in the spirit, with all patience and supplications, prayers, intercessions, giving of thanks for all men." And between And what shall we say of her sanctity and greatness as shown forth and illustrated in the mystery of her divine maternity and of the honor and love we owe to her on these titles!

"It is an integral portion of the Faith fixed by an Ecumenical Council," says gin is Theotocos, Deipara, or Mother of God; and this word, when thus used, carries with it no admixture of rhetoric, no taint of extravagant affection,—it has nothing else but a well-weighed, grave, dogmatic sense, which corresponds and is adequate to its sound. It intends to express that God is

us." (St. John xv, 7.) We see here the power of intercessory prayer is in direct proportion to the closeness of the union which we maintain with God. And St. John enunciates the same principle when he says, "whatsoever we shall ask we shall receive of Him, because we keep His commandments and do those things that are pleasing in His sight." (I. St. John, iii, 22.)

We have, then, two things clearly established by God's revealed word, 1st, that intercessory prayer is an ordinance of God, and, 2nd, that the efficacy of that prayer is in direct proportion to the

prayer is in direct proportion to the holiness and goodness of the one who offers it. In fact, so much in accord should be immaculate in her conception? or on the other that she should be honored with an assumption, and exalted as a queen with a crown of twelve stars, with the rulers of day and night to do her service? Men sometimes wonder that we call her Mother of life, of mercy, of salvation; what are all these titles compared to that one name, Mother of God?"

O, how greatly should we honor, how fervently should we love her whom God himself honored above all creatures by raising her to the unapproachable and incomparable dignity of being His own Mother. She herself, being inspired by the Holy Ghost, prophesiel that "all generations should call her blessed," and the church of God has in every age taken up this holy canticle of praise and has made it resound throughout the whole world. In every clime the children of the church gather around the shrines of one ar to our Blessed Lady, and with loving hearts, and in every language spoken by human lips, proclaim her blessed, and sing her with the dictates of right reason and as life own Mother? She bore Him for nine months in her virginal womb. She saw Him born and saw Him die. She nursed Him in His infancy, flew with Him into Egypt to save Him from the wrath of a tyrant, she labored for Him, bore poverty with Him, hungered with Him, was for years associated with Him in His daily life, was, in a word, His most tender and loving Mother whom He dife at Nazareth. She gave Him all that He had of that human nature with which His divinity was hypostatically united and with which He worked on earth. She gave him that heart into which she transfused her own blood and which He poured out on the tree of the cross for us as the price of our reedemition. tree of the cross for us as the price of our redemption—that breath and life which He gave in atonement for sin, and for the redemption of the world. O, what creature then, could be as near and dear creature then, could be as near and dear to our adorable Lord as His own dear Mother? Who could have such claims upon Him as she? Not all the saints that ever glorified God and honored human nature by the splendor of their virtues, not all the Cherubim and Seraphine that surround His eternal throne, not all the angelic choirs that sing for ever the praises of their Creator. If, then, the power and efficacy of interces. sory prayer are in proportion to the holi-ness and merit and closeness to God of

ness and ment and closeness to God of the person who offers it, we have the most positive assurance, the most un-shaken certainty, that the prayers of the Blessed Virgin must be most powerful with her eternal Son, and most bene-ficial to her supplicants.* after the sanctification of her son, was filled with the Holy Spirit." Now, this grace of sanctification given to St. John could have been bestowed, had God so willed, either before or after the visit of the Blessed Virgin, but it pleased the

Redeemer to grant it only at the moment that his mother's voice sounded in the *So reasonable is Catholic teaching on this point, and so much is it in accord with the dictates of common-sense, as well as with the revealed word of God, well as with the revealed word of God, that even enlightened Protestants are forced to admit it. Thus the late pure-minded Longfellow beautifully expresses this teaching:—

this teaching:

This is indeed the blessed Mary's land:
Virgin and Mother of our dear Redeemer:
All hearts are touched and softened at her
all hearts are touched and softened at her
All ke the bandit, with the bloody hand,
The priest, the prince, the schoiar, and the
peasant,
The man of deeds, the visionary dreamer,
Pay homage to her as one ever present!
And even as children, who have much
offended

Aud even as children, who have much offended
A too-indulgent father, in great shame, Penitent, and yet not daring unattended To go into his presence, at the gate Speak with their sister, and confiding wait, Till she goes in before and intercedes; So men, repenting of their evil deeds, And yet not venturing rashly to draw near With their requests an angry father's ear. Offer to her their prayers and their confession,
And she for them in heaven makes intercession,

And she for them in heaven makes intercesand if our Faith had given us nothing more
than this example of all womanhood,
so mild, so merciful, so strong, so good,
so patient, peaceful joyal, loving, pure,
This were enough to prove it higher and
truer
Than all the creeds the world had known
before.

This miracle took place at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee (St. John, ii, chap.) Jesus and Mary were invited to the marriage feast. And the wine tailing, the mother of Jesus said to him, "They have no wine;" and Jesus said to her, "Woman, what is it to Me and to thee—my hour is not yet come;" but Mary, who well knew that her request would not be refused, said to the waiters, "Whatsoever he shall say to you, do ye," Then Jesus saith to the waiters, "Fill the water-pots with water;" and they filled them up to the brim. Then Jesus, by a miracle of almighty power, converted the water into wine. The Evangelist adds: "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee: and He manifested his glory." From the tenor of this text it is perfectly manifest that it was only at the request of his blessed Mother Jesus wrought this first miracle, and that in order to comply with her prayer, he performed it even before the time of his working miracles had arrived. We may therefore conclude that as our Blessed Redeemer bestowed his first grace and wrought his first miracle at the request of his holy Mother, he would for all com-Redeemer bestowed his first grace and wrought his first miracle at the request of his holy Mother, he would for all coming time work miracles of grace and mercy for the salvation of those for whom Mary's powerful voice would be raised in advocacy; and as the relation of mother and son has not ceased to exist in heaven, where Jens is anthropod in the ven, where Jesus is enthroned in the glory of his Father, and where Mary reigns above the heavenly hierarchies;

and intercede for us with her divine Son now that she is in the eternal heavens. The communion of Saints is a great fact attested by the revealed word of God and embodied as an article of faith in the Apostles' Creed. The church is a vast society embracing the Saints in heaven, the suffering souls in Purgatory and its members who are still detained in the flesh. There is a bond of sympathy, of union and of charity binding all these children of the church into one great family of God; death cannot separate their souls nor raise up a barrier that would divide them, "for Christ, Whois our peace, hath broken down all the walls of partition which sin and death had interposed between God's children, and hath made both one"—that is, hath united the Saints in heaven and his people on earth into his own body, which is it. Saints in heaven and his people on earth into his own body, which is His church. And as in the human body all the mem-And as in the human body all the members are interdependent, and minister to each other's wants, and feel for each other's sufferings, and contribute to the well-being of the whole body, so, in the church, which is the body of Christ, the various members thereof do, by the appointment of God, and according to their position and the measure of their capacity, minister to each other's spirit ual needs, interchange kindly and merciful offices, and are bound together by the bonds of active charity and friendship, stronger than death. We invoke the prayers and influence of the Saints;

recognize the sanctity and dignity of the Blessed Virgin, not to perceive imme-diately that her office above is one of distribution and that our very relation to her must be that of clients to a patron, and that in the eternal enmity which exists between the woman and the ser-pent, while the serpent's strength lies in being the tempter, the weapon of the second Eve and Mother of God is

prayer."
This is the faith of Catholics; and hence the children of the Church have in every age turned in confidence and with loving hearts to seek her protection and ask the benefit of her prayers; and they have not been mistaken, nor have their prayers been left unheard. Hence churches have sprung up all over Chrischurches have sprung up all over Chris-tendom raised in honor of Mary, and shrines have been established, the offer-ings of grateful hearts for benefits received. Let us therefore, dearest brethceived. Let us therefore, dearest breth-ren, turn to Mary in our temptations, in our trials, and our afflictions; let us humbly, but with confidence, beseech her to intercede for us before the throne of grace, and we may be convinced that she will not fail to interest herself in our behalf, and that she will obtain for us victory over our temptations, strength in our trials, and heavenly consolation in

rocks of tribulation, look to the star; call upon Mary. If you are tossed by the billows of pride, or ambition, or detraction, or envy, look to the star; call upon Mary. If anger, or avarice, or the snares of the flesh disturb the vessel of your soul, look to Mary. If you are shocked by the magnitude of your sins, confused by the consciousness of guilt. shocked by the magnitude of your sins, confused by the consciousness of guilt, terrified by the horrors of judgment, overwhelmed in the depths of affliction, or sunk in the abyss of despair, think of Many."

or sunk in the abyss of despair, think of Mary."

O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us and obtain for ourselves, the priests, religious and faithful of our Diocese, the abundant blessings of heaven. Obtain for us hatred of sin, the spirit of penitence and prayer, fervor in the service of God, an ardent desire of heaven and the holy love of God. "Sancta Maria, succurre miseris, juva pusillanimes, ven and the holy love of God. "Sancta Maria, succurre miseris, juva pusillanimes, refove stebles, ora pro populo interveni pro clero, intercede pro devoto femiueo excu. Sentiant omnes tuum juvamen, quicumpus celebrant tuam sanctam commemor ationem." O Holy Mary, be thou an help to the helpless, a strength to the fearful, a comfort to the sorrowful; pray for the people, plead for the clergy, make intercession for all women vowed to God; may all that keep thine holy remembrance feel the might of thine assistance.

We enjoin the rev. clergy to hold de-We enjoin the rev. clergy to hold devotions in their respective churches during the month of May in honor of our Blessed Lady. In cities, towns, and other centres of population, devotions should be held every evening, and, in country missions, at least twice in the week. We authorize the reverend clergy to give Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament on these occasions.

acrament on these occasions.

May God's Blessed Mother, the first patron of our diocese, ever pray and plead for us all before the throne of Grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace in seasonable aid.

This pastoral shall be read in all the churches of our diocese.

This pastoral shall be read in all the churches of our diocese and in chapter in our Religious Communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

As there is rebellion within the borders of our Dominion; and as wars and rumors of wars prevail elsewhere, we request of the Rev. Clergy to add the Collect, "pro pace," in Mass whenever the Rubrics permit until such time as notice to the contrary shall be given.

Given from St. Peter's Palace, London, on this, the 25th of April, feast of St.

on this, the 25th of April, feast of St. Mark, A. D. 1885, under our hand and seal, and the counter signature of our Secretary.

+ JOHN WALSH. By order of His Lordship
L. A. DUNPHY, Secretary. FROM HAMILTON.

FORMATION OF A BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE OF A BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE
OF THE CROSS.

A meeting of Roman Catholics in connection with St. Mary's parish was held in the school-room last evening for the purpose of establishing a branch of the League of the Cross. Bishop Carbery and Rev. Fathers Lennon and Halm were present. There was a fair attendance, the F. M. T. A. Society being well represented. His Lordship explained the principles of the Order, which are based on religion, for the promotion of temperance. He read extracts from the constitution, and drew a sad picture of the drunkard's fate contrasted with the happiness that surrounds the homes and families of the temperate. The sodality is to be composed of three divisions, the gentlement with her eternal Soo, and most beneficial to her supplicants.*

And, in fact, we find that this was the case while yet Mother and Son still lingered on the earth. The very first recorded grace given by the incarnate God to man was bestowed at the voice of Mary. After the annunciation, the Elessed Virgin visited her cousin, Saint Elizabeth; and it came to pass, says St. Luke, 1st cinap. 415 verse, "that as Elizabeth and it her would be searched the salutation of Mary, the infant in her womb leaped for joy, and Elizabeth; was filled with the Holy Ghost beers and of the presence of the Redeemer given by the child, if not accompanied by the remission of his original sin, would, in their estimation, not cause him joy, but ratner sorrow, as he would feel that by that sin he was estranged and separated from his blessed Redeemer. "There is no doubt," says of rigen, "that Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost because of her son, for the mother did not then deserve to receive the Holy Ghost, but as John, as yet confined in his mother's womb, was filled with the Holy Ghost because of her son, for the mother did not then deserve to receive the Holy Ghost, but as John, as yet confined in his mother's womb, was filled with the Holy Ghost because of her son, for the mother did not then deserve to receive the Holy Ghost, but as John, as yet confined in his mother's womb, was filled with the Holy Ghost because of her son, for the mother did not then deserve to receive the Holy Ghost, but as John, as yet confined in his mother's womb, was filled with the Holy Ghost because of her son, for the mother did not then deserve to receive the Holy Ghost, but as John, as yet confined in his mother's womb, was filled with the Holy Ghost because of her son, for the mother did not then deserve to receive the Holy Ghost, but as John, as yet confined in his mother's womb, was filled with the Holy Ghost because of her son, for the mother did not then deserve to receive the Holy Ghost, but as John, as yet confined in his mother's womb, was f and families of the temperate. The sodality is to be composed of three divisions, the gentlemen, the boys and the ladies. The gentlemen's branch being further divided into two sections.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The closing entertainment of the Irish The closing entertainment of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society lecture course, April 21st, was well patronized. Miss Guthrie's singing was one of the best features of the entertainment, and the two pieces sung by that lady were greeted with great applause. The violin and piano duet, Miss Williams playing the violin and Miss Robinson the piano, pleased the audience. Miss The violin and piano duet, Miss Williams playing the violin and Miss Robinson the piano, pleased the audience. Miss Williams, who is quite young, is a talented violinist, and gives brilliant promise in the future. Miss Katie Donovan was on the programme for two pieces, but was obliged to sing four, her selections being long and loudly applauded. Miss Clara Lawlor made her debut and showed herself to be an accomplished pianist—playing a solo that delighted the audience. Then there were solos by Mr. P. W. Lantalam and Mr. Stewart, a duet by Mr. J. W. Harrington and his son, Arthur, a trio by Messrs, Drake, Harrington and Stewart, and a quartette by Messrs, Stewart, Harrington, Drake and Henry Turner. Mr. J. L. Carleton gained much applause for his recitation. Mr. Denis Burke made his first appearance as a reader; he read in excellent style and well merited the applause he our afflictions.

We say to each of you in the words of St. Bernard: "Whosoever you are, when you find yourself tossed about by the storms and tempests of this world, turn not your eyes from the brightness of this star, if you wish not to be overwhelmed by the tempests. If the winds of temptation arise, if you are thrown upon the

MEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

On March 30th, a requisition, signed by a large number of the Nationalist members of the Corporation, was presented to the Lord Mayor, asking that a special meeting of the Municipal Council may be called for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent action of the French Government in expelling certain Irishmen from France

Kilkenny.

On April 20, the Venerable James Canon Maher died at the parochial resi-dence, Piltown. Canon Maher was for twenty years curate of St. Canice's Par-ish, in Kilkenny, and was universally

Catesmed.

Queen's County.

That "noble" philanthropist, Lord Cloneurry, is making further efforts to benefit the Iriah farmer by seeking for the introduction of foreign store cattle. In a letter to the Secretary of the Iriah Cattle Trade Association, he says that the tally reason the Iriah cattle feeder cannot offingets with others is that the store-militates of the world are not open to him. Wexford.

Theorafile for the famous "Evicted Goat," for the benefit of the Kinsella Sisters, of Parnell's Croes, came off on March 17th, and realized the sum of £75 14s. 6d. There were over fifteen hundred subscribers to the fund, and out of that great number it will be interesting to know that Mrs Mary Kavanagh, 167 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, N. J., U. S., and Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., Freeman's fournal, were a tie—each numbering 34. The raffle being properly decided, Mrs. Kavanagh was declared the winner.

The search of the famous "Evided Goak," for the benefit of the Kinsella Sistem, of Paraell's Cross, came of on Marnilla Canal Coak," for the benefit of the Kinsella Sistem, of Paraell's Cross, came of on Marnilla Canal Coak, and the search of the Sistem Sistem, of Paraell's Cross, came of on Marnilla Canal Coak, and the search of the Sistem Sistem, of Paraell's Cross, came of on the Marnilla Canal Coak, and the search of the Sistem Sistem, of Paraell's Cross, came of on the Marnilla Canal Coak, and Mary Kavanagh, 167 Pavonia-sweum, elevery City, N.J., U. S., and Ma. E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., Freemen's Council were a site—each numbering 34. The Nationalists in Nass Usion have fixed attention anywhere. He was the search of the

The National cause appears to be making rapid progress in Clare. A new branch of the Irish National League was started in Ennistymon recently. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Rev. Thomas Newell, P. P., 'occupied the chair, and was accompanied on the platform by the patriotic P. P. of Miltown Malby (Rev. Father P. White), Mr. John McInerney, and the prominent inhabitants of the locality. Immediately after the meeting 200 men joined the new branch.

Another cowardly attack has been made on the Sisters of Mercy, in Derry, by a gang of ruffians. On Sunday, March 29th, while two nuns were returning from visiting the sick poor at the Waterside, a number of fellows congregated on the sidewalk, on seeing the ladies approaching, stretched their legs across the path so as to prevent them crossing, and necessitating their going on the roadway. Failing in doing them any bodily injury, the wretches poured the filthiest language into the ladies' ears. The police have ascertained the names of the miscreants, and it is probable they will be summoned.

A scene of great excitement took place, on March 31, during eviction proceedings, in Dunfanaghy. Fifty police and a land agent attended to conduct evictions, but some had to be abandoned on techni-Fadden. At another place the neighbors assembled around the hovel, and the police were ordered to advance with fixed bayonets, but ultimately had to withdraw it has the police were better the police. without effecting their object.

Mayo. On April 2, two evictions took place in Sonnagh. The persons evicted were two women named Durkan and Tiernan. On the day before, two took place in Lecarow, near Charlestown, the parties being James Gallagher and Patrick Gallagher; two in Glan, named Butler and McLoughlin; and one in Kilgariff, all in the district of Charlestown.

Loughlin; and one in Kilgariff, all in the district of Charlestown.

On March 30, twelve families, who held farms on the estate of Miss Harriet Gardiner, Logafoll, were evicted. The proceedings were of a very painful character, as amongst those dispossessed were a number of helpless females, who, with the remainder of the evicted families, sat wailing, on the roadside, with no prospect

Bligo.

Mr. Andrew Greene died on March 31, at his residence, Cloonlurg, after a rather lengthened illness. Mr. Greene lived, for many years, in Sligo as a merchant, and during that time was a member of the public bodies.

Mrs. Ellen Boland, relict of the late Christopher Boland, died, on March 27, at her residence, Tullylinn, county Sligo, at an advanced age.

Leftrim.

Leitrim.

On estates, hitherto unfamiliar with such treatment, the tenants have been served with ejectments for a year's rent. and in some instances for a lesser period. In the Leitrim district, Lord Massey has showered numberless processes. Col. Ffolliott, who never before displayed any ability in this direction, has also served a number of ejectments on his Finner tenants. Both gentlemen recently experienced some popular disfavor, and it is to the feeling of soreness their conduct is attributed.

GENERAL CUSTER.

BRILLIANT SKETCH OF THE DASEING CAV-

Tyrone.

The "grippers" (as they are called in Kinawley district) are busy seizing for rent. Mr. Graham, of Drumgoon, has taken the only cow from Thomas Maguire, of Glassdrummond, a poor man. Maguire owed a half-year's rent of £6. 10s. last November. He offered £4, and begged time to make up the rest. The answer was a process. Thirty shillings, the cost of decree, is now added.

Derry.

Another cowardly attack has been made on the Sisters of Mercy, in Derry, by a

glowed blood red as he tossed his head and danced with delight.

In hunting, the General rode either Vic or Dandy. The dogs were so fond of the latter they seemed to have little talks with him. The General's favorite dog, Blucher, would leap up to him in the saddle and jump fairly over the horse in starting. The spirited horses, mounted by officers who sat them so well; the sound of the horn used for the purpose of calling the dogs; their answering bay; the glad voices and "whoop-la" to the hounds as the party galloped down the valley, are impressions ineffaceable from my memory. They often started a deer within sound of the bugle at the post. In a few hours their shouts outside would call me to the window, and there, drooping across the back of one of the orderlies' horses, would be a magnificent black-tailed deer. We had a saddle of venison hanging on the woodhouse almost constantly during the winter. The officers' and even the soldiers' tables had this rarity to vary the monotony of had this rarity to vary the monotony of the inevitable beef.

* * * Bad treatment or stricture often complicates the disease and makes it difficult of cure. The worst and most inveterate cases speedily yield to our new and improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms sent for two threecent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Wide Spread Evil. The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the entire system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common blood humors.

FEVER colic, unnatural appetite, fret-fulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of Worms in Children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm

of obtaining shelter. Miss Gardiner was THE ATTRACTIONS OF MONASTI-present during the proceedings.

It was said by one of our esteemed neighbors, in discussing the case of Mr. Huntington, the Episcopal monk, that the young man's example was not likely to be followed to any extent which would justify the alarm of Bishop Potter's critics as to the growth of monasticism in the Episcopal Church.

We do not know about that. The desire and even the longing to withdraw from the sordid competitions of the world are felt by not a few men, especially young men of education and refinement like Mr. Huntington. They are tired of the Darwinian struggle, and the inequalities and sorrows of society tormant their consciences and cause infinite pain to the fine organizations.

The picture of a life apart from all this, a life without earthly ambitions, is one which is very attractive to many such natures. They are faccinated by the conception of an existence in which there should be no thought for the morrow, when each day shall have its appointed duties to be obediently performed, and the supreme object of all shall be not selfish gain, but the glory of God and the good of their fellow-men.

The richer the world grows and the more intoxicating its pleasure, the surer we are to see increase the number of those who are wearled with the whole show, and utterly discontented with all that mere material wealth can give or gain. Even in function, if, indeed, the luxury itself is not a novelty, as it usually is to our land.

Even the dude in his original characteristics was a respectable heing, because to

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid. If it is too hot the loaf will be full of great holes.

White spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate from the stove over them.

When the burners of lamps become

are put in together they will mix with each other.

A little borax put in the water in which

scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them fad-

are to be washed will prevent them fading.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well
as broiled, but they must be put in hot
butter or lard. The grease is hot enough
when it throws off a bluish smoke.

Household weights and measures.—
Wheat flour, one pound is a quart. Loaf
sugar, broken, one pound is a quart. White sugar, powdered, one pound one
ounce is one quart. Best brown sugar,
one pound two ounces is one quart. Eggs,
average size, ten are one pound. Liquid
measure, sixteen teaspoonfuls are half a
pint.

A novel device is now offered to house.

A novel device is now offered to housewives who grudge the hours which are spent every week over the stocking basket. It consists of heels made of white kid, which are readily attached to the stocking beauting them. kid, which are readily attached to the stockings, keeping them from rubbing against the shoes, thus checking the rapid wearing out of stocking heels and also causing less demand for the darning-

causing less demand for the darning-needle.

A little powdered potash thrown into ratholes will drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep off ants and roaches. An uncorked bottle of oil of penny royal will disperse mosquitos. Equal parts of boiled linseed oil and kerosene, well shaken together, make an excellent polish for furni ture. Apply with a piece of soft flannel and rub with a clean piece.

Fried bread cakes.—Take any bits of bread you may have left after meals, soak them in milk, or milk and water, until perfectly soft; mash fine; add two eggs, a pinch of sods, salt to taste, and enough flour to make them fry nicely; drop the spoonfuls into hot butter or lard. These are inexpensive and good, and a better way to use dry bread than in puddings.

Drive it Away.

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

The Borneo Missions.

Father Jackson, Prefect Apostolic of Borneo, in an appeal for funds addressed to the Catholics of England, gives some valuable information:

valuable information:

"In striving to convert and civilize the savage and semi-savage tribes of the interior of Borneo, and even in working for the conversion of the civilized Chinese emigrants, who live near the Borneo coast, it is of the utmost importance to win over the women and girls as well as the men and boys. We must have the whole family or our mission cannot be permanent. During the three years we have been working in Bornes we found that the wemen are the last to consent to give up the old heathen rites and superstitions of their tribes. The women of the inferior class cling especially to the harbarous custom of head-hunting, or the barbarous custom of killing people for the sake of their skulls, to be suspended as trophies from the roofs of their houses. In seme tribes it is very difficult, if not impossible, for a young man who has not proved himself a warrior, by obtaining a number of skulls, to persuade any woman to become his wife. We have much hope of being able to convert many of these poor pagan women by means of numa."

THE DANGERS OF BLOOD POISON-

Since the death of President Garfield, there seems to have been an increase in the number of recorded cases of blood poisoning.

A few weeks ago the Rev. Noah Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, had an operation performed on his foot, inflammation set in and death ensued. If a man be in good health, a wound heals mation set in and death ensued. If a man be in good health, a wound heals rapidly; if the blood is corrupt, it is slow to heal. Impure blood irritates and inflames the whole system. It follows then, if the blood purifying organs are deranged—since every particle of blood courses through these organs over one hundred times an hour—in a very short time the blood poison must destroy all vitality.

In the winter season Nature demands in the winter season Nature demands heat-making food; in the spring she sets up a cooling process; and, to accomplish this, she ordains that the change from winter to summer shall be gradual; if her laws were never violated, this provision would be sufficient; they are violated, therefore, we must furnish her halp in this spring house-cleaning time; otherwise the seeds of disease remain within us.

us.
Blood is made in the stomach; it Blood is made in the stomach; it is purified by the skin, lungs, liver and kidneys. During a long, cold winter, the liver and kidneys are overworked; the consequence is that in the spring these organs are prostrated; the prostration is indicated by extremely dull, heavy feelings and a weariness which seems to go to the bone; headaches, furred tongue, lack of appetite, itching and discolored skin, mental irritability, depression of spirits, neuralgic pains, convulsions, chills and fever, "malaria."

These little irregularities of feeling are Nature's warnings; if neglected, disease may get the upper hand. If you introduce into the blood a little kidney and liver poison, you can artificially produce the above symmtoms; it follows:

duce into the blood a little kidney and liver poison, you can artificially produce the above symptoms; it follows, therefore, that to remeve them, vitality must be restored to those blood purifying organs. If they cannot perform their work no amount of medicine taken for other organs can have any permanent effect in the system.

Brigadier-General D. H. Bruce, business manager of the Syracuse (N. Y.)

whip. They were such friends of his and his voice seemed so attuned to their natures they knew as well by its inflections as by the slight pressure of the bridle on their necks what he wanted. By the merest inclination on the General's part they either sped on the wings of the wind or adapted their spirited steps to the slow movement of the march. It was a delight to see them together, they were so in unison, and when he talked to them, as though they had been human beings, their intelligent eyes seemed to reply.

As an example of his horsemanship, he had a way of escaping from the stagnstion of the dull march, when it was not together they will mix with the surface of the loaf will be tepid. If it is too hot the loaf will be effect in the system.

Brigadier-General D. H. Bruce, business manager of the Syracuse (N. Y.)

Journal in 1883, found that he was not coming through the spring in good form; he was not sick, but only out of condition; to the timely use of a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, however, he attributed recovery of constitutional tone, and undoubtedly warded off some chronic disalt, or both, or a little dissolved gum arabic.

In boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with the spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate from the stove over them.

Brigadier-General D. H. Bruce, business manager of the Syracuse (N. Y.)

Journal in 1883, found that he was not coming through the spring in good form; he was not sick, but only out of condition; to the timely use of a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, however, he attributed recovery of constitutional tone, and undoubtedly warded off some chronic distortion of the dull march, when it was not to the store of the Syracuse (N. Y.)

Journal in 1883, found that he was not occur in the store of the Syracuse (N. Y.)

Journal in 1883, found that he was not occur in the system.

Brigadier-General D. H. Bruce, business manager of the Syracuse (N. Y.)

Journal in 1883, not only cures, but prevents blood corrup-tion and disease. If you doubt its power, ask your friends; millions have heard of it, hundreds of thousands have used it and

it, huadreds of thousands have used it and commend it.

The ill-feelings of spring time are caused by a more or less poisoned condition of the blood; a condition which grows worse by neglect, and finally may send one to the grave.

one to the grave.

One day a young physician discovered on his nose what turned out to be a malignant ulceration; the blood virus attacked his brain and killed him.

A prominent merchant of apparently average health died suddenly the other day; an examination showed that one kidney, entirely decayed, had poisoned the blood terribly! Had this condition been recognized in time, he might have lived to the full "three score and ten."

Every day we neglect to take such precautions as are herein indicated, we may be said to drive a nail into our coffin. The blood is poisoned every day; if it is not blood is poisoned every day; if it is not purified every day, untimely death is inevitable.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be employed to correct irregularities of i the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough, in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the digestive organs and the appetite, and cleanse, build up, and strengthen the system.

A Golden Opinion.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded. Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin.

Easily Caught.

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs, colds and consumptive tendencies. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Consumption and Wasting Diseases. Dr. C. W. Barringer, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "I think your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is very useful in consumption and wasting diseases." A Missionary Murdered.

Liverpool Times, March 20.

The Superior of the Missions Etrangeres in Parishas received the first details of the murder of a missionary of the Gamboge named Father Guyomard. The letter, which comes from Saigon, states that the good priest was murdered at Tomlong (Traho) on the night of the 30th January last. Some Christians who were with Father Guyomard were also massacred. The body of the missionary was found on the banks of the river by Father Combes and Father Cagnon, who buried it. Father Guyomard was a most saintly priest. He had just returned from making his retreat when he was so barbarously murdered close to his own home. Liverpool Times, March 20.

In view of the threatened invasion of sholars during the coming summer, the collowing rules, issued by the Philadel-shis Board of Health, will be found use-Observe strict cleanliness in your pend clothing.

and clothing.

Change your undergarments daily.
Be regular in your habits of life, meals exercise and alsop.
Dress comfortably for the season, and avoid the aight air as much as possible.
Avoid the use of alcoholic drinks.
Live temperately; avoid all excesses in eating crude, raw, and indigestible food, especially cabbage, salad, cucumbers and unripe fruits.

A greater safety will be secured by boiling all water used for drinking purposes.

boiling all water used for drinking purposes.

Partake of well cooked beef and mutton, rice well boiled, and avoid pastry and
laxative fruits.

Take your meals at regular seasons.

Avoid bodily fatigue and mental exhaustion. By excitement or violent exercise, you increase the susceptibility of the
system to disease.

cise, you increase the susceptibility of the system to disease.

An Alarming Disease Afflict ing a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:

—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in heathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsines? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, nucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there wertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the searctions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first st promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a curs, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) R. Turner.

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

What Toronto's well-known Good Sa' maritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepais and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepuic Cure."

CLARA E. PORTER
Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

A Threat Cure.

A cure for Croup. There is no better remedy for Croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great household panacea for rheumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation, &c.

THE HECTIC FLUSH, pale, hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

KIDNEY-WORT WONDERFUL Why
CURES OF
KIDNEY DISEASES LIVER COMPLAINTS, auno it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNETS at the same time. Beause it cleanes the green of the poison, our humors that develops in Kidney and Urinary Discoses, Eliconess, James and Urinary Discoses, Eliconess, James and Lander, Constitution, Piles, or in Resumation, March Constitution, Piles, or in Resumation, James Constitution, Piles, Constitution, Piles, Constitution, Piles, and RHEUMATION, by coming FRIER ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANGING the BLOOD

CLEANGING the BLOOD

Matching the normal power to throw of disease

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YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

PERFECTLY CURREN.

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BLOGARDSON & Co., Bestington, V.,
Send stamp for Diary Almanae for 1884.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness "fiering peculiar advantages to publisses of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water
pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enloyment of inthorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are led monthly. Vecal and Instrumental Music offeres take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strovement and ensurin self-possessions. Strovement and ensurin self-possessions. Strovement ion is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of manner.
Texas to as itthe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

PRIOR, BOX 303.

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, y
located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French
language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branchesTerms (payable per session in advances) in
Canadian currency: Board and tuition in
French and English, per annum, \$100: German free of charge; Music and use of Piano,
\$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20.
For further particulars address:—MOTHER
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A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

Professional.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
230 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for
the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Discases. J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and
Hygienic Physician. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SOlicitor, etc.
Office-Carling's Block, London.

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MocANN, SOLICITOR, Erc., on real cetate.

Money to loan M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON
Dentists, Office: Dundas Street, 3
doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

Reetings. RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President. ATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

CANADIAN HOMCOPATHIC
PHARMACY, J. R. Cron, chemist, 256
Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of
reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
prepaid, on eceipt of prica. Physicians
supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence
solicited.

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

CONSUMPTION



MAY 2 1885

IRELAND'S HISTORY

BRIEFLY REVIEWED BY AN EMINE

HISTORIAN. An esteemed friend of the Rep An esteemed friend of the Rep. Christopher Plunkett, writing to Glenwood, under date of the says: "The issue of the Republish inst., containing Justin M scathing review of Dublin Castlimmoral rascals, I sent to an ear of the Boston public schools, a g who has been a teacher of his over twenty-five years. The letter I have received in acknowled the same, which you are at I publish."

Subjoined is the letter to wh

Subjoined is the letter to will correspondent refers:

Boston, Feb. 17,
FRIEND PLUNKETT:—Thanks copy of the Republic. I have alw Justin McCarthy's works with The lord lieutenant and his stat symbol merely of British—I will rule, for their administrations spri personal will and prejudice rath from just and generous law—popower, too, obtained by state or some of the bloodiest and most agwars ever recorded on the darkes of history. Were they to leave Castle forever, the free nations earth would shout loud and long, would again rise to her place and rights—yes, even from her ashe that is not too strong a term, thou far below the surface gleams a bedires of liberty. Irishmen are men ever may be written by an Anglo pen. The remniscences of their past cannot be quenched. Every knows that records and laws of Ire remote ages, as well as the cruditer learned men and the remote ages, as well as the erudi her learned men and the fame her learned men and the fame of schools in the early centuries of the tian era, illumined all western E The historian Camden says: "The Sfrom all places flocked to Ireland emporium of letters." Tacitus Roman historian, wrote that the p Ireland were better known through merce, and more frequented by merce than those of Britain. The Brehon in existence before the Christian erabeyond question enacted at various for fifteen centuries B. C., demonstrate at the position of the court of lamagne. Surely a nation

the intellectual light of the court of lamagne. Surely a nation WITH SUCH MEMORIES AND MEMO cannot be extinguished. In 1820 to all Europe aided Greece to throw of a control of the court of the cause of Irish nation Not for assassins and dynamiters, stand in the way of true progress, but the great and imperishable Irish nand its own autonomy. There is a vidence in history, and be assured the this advance by short and cloud-costeps, this tiresome waiting for the goment of the people by the people of land, some problem is being solved for good of man. From the pages of records light illumines the pre While exploring those records in pure of another object, I have found the that I have so briefly related to yo well as a host of others of similar chater which, if generally known, we awake perhaps the indignation, but tainly the profound sympathy, of the ingeneral product in the aristocratic ernment of England, be it Whig or? Its animus and aim are to gain power to retain it. No country is safe from aggressive wars of England, unless it power to resist, and even then it look out fer coalitions. Even now thinks it for her interest to send soldiers beyond the desert of Sahara the heart of Africa. Imperial Rome—her armies made solitudes and of them peace. Imperial Britain may fithe nations do not love her.

them peace. Imperial Britain may for the nations do not love her. Respectfully, A. Children who Leved the Blees Virgin.

St. Theresa was twelve years old wher mother died. And as soon as mother was dead, she went and keed down before an old image of the Blee Virgin. She prayed to the Blee Virgin with tears in her eyes, and as her to be a mother to her. When Verable Margaret was only four years she began to learn the Catechism, she loved to think about the things had learned in the Catechism. Andrew Corsini was at first a bad I till his parents had told him they consecrated him to the Blessed Vir when he became good. When St. C was about seven years old, she loved say the Rosary, but she had no Rot to count the Hail Marys, so she use get a good many little stones, and co the Hail Marys with the stones. There was a good child who did not I the Blessed Virgin very much. St. Theresa was twelve years old w

It is worse than madness to negle cough or cold which is easily subdues taken in time, but becomes, when left it self, the fore-runner of consumption premature death. Inflammation, whe attacks the delicate tissue of the lu and bronchial tubes, travels with perili rapidity; then do not delay, get a bottle Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, medicine that grasps this formidable of the human body, and drives it from system. This medicine promotes a fand easy expectoration, subdues the countries that diseased parts, and exerts a m wonderful influence in curing consumition, and other diseases of the throat flungs. If parents wish to eave the lives their children, and themselves from musuality, trouble and expense, let the procure a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumitive Syrup, and whenever a child has take cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give to Syrup according to directions.

A Sad Neglect. Neglecting a constipated condition the bowels is sure to bring ill health a great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitt regulate the bowels in a natural mann purifying the blood and promoting healthy action of the stomach, liver, k WELS an

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This insti-oung ladies ul and re-tention is isic. Stud-, Sept. 1st. \$100. For THER SU-

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VINDSOR, pleasant y pposite Deof educahe French e rudimen. branchestvance) in tuition in tuition in \$100; Gerof Piano, d and bedroom, \$20.

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IRELAND'S HISTORY.

BRIEFLY REVIEWED BY AN EMINENT BOSTON

BRIEFLY REVIEWED BY AN EMINENT BOSTON

BROSTON Republic.

An esteemed friend of the Republic, Mr. Christopher Plunkett, writing to us from Glenwood, under date of the 23rd ult, says: "The issue of the Republic of the Lith inst., containing Justin McCarthy's cathing review of Dublin Castle and its immoral rascals, I sent to an ex-ducator of the Beston public schools, a gentleman who has been at estecher of history for over twenty-five years. The following latter I have received in acknowledgment of the same, which you are at liberty to publish."

Boston, Feb. 17, 1885.
FRIEND PUNNERT:—Thanks for the copy of the Republic. I have also your and the start are as young in an advanced standard and projudice rather than the copy of the Republic. I have also your with a many operational will and prejudice rather than from just and generous law-power, and power, to obstance by state craft and some of the bloodiest and most aggressive was verenored on the darket page of history. Were they to leave Dalint Castle forever, the free nations of the start would sput in the place and to her light—yes, even from her ashee—and that it not too strong a term, though not far below the surface gleams as bed of the fires of liberty. Irishmen are men, what five many the worlten by an Anglo Saron pen. The reminiscences of their great past cannot be quenched. Every scholar to was that records and laws of Ireland in remote ages, as well as the craft of the removed on the darket page of history. Were they to leave Dalint Castle forever, even from her ashee—and that it not too strong a term, though not far below the surface gleams as bed of the fires of liberty. I frishmen are men, what five many the proposed of the page of the page of the removed on the darket page of history. Were they to leave Dalint Castle forever, even from her ashee—and that it not too strong a term, though not far be and the page of the p

former occasion, she did not speak; but by a motion full of grace she expressed beyond question enacted at various times for fifteen centuries B. C., demonstrate an advanced state of civilization, and as late as the hinth century John Erigena was the intellectual light of the court of Charlemagne. Surely a nation with Such Memorias and Surely Sure

Children who Loved the Blessed Virgin.

St. Theresa was twelve years old when her mother died. And as soon as her mother was dead, she went and knelt down before an old image of the Blessed Virgin. She prayed to the Blessed Virgin with tears in her eyes, and asked her to be a mother to her. When Venerable Margaret was only four years old she began to learn the Catechism, and she loved to think about the things she had learned in the Catechism. St. Andrew Corsini was at first a bad boy, till his parents had told him they had consecrated him to the Blessed Virgin, when he became good. When St. Clare was about seven years old, she loved to say the Rosary, but she had no Rosary to count the Hail Marys, so she used to get a good many little stones, and count the Hail Marys with the stones. There never was a good child who did not love the Blessed Virgin very much.

A Happy Reply.

The warmth of the Irish heart and the quickness of the true Irish tongue are proverbial, and feeble must be the cry of distress or brilliant the wit that does not solicit a sympathetic response from the genuine son or daughter of the Emeral Isle. Not very long ago, a boy whose parents died was sent to the orphan asylum; but the place was so distasteful to him that he ran away, and came back to his own neighborhood. Living in the vicinity was an old Irish widow, whom we shall Kate, and, poor though she was, with a large family, she took the orphan in and cared for him as her own. The other day she wes in the city making some purchases, and in one of the stores a gentleman, who was conversant with the facts of the case, kindly asked after the boy.

"He's a fine boy, sir; an' glad I am to have him with me."

"Well, well, Kate, if there is a heaven in the next world, you will surely go

It is worse than madness to neglect a cough or cold which is easily subdued if taken in time, but becomes, when left to itself, the fore-runner of consumption and premature death. Inflammation, when it attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes, travels with perilous rapidity; then do not delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that grasps this formidable foe of the human body, and drives it from the system. This medicine promotes a free and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and exerts a most wonderful influence in curing consumption, and other diseases of the throat and lungs. If parents wish to eave the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the Syrup according to directions.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the howels is save to fair ill health and

CONVINCING PROOF.

A Happy Reply.

facts of the case, kindly acked size boy.

"He's a fine boy, sir; an' glad I am to have him with me."

"Well, well, Kate, if there is a heaven in the next world, you will surely go there."

As quick as a flash came the reply, with all the heartiness of the race: "God bless you, Mr. P———! an' sure, if I do, I'll leave the gate open for yourself."

A happy combination of best Grape Brandy, Smart-Weed, Jamaics Ginger and Camphor Water, as found in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, cures cholera morbus, diarrhos, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps in stomach, and breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks.

heals the diseased parts, and exerts a most wonderful influence in curing consumption, and other diseases of the throat and lungs. If parents wish to eave the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procurs a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Comsumptive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the Syrup according to directions.

A Sad Neglect.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promoting a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and Royale.

Written for the Record.
LIVE, HOPE, AND DIE.

Live, my readers for something. Pause a moment, and ask yourselves for what are you living? Perhaps you will say "I am living for the simple reason that I have to live." If such be the case, die at once, my friend, do not live here any longer. Rest assured you were brought into the world for some aim, and now look about you, and try to fulfil your mission, whatever it may be, in the hopes you are doing what is pleasing to God. Don't forget that you have, to die and spend your life without thinking of God or religion. In whatever business you are, time may be always found to think of God, do not keep putting it off till your old age. Would it not look cowardly to wait till your deathbed, and then send for the priest, and try to make peace with Him whom you have all your life offended.

Practice your religion, then, so that when your time comes to leave this world, you may say conscientiously, you have lived well and hope you may die well.

A CONVERT.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.

opinions of eminent divines.

"A thorough and triumphant refutation of the misleading sophisms and specious but superficial objections of the Infidel School. Such a work is eminently deserving of the favorable recognition and patronage of the public, and is sure to receive hearty encouragement and warm welcome from all who love "the faith once delivered to the Saints."

Extract from the letter of approbation of Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh, London, Ont.

Buffalo, March 27, 1885.
REV. DEAR SIR:—I have received and hastily perused your recently published work "The Mistakes of Modern Infidels." work "The Mistakes of Modern Infidels."
I congratulate you on its publication, and I rejoice to see the clergy so prompt and so well prepared to step forward in defence of our common Christianity and Revealed Truth. You have the Imprimatur and hearty approbation of your esteemed and eloquent Ordinary; and that is probably all that you will desire or your book will need; yet let me endorse and make my own the closing words of his letter of approbation:—"A work like yours is eminently deserving of the favorable recognition and patronage of the public, and is sure to receive hearty encouragement and warm welcome from all who love 'the faith once delivered to the Saints,'"
Yours very truly,

Yours very truly, +S. V. RYAN, Bishop of Buffalo.

Rev. George R. Northgraves, Parkhill, Ontario, Canada. Detroit, April 4th, 1885. Rev. George R. Northgraves, Parkhill,

Ont.:

REV. DEAR SIR,—We beg to thank you for favoring us with a copy of your work "The Mistakes of Modern Infidels." We

"The Mistakes of Modern Infidels." We have read it with great satisfaction, and feel confident that it will do its share in the worthy mission of strengthening the faith of Catholics against the sophistry and impiety of Infidels, and of enlightening Non-Catholics who are honest in seeking the truth. Hoping that the work may receive a deserved circulation. Yours in Christ. +C. H. Borgess,

Bishop of Detroit, Mich.

Peoria, Ill., March 30th, 1885.

Rev. Dear Father.—I thank you very much for the copy of your book on Infidelity. I have not had time yet to more than glance through it, but feel confident it will be the instrument of much good. Praying God to give you strength to continue to labor in the cause of Religion, I am yours very truly,

am yours very truly,

+J. D. SPALDING,
Bishop of Peoria.

Rev. George R. Northgraves,
Parkhill, Ont., Canada.

Sent free by mail, on receipt of price. Cloth, \$1.25; paper 75cts., by Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record Office, London.

Jim Webster and the Demijohn.

"You are accused of stealing a demijohn of whiskey from Houghton & Robinson's store, on Austin avenue," said Justice Tegener to Jim Webster, the prisoner at the bar.

"Yes, sah; I 'spec's I'm de guilty niggah. I went in dar las' night, and tuck the demijohn."

"How did you come to do that?"
"A white man put me up to hit, sah."

"How did you come to do that?"

"A white man put me up to hit, sah."

"What is the name of the white man?"

"Dr. Gasser, sah, what libs up dar neah de ole Ben Thompson place."

"That's not possible."

"Yes, sah; hit am. I went to dat doctor about a misery in de chist, and he tole me ter take a tonic ebery night befoah going to bed, and hearin' dat whiskey am a good tonic, dat bery night I took de tonic from de liquor store. I pried open de back door."

"Yes, we know all about that. I am

de back door,"

"Yes, we know all about that. I am not a medical man, but I'll have to prescribe for you myself. What you need is rest, and I'll just bind you over to await the action of the Grand Jury."

"Dat's what a man gits from follerin' de advice ob dese heah medicinal men," remarked Jim sulkily, as he was led off.

—Texas Siftings.

-Tenas Siftings.

The "constantly tired out" feeling so often experienced is the result of impoverished blood, and consequent enfeelled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla feeds and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digrestion of the food, and the assimilation of its strengthening qualities. The system being thus invigorated, the feeling rapidly changes to a grateful sense of strength and energy.

Few people have any idea of the care

of strength and energy.

Few people have any idea of the care with which tobacco has to be attended after it is grown. It will imbibe odors of almost any kind if placed near the source of them. A pig stye, for instance, near the place where the planter stores his crops will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no care afterward will divest it of. Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faulties leaf for the "Myrtle Navy" brand, is to accertain carefully the methods which every farmer adopts with his crops in the sections of Virginia where the "Myrtle Navy" is grown.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seidom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to tae hair, and vigorous health to the scale, are impured to the scale. scalp, are innumerable.
Old people like it for its wonderful power to

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their origin al color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruif away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

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The only line to take from Chicago or Miwauke to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalitown, Des Moines, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West. It is also the

Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. And the best route to Madison, La Crosse, Ashland, Duluth, Winona, Huron, Aber-deen, Pierre, and all points in the North-west.

It is the direct route to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, and the mining regions of Lake Superior. It is the LAKE SHORE and PARLOR CAR ROUTE between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE.

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PALACE SLEEPING CARS on night trains, PALATIAL DINING CARS on through trains, between

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CHICAGO AND COUNCIL BLUFFS I
AND CHICAGO AND WINONA.

If you are going to Denver, Ogden, Sacramenta, San Francisco, Helena, Portland, or any point in the West or North-west, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the

"NORTH-WESTERN"
if you wish the best accommodations. All ticket agents sell tickets via this line. M. Hughist,
General Manager.

CHICAGO.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which resides. Apply with references to EEE ZIGE BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York, \$33.8 cm.

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

12 inches long, \$1.00, 18 inches long, \$2.00. 4.00, 28 " 5.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council. Supplied wholesale and retail by

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This agency supplies goods of any description required, and attends to any personal or business matters where an agent can act for the principal.

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Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

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4th, says: "Its sidect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. He source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. He source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. He source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. He source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the source of the source

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Feather beds, pillows and feathers. Largest stock of house furnishings in the city.—R. S. MUR-BAY & CO.

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Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

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

aged they are priceless.

THERE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
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and are sold at is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
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Furchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
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IS MARKED

T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE. NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th MAY, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 36th June, 1880, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territorics.

munition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent, of the amount of the tenders for ithe Northwest Territories, which will be forfielted if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work collocated for. If the tender be not accepted to the contracted for. If the tender be not accepted. The contracted for in the Schedule the total money olumns in the Schedule the total money of the tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performence of the contract. In all cases we made of the contract.

In all cases we have transportation may be only partial by red contractors must make proper arrangement of the two vernesses at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tonder not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Departy of the Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 19th MARCH, 1885.
340-6w

RETIRING from BUSINESS Oilcloths, cocoa matting, India matting, imporial matting, wool and India mats, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

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(Week.

Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere class.

W. J. THOMPSON.

C. M. B. A.

Dundas, April 11th, 1885.

Dear Sir and Bro.—I think it is time that the various Branches of the C. M. B. A. in Canada that passed resolutions in favor of a separate beneficiary for Canada, should take some means to resent the insult cast on them by the person who writes the anonymous letters in a certain newspaper, stating that said Branches were misled by the Catholic Record and did not know the facts of the case in which they were acting. I say person, for any one reading them can see that they are all inspired by the same person, if not written by the same person, if not written by the same person of the same purpose. I beg to inform him that the resolutions were passed by our Branch after we were in possession of the minutes of the Supreme Council Convention that rejected our petition for separate beneficiary and also after we were in possession of a circular signed by T. A. Bourke, of Windsor, opposing separation and giving, I presume, all the information on the subject that the anonymous writer charges the Catholic Record and yourself with withholding, yet in face of all this, our Branch passed resolutions without a dissenting voice and would again to-day after the light the anonymous C. M. B. A.! scribbler throws on the question, and I think I am within the mark when I say that we have gentlemen in Branch No. 11, Dundas, that are not inferior in mental capacity to any man who would dare to write letters on a question affecting an important Catholic association without having the courage to sign his name.

Yours fraternally

DAVID GRIFFIN,

Sec. Branch 11, C. M. B. A.

Ingersoll, April 13th, 1885.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I beg to state this Branch was thoroughly posted in regard to the separation question at the time we adopted our resolutions; we had the minutes of the Supreme Council convention in our possession and were not influenced by anything that may have appeared in the Catholic Record.

Yours fraternally

JOSEPH LONG.

Sec. Branch 19, C. M. B. A.

have appeared in the CATHOLIC RECORD.
Yours fraternally
JOSEPH LONG.
Sec. Branch 19, C. M. B. A.
Guelph, April 13th, 1885.
DEAR SIR AND BRO—In regard to the
statement that this Branch "had not
sufficient Information, or that its members were not cognizant of all the facts in
regard to separate beneficiary and the
action of the Supreme Council in re the
petition from the Canada Grand Council," I beg to state that the members
of this Branch were very particular in
getting the fullest official and detailed
statement procurable, before adopting
the resolutions of so much importance to
all C. M. B. A. members as those we had
published favoring a separate beneficipublished favoring a separate benefici-ary for Canada. Yours ir aternally, JAMES DUFFY.

Sec. Br. 31, C. M. B. A.
Port Lambton, April 14, 1885.

Dear Sir and Bro.—I am happy to state that the members of Branch 36 do not consider that they were in any way misled by the Catholic Record in regard to our resolutions on the separation question, as was stated by some anonymous C. M. B. A. writer in the Irish Canadian. We are also prepared to say that if separate beneficiary was again to be considered by us we would adopt similar resolutions. If the evilminded person who has made these false statements against the Canadian members and Branches of the C. M. B. A., still thinks that we have not sufficient information and are misled by the Cathinformation and are misled by the CATH-OLIC RECORD regarding this important matter, we must inform him he is entirely mistaken. Yours fraternally, Yours fraternally, MICHAEL O'LEARY,

MICHAEL O'LEARY,
Sec. Branch 36, C. M. B. A.
The members of Branch 36, Port
Lambton, received Holy Communion in
a body last Sunday morning. The members by their constant attendance at the
Branch meetings, and by properly attending their religious duties, are showing that they are well pleased with the
society of which they are members.

society of which they are members.

MICHAEL O'LEARY.

St. Clements, April 15th, 1885.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—At a regular meeting held by Branch No. 21, C. M. B. A., St. Clements, Ont., this 15th day of April, 1885, it was moved by J. L. Kroetsch and seconded by John G. Weber, That the statement that this Branch had not sufficient information or was misled by the CATHOLIC RECORD in regard to the resolutions we adopted on

regard to the resolutions we adopted on separate beneficiary, etc., is not true. Resolved, That this Branch was suffi-ciently informed in regard to the sep-aration question and that it was not in aration question and that it was not in any way misled by the CATHOLIC RECORD or any other paper, but by its own free will adopted the resolutions (at open Branch meetings) which we had published; and that consequently the per son who stated the contrary said a willing falsehood and made himself guilty of a gross insult towards the members of this Branch.

only, you will see the Catholics from the Province of Quebec join, by forming numerous Branches.

The foregoing is my opinion, and it is also that of every member of Branch No. 29, which contains as good intellectual and business men as those who, pretending to be so, injure our association by falsifying and attacking the good intentions of the numerous branches that published resolutions favoring separate beneficiary.

Yours most sincerely,
CHEVE. F. R. E. CAMPEAU,
President Branch 29, Ottawa, Ont. Amberstburg, April 13th, 1885.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.,—I most emphatically deny the statement that this Branch had not sufficient information or was misled by the CATHOLIC RECORD in regard to the resolutions we adopted concerning separate beneficiary and the action of the Supreme Council on the petition from the Canada Grand Council.

In our branch we have gentlemen both of talent and good information in the workings of the C. M. B. A., and Branch No. 3 was unanimous in instructing its representative to vote at last Grand Council Grand Council Convention for a separate beneficiary for Canada; and the late resolutions from this branch published in the CATHOLIC RECORD were almost unanimously adopted, only two votes being cast against them. Therefore I deny as an unmitigated falsehood the statement above recise of a disordered brain or the production of a narrow and picayune mind, who resorted to such falsehoods to misrepresent our branch and insult C. M. B. A. members in Canada just for the purpose of gratifying his malice and prejudice.

Certainly I admit that Branch No. 3, like its sister branches in Canada, has due regard and respect for the CATHOLIC RECORD, as it is the recognized official organ of the C. M. B. A. here, but we know Bro. Thomas Coffey too well, as also the interests he manifests and has always manifested in C. M. B. A. A. fairis, to think that he would for even one moment think of publishing anything in his journal that would be calculated to mislead any branch in any way detrimental to the welfare of

Yours fraternally P. C. CADARET States.

Sec. Branch No. 3.

Seaforth, April 13th, 1885.

Dear Sir and Brother.—Branch No. 23 had all the information necessary and was not in any way misled by the Catholic Record regarding the resolution we adopted and had published concerning separate beneficiary, and the action of the Supreme Council on the petition from Canada Grand Council. The Grand Council of Canada passed a resolution in favor of a separate beneficiary for Canada and never stated they would force this at all hazards; said Council adopted none but fair means and we have all confidence in the integrity of its officers, from the Rev. Grand President down. I am sorry there should be such a snake in the grass to write such falsehoods about the Branches that took action on this separation question. The sooner the association would expel him, if they find him out the to write such falsehoods about the Branches that took action on this separation question. The sooner the association would expel him, if they find him out, the better. Any person that is ashamed to sign his name to a letter he publishes attacking others, is not worthy to be a member of our noble association. We look upon him as having violated the promptings of frafernal feeling and Christian charity as well as the instincts of manhood with having charged the editor and proprietor of our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, with falsehood and misrepresentation of C. M. B. A. matters.

Yours fraternally,

President Branch 23, C. M. B. A.
St. Catharines, March 31st, 1885.
Received from W. J. Flynn, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 10, St. Catharines, Ont., New York draft for two thousand dollars, the full amount due me from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association on the death of my son P. H. Duffy.

Margarer Duffy.

Witnesses:—Geo. A. Begy, Geo. P. Clifford.

Clifford.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

SPEECH BY DR. DEARIN.

The Times, St. John, April 8.

The Times, St. John, April 8.

The following very eloquent and patriotic speech was delivered by Dr. Dearin (the indefatigable representative for St. John's East) in the Assembly on the evening of the 24th ult. This speech appears in a corrected form, and we readily give it a place for the benefit of our readers in far distant lands:—

I have very much pleasure in supporting the prayer of the petition before the House. Any measure having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the people of the country will ever have my hearty and unqualified support. I have again to refer to an act which was introduced by Sir A. Shea some years ago, and which became law—an Act having for its object the encouragement of agriculting the state of the state

much more productive to our people, and they were far better off. I am satisfied that we shall, ultimately, have to depend upon our sgricultural resources. It is notorious that out of the large number that are annually seeking pauper relief you will not see one who is engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Money expended by the Government in the encouragement of agriculture is money well spent, and it is money that will bring forth fruit a hundred fold to the advantage of the country. All they want its slittle stimulus to assist, and results of the most beneficial character are sure to follow. I have only to refer to Bell Lie, where a short time ago a road was partially opened through agricultural lands. The people three took advantage of the favorable opportunity offered and estiled down, and are now in comfortable circumstances. I am surprised that agricultural developments in the past have been so neglected, yet I am further surprised that with so little encouragement from the Government we have advanced so much. We should do everything in our power to advance the interest of our noble people. They are really a noble people and a loyal people. When Great Britain was in great jeopardy, and when dangers of a most serious character threatened, our people came forward manfully and fought in defence of her supremacy. Our people are Britain was in great jeopardy, and when dangers of a most serious character threatened, our people came forward manfully and fought in defence of her supremacy. Our people are Britain was in great jeopardy, and when dangers of a most serious character threatened, our people rate Britain was in great jeopardy, and when dengers of a most serious character threatened, our people rate Britain was in great jeopardy, and when dengers of a most serious character threatened, our people rate Britain was in great jeopardy, and when dengers of a most serious character threatened, our people rate is supported by the sight of every the four four the people with the support of the support of the su the slave. On such as these will the sun of prosperity ever shine. May it shine upon our people in the future; upon our hardy fishermen, whose subsistence is drawn by the sweat of their brow from the fickle but free ocean. To such as these may fickle but free ocean. To such as these we must ever lend a willing ear when they come before this House, and whilst their fellow-countrymen, whose attention is directed in part or altogether to the cultivation of the soil, which ought to be enriched and made fertile heretofore, I will even give them my heartiest support. To even give them of the offerts of all true patriots vacable of the soft, which ought to be enriched and made fartile heretofore, I will
even give them my heartiest support. To
this aim the efforts of all true patriots
should be directed. This sentiment connects us closely with the land of our
forefathers, home and country, native
land, fatherland and cherished dear old
England, yes, Britain and her sister isle,
green Erin—these are names and memories
that find an echo in the heart of every
patriotic Newfoundlander. From hence
we all sprung. Hence have come to us
year after year argosies laden with golden
treasure, vessels freighted with the luxuries and necessities of life. From the
bustling marts of Liverpool, from the
Thames, the river of the ten thousand
marts, come not alone the essential commodities of life but the traditions of liberty and the reminiscences of a glorious

lished; and that consequently the person who stated the contrary said awiling falsehood and made himself guilty of a gross insult towards the members of this Branch.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, our official organ in Canada.

Yours fraternally.

Needly and the Catholic Record, our official organ in Canada.

Yours fraternally.

See. Branch 21, C. M. B. A. Claws, April 13th, 1855.

Dear Sir and Branches adopting resolutions favorable to separate beneficiary, and criticising the action of the Supreme Council towards the petition from the impression that this Act has never been repealed, and that the bounty far the impression that this Act has never been repealed, and that the bounty from Canada, had not sufficient information on our assessment notices to see that some of the United States Branches must be admitting members without careful medical examination when they die off so Tapilly in proportion to our members in Canada, without alinding to the cause of death; and unless he has the means to neglect his own interests for the sake of pauper relief. This Act, and were cleared which other was for pauper relief. This Act, and were cleared which other was for pauper relief. This Act, and were cleared which other was a productive of wonderfully beneficial results. It proved a powerful stimulus to premain a special of one of Erin's most gitted and were cleared which other were missed to the submitted out of the suprement council towards the petition from the distribution of the submitted out of the submitt historic past.

Mr. Chairman, I close my remarks by quoting from the celebrated and eloquent speech of one of Erin's most gitted and masterly sons—John Philipot Curran, in defence of Hamilton Rowan for libel in the Four Courts of Dublin, in 1794. He says, "I speak in the spirit of the British law, which makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable from, British soil;—which proclaims, even to the sets his foot upon British earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of Universal Emancipation. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced;—no matter what complexion, incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down;—no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar for slavary:—the first moment he touches.

THE REBELLION.

THE FIRST BATTLE WITH RIEL'S PORCES.

Ottaws, April 25.—(Special)—The following official report of yesterday's fight was received by the Minister of Militia from Gen. Middleton.

Hon. A. P. Caron.—

"From Fish Creek, 25 miles north of Clark's Crossing, N. W. T., April 24th. Have had an affair with rebels at this spot, on the East bank of the river. My advanced scouts were fired upon from a bluff, but we managed to hold our own until the main body arrived, when I took measures to repet the attack, which was done about 2.30. We have captured a lot of their ponies, and have three or four of them, apparently Indians or half-breeds, in the corner of a bluff, who have done a great deal of nischied, being evidently their best shots, and as I am unwilling to lose more men in tryng to take them, I have surrounded the bluffs and shall wait until they have expended their ammunition to take them. Lord Melgund joined us as soon as he could from the other side with the 10 Regt, and Winnipse half-battery, but the affair, was over. As the ment part of the left column is thus across, and as it is work was difficulty crossing, I have ordered the rest to follow, and shall march to morrow united upon Batouche. The troops behaved very well in this their first affair. The killed and wounded I deply regret to say are numerous. There are killed as follows:—Private Hutchinson, No. I Company; Private Ferguson, No. I Company; Private Ferguson, No. I Company; Gunner Demonnilly, of "A" Battery, wounded; Capt. Clark, and Lt. S. Swinford, 90th Regiment, seriously; Capt. Gardner, two wounds, not very seriously; Capt. Gardner, two wounds, not very serious; C. F. Kings, H. B. Perrin, Sergeant-Major Macwhinney, Driver Harrison, Private C. Armsworth, very seriously, Walter-Woodman, "(O" School of Inlantry, Arthur Woodman, "Cy" seriously; R. M. Dun, H. Hallow, Very Seriously; R. M. Dun, H. Watson, P. M. Wilsch, E. G. Monzel, Private C. Armsworth, very seriously, Walter Woodman, "C" School of Intantry, Arthur Watson, very seriously; R. H. Dunn, H. Jones, Color-Sergeant R. Cummings, R. Jones, of the 90th Regiment; Corporal Leith, Brigade "C" Company; Private Kemp, "A" Company, very serious; Corporal B. D. Code, "C" Company; Private Herlop, "F" Company; Private A. Blackwood, No. 6 Company; Private Caniff, "C" Company, Private W. W. Mathews, "A" Company, Private Lovell, "B" Company, Private Lovell, "B

"A" Company, Private Lovell, "B" Company,
I do not know what the loss of the enemy was, but I doubt it was pretty severe. Though from their great advantage of position and mode of fighting it might be well less than ours. I shall proceed to-morrow, after burying the dead and sending the wounded back to Clark's Crossing, by moving on this side. I lose the telegraph line, but I shall keep up communication by Clark's Crossing if possible. I regret very much the wounding of my two A. D. C.'s, Capt, wise's horse was shot previous to his being wounded.

[Signed]

FRED. MIDDLETON,

Maj.-Gen. commanding the N. W. Field
Force.

Maj.-Gen. commanding the N. W. Field Force.

Winnipeg, April 25.—Some further details are gleaned this morning of the fight with Riel near Batoche. The rebels had taken their ground on the edge of a deep ravine, from which they poured a deadly fire into the advancing column. When the messenger left the fight was still raging. Three houres of the enemy had been shelled and many rebels driven from them, who took refuge in a ravine. The Indian allies of the rebels fought vigorously, and in Indian fashion. The whole number in the ravine is estimated at about 300. The artillery, when the courier left, was still shelling the rebels out of ambush. Several Indian ponies have been captured.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM OSHAWA

MONTH'S MIND OF THE LATE MR. JOHN

The many friends of the Rev. J. J.
McEntee, P. P. Oshawa, Ontario, will
regret to learn of the death of the father
of this gentleman, Mr. John McEntee.
The sad event took place at the family
residence, Frank st, Rochester, N. Y.
The deceased gentleman, who had been
ill for a considerable period, bore his
sufferings with patience and resignation
and, as s. good practical Catholic, he died
fortified with all the consolations of our
holy religion.
Wednesday, April 22nd, being the
Month's Mind, a solemn requiem mass
was celebrated by Rev. J. J. McEntee,
(son of the deceased) assisted by Rev. J.
J. Egan, P. P. Thornhill, and Rev. P.
McCall, P. P. Whitby, as deacon and
sub-deacon, and Rev. Wm. Bergin, of
Toronto, as master of ceremonies.
Within the sanctuary we noticed Venerable Archdeacon Cassidy, P. P. Dixie,
Rev. P. Conway, Rector Peterborough;
Rev. J. J. McCann, P. P. Brockton; Rev. Ja.
Bergin, St. Mary's, Toronto: Rev. Jas.
Bergin, St. Mary's, Toronto: Rev. Jas.

PREJUDICE!

It is a remarkable fact that hundreds of people are so wedded to old ideas that no matter how much merit a new article may possess they will not try it. This is wrong. To those of our readers who recognize the fact that we are living in a progressive age, we would call attention to the remarkable offer made by the ELECTRIC PAD M'P'G. Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., in an advertisement in this issue of our paper.

On a bottle at construction your the Mary is grown. The state of the city of t

In London on the 25th of April, Freddie, the youngest son of Michael and Sarah Durkin, aged 11 years and 8 months.

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

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



t short weight, alum or phasphate powders. Sold only in as, ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall Street

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

TENDERS FOR COAL For the Public Institutions of Ontario for 1885.

The Secretary of the Province of Ontario will receive Tenders (to be addressed to him at his office at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal,") up to NOON of

TUESDAY, 19th MAY, 1885. For the delivery of the following quantity of Coal in the sheds of the Institutions below named, on or before the 15th July, 1885.—
ASYLUM FORTHE INSANE, TOROMTO-Hard Coal—900 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove size. Seft Coal—400 tons.
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—Hard Coal—20 tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—500 tons.

tons.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO-Hard Coal-130 tons egg size. Soft REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO—Hard Coal—33 tons egg size. Soft
Coal—500 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON
—Hard Coal—200 tons large egg size, 6) tons
chesinut size. Soft Coal—1,500 tons for steam
and 150 tons for grates.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON—Hard Coal—1,700 tons large egg size,
100 tons small egg size, 50 tons stove size and
100 tons of Lehigh large egg size for gasmaking. Soft Coal—100 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—Hard Coal—200 tons egg size, 88 tons
stove size, 46 tons large chestuut size. Soft
Coal—1,075 tons. N. B.—275 tons of the Boft
Coal—1,075 tons. N. B.—275 tons of the Boft
Coal and 5 tons of the large size chestnut
coal to be delivered at the Pumping House
in the city.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—Hard
Coal—30 tons stove size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND

in the city.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—Hard Coal—90 tons store size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMS, BELLEVILLE—Hard Coal—60 tons small egg size, 30 tons store size.

Soft Coal—15 tons for THE BLIND, INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD—Hard Coal—550 tons egg size, 160 tons store size. Soft Coal—15 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scrauton, or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal and to designate the quality of the same, and if required to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery is to be effected in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity specified or for the qualities required in each institution.

An accepted cheque for \$500 payable to the order of the Secretary of the Province of Ontario must secompany each tender as a guarantee of its boundates, and two sufficient survives will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bursars of the soove-named institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily. ARIHUR S. HARDY.

Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, April 24, %5.

HAVE YOU

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

Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-polsomed blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhosa, bloodiessness, hearf disease, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other compliant.

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

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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 15th of MAY, 1885, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, six times per week each way, respectively between Byron and London, and Delaware and London, from the 1st July next. Delaware and London, from successions.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Byren, Delaware and London.

R. W. BARKER. P. O. Insp.

Post Office Inspector's Office, } London, 3rd April, 1885.

RETIRING from BUSINESS

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



CLERICA

We make a spoof Clerical Suit turn out better and better finishe ments than any tern House.

N. Wilson & 136 DUNDAS S

ANONYMOUS LETTER-W VERSUS THE HIERAI

Kingston Canadian Freeman Two letters found their woodlings last week which, hadverted to their purpose, we have inserted. They both relations that directly and immediately to the episcopal office, accordiscipline of the Catholic Cour correspondents would, the acted more properly and more by going to the Palace and respecting an interview with his Bishop of Kingston, for the etheir views. They would (we experience) be received with courtesy and favored with a hearing, and perhaps their stodem would be somewhat au His Lordship's exposition of side of the question. They perhaps come to learn that the in reference to ecclesiastical respectives. in reference to ecclesiastical r ot be entirely in harmony wi of the Church, or not quite a they fancied, or that the tim execution may not be exactly that seems fittest to them. To that seems fittest to them. To of the Church are charge great variety of affairs, so spiritual and others havin poral side. Old institution preserved in fitness for their may need to be amended; n tions are to be founded an throughout the Diocese. Al that a Bishop may have in co-cannot be undertaken togethe particular time equally oppor Each must take its turn, and Bishop, not for us, nor our dents, to judge when and how cute his plans of ecclesiastical d or amendment and by what shall procure the requisite fur little pressure as possible u sources of his people. We ha know that our Most Rev. Bish eager to engage the co-opers people and ensure their unity heart with him in every under a very decided opinion res morality of anonymous lett and in regard of matters special by the discipline of the Chipudgment and care, the advi cism of men in disguise, wheth veyed through the Post Office the public journals, is sure to consideration whatever. It i well for citizens who have elected men to public re offices for the administration affairs in which each one has to employ the press, as flector of the public mind, f upon the conduct of their cl sentatives, provided truth and judgment be carefully obser-statements. But it is otherw Church. Her affairs are too

Having said so much on th general, let us give particular anonymous letters that appe last issue. Our corresponder ance" calls for the establish Catholic temperance society, as he addresses us directly, it is intends his observations for Bishop of the Diocese of Kin alone has the power to cresociety. Several statements are recklessly made in the let quite certain His Lordsh

Church. Her affairs are too dragged through the arena of controversy and subjected to crowd whose thoughts may no pathy with Catholic belief or Hierarchy are not the deleg public, nor of the Catholic conor are they beholden to even may happen to have commaning press. The Bishops of Church hold their commiss from on high; their authorit Jesus Christ Himself: they

Jesus Christ Himself: they to feed, rule and govern the

mitted to their care without ity to any other than God and science and the well defined

Church herself.

accept.

1st. Our correspondent so know that intemperance is our people." Such an asse with pointed application to t of Kingston as a reason for Catholic temperance society. Catholic temperance society, suggested serious reflections copal mind as to what sort o copal mind as to what sort of the writer may be. Most of character here given of the Cat gation of St. Mary's Cathedra contradiction to the testim publicly by their Bishop to plary and edifying observance tues that adorn Christian life, monies he has frequently utte which he pronounced from the last Easter Sunday morning is in the ears of his gladdened puters may be sinners in the well as saints, and that a few uers may be drunkards, is not support the saints, and that a few uers may be drunkards, is not support to the well as saints, and that a few uers may be drunkards, is not support to the saints, and that a few uers may be drunkards, is not support to the saints, and that a few uers may be drunkards, is not support to the saints, and that a few uers may be drunkards, is not support to the saints. uers may be drunkards, is no dered at; it has been so from the and so it shall be to the end what the Divine Founder of foretold and His Apostles