







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

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1884.

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- er. An Essay per. ther, compiled s. By Rey. W.
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MISSIONS BY THE REDEMPTORIST The Bishop of this Diocese, ever anxi-

ous for the spiritual welfare of the faithful committed to his charge, had made arrangements with the good Redemptorist Fathers some time last summer, to

and rapid notice, to say that the good missioners did not spare themselves; late work in the confessionals or in the put-pit. The confessionals or in the put-missions was as follows: a Mass at 8 a. m., followed by a half an hour's sermon; a hour's sermon; at 3 p. m. there was a lengthy instruction; generally of two forth day for the married women, on the third day for the married women, on the third day for the sound may not be fourth day for the sound married women, on the third day for the sound married women, on the third day for the sound married women, on the ast accomplished. Then at 7.30 p. m. there we sanother grand sermon of an hour and a half's duration; preceded by the society the services of Misses Herbert to sary, and followed by an all fere this sound as a complished. Then at 7.30 p. m. there we sanother grand sermon of an hour to sary, and followed by the Benediction of the Biesed Sacrament. To good done during this great series the ventasting gratitude on the part of marries wower also rehabilitated and severa-towerts have been received into the ventasting gratitude on the part of marries or who can tell how many have been brough sacraments for years. A number of marri eventasting gratitude on the part of marries and presented a striking sinsion. And lastly, I should rather the signal benefit of this great and counties mer-cies to His great and counties mer-cies to fils gre give a series of missions in the various French parishes of his diocese. In due time the missionaries came and began The first to obtain this great blessing was the parish of Amherstburg, which is under the charge of the Rev. Basilian Fathers. Towards the end of September, Fathers Wissel, Zirenan, Kautz and Ourier opened the mission in the grand old church of this populous parish, and during 10 days edified and instructed the faithful by their powerful sermons and earnest exhortations, the result of which was the reception of the holy sacraments by not less than 1,400 persons. As this parish is part French and part English speaking, the mission had to be conducted in both languages. The next parish visited by the mission-ary fathers was that of St. Clement (Mc-Gregor), which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Augustus Schneider. The success of this mission was so complete that out of the 550 communicants the parish numbers, not a single one failed to The first to obtain this great blessing

From our own Correspondent. MONTREAL NOTES.

ST. GABRIEL'S BAZAAR.

ST. GABRIEL'S BAZAAR. The bazaar in aid of the new convent of St. John the Evangelist, conducted by the Ladies of the Holy Cross, opened on Monday, January 7th, and continued until Wednesday, January 16th. On each evening there was a large attendance, and the contributions were proportion ately large. On Saturday evening a number of the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society were present and they assisted to make the evening enjoy-able by rendering a number of solos, duetts, and glees, in avery pleasing man-ner. On Monday Misses Alice Herbert, an I Anie Perkins rendered a number of solos with great taste. Miss Mary O'-Byrne, the talented young organist of St. Gabriel's Church, accompanied both ladies of the piano. On Tuesday evening members of the Catholic Young Men's Society were present in snowshoe cos-tume, and contributed to the generation From St. Clement the good missionar-ies went to St. Joseph's (Canard River) of which Father Marseilles is the pastor. of which Father Marseilles is the pastor. Here also the mission was a perfect suc-cess, and not less than 800 persons received the holy sacraments. The next parish visited by the missionary fathers was Paincourt, in the county of Kent, where the pastor, the Rev. Father Bauer, lately completed a magnificent brick church. The mission lasted eight days at Grande Point, all with the most gratifying results, for 1,250 persons received the holy sacraments, between the two churches. After Pain-court came the parish lately erected on the Roscum river, under the invocation of St. Joachim, with the Rev. Father Lorion as first parish priest. Here, like everypoint out Society were present in snowshoe cos-tume, and contributed to the general enjoyment by a number of songs, &c. Messrs. J. A. McCann and Geo. Bury were St. Joachim, with the Rev. Father Lorion as first parish priest. Here, like every-where else, the people attended in large crowds all the exercises of the mission, and kept the missionaries busy enough during the six days the mission lasted, for fully 1,600 persons presented themselves at the holy tribunal, only four or five, all told, staying behind. From Roseum the missionaries went to Belle River, which parish is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Father Gerard. This is one of the largest French parishes.

had apparently reached their greatest de-velopment—it would be well to consider with them, "The influence of Christian Faith on Society." In this age timid peo-ple were apt to dread what new revelation science might be able to present that might shock if not destroy that glorious Faith which for eighteen centuries had endured the assaults of infidelity and which to day the assaults of every to day lay as deep in the hearts of every true christian as it did when its rays shed their benign light over the world. In the new testament Faith was as clearly and absolutely required, as necessary to salva-tion, as good works or the observance of the ten commandments. He that believeth not shall be condemned, said the apostle Paul. The freedom of believ-ing regardless of examination was cer-tainly not the liberty spoken of by the Lord and His Apostles. He desired to point out new testament Faith was as clearly and

TO THE SKEPTICS of the day the importance of christian Faith—because of its importance in sus-taining society, because it exalted their nature, because it kept the family within the circle of purity and honesty, be-cause it aided the State by teaching obedience to temporal power for God's sake, because it relieved human suffering and consoled the bleeding heart. So Christian Faith became a necessity to soci-ety, its doctrines lie at the foundation of society, its destruction would allow societ

 society, its destruction would allow society to lapse into that chaos from which Faith rescued it. In it they saw the key of human love and the guide to man of his true and immortal destiny.
 The reverend lecturer pictured the despair into which men of intellect were plunged because they had not Faith, and described the torture they underwent when exposed to the searching beams of when exposed to the searching beams of the sun. He then eloquently placed before them the serenity of the child of immortality under the influence of Chris tian Faith, and contrasted this with the state of the infidel, "from whose eyes, and heart, and mind are shut out that sacred and hallowing grace, that sweet and glorious expectation." Faith, then, and affliction it taught resignation and acted as an incentive to bear as God had borne. The large number of suicides was due to the absence of a belief in this doctrine. In the midst of misery men grow desperate without the restraining influence of Faith. The reverend gentle man asked them to look at THE POWER OF FAITH. Those who resisted the ordinances of man resisted the ordinances of God and purchased eternal damnation. Then if noth-ing was binding on the conscience of man in the observance of human law legisla-tion would be in vain. Men would be but eye servers. Therefore without Faith the law would be disregarded. In proof of this he asked them to look at the nature of an oath in a court of justice where faith in God's justice and the cer-tainty of punishment drew out the truth which vindicates character. Christian Faith, the lecturer now proved, was the mainspring of Christian charity which waited on the outcast and the broken-hearted for God's sake. This was prompted and inspired by christian faith. Reject this doctrine and they robbed the suffering and needy of the thousands who now wait upon them, of noble Protestant ladies like Florence Nightingale, who barvely faced the fever and hospital for the sake of the friendless; they deprived the suffering of all the great Sisterhool of charity and mercy whose members have sacrificed their lives on. the field of battle staunching the wounds of the dying in the hospital, breathing its deadly contagion in the home of the afflicted, cooling the throbbing brow with a touch as tender as a mother's. These were some of the works of Faith and some illustrations of its importance

general charge of the musical portion of the programme. Edmund Guerin, Esq., B. A., B. C. L., was the speaker of the evening. At the invitation of the presi-dent, Rev. Father Salmon, he addressed the audience, and although unprepared gined rounds of applause by his elo-quence and wit. of the Creator to the christian was wise. of the Creator to the christian was wise. The infinite pathos and love of the Lord's Prayer made sweet and light his burden in life and 'solve the pro-blems that vex the Godless thinker. The reverend gentleman saw in Chris-tian Faith the exercise of a sweet and consoling influence on society, expelling the dross and finding the gold of their nature.

While they contemplated this influence While they contemplated this influence of Christian Faith they could not shut out the face of Him who gave His life, or the cross upon which He died, with all its meaning, sad and tragic yet glori-ous and consoling. No one could imagine that in the old pagan world or in mod-ern times there had been or can be any-thing an procedure the profection of that

thing approaching the profection of that Christian Faith which the exemplar of all holiness preached and taught in the desert, on the highways, by the seashore and most eloquent of all on Mount Cal-

and most eloquent of all on Mount Cal-vary. The rev. gentleman concluded : May our hearts be purified of everything which darkens our confidence in Chris-tian life, that we may look upon our dying Lord with loving eyes and mould our lives by the thoughts and lessons which Christian Faith inspires. The address, which lasted an hour, and of which the above is an imperfect synop-sis, was characterized by lofty eloquence, great argumentative force and singularly appropriate illustrations. Mgr. Farrelly thanked those in attendance for comin g out on such a night, and felt sure they out on such a night, and felt sure they had been well repaid.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review.

If the "signs of the times" mean any-thing, we are at the ending of a great and wicked age of the world. A new one is about to begin. Will it be any better i Where is the guide to the light i "The day of trial for our race has come," says Mgr. Preston in his new book. "Men are beguiled by false theories and led in search of a false liberty. The rejection of the Divine authority is the logical re-flection of all government and all obedi-ence. There is no barrier left against the tide which will sweep away justice, or-der, morality, and all that men hold dear. There is only one beacon of light to the nations, the Rock of Peter, on which the Great Master built His Church, which is the corner-stone of order to the whole earth. If the "signs of the times" mean anycorner-stone of order to the whole earth.

grand pow-wow a few days ago-this time in Salamanca. They are called "Freethinkers" we suppose on the lucus a non lucendo pinciple; for it would seem, as if the profoundly philosophical fellows don't want any thinking at all different from their peculiar style of thinking. Of course they foamed at the mouth and plashemed against God and religion. Now why don't those fanatics mind their own business—if they have any? Isn't this a free country, and what business it of theirs if novela doet to business is it of theirs, if people elect to believe in Christ and revealed religion? They may go and be damned if they want to; but they must not interfere with those who don't want to. About two hundred persons assembled in Chickering Hall, New York, last Sunday night, to hear the lisping blasphemics of a certain Miss Gardener—a protoge of that infidel high-priest Ingersoll. Heaven knows 'tis bad enough to find a man in fidel, but for a description of an unbelieving woman, we must refer the reader to the eloquent Chateaubriand. The irre ligious virago, we may observe, doesn't like St. Paul a bit. She called him "an erratic old bachelor." Yes, Paul practiced and preached the excellence of cellbacy ; and of course, Miss Gardener doesn't like that. Besides, Miss Gardener is evidently one of those gabby spinsters to whom the fiery Apostle would show the door if she said boo within the walls of a Church, Paul would have none of your church talking women. But then the gentle Miss Gardener doesn't trouble churches much for she says: "I want to do what I can to show women that their mercury o elf-respect must fall several degrees when they enter the Church doors." God help the poor Charles Augustus who may be bamboozled into the perpetration of matri-mony with such a virago. He has in ad-vaues our profoundest sympathy. The Congregationalist is wroth with the Rev. Heber Newton's exceptical bump of Biblical destruction and thus wails forth its protest : "The Rev. R. Heber Newton its protest: "The Rev. R. Heber Newton is still pegging away at the Pentateuch. He works hard to make out that Moses did not write the books, but cannot tell who did; perhaps "different hands, in diff erent ages, and summed up in the work of three great editors, each of different ideas, views, style, whose names have gone into oblivion." Pretty much everything of three great entrors, each of different ideas, views, style, whose names have gone into oblivion." Pretty much everything of the historical kind in the books he makes out to be a myth, an all gory or a f.agment from the lest annals of some neighboring Syrian people. The first

but of the tribes or clans. And so on, reproducing many of the views of Colenso and his tribe, tearing down the present faith of the great body of the most learned and godly Christian scholars, and giving little but vague guesses, legends, and unsupported data of his own instead. How a Christian minister can feel that he can best serve this worldly, sensual, unbelieving age by so undermining what honest faith in the Bible there is left, sur-passes ordinary comprehension." Well, what are you going to do about it? He

honest faith in the Bible there is left, sur-passes ordinary comprehension." Well, what are you going to do about it? He is a Protestant as well as you, and he but stands on his Protestant right of private interpretation. The principle established by the religious revolutionists of the Six-teenth Century is logically destructive of all authority and leads to Infidelity. The Rev. Heber Newton is but drawing the conclusion from the premises of Luther's conclusion from the premises of Luther's syllogism.

THE CAUSE OF MR. PARNELL'S POWER.

By Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P.

From the Pall Mall Gazette of Dec. 28 Sir Stafford Northcote once dubbed

Mr. Parnell Vhomme incompris. He still remains so! The English people cannot understand how a man whom all their great statesmen and their entire their great statesmen and their entire Press have proved a thousand times to be not only unworthy of all confidence but guilty of every crime should still retain the affection and devotion of their fellow subjects across the channel. As long as it was possible to do so they closed their eyes to the facts. "Broken down men and reckless boys," according to Mr. Fors-ter, made up the entire Parnellite follow-ing; but even the member for Bradford will now hardly contend that with the help of these two classes alone an unparal-leled series of electoral victories could be achieved or a sum of £40,000 subscribed lefed series of electoral victories could be achieved or a sum of $\pounds 40,000$ subscribed within the past twelve months alone. Had the Liberal party in 1881 understood that they were dealing not with a faction, but with a nation, it is very doubtful whether they would have sanctioned the suspen-sion of the Constitution in Ireland on the invitation of members of their Cabinet. But it still surprises them that the Irish But it still surprises them that the Irish people, who were the sufferers from their mistakes, should to day prefer to confide in the counsels of Mr. Parnell, who was right, rather than in the Government, which was wrong. Other critics exclaim that the Irish should have insisted on their leader any write the first of the first of the second their leader any write the first of the second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second

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order faithfully to present to the Eng-lish public some conception of the state of feeling at the beginning of the Repeal agitation, found it necessary in his charm-ing "Young Ireland," to write as a pre-liminary chapter the admirable "Bird's-eye View of Irish History." To the understanding of the main-springs of Parnellite action to-day there should go, with any account of the men and the movement of the present, a his-tory of the causes which have led to the condition of affairs they desire to amend. The English public, however, to give them their due, are not iroubled keenly to understand the Irish side of the case. Like the unruffled devotee of a persecuting creed, they are clear and unshaken in the belief in their own orthodoxy, and care-less to comprehend the arguments of a different faith. If these are explained to them, they are treated with the hauteur of profound conviction. belief in their own orthodoxy, and care-less to comprehend the arguments of a different faith. If these are explained to them, they are treated with the *luateur* of profound conviction. Who would ques-tion with the run of Englishmen, for in-stance, the precious dogma of the *pax Britannica* imposed on restless Irish sav-ages, or blaspheme the sacred truth that for generation after generation the prob-lem across the Channel has simply been the wrestling of British benignity, gener-osity and long-suffering with the spirit of Celtic ferceity and evil-doing ? Every institution in Ireland is perfect until the session, when some act to amend or abolish it is passed, and then, in turn, the new act becomes perfect, final, and undisturb-able. A month ago, Mr. Courtney in-formed us that the Land Act of 1881 was a "complete and final settlement of the Hartington, when refusing the motion to place a tenant's representative on the Bessbora Commission, doubted very much that the Act of 1880 required the smallest amendment. In a few years more other wise statesmen will be at work on succeed-ing Land Acts. The strength of Mr. Parnell's position is that he values at their proper weight the declarations of English politicians on his country's affairs; and when the case requires he proceeds on his way as if they had never been made. No one in Ire-land, for instance, believes that men like Mr. Courtney and Lord Hartington be-lieve what they try to make other people believe. Our view is that they simply utter the standard British commonplaces about ireland in order to reassure them. selves and sustain their party until the time arrives for another change of front. Behind Mr. Parnell are the mass of the Irish people, who confide in his jadgment and admire his intrepidity. He is obeyed

Behind Mr. Parnell are the mass of the Irish people, who confide in his jadgment and admire his intrepidity. He is obeyed more cheerfully and implicitly than Eng-lish leaders are, and for this the Irish have been reproached as servile. Admit-ting for argument's sake that they are so, will any of our editor evaluation what other Great Master built His Church, which is the corner-stone of order to the which earth. The Vicar of the Lord Most High, who feeds the flock in the safe pastures of the Good Shepherd, is the one never-failing defender of the truth, the right arm on earth of God and reason." Daffato Union. Queen Victoria is really going to aid Mr. Parnell to revive Irish industries. She has graciously ordered some poplin. Now if Gladstone will only wear a frize coat, twirl a well-seasoned blackthorn, and make those Orange brutes behave them-selves, there may yet be hope for Ireland. The so-called "Freethinkers" had another grand pow-wow a few days ago_this

uther and the v. I. T. Hecker, 15 lgotha. Seven s on the Suffer-Rev. P. Gerard 25 Episcopai Bls-Succession and ved. By Right he (Paper il- Maroquette Cloth r, Paper. Maroquette Cloth. Oy (Paper. 1 25 Be. (Cloth.) Be. (Cloth.) Maroquette. 40

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not be bound to ac-tender. rder, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. Vorks, 273.

and the missionaries had to devote to it ten full days; 1000 confessions and holy to the different tables, the success of the bazaar is largely due. The amount realized was over two thousand dollars, which will, no doubt, materially aid the good nuns of the Holy Cross in their grand communions tell whether their labor he been in vain. The good Father Gerard object, "Education". On Thursday, January 17th, the has every reason to congratulate himself upon the happy results of this grand mis-

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of five ladies was held at Ville Marie

After Belle River came the turn of Stony Point, with Father Villeneuve as pastor, where the missionaries spent eight full days and made likewise a rich harvest convent. The following are the names of the ladies: Miss Pelletier, in religion of the ladies: anss reliefuer, in religion Sister St. Mary Sauveur; Miss Beaudorin, in religion Sister St. Placide; Miss Des-jardins, in religion Sister St. Iphegenie; Miss Burke, in religion Sister St. Vir-gelia; Miss Gailloux, in religion Sister St. Emilienne. Fourteen young ladies took the holv habit. of souls, for over 1000 persons profited by their holy ministrations. To this parish is attached the church of To this parish is attached the control of St. Peter's, in the township of Raleigh, which is probably the oldest chapel in Western Ontario, it having been built almost a century ago. Here the Catho-lies are but few and scattered far apart all over what are called the Chatham swamps. Notwithstanding the difficulties and

the holy habit. Mgr. Fabre officiated and a most im pressive sermon was preached by Rev. Father Legare, of L'Assumption. Rev. Notwithstanding the difficulties and drawbacks of their situation, even here Fathers Merechel, Franchemontagne, Desmarais, St. Louis, Beaudoin, Brouillet

drawbacks of their situation, even here the people manifested great eagerness to hear the good missionaries, and, in the short space of three days allotted to them, nearly 200 persons were prepared for the reception of the hely sacraments. St. Anne, (Tecumseb) which is under the pastoral charge of Father Andrieux, the pastoral charge of the barrefs of the and Decaries were also present. THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY held their annual concert on Thursday, the 17th inst., a large audience attend-

ing, notwithstanding the storm which prevailed. Mr. J. J. Fosbre, President prevailed. Mr. J. J. Fosbre, President of the society, occupied the chair. There was also on the platform, Messrs, E. Murphy, P. Flannery, F. J. O'Neil, T. J. Finn, T. Butler, H. Bellew, J. D. Parcell, and G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., and Rev. Father Salmon, Pastor of St. Gabriel. The following rev. gentlemen were also was the next to receive the benefit of the mission, and right well did the good people of this parish profit by it, for 1,235 per-sons approached the holy Table, only two or three failing to present themselves at the holy tribunal. On the feast of the human the comparison of the Immaculate Conception the mission opened in the church of St. Francis, of Raleigh, where the Rev. Father Wassereau The following fev, gentlemen were also present : Rev. Fathers James Callaghan, Simon Lonergan, Fahey, and Quinlivan. The president, Mr. J. F. Fosbre, in a neat speech, thanked the audience for the large attendance and referred to the officiated as pastor, and surely the Im-maculate Mother did her work here, for with the exception of two or three, all, to work done by the Society during the past year, and stated that to the Rev. Director the number of about 800, made the mision. Finally, the grand series of the most

of the Society, Father James Callaghan, the great success of the Society and its Western Ontario terminated by Windsor. Literary Academy was due. He also referred to Mr. J. A. McCann, President of the Literary Academy, who was untir ing in his efforts to forward the interests Here the French element is not so strong of the Society and of the Academy.

as in the neighboring country parishes; it numbers only about 100 families. A good many of these speak English as well as The musical portion of the programme French, some even better; many of them, consequently, preferred to wait for the English mission, which will begin on the first Sunday after Easter. Nevertheless, the mission was a success, for the French vocable living in was then proceeded with. The following ladies and gentlemen took part, and rendered their selections with marked taste and ability : Messrs. Thursay, Beauchamp, Alice Herbert, and Annie Perkins. Messrs. S. Myers, J. J. Rowan, E. Dug-nette, J. P. Hammill, J. A. McCann, M. people living in the new parish of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair, Walkerville, who had been invited to attend the mission at Windsor, came in good numbers, so that the church was well filled at all the ser-P. Rowan, W. P. Beauchamp, T. C. O' Brien, and J. H. Neville. Miss Mary O' Brien accompanied Misses Herbert and Perkins on the piano, Miss Beauchamp mons, and the confessions and communions ran up to 666. It is just, before terminating this short Beauchamp, and Prof. J. A. Fowler had

as an influence on society. Considering the philosophy or reason ing of christian Faith the lecturer declared that so far from the man of thought and reason being distinct from the man of religion all the great philosophers of old, or most of them, were really religious men. In support of this he cited a number, who listened enraptured to the Divine harmony of Nature, while the scientists of our times are wearing

to argue with the Irish. They seek to pronounce upon our affairs in the role of judges, being mere interested parties to the suit, while the Irish not only deride their judgments but proclaim that if the voice of England is allowed to be heard in the dispute at all it should be simply as a grace, and from the defendant's side of the court. It is, of course, thought a great hardship, if not a decided impertinence, by Englishmen to be called on to surren-der the vantage of the judgment seat for the post of arraigned criminals, but that is the claim made by the Irish Nationalists. The circumstances of their position at times oblige them to appeal and plead before a British jury, and thus in effect to acknowledge the tribunal; but I am afraid that most of the advocates all the time are mentally committing contempt of court. The secret of Mr. Parnell's hold upor The secret of Mr. Parnell's hold upon the Irish people is that it is to their wishes, feelings, and prejadices his actions correa-pond, that it is their interests alone he considers, and that he has shown an undisuised contempt for every effort to com-bel him to attorn to British opinion. This escription of the situation may, perhaps, e described as "calculated to dismay and description of the situation may, perhaps, be described as "calculated to dismay and discourage sympathetic Englishmun." But how much has English sympathy or encour-agement counted with us or our fathers throughout a long struggle? There are pro-bably not ten Englishmen in the world who sympathizs with Ireland on a real knowledge of history and fact. The article which they describe as "sympathy" is the ingredient which prompts the charitable to send buns to ragged schools —a very different thing from that emo-tion which stirred men's blood at the to which stirred men's blood at the ale of Poland, of Italy, or of Greece. The fear of losing this bastard "sym-actby" will never be taken into account y practical men. Irish politicians understand exactly what the causes are which ripen or retard the settlement of griev-ances, and thick no more of Miss Molly protestations of sentimental good will to Ireland than of the sighing of the wind.

To the mass of those who take their politics and contemporaneous knowledge from the daily British newspaper, Mr. Parnell is an ogre, a monster, an incom-prehensible ingrate. To the Irish he is a deliverer, a victorious chief, the embodi-ment of their hopes. To explain these

quest of the nation, the training ground of great and noble men; to enter therein the gratification of a life's ambition. They regard it with affection because of its ancient traditions, and with devotion for its services in the cause of English free-dom. It is an awe for them to be

in the place, its profanation a horror. For Irishmen, however, the House of Commons is the chief stronghold of the enemy. There treasons, stratagens and spoils are devised against them. There s the perennial well-spring of coercionney see no dignity for their countrymen in membership, but only a species of slavery, if the members are honest, regard their representatives as useful merely to counterplan against the devices of the counterplan against the devices of the British Government, in whose friendliness it would need a miracle to induce them to confide. There are Irish constituen-cies that will take the peasant from the ploughtail, the cowboy from the byre— yea, the scavenger from the streets—and would them into Bellament before are send them into Parliament before again they entrast power to faithless aristocrats, they entrust power to faithless aristocrats, as to their sorrow they have done for eighty fruitless years. What is it to them whom Mr. Parnell nominates for county or town, so long as the work they want done is performed? The interests of the leader and his people being one, and the purposes the same, so long as he gives them results, so long will they give him the means which he declares necessary to obtain them. It is not merely Mr. Par-nell the Irish people are following, but their own proper interests, the gratifica-tion of their national pride, the humilia-tion of their oppressors, the achievement tion of their national pride, the humila-tion of their oppressors, the achievement of the full measure of their rights. Mr. Gladstone in 1871 told the late John Mar-tin that he feared not to compete with him for the confidence of the Irish people. If success in this competition could now with their present leader, he may hepe to issue triumphant from the lists, hepe to issue triumphant from the lists, if he achieves more rapidly and fully than Mr. Parnell the objects on which the Irish heart is set. Such is the state of affairs in Ireland. Coercion, like the lid on a boiling pot, may keep down the secting for a while, but it will again be heard to bubble by and by.

Trample not on anyone; there may be some work of grace there that thou know-est not of, "The name of God may be written on that soul thou treadest on; it may be a soul that Christ thought so much of as to give his precious blood for it; therefore, despise it not.

Life Leaves BAYARD TAYLOR

2

The day, with its sandals dipped in dew, Has passed through the evening's golde gates, And a single star in the cloudless blue, For the rising moon in silence waits; While the winds that sigh to the langui

A lullaby breathe o'er the folded flowers,

The lillies nod to the wind of the stream, That winds along with lulling flow, And either awake or half-a-dream, I pass through the realms of long ago; While faces peer with many a smile, From the bowers of memory's magi; isle.

There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears, That check the path of life's April hoxrs, And a longing wish for the coming years. That hope ever wreaths with the fairest flowers.

flowers, There are friendships guileless-love as bright And pure as the stars in the halls of night.

There are ashea memories, bitter pain, And burled hopes, and a broken vow, And au aching heart by the reckless main, And the sea brez - faming a pallid brow; And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore, Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong, and ambitions

And the fierce desire to stand in the van of the battle of life; and the heart of the Is crushed in the breast of the struggling

man; But short the regrets, and few are the tears That fall at the tomb of the banished years.

There is quiet and peace, and domestie love, And joys arising from faith and truth, And a truth unquestioning far above The passionate dreaming of ardent youth; And kisses of children on lip and cheek, And the parents bilss, which no tongue can speak.

God."

murder.

force,

There are loved ones lost ! There are little graves In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees, Where the streamlet winds, and the violet

waves, And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze; And we mourn for pressure of tender lips. And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclipse.

And thus as the glow of daylight dies, And the night's first look to the earth h

cast, I gaze 'neath those beautiful summer skies, And the pletures that hang in the hall of the past: Oh ! Sorrow and joy chant a ming'ed lay, When to memory's whowood we wander away.

THE STORY OF THE

SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

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

CHAPTER III.

The murder by the Reformers of the great, vigorous, and able governor of the kingdom was a blow to Catholicism and dale the chief men of these districts swore fealty to King Edward and surrendered their castles. Tytler tells us that "the to the independence of Scotland. The Queen was an infant and treason was their castles. Tytler tells us that "the land was shamefully deserted by the greater part of the nobility. The Earls of Glencairn, Angus, Cassilis, and Len-nox, the Lords Maxwell. Boyd, Gray, and Cranston, the Lairds of Armistun and Brunston, with many other barons, had entered the service of England, given hostages for their fidelity, and sworn to secret articles which bound them to obey the orders of the Pro-tector." Argyle was an exception, but a The subjugation of the country under the dominion of England and the establishment of a system of Church plunder styled reformation now seemed more hopeful than ever, as the principal obstacle to the schemes of the conspirators had been removed. At first, how ever, a feeling of natural horror prevailed and we find that the Queen Regent and tector." Argyle was an exception, but a seasonable bribe of one thousand crowns Arran exerted themselves to punish the assassins and their accomplices. At St. caused him to change his mind and join his reforming brethren. Huntley, Max-well,and SirGeorge Duglas unscrupplously Andrew's extraordinary and interesting events occurred. The Reformers who had murdered the Cardinal were joined imitated his example. Double treason however, awaited the English. Maxwell was bought by a higher bribe to desert in the fortress by a number of those who approved of their deed, including the great Apostle of the Scottish Reformagreat Apostle of the Scottish Reforma-tion, John Knox. It was here that Knox performed the farce of declining to their banner, and when attacked by An gus his forces turned round and slaugh ered their Saxon allies without honor o preach publicly, and at last was induced mercy. The English soldiers becam afterwards celebrated for their cruelty with feigned reluctance to consent. To him and to his cause nothing was more and priests and friars who had been cap satisfactory than the murder of the Car dinal, and both by word and deed he tured were dragged along with halters around their necks and threatened around their dinal, and both by word and deed the showed his hearty approval of it. The Rev. Charles Lawson (History of the Church in Scotland) writing of these events says: "Cardinal David Beaton, before whose indomitable spirit the Protestant faith trembled in Scotland, with instant execution. The ravages of the plague succeeded the ravages of war. At this juncture a coup d'etat was wisely executed by the Queen Regent taking the infant Queen to France. A French fleet enabled the voyage to be made in was in many respects the greatest, the most active, and the most distinguished was in many respects the greatest, the most active, and the most distinguished ecclesiastic that Scotland had produced before the Reformation. The character of this prelate has been most keenly delineated, but his enemies have been, for the most part, his historians. There was no one of his are of method to the voyage to be made in affety. Mary, then an infant of six years of age, embarked at Dumbarton with the four Marys—playmates of her own age—and safely arrived at the harbour of Brest on the 13th of August, 1548. The was was continued with great ferocity, was no one of his age of whom the Prowas no one of his age of whom the Pro-testants stood in such fear and terror. His master mind grasped at all their plans, and circumvented all their designs; and so thoroughly did they dread him, that not only his death, but the manner of it, inspired them with the most frantie joy and exultation." Every honest man in Scotland felt indignant at the foul assassination of Cardinal Beaton. The Parlament de-clared the Reformers who had killed him bled under the governor, which pro-ceeded to invest the Castle of S. Andrew's. A badly conducted siege, after having been prosecuted for some time, was abandoned, and a convention agreed upon. An armistice then ensued. O the conduct of the besieged during the armistice, Buchanan, the bitter foe of the Catholic Church, thus speaks : "They who held the castle being thus out of all fear of their enemy, did not only make frequent excursions into the neighboring parts, and commit depredations with fire and sword all round; but as if the liberty got by their arms was to be spent in adulteries and such vices, they ran into all the wickedness which idle persons are subject to, for they measured right or wrong by no other rule than their own lusts." These are the men whom we have already seen conferring ministerial orders upon John Knox! But some measure of punishment was meted out to them. Sixteen armed galleons, com-manded by Leo Strozzi, Prior of Capua, were sent by France to the assistance o the Scottish authorities. Their leader was a soldier of tried experience and great reputation. So skilfully were his vessels disposed that at full tide they commanded the seaward outworks of the castle. Large ordnance and great battering rams were landed and placed in advantageous positions. At last so hopeless did the position of the garrison become that Knox was able to make religious capital by predicting that their walls would be shivered. An effective and irresistible cannonade was so carried on that it did not require prophecy to predict its effects. The garrison had to yield unconditionally, and were taken to France, where John Knox and other assassins were sentenced burgh on the occasion of an ecclesiasti-to the galleys and imprisonment. Of cal procession, but it is significant that

the fortress itself not one stone was left on another-a complete destruction, attributed by some to the zeal of fulfilling an injunction of the Canon law en joining the extermination of any building in which a murder so toul as that of Car-dinal Beaton's had been committed. The success of the governor against was therefore employed to miss use of them: In pulpit harangues the Catholic doctrines were most grossly misrepresen-ted. In fact, a fictitious church was held up to the public execration. The notori-ous calumny that the Mass is idolatrous was constantly insisted upon, the most rancorous abuse and outrage-ous falsehoods were used with im-punity as weapons against the faith of a people who were completely overawed by the power of a reforming nobility, who used the ministers of the new opinions as tools for political purposes. But vio lence of language was not sufficient; it had to be accompanied by actions of a kindred character. As a preliminary measure Knox thought it desirable to send a letter to the Queen Regent exthe Reformers was followed by a discovthe Reformers was followed by a discor-ery which proved that treason against creed and country was of the most widely spread and serious character. In the chamber of Balnaves, at S. Andrew's, a register book was found which con-tained the signatures of no fewer than two hundred noblemen and gentlemen to a compact which bound them to the service of England, and thus to the be-trayal of their country. Among the lords of the Reformation were the Earls of Bothwell, Cassilis, and Maxwell, with Lord Kilmaurs and Lord Gray. Both-well's price was the promise of the hand of the Duchess of Suffolk, aunt to the English monarch. At the same time it was discovered that Lord Gray was tam-pering with the Earls of Athole, Errol, Sunderland, and Crawford, to whom he advised that bribes should be given. At this time Glencairn submitted a secret service of England, and thus to the bethis time Glencairn submitted a secret offer of assistance to the English king. For an adequate consideration he desired to co-operate with his friends and vas asked if his lordship was desirous of read-"who were favourers of the word of Cassilis and Lennox were deing a pasquinade. The time was now a very critical one, routly in favour of the same lucrative

The time was now a very critical one, and John Knox evidently felt afraid. An invitation suddenly arrived asking him to become pastor of a congregation at Geneva, and he precipitately accepted cause. Henry, whose design was sub-jugation, graciously accepted all these offers, and from this time the fate of the Catholic Church in Scotland was sealed. The reforming nobles leagued together Tytler very naturally expresses great irprise at this conduct, and tells us in treasonable union against the inde truly enough, that this was specially a time when the infant reformed congre-gation in Scotland required nurture and pendence of their country, and helped England were too powerful for any resistance. The means used by them to gain their object we will find to con-sist of treason, falsehood, robbery, and protection, whereas at Geneva there was both safety and prosperity. There can be no doubt that Knox was seriously

be no doubt that knox was seriously alarmed, and had good reason for it. He had been reported to the magistrates as a traitor and seducer of the people. In spite of the fact that he had before bitterly upbraided himself for deserting his flock in time of peril, he now with-ort heritation reneated the same con-On the 2nd of September, 1547, the Protector (Duke of Somerset), invaded Scotland with a large army, and was en-abled by means of treason to march safely towards the capital. A Scottish force, in which there were four thou-sand Highlanders and a number of Islehis flock in time of peril, he now with-out hesitation repeated the same con-duct. Tytler, who tries at all times to defend him, is compelled very reluctant-ly to say that "judging with all charity, it most be admitted, that whilst his mitime at this scenary head all the immen, met him close to Musselburgh, within a few miles of Edinburgh, and sus-tained a disastrous defeat on the fatal field of Pinkey. At this juncture secret cab-als in England against Somerset forced writings at this season had all the im writings at this season had all the im-passioned zeal, his conduct betrayed some want of the ardent courage of the martyr." This is the apostle who is emphatically declared "to have never feared the face of man." Knox was him to return to his own country. Cruelty and destruction marked the progress of the conquering army, and in the retreat of Somerset through the Merse and Teviotsubsequently tried, condemned, and burnt in effigy at the cross of Edinburgh. TO BE CONTINUED.

> CONCERNING CONVERTS. Ave Maria.

More than twenty-five years ago a noted divine of the Anglican persuasion was wont to refresh the public every month through the English magazines with an through the English magazines what an article "concerning" some one of the topics of the day : "Concerning Growing Old," "Concerning Hurry and Leisure," «Concerning Going Up and Coming Down," and last, but not least, we rememan interesting article, "Concerning "We have for a long time wished Veal some able pen would write "Concerning Converts to the Church," and the various vays in which they contrive to approach True Fold ; for though they finally enter through one door, the roads to that blessed portal are as numerous as the various minds of those that seek entrance ir cruelty. therein. Then their line of conduct after they happily get in is so diverse and won-derful as to afford much study for thoughtful minds. A volume of great interest might be written, giving the ex-perience of converts, and the ways and means of their conversion. A late lamented priest of the diocese of Boston had in contemplation the publication of a book giving a short sketch of all the American converts to the Catholic faith with whom he could be put in communi-cation. Alas! the good Father was called up higher, and the task he had undertaken was never fully accomplished. Among those of whom he had written was a lady, known in Catholic circles in Rome as well as this country, who, havng been educated a Unitarian, had lost faith in everything, even the existence of a Supreme Being, when her heart was faith in everything, even the existence of a Supreme Being, when her heart was touched by the finger of God, and she cied ont for some place of rest, some faith in the Eternal. The priest who instructed her was obliged to begin at the foundation-stones, and go over the first principles of the Being of God, His self-existence, the dogmas of the Holy Trinity, the Incarnation of the Divine Son, the Re femption of man. Step by step, he led this doubting, unbelieving, but inquiring soul till he brought her, humbled and reverent, within the nar-row gate, where for thirty years she has row gate, where for thirty years she has been a shining light. In contrast with this case was that of Ritualist from the Episcopal nextreme ians, who had for years been "playing with candles" under the guidance of "a Papist without the P." She admired without at all understanding all the ornaments of ritual, and all the multiform postulations and genuflexions which the aforesaid guide had introduced into the service of this "straitest and smallest Ritualists. All at once she who sect." had been altogether interested in exter nals, in lights and flowers and music with incense burnt surreptitiously before service to give "an odor of sanctity," aroused herself to question. As she turned the leaves of her "Treasury of Devotion,"—a prayer-book wholly com piled from Catholic sources, given her by this same faithful pastor of souls wondered at the new doctrines taught in it, of which (born and nurtured amon Episcopalians) she had never befor heard, except among "Romanists." "Where do they get their authority for all these things?" she asked herself. "Who gave them this authority?" Her book of Common Prayer was near, and was perfectly familiar to her, somehow she thought this was her rock of safety. happened that she opened at th thirty-first of the thirty-nine "Articles of Religion, as established by the bishops clergy and laity of the Protestant Epis copal Church in the United States of America." She read aloud, as if to America." She read aloud, as if to assure herself, "Wherefore the sacrifices

the cause had but little advanced, and Knox was surprised to find the friends of the Protestant opinions unresolved upon the great question as to whether it was their duty openly to separate from the Catholic Church. Violent measures were evidently necessary, and Knox was therefore employed to make use of them. In pulpit harangues the Catholic doctrines were most grossly misrepresen-ted. In fact, a fictitious church was held up to the public exceration. The notori-ous calumny that the Mass is idolatrous was constantly insisted upon, the and not binding on anybody. Why, then, were they put forth, and why bound with the prayer-book?" She mused and thought, and then turned back a leaf, and read, "The Romish doctrine of purgatory, of worshipping of images, as also the invocation of saints is a fond thing, vainly invented, and grounded on no warranty of Scripture, but rather repug-nant to the word of God." "Well, 'she said ; "and to-day Father (?) H. told the Sunday-school scholars to invoke the Virgin Mary for help in time well !' measure Knox thought it desirable to send a letter to the Queen Regent ex-horting her not only to protect the re-formed preachers, but to listen to what he styled their doctrines. This proposi-tion was treated with contempt, which the apostle never forgave. The Queen, openly turning to the Archishop of Glasgow, handed him Knox's letter, and asked it his lordship was desirous of readthough her faithful guide who had led her thus far told her it would be "sinning

her thus far told her it would be "sinning against the Holy Ghost" to go tarther; she went on, and now rests in peace, her memory embalmed in the memento for the faithful dead. Many years since, a minister of the Episcopal Church, a follower of the "Evangelical" party was aroused to think, in the midst of a crowded assembly of the "Evangelical Alliance."—in other of the "Evangelical Alliance," __ in other words, an "Alliance against the Catholic Church of Rome." The ministers and laymen thundered forth slanders against the Church of Christ, as they do to-day. They were so dreadfully bitter, so fierce in their denunciations of the "mother of harlots," etc., as they chose to call the dear Bride of our Blessed Lord, that this honest man's eyes were opened, and he went away convinced that what needed so much cursing was at least worth an examination. The scales fell from his eyes, and he left all to follow Christ, accompanied shortly by his wife and five children. She, devoted wife as she was, was sure "there must be something good" in what had taken such hold upon her devout and well-instructed husb The desire for confession and absolu-tion has led many a sin-laden soul to the feet of God's priest; and as one of these saved souls exclaimed to the writer, while the tears streamed down her while the tears streamed down het checks, "Can any words ever sound to me like the 'Ego te absolvo', after my first confession,—unless, indeed, I shall have the happiness of some time hearing, 'Come, ye blessed of My Father?"

Many poor souls have been hin-dered, and many prevented, from coming into the ark of safety by the soorn or tears of friends with. out. Human respect is the "lion in the way" of the majority of persons in this country; for, after all, there are far more country; for, after all, there are that more who stand in fear of "Mrs. Grund," among our independent multitude than there are souls who fear God. One lady of high social position and culture hesi-tated for years, though a Catholic at heart, because her father assured her he would disinherit her it she ever took the tep, and even threatened banishment from her home. He was a banishment from her home. He was a man prominent in Church and State, high in politics, and equally high among Episcopalians. At length the good God came to the relief of this suffering soul.

An alarming illness came upon her, and in her hours of pain and languor she made her vow. As soon as she could walk she sought the nearest priest, and walk she sought the nearest priest, and received baptism, not knowing but the doors of her childhood's home might be forever closed against her. Fears of how the world might look at the matter pre-vented the father from putting his threat into execution; but the exasperated tongue of her parent, and his course of chilling treatment (worse to the sensi-tive soul than banishment), with the alienation of all property from her by his will, made her life one continual cross. alienation of all property from her by his will, made her life one continual cross. There is, now and then, a soul drawn to the Caurch on esthetic grounds,— liner music, more light, more flowers, more incence, than can be found even among the small body of extreme Ritua-lies. event of Oce Wild come of Carl lists, _a sort of Oscar Wilde craze. Such converts rarely hold out, unless by some interposition of Divine grace they are given "repentance and better minds." Among this class we remember an exqui-site young man, and a romantic, novel reading young woman, who met in the cultured circles of our famous "Athens." They were constantly recounting, after their reception, the beautiful things they had on the altar at St. Mary the Virgin (Ritualistic), in New York: the heavenly music, the depth of the genuflexions, the magnificent altar-laces, the gorgeous vestments at St. Botolph's, the intensely pious and devoted looking peo-ple at the Church of the Advent, Boston (Ritualistic.) (We fancied these last a little after the Puritanical order.) Then the two would narrate, one after the other, all they had gone through, all that they had given up in leaving these con-venticles; what positions they might have held! how "people of their set" wondered they could be content to worship with such congregations as are found in most Catholic churches in this country,-such dirt, such bad air, "comtween the wind and their nobility; such annoying sighs and groans as the gnorant people often uttered ! This conversation was borne till patience was no longer a virtue, when a Catholic lady. renowned for her unobtrusive, quiet Catholic life, turned upon this precious God our Father in a deeper and a higher sense. We are heirs of our Lord's sonship and co-heirs with Christ. God made the whole race of mankind His sons by the pair, and, looking them through with her keen, gray eyes, she slowly said: "It seems to me you feel as if you had per-formed a great act of condescension, and Incarnation, but He made you so specially in your regeneration. When you were in your regeneration. When you were born, you were children of the first Adam, born in sin and death; but we have been perconferred an everlasting obligation on our Lord, by entering His Church! Let me tell you that it is you that are sonally, one by one, made children of God, and we have a right to eternal life if we beholden to the Church, and you should go down on your knees and thank God do not forfeit it by infidelity. that he has permitted you to be num-bered with the very poorest of His two plain lessons to be drawn from this first, that we owe to our Heavenly Father a holy fear. There is the fear of slaves ; those who all their life long, through fear Incer." It is needless to say that these two tongues were mute before this just in-dignation. It was not long before the æsthetic lady lapsed into indifference, and the man passed off into voluptuous flock. of death, are in bondage. SINNERS ARE SLAVES. Every sin that a man commits is a taskmaster, and every man living in any sin is

a slave. The liar is a slave to his own falsehood; the drunkard is a slave to his own intemperance; the coverbus man is a slave to his own meanness, and the un-cleanman to the deadly abominations of those who shall be cast into the pit that burneth with fire and brimstone. The man who lives without prayer is a slave. Slavish fear is not that which we should entertain towards our Creator, because it is a miserable fear and without any price worldliness. In thinking of this pair we recall the words a very devoted Belgian Father once spoke in our presence,—"I am afraid of converts." But, thanks be to God! there is a public bard bath here ond in Frederic a

noble band both here and in England, converts from all sects,—who do a great and good work by their holy lives and conversation, attracting those who are seeking, and helping those who are inseeking, and helping those who are in-quiring. Protestants oftentimes have a way of flattering converts to Catholicity which sickens the heart of the real, earnest Catholic; and, again, they will say, in the softest and most insinuating manner, something which but for their ignorance would be a gross insult, really without meaning to wound. aid without meaning to wound.

said without meaning to wound. It is only a short time since a minister of the Episcopal Church, calling at the home of a Catholic lady, spoke of a recent conversion from Ritualism in this wise : "Yes : I heard of her change; but, on the whole, I do not consider it as on the whole, I do not consider if as much of a loss to us, and no great gain to you." The color came quickly into the face of the lady, but she replied, calmly: "Indeed! Is that the way you look at it in your Church? The Catholic Church takes a different view of the regulator the takes a different view of the matter: she takes a different view of the matter, she regards the salvation of the soul; and I suppose you will allow that even her soul is worth saving?" It was said by a famous Jesuit Father :

"It is the greatest blessing I know, to be born of Catholic parents; but I must say I would rejoice once to feel as an earnest convert to the Faith must feel when first he finds himself planted on the ISADORE. Rock.'

CARDINAL MANNING AT LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

London Universe, Jan. 5.

His Eminence the Cardinal Arch' ishop of Westminster preached his second ser-mon, since his return from Rome, at the High Mass in the Church of S.S. Anselm and Cecilia's on Sunday. The church was crowded, and the music was very efficiently rendered. The celebrant of the efficiently rendered. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. Father Denny, who was Mass was the Rev. rather Denny, who was assisted by the clergy of the mission. His Eminence took for his text the words from the Epistle of the day, "Because you are sons, God hath sent the spirit of His Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." His Eminence said that the words which preceded those of his text set forth that, "when the fullness of the time was come God sent His Son, made of a

was come tool sent his son, made of a woman, made under the law, that He might redeem them who were under the law that we might receive the adoption of sons." From the beginning God had law that we might receive the adoption of sons." From the beginning God had sent His messengers and His prophets to recall men to eternal life; but, at last, He sent His own Son to suffer and die for our sent His own Son to suffer and die for our edemption. That Son was God. By adoption we were made the sons of God, and He has sent forth His Holy Spirit, the chailty and love of God, into our hearts, whereby we cry to Him as do children to their father. as do children to their father. Every day of our lives we begin by saying, Our Father, who art in heaven. Why do we call God Our Father? There are three reasons. First, because He made u; we are the work of His hands. God in the period of the stands. the beginning, in six days, made all things. He created the sea and the trees, the fruit and the flowers, the fishes and the fowls of the air, and the cattle in the fields; and, finally, He created one more perfect than all, and that was man. He poured out into the heart of man His charity and His hove, and gave him a will like His own, that is, the power to do or not to do; the power of originating his own actions. God made man to be the object of His love. The love of the Father, Son, and Holy The love of the Pather, but God created man that He might have an object of love beyond or outside Himself. When God beyond or outside Himself. When God made Adam in the beginning, He placed him over all the works of His hands. The

and over an the works of fils hands. The glory of man is his reason, his intelligence --that light by which he can know God and himself. That is THE CROWN GOD PUT ON THE HEAD OF

gave him the the heritage of eternal life. He made him perfect with the super-natural perfection of original justice, ecause the Holy Ghost dwelt in him. He was perfect also in a preternatural way, was perfect also in a pretermatian way, because death had no power over him. His soul was in peace and harmony, and his passions were in obedience to his conscience and his will. He was on trial, and if he had but persevered in fidelity to God, he would have passed into the vision of God for ever to enjoy the bliss of His kingdom; but, crowned as he was with glory and honour and knowing the Will of God, he chos to disbey. Sometimes the wise men of this world, who are fools, ask : "Do you believe that God condemned Adam b cause he eat of the forbidden tree." I believe God condemned Adam because he disobeyed his Creator. With his eyes open, Adam set up his created will against the uncreated, and crossed swords as it were, with his God. When Adam committed that act the crown fell from head: he had not even control over himself, and all things rose against him m, and since then man has been subjugated by his passions. He was no longer the con-troller of his own will, and he forfeited eternal life for himself and for us. Our inheritance was cut off, and we were left without a heritage. The second reason we call God cur Father is because He sent His Son to be made man for us Our Saviour was made the Son of Man that we might be made the sons of God. He became our elder brother, and so made

MAN when He made him, and, the will He gave him to have dominion or power over himself first, and then over every living thing. He placed him in Paradise, and gave him the the heritage of atempolitic home.

The glaring streets are pleasanter that the dim uncared for lamp, the greasy table, the querulous mother— the father ness of the scene. The family is withou common interest. The elder boys "load

follow them.

subsequently taken up.

pure and good.

TOO OFTEN.

Freeman's Journal. In these long winter nights, fathers and mothers have time to decide whether they will keep their children out of the streets and out of mischief or not. Cheerful Catholic homes are badly

needed. If there were more of them Hoodlumism would not be so hard to

fight, disgrace would not weigh heavi

on parents and children; good thought

fed by good reading, would keep the hearts and the glances of young people

pure and good. The progress of the Church is most impeded in this country by selfishness and ignorance. Parents are either too selfish or too ignorant to make their before the self.

homes cheerful. They like to shift th

responsibility of their children upon the very streets. It is not poverty that

makes homes cheerless; some of the pe ple who call themselves "poor" spen

more money in buying bad beer that would pay for many shelves of good book

during the year. But their children never read any good books. The most sensational of the daily papers, the vulgar song-book, the flash story paper, are always at hand. Home is only a

sleeping place. The boys rush into th streets as soon as they can, and the girl

What is there to keep them at home

enteriain founds our loads) beauty price or worth in the sight of God. The fear we should have is a filial fear of God. We should fear sin, because it defaces the image of God in the soul. The fear of image of God in the soul. The fear of sons will make us shrink from sin lest we sons will make us shrink from sin lest we make ourselves unworthy of our father. The other duty we owe to Almighty God is filial love. Having spoken upon the love of God and our neighbour, the Car-dinal continued: Amongst those who should be the objects of our love, come chiefly the poor. The rich don't stand in need of us, but the poor do. Passing on to speak of little children, the Cardinal said: They are the special object of God's love. There are none on earth There are none on earth e to God, none so innolove. There are none on earth so like to God, none so inno-cent, and yet none in greater danger, because being children, they are exposed to all manner of temptations and dangers to all manner of temptations and dangers and have not as yet the reason and will strengthened like you who have grown to manbood and womanhood. Very often they have careless parents. Very often they have bad parents, and the home which should be the best training place for the child of God is sometimes the very worst. You ought, then, to have a great love for little children. There is no city in which they are in more danger than here in London. The streets are full of evil; little children run wild in the streets, and are surrounded by every kind of and are surrounded by every kind of spiritual and moral danger, especially Catholic children, because none have more to lose than a Catholic child. He has the light of the holy Catholic faith in him, He has something to be robbed of, and yet he is found running wild in the streets. How is that? One cause has been the heartlessness of the rich who have not looked after them in years past, which is a great sin, but still more of it is the fault of the parents. I have said these word because I am going to ask you to give your alms for the maintenance of your own schools. His Eminence then conown schools. His Eminence then con-cluded with an appeal on behalf of the parish schools, for which a collection was SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE SAID

To

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JAN. 26. 1884.

but by means of French reinforcemen the English were everywhere defeated At last it was ended by a peace very favorable to Scotland, concluded be-tween England and France, and proclaimed at Edinburgh in the month of April, 1550. The rule of the Queen Regent was in many respects wise and conciliatory, although great offence was riven by the appointment of Frenchmer to high offices in the State. During the reign of Mary of England peace con tinued, and in consequence of tranquil-ity it was possible to provide for the better internal government of the kingdom. In 1555, at a Par liament held in Edinburgh, several judi cious laws for the better administration of justice were enacted. These were du to the wise advice of Henry Sinclair Dean of Glasgow, who is described as an ecclesiastic equally celebrated for his

statesmanship and learning. The unfortunate war between France and England induced the Regent to endeavour to send an armed force into the adjoining country. The Scottish nobles declined to assist, and the old feud was thus again completely reopened. I treaty of marriage between Mary The Scotland and Francis, the Dauphin of France, was concluded when the forner was only fifteen years of age. Shortly afterwards Mary of England died, and was succeeded by her sister Elizabeth. The accession of the latter was at once looked upon as a triumph of the Refor mation. Soon afterwards a treaty was entered into for the cessation of hostifi-ties between England and Scotland. In reality, however, the war between the two countries was waged more bitterly and more dangerously than formerly. Elizabeth was a mistress of dissimulation, and carried on, but more astutely, the same policy as that of her father. To destroy the independence of Scotland and the power of its young Queen—who may charge had a non by Elizabeth was always looked upon by Elizabeth with deadly hatred as a dangerous rival was -it was necessary to subsidise and assist the reforming nobility, who were hostile to the Catholic Church and to the established Government of Scotland. Duly instructed, an apostate monk named Wiloch caused a public tumult in Edin-burgh on the occasion of an ecclesiastiones "sneak out" to their especial haun whenever an opportunity occurs. girls, with loud talk and laughter, the sidewalks. And, by and by, the people wonder why their children has "turned out bad!"

Until family intercourse and cheerf ness obtain more among our people, neglect these things much more th Protestants do, there will be little use trying to awaken them to the real ne of good Catholic education. Schools only supplements to homes, and school can rarely take the place of t

The father or mother who deprives h or her child of that great incentive to good life, a cheerful home, commits evil that nothing can repair. There mothers who think only of the sins s There gested in the examination of conscient who neglect the little virtues in purs-of great piety. But the duties of co-states in life are not written in t And a great duty of eve prayer-books. nother's state in life is to be cheerful

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, impr the appetite, promote digestion, resto healthy action, and regulate every fun tion. They are pleasant to take, gent in their operation, yet thorough, search ing, and powerful in subduing disease. THE BEST WAY TO REPAIR STRENG and increase the bodily substance is t invigorate the stomach and improve th circulation with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure Simultaneously with the disappearance of indigestion it relieves that morbin despondency, and the nervousness which are as much the product of dyspepsia as the weakness of the stomach and vigor and flesh which proceed from it; a a blood purifier it has no equal. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st. There are

A Wonderful Result.

A single bottle of Dr. Low's Please Worm Syrup has frequently destroy from 100 to 200 worms. It is pleasant take—no other cathartic being requir. Tape worms have also been removed it, of 15 to 35 feet in length. It is effectu for all varieties of worms afflicting children and adults.

26, 1884.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

JAN. 26, 1884.

The Wife. And always she was there to cast on every-thing a splendor, To fold him with that constant love so strong because so tender, To grow with very passing year more beau-thin before him. To be adored sweetly and still more sweetly to adore him.

And dwelling with that woman there, the husband did discover
How weakly he had dreamt of loye when he was still a lover—
How one rich woman, like a flower that spends its life unfolding,
Has yet a hidden beauty left when men are done beholding.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

Mr. Sexton Gives his Impressions of the "First Assembly in Europe."

On the 18th of last month Mr. Sexton, M. P., delivered a lecture in the Town Hall of Drogheda on his impressions of the two Houses of Parliament. He said that his lecture concerned two

institutions which had played no incon-siderable part in the making of human history. He referred to the Lords and Commons, not those that once existed in reland, and that might possibly exist again, but those who were situated some three or four hundred miles away, by the banks of the river Thames. In one of banks of the river Thames. In one of these institutions he had spent an occa-sional hour, and in the other he had found it his duty to spend many a day and night for the last four years. He meant to give them to night as faithfully as he could the impressions which his experience of those institutions left on his mind, and all there would take those impressions impartially for what they were worth. His second experience of the House of Lords was on the occasion of a debate. Now, a debate in the House of Lords sounded very grand and very imposing, but it was in reality one of the most ordinary intellectual spectacles that could be presented to the human mind.

WORN OUT LEGISLATORS. Entering the House of Lords during a

debate one found two or three score of elderly gentlemen worn and weary, and looking apparently as though they were incapable of taking an interest in any-thing, and as though they found great difficulty in preventing themselves from faling asleep. The noble person who happened to be addressing the house conveyed the impression that he should be very sorry to have it supposed that he was either eloquent or in earnest. The Lords talked in an inaudible voice, as if imagining that their ideas concerned only imagining that their ideas concerned only the group of noble persons around, and he was disposed to agree with the Lords in that opinion, for though nine-tenths of what they said was lost, yet if it was any-thing like the one-tenth which reached his ears he should not feel sorry for losing the other nine parts (laughter). One was driven to speculate what the House of Lords would be were it not for the fact that an occasional lawyer was the fact that an occasional lawyer was drafted in there, and an occasional eldest son of a peer obtained a training in the House of Commons before he was enabled to enter it in the ordinary course of nature. The House of Lords, in fact, maintained its existence by what was known to medical men as transfusion of

blood (laughter.) WASTED ADVANTAGES. As he observed the inanity of their As he observed the manity of their proceedings and the emptiness of their debates he was driven to reflect how it was that these men, who had all the advantages that rank and fortune could confer, who enjoyed the training of their faculties in the best and highest Univer-uties could in what was called the heat

re pleasanter than lamp, the greasy mother_the father

English politician, when asked what he thought of Mr. Disraeli's Cabir et of 1874, said, "I think they are very w '. indeed, as long as they keep off polities" (laugh-

ter). THE REAL SEAT OF POWER. Leaving the House of Lords he came

to the House of Commons, which was a more interesting body of men, because it was the depository of the seat of power, and was constituted of persons who were there, not from the domestic reason that they were the certain sons of certain fathers and mothers, but because those that sent them there thought they were fit to take a part in the making of laws. The great boast of the House of Commons was, that alone, deserved to be called freedom of special until the Irish members taught them to enjoy it. What was the usual course of debate before the advent of the Irish In-debate before the advent of the Irish In-the Irish In-debate before the advent of the Irish In-debate before the adven dependent Party. It was simply this. The Whig and Tory officials of the two The Whig and Tory officials of the two recognized parties made out a list of the speakers on both sides, and woe betide the member, Whig or Tory, English, Irish, or Scotch, who dared transgress the arrangement of the whips. He was treated with all kin is of articulate and instituitate interruptions ranging from inarticulate interruptions ranging from the domestic hearth to the barn door_

with every kind of sound, from the voice of an ass to the voice of chanticleer (laughter.)

IRISH REFORMERS.

IRISH REFORMERS. But the Irish members changed all that (cheers). When a member of the Irish party had something to say he rose, and no matter how the young bloods fresh from the theatre and supper bloods fresh from the theatre and supper tables howled, the Irish member held his way (applause). Before long two convictions were born in the English mind-firstly, that the Irish member would not be stopped until he said what he rose to say; and secondly, any person who insulted decency and fair play by attempting to shout him down was brought into a prominence more was brought into a prominence more was brought into a prominence more conspicuous than pleasant (cheers and laughter). The purification of custom and elevation of manners which the Irish party forced on the House had edounded to the advantage of every redounded to the advantage of every party, and if the House of Commons through circumstances upon which he need not dilate had passed rules restricting its own liberties, he would say it would be found that the House sould near again return to the enjoysay it would be found that the House could never again return to the enjoy-ment of its past privileges until it had satisfied the demands of the Irish people (cheers). Now, as regards the constitu-tion of the House, a Liberal member sareastically called, some years ago, the Tories the stupid party. Well, speaking Tories the stupid party. Well, speaking impartially between Whigs and Tories, he confessed he could never see much difference between them (laughter.) The House of Commons was mostly composed of elderly men, and elderly men, unless of elderly men, and elderly men, unless they were idiots, know a little about something; but certainly if the elderly gentlemen of the House know much about anything they very successfully disguise it. Speech flowed naturally from the 1 vish tongue. But from the English tongue_whether the tongue be White Tone Tone speech did not flow_t

Whig or Tory_speech did not flow_it oozed (cheers and laughter).

PROMINENT COMMONERS. Coming to individuals, the most conspicuous man was of course the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone was a great

venture for them. A distinguished of a fervent race, men of warm, excitable feelings, who had to do their part under constant provocation (cheers).

Job BioGAR. Another familiar figure was Mr. Biggar No person who saw Mr. Biggar address the House would forget it. With his thumb thrust in his armhole, a forefinger of the other hand pointed in a warning manner towards Mr. Speaker, and a nleasant smile broadening over his innopleasant smile broadening over his inno-cent face, Mr. Biggar addressed the members. Having referred further to Mr. Biggar, and also at some length to Mr. Healy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Sexton concluded as follows: The House of Commons is held by some to be the greatest platform in the world that commands the atten-tion of the largest and the greatest audia body of resolute men, by force of natural capacity and courage, and manly it a leading place, and that leading place they hold, and will continue firmly to hold and boldly to use, so long as need remains for firm and faithful and, I hope, for truitful work for the struggling people

FATHER RYAN'S FAREWELL.

of Ireland (loud applause).

In preaching his farewell sermon at St. John's Chapel last evening, previous to his departure to fill appointments in other portions of the State, the Rev. Father Ryan, the Southern "poet-priest," rather ityan, the Southern "poet-priest," addressed an unusually large congrega-tion. The Christmas decorations re-mained in the church. A triangular row of fir trees made a fine background for the main altar, and the side altars were handsomely decorated with vases of blossoning plants and groups of foliage plants. The reverend poet, as he as plants. The reverend poet, as he as-cended the pulpit, possessed, but for his priestly vestments, little of a priestly appearance. His hair, which in the light of the chandelier appeared light brown, with a tinge of go'd, flowed in long, wavy lines down to his shoulders almost, and article consected a bread high and partially concealed a broad, high and splendially-molded forehead. His face is full but intellectual, and his manner per-suasive and gende. His gesticulations are constant and expressive, and he occa-sionally so forgets himself in his subject as to lean upon the pulpit rail and speak individually.

THE SERMON.

THE SERMON. Last evening he argued in defence of the rites of the Catholic Church. His flights of fancy were so frequent that in an endeavor to follow his impulses of thought the original subject was almost forgotten. His principal defence was for the custom of communion service. He forgotten. His principal defence was for the custom of communion service. He pictured the scene in the upper cham-ber of Jerusalem, where, on Holy Thurs-day, Christ gave bread to eat as His flesh, and wine to drink as His blood. He deduced the conclusion that com-munion, according to the rites of Cath-olc'sm, in its principle of transubstantia-tion is correct. Transmutation, he said, is the law of nature. Trees, which are lifeles now in sceming, in the spring lifeless now in sceming, in the spring will bud and blossom. Their roots have communion with the sap of earth, which ascending upward, imparts rejuvenation to the tree. The food we cat assimilates itself and makes itself manifest in the

itself and makes itself manifest in the throbbing of our hearts, in the revolution of our thoughts, in the gesticulation of our limbs. We grasp hand with hands It is a communion which betokens friend-ship. We kiss each other and it is a communion of love. Nature hints at the supernatural all the time. So Christ enters into us through the communion of Us doe in the form of bread.

speaker, a most formidable debater, but speaker, a most formidable debater, but speaker, a most formidable debater, but he would not say that he was a great orator. He lacked the quality in which society, an i who were the descendants of other men who had enjoyed those same advantages, how strange it was that in all which concerned strength of thought or effective expression it would be very easy to find some to beat them and he speaker. It is energy was marvellous and this temper was such that the youngest was found beside the peasant's hearth floud applause). The House of Lords was found beside the peasant's hearth ally conspicuous there at the present moment, Lord Salisbury, who cantered helter-skelter over the field of polities, in leading his sombre and sheeping bethren as a tumbing pigeon would be in conducting a procession of gloomy and decorous crows (applause and laughand all earthly for a life of seclus in, who gives his mother a farewell kiss that he may kiss the altar, and the world some y nature with capacity sufficient to ach a Sunday school, but nobody could think that he was the man to ride the whirl wind or lull the storm. Lord Ran-dolph Churchill was a man of abundance times tries to tear down this altar, with its sneers and its cynicisms. But the altar stands when the hands that sought to tear it down are long withered. CHRIST EVERYWHERE. Speaking of the desire to feel that Christ is with us, around us, he said human expression has never mirrored human ideas in their fullness. The singer is deeper than his song; the orator tinued to say - And undoubtedly one of the most striking figures in the house was the leader of the independent Irish is greater than his eloquence; the speaker feels more than is contained in his speech; Christ is greater than His words. And therefore do we remain un-W satisfied with His words merely. desire His presence, to hold communion with Him in His flesh and blood, to have quite His living presence in our altars. We ask how can He be within a thousand altars at the same time and yet remain in Heaven. Is not Christ greater than a in Heaven. Is not Onist greater than a thought. Yet I speak and a thou-sand hear me utter my thought And that thought yet does not leave my brain. Christ carnates Himself under the form of bread and wine, and our mouths become receiving sanotuaries through which His spirit enters into us .- Milwaukee Sentinel,

EVIL BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Obligations of Priests to see That Sound Literature is Read by Their People.

It is most important that the parish priest should promote the circulation of good books among his flock, not only because of the actual benefits to be debecause of the actual benefits to be de-rived from them, but also to prevent the very serious evils which are caused by bad reading. We cannot shut our eyes upon the

the House, of Commons was, that alone, amongst the legislative assemblies, it had enjoyed freedom of debate. Now he would say boldly that the House of Commons never enjoyed anything that deserved to be called freedom of speech abody of resolute men, by force of antural capacity and courage, and manly the bar of the number of those who deplore this thirst for knowledge, as though it were the bane of religion and society. For who will deny that ignor-ance is a curse, and knowledge a bless-ing i and that it is praiseworthy in any ing i and that it is praiseworthy in any ing? and that it is praisesofthy in any one to seek to improve his mind by read-ing? But the real evil lies in the diffu-sion of a poisonous literature, which is brought within easy reach of the masses, by so many vile books and newspapers, which may be found in the hands of everyback, and which are the plaque of everybody, and which are the plague of

Instead then of bewailing uselessly, and in a great measure unjustly, the modern thirst for reading and knowledge, our efforts ought rather to be directed to the diffusion of a wholesome literature, from which the people might derive real and solid instruction, and which would at least partially, supplant that poison-ous literature of which I have spoken for whoever acquires a taste for readin good books gives up the perusal of bad ones.

ones. Wherefore, should the parish priest observe that his people are much given to reading, he must make it his study to bring go d works within their reach: so that those who have a passion for books may be enabled to gratify it to the full, may be enabled to gratify it to the full, and, if possible, even to satiety. If he points out a clear spring to those who are ready to quench their thirst at the muddy stream, they will unquestionably

If this course had been adopted at the time when bad books and newspapers first began to flood the world, we would not now have to shed so many useless tears over evils that are almost irremedi-able. Wicked men, banded together in the hellish project of effacing from the human mind the principles of faith and morality by means of a corrupting press, were not deterred from their purpose by

the prospect of having to make most ser the prospect of naving to make most ser-ious sacrifices. They freely contributed their money, and taxed their intellectual powers, to insure the accomplishment of their design, and they now exult over a su cess greater, perhaps, than they had ever ventured to anticipate. Meanwhile good men, terrified by the

flood of poisonous literature which had been let loose over the world, without flood of poisonous interative which mich in been let loose over the world, without it king any practical steps to encounter the evil, contented themselves with fruit-less lamentations and complaints. They considered that they had discharged their duty, by merely shedding cheap in tears over the great misfortune which had overtaken religion and society, and they added the consoling reflection— which in the mouth of one who can and will not work, is a proof of cowardice, not of faith—that God would provide a rem-edy in His oven good time. Yes; God, no f doubt, will provide a remedy, but, mean-while He has permitted this deplorable inactivity, in punishment of past trans-gressions on the part of the people. What has not been done to crush this evil in its very commencement, ought

evil in its very commencement, ought now to be done to lesson its growth; and To this end the parish priest must ento this end the parish prices thus end books, of a class suitable for the people, for the purpose of lending and circulating them among them. This object will be more ecurely and permanently attained by the formation of a parochial library, where he and other pious persons may place good books, to be lent out to such as ask good books, to be left out to such as the for them. A library of this kind is very easily established. One might begin with even a few books, to which additions could be made by degrees. Care and regularity are required, however, in the management of these libraries, in rder that the books may not be lost on kept out too long by any one person, so that all may have an opportunity of reading them in turn. For this purpose, the parish priest must appoint a lib-rarian and an assistant, to keep an accurate record of the books lent out, and to call them in, if not already returned at the appointed time. Should the parish priest wish occasionally to give premiums to the children, he ought to select good books for this purose, in preference to other objects of levotion; because they are quite as useful as any other kind of premium to stim-ulate the little ones, while in addition, they serve to instruct them, and are read moreover, by the members of their families. In many places there is a very laudable custom of distributing pious pictures and medals on the occasion general communion, especially at the close of the month of May. But would not be better on such occasions to distribute copies of some devout and moral little book, which would unques. tionably be more useful to the recipient and would moreover do good in his family where it would be read likewise by other who had taken no part in the sacred unction ' The parish priest must not neglect to ecome a subscriber to some sound Catholic magazine and newspaper, and to telries developed into the colleges.

charity which one could perform in our time, one of the works most pleasing to lod and most useful to our neighbor,

to expend some of their money in plac-ing wholesome reading within the reach of the masses, which is, in fact, the sole means left to combat effectively the evils caused by a wicked press,Father Fras-senettis' Parish Priest's Manual.

OXFORD.

THE GREAT ENGLISH UNIVERSITY DESCRIBED BY REV. R. F. CLARKE, S. J.

The following is the substance of a re-The following is the substance of a re-cent lecture by the distinguished Eng-lish scholar, Rev. R. F. Clarke, S. J.: I have undertaken to speak to you of a modern university. I shall speak on Ox-ford, becauss I am familiar with it. And although I know much of Cambridge, all that I shall say shall be negatively an although 1 know much of Cambridge, and that I shall say shall be particularly ap-plicable to Oxford. In England there are four universities. There are the univer-sities of Manchester and London, of Oxford and Cambridge. But only two of these—Oxford and Cambridge_deserve the title of universities. The University of London is a mere examining body, and the University of Manchester is as yet in its infancy, and is comparatively insig-nificant. Oxford and Cambridge are the only real universities in England. They only real universities in Enginite. They require a residence of at least three years for the obtaining of a degree. Many of you have read Cardinal Newman's work on "Modern Universities." He says that it is not on the teaching of the university that so much depends, as on the spirit of inquiry, which prevails among its students and its teachers. Judged by this students and its teachers. Judget by this standard, Oxford and Cambridge are the only universities of England. If in speaking of Oxford, I seem partial and betray an affection, I beg you to excuse me. I owe much to Oxford, I have many the the product of the second second me. Towe much to Oxford, I have have happy memories of the place. Cardinal Newman, in his "Story of a Convert," de-scribes him as going about the building and kissing the very trees. All who have lived at Oxford love it in the same man-

ner. An university-". Universitas An university—"onlicitudes on a discrete and artium at scientarium"—is, by its very nature, universal. It is not to be confined to any one branch of knowledge. To start it with a single branch would be all emitting its months all emit. be an impossibility. It must be all-em-bracing. The university has too principal ends. The first of these is to teach men how to learn and to enable them how to acquire knowledge with facility. Its first object is to strengthen the powers of the mind and to train the faculties to a continual assimilative exercise, so that knowledge may be gathered in. But the knowledge may be gathered in. But the university has another object; to lay down the principles which underlie the vari-ous branches of knowledge. These prin-ciples, however, must be general. It is ciples, however, must be general. It is not the purpose of the university to in-struct in detail. For instance, a dissect ing room is entirely out of place at an university as a part and parcel of the system. If it exists at all in connection with an university, it is merely as an ac-cessory, and not as an essential. In the same manner the study of special crimi-nal cases could not probably come in the same manner the study of special crimi-nal cases could not probably come in the law department of an university. All de-tails should be rigidly excluded from the university and relegated into the pro-vince of the colleges. In Oxford these principles are always kept in view, and in the university proper little or no detailed the university proper little or no detailed instruction is given. In olden Oxford— the Oxford of pre-Reformation times—the

ancient and modern—and physics, includ-ing the principles which underlie the modern sciences of chemistry, medicine and natural philosophy. In Oxford there are four schools; the schools of history and philosophy, of physics, of law and of divinity, which latter is as thorough as a Protestant divinity school can be. Ox-ford and Cambridge are much alike in this recard. They attend to the objects

who was a good teacher. Disciples came far and wide to him. They lived in lodg

ings and some were forced to beg thei bread. A story is told that the peculia

cap of Oxford students, which is known as "the mortarboard," and which the English boys delight to kick about, was

originally intended for the collection of

and the necessity of some discipline be-came evident. The bishop established a

number of hostelries, where a system of discipline was established. These hos

broken victuals. Disorders soon

In order to induce those of his parish- Anglican, and so did the students. When Anglean, and so ad the students. When ioners who can afford it to subscribe to good periodicals and newspapers, he ought to impress upon them that one of the most suitable and necessary acts of charity which one could perform in our degree, except, I believe, the degrees in divinity, are now thrown open to all divinity, are now thrown open to all, irrespective of religious belief. At the time that I entered the University I had a friend who had no positive religious views, and whose beliefs were only nega-tive if they existed at all. He took an oath to conform to the Thirty-nine Arti-cles, which, I have heard, contain 600 dogmatic declarations. When I asked him how he found it possible to take such an oath, he answered. "yes, it's true such an oath, he answered, "yes, it's true that there are six hundred dogmatic declarations in those articles; but I have heard that each one of these declarations can be explained in five different ways, and it's hard lines If I can't accept one

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and it's hard lines if i can't accept one interpretation out of the five." Perhaps the terms "pupils" and "fel-lows" may have seemed strange to you when you have heard them in connec-tion with universities. Perhaps I should explain them. In each college there is a president, or chancellor or manager, who is assisted in the government of the institution by a number of stipendiaries, who receive a certain fixed sum for their services. These are the fellows. To them is entrusted the government of the college. They meet twice each year, or as often as occasion may demand, and they discuss and decide at their meetthey discuss and decide at their meet-ings whatever may be necessary to the proper regulation of the institution. Teachers are usually fellows, and are professors on a smaller scale. And here I might say a word about the professor and the teacher. The teachers and the professors have strictly defined spheres of duty. The professor takes a general of duty. The professor takes a general view of the subject, while the teachers take up the professor's views and apply them to the study of a single topic. The professor, for instance, may give a lec-ture upon the life, works, and philosophy of Thucydides; while the teacher takes up one of the works of the same author and makes the student go through it line by line, construing each sentence, and noting every beauty and studying every allusion. The teacher or tutor is a sort of sub-professor. He has the care of the intellectual man. But to revert to my subject. The dons of Oxford are fellows, who, having been distinguished students, passed on to the governing body of the university. This system was often abused, and men passed on to be fellows who had no laims by intellect to the positions which they occupied. Furthermore only an unmarried man could be a fellow. This was a tradition of pre-Reformation times, when all the fellows were clergymen. The fellowships were worth a large amount of money, and all sorts of plans were devised to cling to the revenues enoyed from these merely honorary offices. The fact that none else than an unmarried man can hold a fellowship is looked upon as a hindrance to matrimony. some men manage to combine the two A story is told of a fellow of Magdalen College who retained his fellowship until he was in middle life. One day he resigned, and the next day he sent his resigned, and the next day he sent his son, aboy of 18, to apply for admission to the college. When the father was questioned as to how he could have re-tained his fellowship so long while he was married, he answered, "A man can do anything if he knows how to keep his tongue still." Another story, illustra-tive of the proverbial inactivity of fel-lows is related of Magdalen College. A professional guide was showing a stranger round the college, when the visitor asked what the fellows did. Looking full in his face with unfeigned surprise,

asked what the fellows (iid. Looking full in his face with unfeigned surprise, the guide exclaimed: "Do, sir! Why they're fellows!" As though the very fact of being a fellow excused a man from any further activity. (Laughter). But a great change for the better has been each in the matter of fellowships. evil in its very commencement, ought now to be done to lesson its growth; and therefore, it is especially incumbent on pastors to leave nothing untried towards providing wholesome reading for their flocks, in order that poisonous literature, and that, as we may hope, some who have been led astray through its influence may gain open their eyes to the error of their ways. To this end the parish priest must enship is competed for by whomever may choose to enter the contest. This system too, has had its abuses, as the successful competitor looks rather upon his success as a money speculation.

rchanging the ev reets; the young heir especial haun tunity occurs. The and laughter, infe-, by and by, the ol their children has

course and cheerfu ong our people, while so much more that so will be little use em to the real n Schools to homes, and thake the place of th

her who deprives l great incentive to home, commits n repair. There only of the sins s There a nation of conscient tle virtues in purs not written in a great duty of eve e is to be cheerful

constipation, impr ote digestion, resto regulate every fun asant to take, gent yet thorough, n subduing disease TO REPAIR STRENGT odily substance is i nach and improve the Northrop & Lyman's y and Dyspeptic Cure, the disappearance relieves that morbi the nervousness which oduct of dyspepsia as e stomach and loss of ch proceed from it; a Sold by has no equal. ruggists, Dundas st. erful Result.

of Dr. Low's Pleasa destroy frequently thartic being requir wed also been removed in length. It is effectu worms afflicting b

in conducting a procession of gloomy and decorous crows (applause and laugh ter).

A QUORUM OF LORDS.

A QUORUM OF LORDS. He had one more experience of the House of Lords, and he would relate it. One night, past midnight, during the passage of an Irish Coercion Bill, he noticed in the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons three gentlemen, and inquired of a colleague who they were. "Oh," said his friend, "that is the House of Lords." "The House of Lords, what do you mean?" "These doiph Churchill was a man of abundance of self-possession, with a pretty gift of flippant sarcasm, and indulged the hope that he would be one day Frime Minis-ter of England. Having referred to Mr. Gibson, Mr. Planket, Mr. Warton and Mr. Ashmand Bartleit, Mr. Sarton con Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. Sexton con-Lords, what do you mean?" " three lords," returned his friend, party (cheers).

waiting on the gallery till the bill passes the House of Commons, and then they will go up to the House of Lords and pass it there" (denotee). THE IRISH LEADER. Young, distinguished looking, and unimpassioned, Mr. Parnell's posi-tion in the House of Commons was quite there" (laughter). It required pass it filter (inductor) for the House of Commu-to transact the business, but three Lo could pass any bill into law; and unique. Mr. Parnell possessed the attrac-tion which always belonged to that which could not be gauged beforshand. the reason why it was that one would not Nobcdy could tell what he was to say, dy was because one must move the bill, and in doing so he must say, by a rule of the House, "My lords," and he could not do that unless there was a third preand he often said that which was to say, tirely unexpected. He never saw a man leave the house while Parnell was speaking. sent (laughter). He had the curiosity Mr. the contrary, members gathered and crowded the benches while he that night to go to the House of Lords, and there, in this nineteenth century, in the full blaze of popular ideas, he was on his feet. He never used rhetoric he never affected eloquence—his Par saw passed in this manner the saw passed in this manner the first and second reading of a bill which affected the houses, the homes, the liberties, the fortunes, and the lives of a whole community and a whole nation (cheers). The House of Lords, as he had said, had ceased to have much politi-cal influence, and if it had political in-fluence with any persons it was for the liamentary force arose from the vice lik grip which he had on facts and principles, from the circumstance that the language with which he pressed forward and supported those principles was clear-cut a the edge of a razor, and from the fire of conviction that burned through every word he spoke (applause). He said Mr. Parnell was an unimpassioned speaker, but he had seen him on more than one fluence with any persons it was for the same reason that a scarecrow had influence with birds (laughter). Consider for a moment the decline of their power heat of excitement, his whole frame in England. Fifty years ago they con-vulsed the whole community by throwing out the first Reform Bill, and if he might refer to current politics he would ask what would the Lords do with the Franchise Bill? To throw it out, even for a single time, would be a rash ad-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being highly con centrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered. Gardinal McCabe has refused to accep

Peace Society. He says that he deeply deplores war and the causes which lead to it, but until the Christian world re-

traces its steps and once more accepts his Holiness, the Pope, as the supreme arbiter in vexed international questions

wats will be waged and human blood spilt. several.

Dec. 31, 1883.

colleges increased in number, and finally the entire body became an university encourage such of his parishioners as can afford it to become subscribers likewise. At one time it is said that Oxford had 30,000 students, but this number is pro-bably an exaggeration. But the wars of This is indispensable in localities where Gardinal McCabe has refused to accept This is indispensators in location in the second states which lead their sophism, misrepresentations, and deplores war and the causes which lead calumnies would pass unchallenged. He ought also use his exertions that maga-zines and newspapers of this kind should not be confined to the hands of the subscribers, but should circulate among learning.

.

Mrs. A Nelson, Brantford, writes : "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an this regard. They attend to the objects of the university. But I must tell you of the relations of intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a droop-ing and languid feeling, which would last the universities with the colleges. To put it plainly for you, their relations are much like those which exist between or several hours after eating. I was ecommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chem-st, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's much like those which exist between the federal government of the United States and the individual States. The university is the central body. It has a chancellor, who is the chief executive officer; by unanimous consent of the col-large it enproints teachers and professors Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not and 1 am thinktof to gars; that burning sen-sation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stom-ach. Others of my family have used it with best results." Sold by Harkness & otheer; by unanimous consent of the col-leges, it appoints teachers and professors and conducts examinations in the various colleges. But the colleges are separate corporations existing within the univero., Druggists, Dundas st. sity. You cannot understand the relations of the minor bodies to the majo

Another Witness.

tions of the minor bodies to the major one without going over the history of Oxford. Oxford grew. Minera sprang armed in all her panoply from the brain of Jove. But universities are not ready-made in this manner. They are plants of slow growth. It is the universal ex-perience that they must grow, and they usually do grow from small beginnings. Centuries ago some one came to Oxford who was a good teacher. Disciples came A Chard, of Sterling, testifies to the efficacy of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which he used for a badly injured knee joint. It is the great household remedy for inflammation, pain, soreness, lameness, etc., and is used both internally and externally with infallible success.

A Query Answered.

People often ask when is the best time to take a blood putifier ? We answer, the best time is now. Burdock Blood Bitters loes its work of purifying, regulating, and coning the system in all times and all seasons. Purity in all things is always in seasons. Purity in a order when required.

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

A Wrong Opinion.

Many a dollar is paid for prescriptions or some disease that never troubled the patient, and when the sole difficulty was the Roses thinned out this number. The orms, which a few of Freeman's Retormation and the clash of the religious Powders could remove. These powders are pleasant, safe, and sure, contain their own cathartic, and are adapted for children which took place about the time, and the strong Puritan element which just then began to show itself were fatal to The universities became or adults.

The

The Catholic Mecord London, Ontario. LEV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. 108. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

Ottawa Agency : J. Coffey, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. TES PER ANNUM. One Copy, \$2.00 ree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten ies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in

dvertising rates made known on appli-

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1884.

THE MAIL ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Mail 18 evidently unhappy unles when it has a bishop or two to berate. Discussing the question of the Peterborough registrarship alluded to elsewhere, the Mail takes what its editor, no doubt, imagines high ground, and thus deals with the episcopacy of the Province :

"Just as long as Mr. Mowat is allowed to make hypocritical and insincere bids for "the Catholic vote," just so long will Protestants and Catholics alike find him shifty, dishonest, and unstable, faithless to his political friends and treacherous to the people whose votes he so loves at election times. And just so long as Catho lic Bishops usurp a function not theirs by theological right, not theirs by the neces theological right, not theirs by the neces-sity of the situation in Canada, and not theirs by the good-will of the more intel-ligent of their people—that is, the func-tion of political patronage and political wire-pulling—just so long will they find themselves dividing their own people while exciting the hostility of others; in-sulting the Catholic representatives whose business it is to look after politics; and making it impossible for Catholics to get elegeted, on account of the glaring way in making it impossible for Catholies to get elevetd, on account of the glaring way in which episcopal influence is used, without regard to the opinion of Catholic mem-bers, who are apparently expected to ex-hibit a meek submission which we are sure they must some day in a body resent."

It is not our purpose here to defend Mr. Mowat, but when the Mail charges the bishops with assuming functions not theirs, with wire-pulling, dividing their own people, insulting the Catholic representatives, and rendering it impossible for Catholics to be elected, it states that for which there is not only no foundation, but which is untrue in fact.

After outraging the episcopacy in general the Mail indulges in a fling at Archbishop Lynch :-

"We shall not interfere at all with the progress of events in Peterboro'. As we have said, the affair is not of our creation, and it is not our duty to offer advice, nor our pleasure to make merry over the cir-cumstances. Our interest in the matter arises from the fact that it exhibits very clearly what we have so often insisted on, viz., the dishonesty, the hypocrisy, and instability of the alliance between Oliver Oliver Mowat and the so-called "Grit Catholics. These persons are no more Grits, as a rule, than we are; and have been led to rule, than we are; and have been led to give Mr. Mowat's condidates support by secret orders from the Archbishop of Toronto, who uses, or is used by, Mr. Christopher Fraser, who is the means of conveying promises that are never ful-filled, or trying experiments that are never accomplished."

His Grace the Archbishop has not used any one, and is not the man himself to be question. used by any one else. It is simply because His Grace has refused to permit

Lynch and other prelates ?

The Mail goes on :

Province and Mr. Mowat he falls into a very they believed the Irish party had serious error. If he imagines that anyone duly and fully carned it. They will be so silly as to believe that Episcoknew what the party had done, and pal secrets are entrusted to men such as he what it was trying to do. They speaks of as having gone to Algoma, he knew that it stood up for the rights counts very largely on the credulity of his of the Irish people in a hostile as-There is not now and there sembly, and that it cared nothing never has been any such alliance as the Mail speaks of, and no bishop in Ontario for Whig or Tory Ministers, and that English politics had no interest has ever given orders, secret or otherwise, to his people to support any class of politifor it, except in so far as they served cians in preference to others. We chalit in obtaining the rights of Ireland. lenge the Mail to produce proof for its They knew that the Irish party, if it

THE VOICE OF KING'S COUNTY.

eaders.

charges.

Edenderry in King's County was and its brave and wise leader merlast month the theatre of one of those ited their confidence, it was the duty splendid popular demonstrations of the people of the King's County which attest the depth and sincerity to send them men who would stand of Irish patriotism. The meeting with them in the struggle. Did at Edenderry was attended not only | they think Sir Patrick O'Brien gave by the gallant men of King's County, the Irish party any help? No; in but by many from the adjoining place of giving them any help in counties of Meath, Kildare and their endeavour to secure the rights Westmeath. The members of Par- of the Irish people, Sir Patrick, so liament present were Messrs. T. D. far as he was able, was a thorn in Sullivan and Sexton. On the motion the side of the Irish party. When of Mr. O'Kelly, seconded by Mr. they stood up in the face of the hos-O'Dwyer, the chair was taken amid tile assembly to fight the cause of loud acclamations of approval by the Ireland, what would Sir Patrick Rev. J. Kinsella, P. P., Edenderry, O'Brien do? He would rise and Besides Father Kinsella there were assail and abuse and blackguard the present Rev. J. Farrell, P. P.; Rev. Irish members, and get reward for D. Fuery, P. P.; Rev. P. Fagan, C. his labours by the ringing cheers of C.; Rev. J. Connelly, C. C.; Rev. T. Whigs and Torics alike. Now he Danne, C. C.; Rev. J. Foley, C. C.; knew well that that man had out-Rev. J. M'Crea, C. C.; Rev. Father raged the feelings of his constitu-O'Leary, C. C.; Rev. J. Parkinson, ents, and, moreover, Sir Patrick P. P.; and most of the leading lay- O'Brien knew it too. For many a men of the district. The chairman year Sir Patrick O'Brien had not

in thanking the meeting for the shown himself a true representative honor conferred on him in calling of the men of King's County. He on him to preside over that grand knew very well that before now the assemblage of the men of King's patriotic people of the King's County County, said that his selection had served him with a notice to quit, showed that the bond of union be- and that at the general election he tween the priests and people still would be evicted, and without even subsisted, notwithstanding the many compensation, for this simple reason, efforts made to sever it. No man, he that he did not deserve it. But they held, wishing to create mischief bewould not merely evict him, but give tween the Holy See and Ireland, him political penal servitude for the could have any influence in the rest of his life. In the resolutions they said that the Land Act required Mr. Maurice Rowe proposed the followamendment, but if they wished the

resolutions-That we give our full, faithful and act to be amended it would be only done by returning true and honest ready adhesion to the programme of the Irish National League, and earnestly re-solve to carry its policy into effect by all men as their representatives in Parconstitutional means within our power. 2. That we place our fullest confidence in the King's County for one, and he in Charles Stewart Parnell and in the warranted they would find him. members of the active party who have so ably sustained him in his efforts to redress

Mr. Sexton followed, evoking the greatest enthusiasm by a speech of rest in peace. the grievances of the Irish nation. 3. That we hereby repudiate the action of our senior Parliamentary representaremarkable eloquence. The meeting was, in point of numbers, unanimtive, Sir Patrick O'Brien, and call upon him at once to resign the trust which he ity, carnestness, and, above all, in rehas so shamelessly violated; and we pledge presentative character, one of the ourselves for the future not to support any candidate for the King's County who most successful vet held in support will not constantly and faithfully co-op-erate with the Irish party; and that in Parliamentary party. King's County is resolved to be represented order to secure the services of faithful at any cost in the next Parliament

representatives we are of opinion that they ought to be paid by the electors. 4. That we regard the Land Act, as in-terpreted and administered, a complete follow and the table bit of the land failure, and the total abolition of landlordism is the only solution of the Irish land

that no better class of colonists could be brought to Algoma than the very people anathematized by had not done all it might desire, had done something in that direction. the Free Press. We see no necessity for dragging Mr. Evanturel and his But if they thought the Irish party

letter before the public at this moment. For his utterances that gentleman is himself responsible, and not the French Canadian people. Such language as that employed by the Free Press is injurious to the best interests of the country, and cannot but prove disastrous to the party whose interests it professes to serve. The worst enemy of what in this country is known as the Liberal party could not devise any better mode of discrediting it in the eyes of the impartial public than that adopted by the Free Press professedly to promote its claims to public support. There is no room in this country for a party of exclusion and intolerance.

We made brief mention in our last of the death of Mrs. George Barber, mother of the Rev. Father Barber. the well-known and universally respected Oblate missionary. The mel. ancholy event occurred on the 13th of December last, at her late residence, Merrion, near Dublin. The in ill health, which she bore with that truly Catholic resignation that characterized her whole life. Her life was one of constant praver and good deeds. She was indeed a pious mother and a most devoted wife. Eight of her children preceded her to the grave, and to the happiness of heaven. But two survive her-the Rev. Father Barber and a younger sister, a Sister of Charity, in Dublin. liament. They had plenty of room The deceased lady's constant prayer was for a happy death. God heard her prayer, and her death was one truly happy and editying. May she

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

The late celebration of the golden inbiles of His Eminence the Cardinal of the Irish leader and the Irish Archbishop of New York, is amongst other things a marked indication of the strength and vitality of Catholicism in this New World. The celebration was really the thanksgiving of a new nation by men who will not betray the for the mercies of God in its regard. trust confided to them. There are True, this thanksgiving took the form of not indeed in all Ireland men more an expression of personal regard for Car-That we hereby emphatically condemn the action of the landlords of the Eden-derry Union, assisted by a few renegade struggle for national independence deve and affection of the Catholics in devoted and determined in the actual dinal McCloskey, than whom no man in

with the bleus, nor can he call him-self a supporter of the present ad-ministration, but the Rzorb were false to its public duty if it did not declare that any scheme for promot-ing French Canadian emigration to Algoma deserves hearty approval. We are not aware that the govern-ment has any such scheme under consideration. But we must say that no better class of colonists ted to the good will, zeal and generous co-operation of the clergy and the laity." His Eminence then proceeds to con trast the present with the past in lan-

guage marked by dignity and pathos : "On this occasion I cannot but contrast the scene of to-day with that which cc-cured fifty years ago in St. Patrick's old cathedral. There were but one Bishop and two priests in the sanctuary, and not many people in the church. The Bishop and two priests in the sanctuary, and not many people in the church. The Bishop was Bishop Dubois, who elevated me to the priesthood, and the two priests, one his Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Dr. Powers, and the other Rev. Dr. Pise. To-day, the fiftieth anniversary of that event, I behold this sanctuary filled with the Bishome of my province and the vener-I behold this canctuary filled with the Bishops of my province and the vener-able clergy of my diocese, and this great cathedral filled to overflowing with my faithful people. For all this I have only to thank (Fod, who has spared me, in His goodness, to witness the glory of this day. There is only one thing we desire—that you be united, for in the union of brother-hood there is strength—one with another. you be united, for in the union of brother-hood there is strength—one with another, the clergy with their people, the people with their clergy and Bishops, who pre-side over them; all under the Vicar of Christ-the Pope, the vicegerent of Christ on earth. This is my prayer, and

my hope, and my faith." That His Eminence may be spared for many long years to govern the Church of New York is the fond and sincere hope of all good Catholics. Nowhere, we can safely say, are the name and the virtues of Cardinal McCloskey more highly revered than in Canada.

THE COMING SESSION.

The approaching session of the British Parliament is looked to with very great deceased lady had been for some time interest. Time there was when one session in every four or five was termed a "Hirish" session. Now, thanks to the Irish Parliamentary party, every session is, to the disgust of the enemies of Ireland, so really Irish as to take up nearly all the time at the disposal of the sapient legislators of Britain in the discussion of Irish affairs. Mr. Parnell will this session have a larger following and more devoted party than he has yet had in the House of Commons.

We will soon see what course the government may see fit to adopt in regard of the tranchise and the redistribution of representation. Whatever its policy on these and other questions of great public interest, the Irish people have the satisfaction of knowing that in the House of Commons there is an Irish party, led by an Irish chief who will not, without a vigorous protest and a determined struggle, permit his country to be further robbed of its rights.

We look for at least some small meas ure of good from the coming session as far as Ireland is concerned.

THE LATE MR. WM. CAMERON.

We rarely, if ever, experienced so poignant a feeling of grief as we do now in chronicling the sad and unexpected death of Mr. William Cam-

quaintance, and of all who value in-

The deceased gentleman was pos-

A REMINISCENCE.

JAN. 26. 1824

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The late visit of King Alfonso to Germany has been made the subject of angry discussion in the Spanish Cortes. Castlelar has expressed himself very strongly in condemnation of the visit and in doing so spoke the sentiments of many others besides the radical party. The fact is, that the Spanish nation is not in favor of an alliance with Germany as against France, King Alfonso secured no strength for his dynastic pretences by his visit to Berlin. Bismarck is in every country of the world, in Spain as elsewhere, looked on as the decided enemy of popular liberty. Moreover, in Spain, a Catholic nation, his very name is execrated because of his long and harrowing persecution of the Church. Alfonso will, we trust, be the wiser for the strictures pronounced on his course, and keep out of evil association.

A NEW VIEW.

The Central Canadian, a paper published at Carleton Place, near Ottawa, is responsible for the following:

Mr. Bate, Conservative, was elected Mayor of Ottawa by a majority of over one hundred. The Free Press, Reform, ejoices over the result, because "it shatters the religious and national elements." Mr. McDougal ran, we believe, as a Presbyter-

What will the Ottawa no-popery brigade say to this ? As for the Ottawa Free Press, we do not know that it rejoiced over Mr. MacDougal's defeat. But we do know that that organ at first supported him and then of course deserted him.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

History may be defined as the register of the human family. It is a record of the birth and growth, the struggles, vicissitudes, trials and triumphs of men and of nations. It is, in fact, the story of man from the moment he left the creative hand of the Almighty-bearing the imprint of the divine image and likeness -till the present moment. What marvell. ous changes, what mighty revolutions, what momentous struggles, have been during that long period chronicled. How many individuals, since the creation of the first man, have risen to influence and emir. ence? How many sunk into ruin and oblivion? How many nations have sprung ence into being, attained opulence, strength and predominence, but soon dwindled into insignificance, and suffered themselves to be effaced. How many dynasties have appeared, each seemingly powerful enough to last forever, but melted away even as snow-flakes before the noon-day sun. How many political systems, invested with so been constructed by genius, by industry and by patriotism, to be soon again oblit-erated? History is the record erated? History is the record as well of great deeds, exalted talents, heroic virtue, as of heinous crimes, darkest misfortune, splendid opportunities lost and noble faculties degraded. The poet has well said :

From God's own hand descend our joys and Thes rees, and he hat su

OBITUARY.

elected guardians, in depriving the downhimself to be used that the Mail is now himself to be used that the Mail is now and has been for some time so wratby in regard of that venerated prelate. The Mail speaks of orders to vote given in any candidate who refuses the labourer secret. Let the Mail instance a single his just rights.

Eternal City.

6. That we condemn the unconstitucase wherein orders have been issued tional action of the Government in sup-pressing the lawful meetings of the Irish National League, likewise their Cromwelsecretly or otherwise by His Grace directing Catholics to vote. If he cannot give lian policy of expatriation, and we are con-vinced our duty is to abandon flunkeyism, facts let him hold his peace. We have ground for thinking that the Mail, in and, with an extended franchise, to vindispeaking of "secret" orders means to concate our rights, to assert our manhood, and to become active members of the Irish vey to its Protestant readers the idea that National League. the confessional has been used against its

candidates. If this be the Mail's purpose Mr. E. Wyer, P. L. G., seconded we have only to pronounce the course of the resolutions, which were adopted that journal as infamous in the extreme. with the greatest enthusiasm and As a matter of fact, them ajority of Cathunanimity. The resolutions are a olies in Ontario are Conservatives, and. decided and forcible expression of generally vote with the candidates of that Irish popular views on the duty as party, except when the injudicious conwell of the people as of their repreduct of the Mail would render such a sentatives. The pledge of confidence course dishonorable. The Mail not only in Mr. Parnell is timely and approdoes its party no service, but positive injury by raising the no-popery cry, upon priate, and the censure pronounced on Sir Patrick O'Brien well-merited. which it seems to place its sole reliance in its effort to defeat Mr. Mowat. That The straightforward condemnation gentleman has but half the majority he of landlordism meets with our hearty had in the last Parliament. Would be commendation, as do also the vigorhave even that half if the Mail had not ous reprobation of the government disgusted thousands of respectable Conpolicy of emigration and suppression servatives by its abuse of Archbishop of the right of meeting. In a word,

the resolutions of the good men of "The Catholic Church gains nothing by King's County exactly meet the the alliance, which is an unnatural one. The Catholic clergy gain nothing by it, for they know that all the educated mem-bers of their congregation are Conserva. grave requirements of the situation. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., delivered stirring speech. He said he never tives. The Catholic people gain nothing by it except the unpleasant reputation of going to the polls by orders given in se-cret—which were circulated, in the Alhad any doubt that the holy flame of Irish patriotism burned as brightly in the hearts of King's County men goma case at least, by an intoxicated hoodlum who hiccupped out the episcopal secrets all over the constituency—a scorn and a scandal in the eyes of all men of

sense and discretion." If the writer in the Mail thinks any one will be led to believe that there is an alliance between the Catholic bishops of the than the true-hearted and fearless men of King's County. All honor to them for their recent declaration of fidelity to the cause !

DISCREDITABLE JOURNALISM.

The Ottawa Free Press, in its issue of January 15th, delivered itself of the following choice, and, for that journal, characteristic production

Another move in the conspiracy hatched by the Bleus for the purpose of bringing Ontario under their control has been dis-covered. A scheme is on foot, under the sanction of Sir John Macdonald, who has consented, it is said, to give it all the assistance in his power, whereby a large immigration of solid Bleu French Cana-dians from the lower parishes of the St. Lawrence are to be transferred to the Lawrence are to be transferred to the disputed territory. By judicious manage-ment the promoters of this brilliant scheme think they will be able to swamp the Liberal vote of Algoma by the time the next general elections come round. We were inclined to make fun of Mr. Evanture's letter, in which he foretold the conquest of Ontario by the gradual ex-tension of French Canadian settlements from both ends of the province towards the centre. The notion had all the ele-ments of a philological romance, but this latter move for converting Algoma into a mouton preserve is really sublime. Mr. Evanturel, who must be rusting to death in the solitudes of L'Original, should be In the solutions of a Original, should be placed at the head of the new movement. He has already consecrated himself to the task of making Ontario a Bleu French Considered and the solution of the solution of the solution of the considered of the solution of the solution of the solution of the considered of the solution of the soluti Canadian province and is just the man to

capture Algoma. The Free Press speaks as if there existed a conspiracy for transformas in the hearts of the people in any | ing Ontario into a French Province. other part of Ireland. One of their resolutions there that day expressed confidence in the Irish party and in its illustrious leader. That confid-ence they bestowed on them because writer cannot claim any affinity other part of Ireland. One of their It supplies, however, no proof of the

esteem and affection of the Catholics in America. His priestly life covers a most eventful period in the history of the American Church. Not since the days of the apostles has such a marvellous diffu- has created a profound feeling of sion of Gospel light been witnessed as has grief throughout all classes of this illumined America since Cardinal Mc- community, wherein he was so Closkey was in 1834 raised to the sublime widely and so justly respected. Fow dignity of the Christian priesthood. Fifty years have passed since then, and in the wondrous progress of the Church during that period the Cardinal Archbishop has, as priest, bishop and Cardinal, borne at least his share of the burden and heats of the day. It is not surtions with his fellow-men. Mr. Camprising then that his priests in their eron had won the regard of those of address felt constrained to refer to the our citizens privileged with his acgrowth of the Church in America in terms of significant precision :

tegrity and true manhood at its "Fifty years ago," said the clergy of New York, "there were in this city but six worth. Mr. Cameron could not, in the course of his life, have made an churches; now there are sixty. There were but twenty priests in the diocese; There enemy, for, though a man of strong now there are three hundred and eighty convictions, he knew how to retain At that time there were in the whole United States only nine Bishops; now and express his views without giving there are fifty-nine. Then there was just cause of offence to anyone. one of whom has been elevated to the Great Senate of the Universal Church. sessed of sound business tact and There is, perhaps, no city in the whole world more Catholic, when measured by the standard of the number of its Easter good administrative ability, which will make his loss quite a heavy one communions, than the metropolis over which you preside as Catholic Archto our esteemed city contemporary. Mr. Cameron was unmarried, but bishop.

leaves a mother, brothers, and sis-The Cardinal's reply to this and the other addresses presented him was one of ters to mourn, his early death. To heartfelt gratitude to God and tender them we extend a hearty expression affection for his spiritual children assemof condolence in their sad bereavebled to do him honor. We have rarely ment.

The exceptionally large procession on the occasion of the funeral of the late Mr.

eron, manager of the Advertisen These lines express a truth the strik-ing character of which comes into fullnewspaper, of this city. The deceased gentleman's untimely demise

est view as we peruse the annals of the human race. The Almighty Father of man has indeed decreed him happiness, happiness unbroken, happiness undi-vided, happiness unalloyed. But having endowed man with freedom of will, man may, if he so decide, and too often he does so decide, choose evil. Hence woes innumerable, hence wars and rumors of men possessed to so full a degree the art of making friends, and the higher wars, visitations of every character, deart of retaining them, once made, as struction and death.

Religion, freedom, vengeance, what you will, A word's enough to raise mankind to kill. did the late Mr. Cameron. Kind, genial, and affable, in all his rela-

History brings into clearest light the folly and turpitude of vice, the value and happiness of virtue. History shows us, it is true, vice occasionally triumphant and at times a controlling power, but history does not contain the record of any state, or race, or people, that ever attained happiness through vice, or retained it, once acquired, when vice over-spread their domain. Nations and individuals it offers to our contem-plation that attained distinction and prominence by means of crime. But that distinction and prominence, even if to some slight extent enduring, conferred no real happiness on themselves. The true lesson to be deduced from the story of the whole human family, as well as of particular branches thereof is, that there is no real happi-ness for man, no matter what the system of government under which he lives, unless in the community of which he forms part there is genuine regard for private and public virtue, and a determiprivate and public virtue, and a determi-nation as widespread as the community itself to uphold private and public right. History presents us men and women who in various spheres exercised wondrous influence over their fellow-creatures, the good for good, the wicked for evil ______ the statesman for evil. It presents us the statesman faithful to his trust, the statesman as

the occasion of the funeral of the late Mr. Wm. Cameron, recalls, by contrast, an in-cident that would never be told were he still in the flesh. It had been his habit to each day purchase a small bunch of flow-ers from a little girl who called at the office. One day last summer, after he had made his usual purchase, the little girl till lingered at his desk. Finally she said: "My little sister is dead. Please, Who lived and died as none can live or die,

read anything so impressive as the Cardinal's reply. His Eminence said : "The congratulations which come to me from the Bishops of this province, most of whom it was my happiness to consecJAN. 26, 1884.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

And the scholar: Bright in his person, but brighter in mind. mind. And the patrict : A soul supreme, in each h-rd instance tried, Above all pain, all passion and all pride. The rage of power, the blast of public breath, The lust of jucre, and the dread of death, And the faithful citizen : Not fortune's worshipper, nor fashion's fool, Not proud, not service.

Not lucre's madman, nor Not proud, not servile. Not proves solider : And the brave solidier : Wise to resolve and patient to perform. In presents us vice in But history also presents us vice in all its foul aspects, and its hapless votaries in rank and condition of life, vice,

Black melancholy sits, and round he throws throws A death-like silence, and a dread repose. Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene Shades every flower and darkens ever

Shades every hower and unstantial green, green, Deepens the murmur of the failing floods, And breathes a browner horror on the woods, It establishes the truth that Man's of jealons and mistaking kind, It proves that the poet had reason on his slide to say Beauty unchaste, is beauty in disgrace, and the state of the

And that In youth and beauty wisdom is but rare, And again that The wrath of princes ever is severe. And furthermore that: A thousand years searce serve to form a state, An hour may lay it in the dust.

All this history shows and proves and establishes. It opens the mind, devel-ops the intelligence, and evokes the noblest sentiments of the heart by its clear setting forth of the struggle and fortunes of human life, the abject powerlessness of man even as against himself, his worst enemy, and the tender, the unspeakable mercies of a God, whom no offence, no infamy, no enormity can rob of his love for human-kind.

History is the record of man's seeking There is in the human heart for God. longing and a craving, nay, an insatiable desire for happiness. Every purpose of our lives, our every thought, word and action is directed to the securing of hap piness. No happiness that can be here in this world attained is capable of satisfy ing this longing of the human heart. Give a man wealth and he wants it in greater measure, give him pleasure and he tires ive him honors and he covets No earthly wealth, or pleasure, others. or honor can give man the happiness he seeks. That happiness can only be found in God. Hence man's whole life is a seeking for God. He may indeed and very often does seek God when God is not to be found. He may deify wealth and passion and pride, but this he does because he feels a want in his heart, an unceasing craving for happiness be gratified must in some measure Happy, thrice happy, and privileged is the man who seeks happiness only where it is to be found in the love and the ser rice of God. Such a man's life is happy here, and infinitely happy in the grea hereafter. History shows how men have been successful or unsuccessful in their seeking for God. And as it indicates the means whereby the virtuous achieved triumph, it also exposes the errors of the guilty whereby they fell into perdition. The life then of every man and of every woman presented to us by the historian put to profit by the student of In the lives of the vicious, he history. sees weaknesses to be overcome, temp-tations to be avoided, crimes to be dreaded and detested. In the course of the good he sees virtues to be imitated, happiness to be achieved, good deeds to revered.

The history of the human family may in respect of time be divided into two parts, the bistory of man during the period of sinlessness, or before the fall of our first parents, and the history of man after the fall of the first man and woman. Of the first period we know unfortunately but little It was brief, but it was period of happiness in the true sense of

the term, for it was a period of commun-ion with God; we cannot undertake to set forth that happiness, to describe its ion with God; we cannot undertake to set forth that happiness, to describe its reality or unfold its intensity. But Holy Writ, in terms simple, yet sublime, affords a glimpse at the joys of the earthly para-dise. Can we do better than to give its recital, a recital which never fails to touch the heart and enlighten the intelligence of man ? "And He said (Genesis 1st chap. Setty press) let us make man to our im-dition of this standing?" This is the never an an ele-vated to such an office "commonly called "to such an office" set up. 26th verse) let us make man to our image and likeness; and let him have dom-inion over the fishes of the ses, and the fowls of the air, and the beasts and the fowls of the air, and the beasts and the whole earth, and every creeping creature that moveth upon the earth. And God created man to his own image, to the im-age of God He created him; male and female He created them. And God blessed them, saying; increase and multi-ble and full the careth and could be it and ply, and fill the earth, and subdue it, and rule over the fishes of the sea and the fowls of the air, and all living crea-God said : Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed upon the earth, and all trees that have in themselves seed of their me hid to be own kind, to be your meat: and to all and to every fowl of beasts of the earth the air, and to all that move on the earth, and wherein there is life, that they may have to feed upon. And it was so done." In the second chapter is recounted in terms as touching and suggestive, the formation of man from the slime of the of the formation of man from the slime of the earth and the creation also by God himself of the first woman, the mother of men: "These are the generations of the heaven and the earth, when they were created, in the day when the Lord God made the heaven and the earth; and every plant of the field before it sprung up in the earth, and every herb of the und before it grew; for the Lord God had not rained upon the earth; and there was not a man to till the earth But a spring rose out of the earth, water ing all the surface of the earth, and the d God formed man of the slime of the earth; and breathed into his face the breath of life, and man became a living soul. And the Lord God had planted paradise of pleasure from the beginning: wherein he had placed man whom he had formed, and the Lord God brought forth of the ground all manner of trees, fair to behold and pleasant to eat, of the of life also in the midst of paradise, and the tree of knowledge of good and

and evil, thou shalt not eat. For in what day soever thou shalt ext of it, thou shalt die the death. And the Lord God said : It is not good for man to be alone : let us make him a help like unto himself. And the Lord God having formed out of the ground all the beasts of the earth and all the fowls of the air, brought them to Adam to see what he would call them; for whatsoever Adam called any living creature the same is its name. And Adam called all the beasts by their names, and all the fowls of the air, and all the cattle of the field, but for Adam there was not

formed a helper like himself. Then the Lord cast a deep sleep upon Adam: and when he was fast asleep he took one of his ribs, and filled up flesh for it. And the Lord God built the rib which He took from Adam into a woman and He brought her to Adam. And And Adam said : this is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh. She shall be called woman, because she was taken

out of man." Such is the remarkable story of the formation of the first man is the remarkable story and woman and their being placed in the earthly paradise. Our first parents were from the first moment of their existence aware of their origin and their creation by God Himself. And their first mental acts must have been of thanksgiving to their Heavenly Father for creating them in such beauty, per-fection and power, and placing them amid the delights of paradise.

TO BE CONTINUED. POLITICAL POSITION OF CATHO-

LICS.

In the "Mail" of the 15th inst. appears a letter copied from the Montreal "Witness," anent the vacant Registrarship of Peterboro', purporting to be signed by a "Reformer of forty years' standing," and from this letter we purpose making a few extracts and commenting thereon.

There is a vacancy in a good office and there are numerous applicants therefor, "A Reformer of forty years' standing" no doubt being one of the number. There is also a Catholic, Mr. Bernard Morrow, who aspires to copying the deeds for the public into the records of the Peterboro' registry office.

The office has been vacant for a year. and "A Reformer of forty years' standing" says that Mr. Blezard, who represents East Peterboro' in the Reform interest, is not responsible for the delay in filling the appointment, "for he long since made a recommendation, and finding, after considerable delay, no appointment was made, he submitted the name of another gentleman. Either of these would have made a good registrar, and both were deserving of any favour the Government had to bestow. People stood amazed that their representative was powerless to get an appointment made, and that his recommendation was utterly disregarded, but they were not long in discovering the reason. It was found that a Roman Catholic dignitary had also a nominee in Catholic dignitary had also a nominee in the field in the person of Bernard Mor-row, commonly called here as Barney. This distinguished prelate, whom the people here were led to believe was a Liberal, turns out to be a thorough despot, for he says in effect, "appoint Barney and secure the Catholic vote in the by-elections, or refuse and be kicked out," thus holling the whip over our Ontario Government, and this appears to be the

difficulty." Who ever heard of such presumption as a Roman Catholic dignitary asking that

selves would have submitted to, they may get an occasional paltry situation in the Post Office or a starvation clerkship in one of the departments. The Collectorships of Customs; the Collectorships of Inland Revenue; the Postmasterships of clites; the Deputy-headships of Departments; the Judgeships, the Speakerships of the Houses of Parliament; the Deputy Gov-ernorships, have not, and from present inernorships, have not, and from present in-dications, are not likely to be given to Irish Catholics.

Our paper is not a political organ, but we intend n aking an effort in the direc-tion of remedying the existing state of affairs, and, when the time arrives, if our during it taken, are me thick it will be advice is taken-as we think it will beby our friends, we hope to see a change in this respect. We will unhesitatingly proclaim our views and assign ample reons why these views should impress themselves on the thirty thousand readers of the RECORD.

RECORD. The Catholics are a large and influential body in this Province, and, like any other people, they pay taxes for the support of the government. The fact of their being debarred from the important offices in the state is not creditable to any party guilty of this octracism, and it does not show the of this ostracism, and it does not show the spirit in the people who voluntarily sub-mit to a continuation of this treatment that we would like to see manifested.

It will not avail that just before the election some office is thrown as a sop to a Catholic. We want to be, and must assert our right to be treated with the ame consideration as other denominations. and it may be that those who have re-mained indifferent in the past will require to exert the influence they posses to see that the Catholics are not behind in the race for that political and social advancement which a "Reformer of forty years' standing" and men of that class would prevent them from achieving.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER.

The second session of the fifth Parlianent of Canada was on the 17th inst. opened with the usual pomp and cere-mony. In fact there was something more of *eclat* this year surrounding the opening than has been for some years witnessed. It was the first time Lord Lansdowne appeared before the representatives of the nation, and many were anxious to see and hear him on the occasion of the de-livery of his first speech from the throne. There was a vast concourse of people in attendance. Many hundreds were utterly

attendance. Many numereds were utterny unable to gain admission to the buildings and bravely withstood the wintry blasts during the long hour occupied by the ceremonies within. The day was by no means fine, it was cloudy, cold and generally disagreeable, with an occasional drizzle of snow to vary the unpleasant-ness. The Senate Chamber, both floor and galleries, was crowded to excess prin-cipally by ladies, anxious to see and of

course to be seen. The Commons Chamber was all morning and during the early afternoon the scene of pleasant greetings between the members. Sir John and the other minismembers. ters were in early attendance as were also Mr. Blake and his trusted lieutenants The speaker, shortly after taking the chair, received from Black Rod the announce ment that His Excellency desired the immediate presence of the House in the Senate Chamber. With Mr. Speaker at their head the faithful Commons crowded out towards the Senate Chamber and soon appeared around the bar the His Excellency then proceeded to Booh appeared around the bar thereon. His Excellency then proceeded to read first in Excellency then in French, his speech from the throne. He began by saying : "In fulfilment of the important trust committed to me by Her Majesty, I have

committed to me by Her Majesty, I have recourse for the first time to your advice and assistance. It is a source of the deep-est personal satisfaction to me that I should have been called by Her Majesty to an office in which, as her representative I am enabled to take part in the publi affairs of the Dominion, and to associate myself with you in the performance of the honorable duties which you are about to approach.'

then alluded to the harvest, express H the last harvest has been less productive than its predecessors, and although there

workingman and his family. The meas-Workingman and his family. The meas-ure submitted last session with some amendments, will be laid before vou. The rapid progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been mai.tair.ed throughout the past year. Of the 2,833 miles of the main line between Pembroke and Port Moody 1,738 miles are now con-structed rendering practicable the series. structed, rendering practicable the com-pletion of that great work within the next two years. Although the time within which the railway company is bound to finish the road will not expire until 1891, my government has th it of the greatest importance, for the settlement of the North-West and the development of our trade, that its completion from sea to sea should be hastened

and the Company enabled to open the line throughout by the Spring of 1886. With this view, and in order to aid the receive a deposit of money and securities sufficient to pay a minimum 3 per cent. dividend for ten years on \$65,000,000 of the stock. The arrangement was made in the belief that it would give steadiness and increased value to the shares on the market. A combination of unfavorable circumstances has prevented the fulfil-ment of these expectations, and the Comment of these expectations, and the Com-pany has not been able to obtain the required capital by a sale of its stock. The best means of preventing any delay in the great object of the early comple-tion of the railway demands your earnest consideration. I am pleased to be able to state that the operation of that portion of the railway already opened affords the most gratifying evidence of its soundness most gratifying evidence of its soundness as a commercial enterprise and of its great value to Canada. These are the main features of the Vice-

regal discourse. The bill of fare is indeed a meggre one, to all appearances, but the session gives promise of being long and lively. Pacific Railway matters are likely to receive a large share of attention. It is sion should be accompanied by provisions in regard of the transportation of the farm produce of the North-West at some-thing like reasonable rates. The country cannot afford to build up any institution at the expense of the agricultural popula-lation of the North-West. After hearing the speech from the throne, the Commons returned to their own chamber, and the speaker read a statement of the vacancies in the representation of the people and

The following new members were in-troduced : Mr. Wallace, Albert, N. B., by Sir John and Sir Leonard Tilley ; Mr. Belleau, Levis, Que., by Sir Hector Lange-in Hard A. D. C. Sir Mathematical Structures and the second Belleau, Levis, Que, by Sir Hector Lange-vin, Hon. A. P. Caron; Sir Richard Cart-wight, South Huron, by Hon. Edward Blake and Mr. W. C. Cameron; Mr. C. P. Landry, Kent, by Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Leonard Tilley; Mr. D. W. Alli-son, Lennox, by Mr. W. Patterson, Brant, and Sir Richard Cartwright; Mr. J. W. Bain, Soulanges, by Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Chapleau; Mr. Stairs, Hali-fax, N. S., by Sir. John MacDonald and Sir Charles Tupper; Mr. Kaulbach, Lun-enburg, N. S., by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John MacDonald. The new members were received with

The new members were received with hearty cheers. After some merely formal business the House adjourned till Friday business the House adjourned till Friday the 18th, then to take into consideration the speech from the throne. On Friday there was a large attendance of members and of the general public. The address in reply to the speech was moved by Mr. MacMaster of Gleengarry. Mr. MacMaster is a fluent and able speaker and one of the coming men of the House. The seconder of the address was Mr. Belleau, the newly elected independent Conservathe newly elected independent Conservative member for Levis. Mr. Belleau is a clear and forcible speaker. He acquitted himself of his difficult task with success and already gives promise of proving decided acquisition to the debating talent of the House. Mr. Blake followed. His speech was

ng his satisfaction to learn that although ne last harvest has been less productive an its predecessors, and although there. His discourse was as a matter of course

sion which is alleged, or refer it to natural railway the early completion of which is causes and say that it was beyond the power of the Government to pre-vent it. In either case they will find themselves upon the horns of a dilemma, for the fact that there is a depression all over the Dominion more a low serves is over the Dominion, more or less severe, is apparent to everyone. "How did this depression originate ?" will be the query which the gallant Sir Richard will ask the Minister of Finance to answer and a the Minister of Finance to answer, and a big fight will be sure to take place between

On the other hand, the N. P., on the whole, will be left comparatively unmo-lested by the Reformers. It is not a safe thing to attack, as two crushing defeats have taught them. The Liberal party has not yet made any definite statement line throughout by the Spring of 1886. With this view, and in order to aid the Company in procuring sufficient capital for the purpose by the disposal of its uncold shares, the Government agreed to precise a densait of money and securities the duty on coal and other necesssaries, and its entire re-arrangement, in such a manner as to press less heavily upon the poor man. In taking this stand the Reform party is going back upon its record to a certain extent, and they will be sure to be taunted with this by their opponents. The outlook is that the Re-formers will badger Sir Leonard Tilley about over-productions and other knotty questions; that the back numbers of the Hansard will be religiously perused, and old statements made years ago will be thrown into the teeth of speakers on both sides; the whole thing ending up by some very abusive and unparliamentary language. This may seem a fanciful picture but if "coming events cast their shadows before" this is just the trend that events will take.

The Section B. scandal will also assur edly be brought up and presented in the worst possible light by the opposition. The accusations against the Government were made so long ago that it may be nee if ul to recall the charges. On the 1st to receive a large share of attention. It is now, in fact, generally believed that the company intends to press for better terms. Such terms should not be hur-riedly granted, but if granted the concesof last June the Toronto Globe charged Toronto; Peter McLaren, of Perth; John Shields, of Toronto, and J. J. Macdonald the latter two being the real controllers of the enterprise; (2) on the transfer of the unfinished line to the syndicate, \$120,-000 was given to the contractors as the prospective profit they would have made ; (3) a clause had been inserted in the final settlement by which the contractors could claim damages for alleged delays on the part of contractors for other portions of the line; (4) the Canadian Pacific was compelled to take the contractors' plant over, and pay \$70,000 for it. The fourth charge was denied by Dancan McIntyre, the Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in The Star of June 2. Some days afterwards a suit for \$50,000 damages for alleged libel was begun against the Globe by John Shields, but the case was afterwards dropped. Indeed, in this, as in former sessions, the relations existing between the Government and the C. P. R. will be a prolific cause of debate. The guaranteeing of the C. P. R. bonds for twenty years by the Government will also come up in the House, and will excite a lively debate. The course of the Government during

the present session is not accurately known, but it is not likely they will go into any sweeping legislative measures. There will, in all probability, be a Bankupt Law passed. The question is a very elicate one to handle, and the difficulty is great in framing a law, which on the one hand shall not be so strict as to inflict a great injustice upon honest men, or on the other so loose that rogues can take advantage of it to cheat their creditors. The law passed some few years ago by the Canadian Parliament seemed to be eminently fair, but it was found that it

essential to the country's prosperity, the Government and the Parliament which bave risked so much and been sustained by the people in their railway policy, can-not afford at this stage to show any sign of want of faith in either the railway or the creater and the stage to show any sign the great country which the railway is intended to develop." After reproducing the Herald's state-

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ment, the Star of Jan. 18th, says : "It is therefore evident that a temporary loan is on the *tapis*, the nature of which, it is said, will be laid before Parliament on Tuesday next. That opposition may be looked for from even Government supporters is evident, as three French nadian Conservative members expressed themselves openly and forcibly on the question to-day, announcing their inten-tion of opposing any further concession to the Company.

It was stated this afternoon on what is considered good authority, that the amount asked for by the Company is

There is assuredly enough in these There is assuredly chough it is statements to give ground for the belief that the session will be very lively, if not F. C.

Bazaar.

We wish to remind our readers of the bazaar in aid of the new church of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair, Walkerville, Ont. Dean ot Lady or Dean Wagner will be exceedingly grateful to all persons holding tickets for the above persons holding tickets bazaar, if they would make a last effort to dispose of them and send him names with eeds, before the 31st inst.

25 cents is only a trifle, yet our Heav-enly Mother will not forget him who shall make this small sacrifice in her honor. Address : Very Rev. J. T. Wagner

Windsor, Ont. PROTESTANTISM A DREAM.

Buffalo Union. A Protestant Episcopal clergyman in New York—the Rev. Heber Newton— astonished his hearers last Sunday by the statement that the biblical story of Joseph and his brethren was nothing more than a poetic composition cast in a dramatic ould. Hear him : "This story of Joseph takes up into

itself traditions of early descents of the Hebrews upon Egypt, and the figure of Joseph is set against a dreamy background in which an Egyptian atmosphere suffuses the scene with its fascinating mystery. The artistic character of the story I never felt so strongly as when a few years since, in preaching a course of sermons upon it to children, I found myself unconsciously arranging its sections as the scenes of a drama. Such I suspect it may have been among the early Israelite. Jacob's par-tiality for Joseph, Jacob's dreams, Joseph's sale to the Midianite caravan and after-ward to Potiphar in Egypt, are so many points in the drama. Drams play a great part in the story of Joseph. They occur at each critical point in the tale. Through them the movements in the history shift. The dream among most peoples is regarded with wonder and awe, and came early to be viewed as having a supernatural character. Thus the gods communicated with men in the still hours when the spirit was less meshed in the world of sense. The early prophetic spirit of Israel laid hold of this thought, and made much of the dream as the revelation of Jehovah." Speaking of the bread famine in Egypt and how Joseph saved the lives of the people, this Protestant divine thus dis.

"Let us not blind our eyes to the fact "Let us not blind our eyes to the fact that this policy of Joseph was a gigantic corner in grain planned and carried out with pittless severity, by which a whole people was entrapped into serfdom, their real estate and personal possessions made the property of the King, and a crushing tax haid in perpetuity upon a nation. By making vast provision for the prolonged famine which he anticipated, he was en-abled when it set in unon the people, to eminently fair, but it was found that it did not at all meet the object for which it had been framed. The proposed law pro-vides that is all cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or more the Board of Trade shall appoint an official, who is not to be called assignee, but gardian; that the property of an insolvent be taken poss-tor gardine which he anticipated, he abled when it set in upon the pro-carry out measures of a sweeping ter. His superior foresight place hands the absolute necessities of life abled when it set in upon the people, to carry out measures of a sweeping characthe property of an insolvent be taken poss-ession of by such guardian when a writ of attachment has been issued, and that neither such guardian, nor the partner, clerk or relative of such guardian shall be appointed assignee to wind up the estate. There are two vacancies to be filled during the present session, viz.: York, N. B, and Kent, Oat. The nomination takes nikes in the data which had been but lately their own and their discontent became intense." And from what follows, it would appear that the Rev. gentleman really legards Joseph as the original prototype of an Irish landlord. He continues: "A gigantic system of eviction was carried out, doubtless under the forces of the army. I have no doubt that the rethe army. I have no doubt that the re-cord of the revolution that followed is a real historical record. In fact, just such social changes have been made historically in many countries under similar pressure. Land serfdom has generally arisen in this way. The poor have in times of distress sold themselves for bread to the rich and the great. A policy this that has its counterpart in modern trade and industry. We shall answer more than an antiquarian puzzle when we allow our consciences to sum up this policy of Joseph fairly. Let us face the ugly fact that slavery, serfdom, villeinage, the various forms of human bondage, have usually arisen by such statesmanship and financiering. Let us face the uglier fact that the social sysus note the uguer fact that the social sys-tem of Europe (soon to become ours also) rests upon a monopoly of land which as a matter of history has been largely built up after the methods of Joseph." And this is Protestantism—or rather the last analysis of the Protestant principle-which makes the Sacred Scripture privately interpreted by each individual the sole rule of faith. Poor Protestantism

And a river went out of the place of pleasure to water paradise: which from thence is divided into four heads. . .

And the Lord God took man, and put him into the paradise of pleasure

here as Barney." This is the most heard of and flagitious act of which any Government could be guilty. Mr. Mowat, do not on any account appoint any man to any office who by any chance could be called "Barney." It might be called "a high crime and misdemeanor," and you perchance would be liable to im

peachment therefor. If a "Reformer of forty years' standing" should be named Samuel Smith, and if he were "commonly called here as Sammy or Sam," this should prove equally fatal

or Sam, this should prove equally many to his ambitions. Because a "distinguished prelate" has recommended Mr. Bernard Morrow as being worthy to fill the position of Registrar, and although "people were led to believe he was a Liberal," yet because he asks for the appointment of one of his flock he "turns out to be a thorough des-pot," and for asking this a "Reformer of forty years' standing" tells the electors that it means, "in effect," "appoint Barney and secure the Catholic vote in the byelections, or refuse and be kicked How forcible and truly logical !! How very ingenious a "Reformer of forty years' standing" is ? A Methodist minis-ter wants one of his flock appointed and he invites and urges the Government to confer the office on his nominee; a Presbyterian clergyman is anxious that his nomination should succeed and he im-

uld succeed and he portunes the ministry and gets all his friends to do likewise. Would this also be, "in effect," "appoint this Methodist or that Presbyterian and secure the Methodist or Presbyterian vote in the by-elections or refuse and be kicked out"? We pause for a reply from a "Reformer of forty years' standing."

A Methodist or Presbyterian or Episco palian or Unitarian could not be a pot" under such circumstances. The "despotism" could only exist when a dis-tinguished prelate of the Catholic Church thought that Mr. Bernard Morrow had a much better right to the office than a

"Reformer of forty years' standing." Before the elections each of the con-tending parties tell the Catholics that the other h done little or nothing for them. In this either party is not far from the truth, and the Catholics of Ontario have been the most persistently befooled of all the classes of electors. After much trouble

and put him into the paradise of pleasure, to dress it and to keep it. And he commanded him, saying: Of every tree of paradise thou shalt eat. But of the tree of knowledge of good religious body in the Province but them-

are indications that the rapid expansion of our commerce has to some extent been followed by overtrading, the general condition of the Dominion was such as to jus-tify him in congratulating the Legislature

upon its prosperity. His Excellency's next reference was to the fisheries exhibition and to the consolidation of the statutes. Speaking of emi-gration His Excellency said :

"The number of emigrants to Canada during the past season has, I am glad to say, been greater than in any previous year, and is a proof that the better Canada

known the more it is valued by those eeking a home in the new world. Arrange seeking a nome in the new world. Arrange-ments are in progress to diminish the cost of inland transport, and I have reason to believe that the result will be a steady in-crease of valuable settlers in the future." After stating that arrangements had een entered, into with British Columbia in regard of certain matters in dispute, Lord Lansdowne proceeded to deal with the North-West, saying : "The rapid increase of population in the

North-West renders some amendments in the North-West Territories Act expedient, and your attention will be called to this important matter. The progress of the Indians in Manitoba

The progress of the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West during the last year has been on the whole satisfactory. The bands included in the several treaties have for the most part betaken themselves to A bill for the further pro their reserves. motion of their interests will be submitted to you, as well as a measure applicable to the whole Dominion for the purpose of encouraging the more advanced Indian communities to assume the responsibilities

f self-government." He foreshadowed the government legislation for the session by reference to the franchise bill, the factory labor bill, and the position of the Canadian Pacific Railway in regard of the sale of its stock. His Excellency said :

The bill laid Lefore you last session the representation of the people in Parlia-ment and the assimilation of the electoral franchises existing in the several Provinces has now been before the country for a year. The measure will be re-introduced, and I commend it to your attention.

I would also urge upon you the expediency of providing for the regulation of factory labor and the protection of the

devoted to a criticism and review of the government policy and measures pro-posed in the speech from the throne. Mr. Blake was particularly pointed in his reference to the subject of Provincial

reference to the subject of Provincial rights, making a vigorous appeal to the members from Quebec to stand by the rights of the Province, whereby alone could they hope for the maintenance of the special privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution. Sir John replied briefly but in a happy strain. The cor-respondent of the Montreal Star very accurately sums up the probabilities of the session in his letter dated the 11th inst:

session in his letter dated the 11th inst : As I remarked, he says, in a previous letter, there is every possibility of there being an exceedingly lively and stormy session. At any rate it will not be the fault of the Opposition if the session is quiet, for a more pugnacious set of legis-lators never existed. Last session they ware discardanced unsattled strunged by were disheartened, unsettled, stunned by the tremendous defeat of the preceding June, and with some of their best men out

of Parliament they were comparatively humble and confined themselves to sullen grumbling. But since that time things have taken a decided turn for the better, as

far as they are concerned. Sir Richard Cartwright has returned and the Hon. Cartwright has returned and the Hon. David Mills takes his seat for Bothwell, which was represented last session by J. J. Hawkins, who was called "the member for Jim Stephens," since a returning officer of that name had, by rejecting a number of ballots for Mills, given him a minimum and the tamperature represente majority and the temporary representa-tion of the county; and Sir John has been ousted from one of his two constituencies ennox, and a Reformer, Allison, has

taken his place. The Reformers have, however, lost Keefler, of Lunenburg, N. S., whose seat is taken by Kaulbach, a Conservative, and G. W. Ross, one of their best speakers, who has accepted the portfolio of Minister of Education in the

Ontario Cabinet, although his seat is occu-pied by another Reformer, D. M. Cameron. The depression which is now hovering over the country will most assuredly be seized upon with avidity, and we may ex-pect stirring speeches aiming to show that it is a direct result of five years of "mis-

management by the Tories" (your true Reformer always says "Tory" in place of

takes place in both counties on the 22nd and polling a week later. In York Mr. Temple (Ministerial) and Mr. Gregory (Liberal) and in Kent, Mr. Henry Smyth Ministerial) and De Camera (Lib

(Ministerial) and Dr. Samson, (Lib-eral) are the candidates. To the surprise of very many Conservative members Mr. J. J. Hawkins still insists upon sitting Bothwell. He cannot, however, do so after the speaker receives the report of the judicial decision giving the seat to Mr. Mills. Mr. Mackenzie has not yet arrived but will be here early in the session. Despatches from Quebec announce the constitution of the new government

there to be likely as follows : Hon. J. J. Ross, Premier ; Hon. L. O. Hon. J. J. Koss, Premier; Hon. L. O. Tailon, Attorney General and leader of the House; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Crown Lands; Hon. Jos. Roberston, Treasurer; Hon. Louis Beaubien, Commissioner of Agri-culture and Public Works; Hon. Jean

Blanchet, Provincial Secretary. The Montreal Herald, generally conceded to be the organ of the C. P. R. Company, speaking of the situation, says: "Tem-porary assistance by the Government until the railway shares market returns to its nominal condition would seem to be entirely justifiable. It might be improper Government to make advance outside of the contract except on abun-

dant security, but we can imagine no better security than what the Company have to offer. There is the road itself, with its workshops and its great equipment of rolling stock ; there are the unsold lands ; there is the fleet of steel steamers there is everything that has been pro-

vided not only by the Government sub-sidies but by the proceeds of the sixty-five millions of stock. * * * * * * * We are told plainly enough

that the moneys needed can not be realized from private sources in the present state of the railway shares market ; and such being the fact, it will be argued that when ample security is offered to the Government on one of the few unbonded "Conservatives"). On the other hand the railways in America—the property of a Conservatives will either deny the depres- company that owes nobody a dollar—a

The president of the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, repany of North America, Philadelphia, re-ceived a New Year's present, in the shape of a letter from a Catholic priest in Eng-land enclosing a check for thirty-five pounds, stating that the money was received in the course of his professional duties from a penitent at the confessional, who desired to make restitution to the company and obtain forgiveness. If some of the railroad officials on this side the

great waters could only be brought under confessional influences and their consciences smitten, what an astounding amount might be restituted to suffering stockholders.

Beautiful Hauds. BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

6

O your hands they are strangely fair ! Fair for the jewels that sparkle there-Fair for the witchery of the spell That yory keys alone can tell; But when their delicate touches rest Here in my verse do I love them best; And I clasp with eager acquisitive spans My glorious treasure of beautiful hands !

Maryellous -wonderful -beautiful hands ! Maryellous - wonderful - beautiful hands ! They can coax roses to bloom in the strand Of your brown tresses; and ribbons with twine. Under mysterious touches of thine, Into such knots as entangle the soul, And fetter the heart under such a control As only the strength of my love understan My passionate love for your beautiful hand

As I remember the first fair touch of the beautiful hands that I love so muc I seem to thrill as I then was thrilled. Kissing the glove I had found unfiled— When I met your gaze, and the queenly be As you said, half laughingly: 'Keep

When I may astid, half laughnager As you said, half laughnager now !?" And dazed and alone in a dream I stand Kissing this ghost of your beautiful hand !

When first loved in the long sgo, And held your hand as I told you so -Pressed and caressed it and gave it a kiss And said, 'I could die for a hand like this !'-Little I dreamed that Love's fuiness yet Had to ripen when eyes were wet And prayers were vain in their wild demands For one warm touch of your beautiful hands.

Beautiful hands ! O beautiful hands! Where you are lingering, and give me, to night,

night. Only a touch-- were it ever so light--My heart were soothed, and my weary brain Would luli itself into rest again--For there is no pleasure the world commonds Like the caress of your beautiful hands. -Pilo'.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

On December 17 between 350 and 400 Irish peasant labourers arrived at the North Wati from England, where they had hean "reaping the havest." The had been "reaping the harvest." The men, who presented a strong and stalwart physique, and looked the picture of health and spirits, marched in processional order along Sackville street, and proceeded to the Broadstone terminus.

the Broadstone terminus. One of the most happy results of the new order of things in the Dublin Cor-poration is the refusal of Alderman Moore, J. P., the new high sheriff, to re-appoint as sub sheriff, Mr. Charles Camp-bell. In his stead we have Alderman V. B. Dillon, who acted as solicitor for the traversers on the State Trials, and who, it may be relied on, will not allow himself to be made an instrument for jury pack-ing. Mr. Campbell is the gentleman who it ond so shoully by Judge Lawson in the stood so stoutly by Judge Lawson in the Francy Hynes jury case, and maintained to the last that none of the gentlemen under his charge in the Imperial Hotel had undue facilities for getting drunk, or mixing with a miscellancous company. It will be a satisfaction to the public to know that in 1884 Mr. Campbell will have

throw that in 1884 Mr. Campbell will have nothing to do with Dublia jr or. One of the last of the brave Irishmen who took part in the fight at Waterloo passed away on December 27, in the per-son of Michael Rosney, up to a short time since engaged as a ticket collector and porter at the Seapoint station of the Dub-lin and Kingstown Railway. When in a communicative mood he was wont to "fight his battles o'er again," but with a total absence of self-assertion. He was born in the King's County in the year 1797, and when in his seventeenth year he enlisted. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he went as a drummer with his regiment to Belgium, and was present at from Elba he went as a drummer resent at regiment to Belgium, and was present at Bras and Waterloo. Quatre charged on a pension from the army he returned home and was next to be seen

It is stated that the mortgage, amount-

on the spot and taken to the bridewell. During the trial of the Mayo case the court was crowded with detectives. In every seat two of them were placed, and the last night there was a great display of force, an armed body of police being drawn up in the court-house. Two of the policemen in the dock had also their guns. Acting upon information District In-spector Hume, Head-constable Drohan, and a party of the Royal Irish Constabu-lary recently proceeded to the residence of John Donovan, farmer and mill-worker, at Inchnatogagh, about four miles from Skibbereen, and seized a quantity of "potheen." The officers searched the premises, several adjacent houses, and in-deed a large part of the surrounding dis-trict, in the hope of discovering a still, but their search was unavailing. The known the home in the surrounder of the surrounder of the surrounder of the stream.

heir search was unavailing. The Freeman has drawn attention to The Freeman has drawn attention to what is about the only unsightly blot upon Cork's magnificent array of churches and charitable foundations. "Father Mathew's Chapel," which was meant to

Mathew's Chapel," which was meant to be a memorial of the Apostle of Temper-ance in the city of his love and of his labors, is to this day only a memorial of collapse and deformity. What should be a grand row of fluted pillars sustaining the facade is broken off short at various heights from the ground, and presents the appearance of a prematurely aged ruin, with paked stumps of columns in various stages of stanted ugliness, appealing in mute reproach to the millions of disciples throughout the world with whom Father Mathew's is still a name to conjure with.

Mathew's is still a name to conjure with Father Mathew's brother friars are as poor as he was himself; but the attention of munificent Cork has surely only to be fixed on the half formed colonnade on Charlotte quay to shape it into a fair memorial of one of Cork's most treasured favorites; and far and away from Cork there slould be millions of Temperance men to whom it would be a labor of joy

to add a stone to an cdifice that will be an

age long monument of the influence of their great Apostle. The results of the recent elections at the Cork Workhouse were instructive. Two very lucrative appointments were filled up—in each case by the election of a gentleman whose principal qualification over his opponent was that he represented the Tory interest. One was a collectorship of rates. the Tory interest. One was a collectorship of rates. The candidates were Mr. G. Sutton (Nationatist), and Mr. Julian (Conservative.) The voting was 40 for Mr. Julian, 33 for Mr. Sutton. Seven Catholics (all Jaypees) voted for the Con-servative. servative.

CLARE. The public have not forgotten sweet Mr. Tubridy, the innocent "lifer" from Mountjoy, who emerged from his retire-ment last May to swear most novel oaths against the Crusheen men. At the Summer Assizes, the Crown "were not ready" to go on, though they had the informer's evidence in hands for two months, and, to their dismay, Judge Barry admitted the prisoners to bail. Mr. Tubridy's victims were dragged up to the Cork assizes, last month, on the pretence that they were to be put on trial, although there is not the remotest intention of arraigning them. Having failed to punish Mr. McInerney and his comrades by a long term of im-prisonment awaiting trial, the Govern-ment harass them in the only way still in their power, by making them dance attendance about Cork Assizes Court for

weeks, with their witness, not knowing the moment the Crown prosecutor would spring up were they absent, call the case, and estreat their bail on the pretence that they had "fled from justice." LIMERICK. The Dublin Express is bursting with

amongst the workmen engaged in con-structing the Dublin and Kingstown Rail-indignation against the savage peasantry who poisoned the ground over which the fox-hunters have to ride in pursuit of since. WICKLOW. It is stated that the moreage amount. hound suffers more anguish than a hunted

were stoned, and told by farmers and laborers that no Castle Hacks would be permitted to bunt in the neighborhood of Newry. Horses and riders were thrown into the ditches. T. D. Hoey, master of the nounds, and about one hundred and fifty horsemen were stoned back, and it was intimated that no fox-hunting would be permitted there as long as coercion exists. Great enthusiasm prevails among the Nationalists of Newry. The event is regarded as a great victory for Ulster. CAVAN. The following placard was extensively circulated throughout the county Cavan. Mr. Saunderson, whose name is at the foot

The following placard was extensively circulated throughout the county Cavan. Mr. Saunderson, whose name is at the foot Mr. Saunderson, whose name is at the foot of the document, is a magistrate and vice-lieutenant of the county, a major in the Cavan Fusiliers, and foreman of the grand jury:-To the Orangemen of Cavan-A so-called National League meeting is an-nounced to take place at Cootehill on Tuesday, January the 1st, 1884. Orange-men of Cavan, assemble in force, and cause the voice of loyalty to be heard in protest against the doctrines of an associa-tion which has for its object the subver-sion of law and order, and the disruption of the British Empire.-Edward Saun-derson,-Castleagunderson, Belturbet, De-cember 28, 1883.

cemter 28, 1883, DERRY.

The celebration or commemoration of Shutting the Gates, at Coleraine, was a failure. The weather was against much display. What was intended for an effigy display. What was intended for an effigy of Lundy was suspended from a tree on Church street. The crowd was not enthu-siastic. Band-playing was a failure, the flutists being unable to contend with the wind. Lundy burned in the fresh breeze wind. Lundy burned in the freeh offerse vigorously for an hour, but the spectacle was anything but grand-it was ridiculous. The constabulary, under District Inspector Dunning, paraded the streets. There was no disturoancé.

GALWAY. On Dec. 23d. Mrs. John Moylan, the wife of the man who was murdered at Clonbolan, on Dec. 19, was conveyed to Galway, and lodged in the county jail. The police are reticent on the point as to before the two men The police are reticent on the point as to whether Brown or Downes, the two men whether Brown or Downes, the two men in custody, is the alleged paramour who is supposed to have, in a fit of jealousy, shot the woman's hasband. On Dec. 23d, an enthusiastic meeting in

On Dec. 23d, an entrusiastic meeting in furtherance of the National League, was held at Lahane. Deputations from Kin-vara, Lougbrea, &c., attended. Head-coustable McDoony, Gort, and about half a dozen policemen took up a position in the vicinity of the platform.

position in the vicinity of the platform. Two policemen took notes. On the motion of Mr. Gilligan, seconded by Mr. Flana-gan, P. L. G, the chair was taken amid applause by the Rev. Mr. Considine. The Rev. Chairman, in the course of a length-ened address, said he had been asked by the promoters of the meeting to give his consent to establishing a branch of the the promoters of the theeting to give his consent to establishing a branch of the Irish National League in the parish. Having great faith in sound, healthy pol-i ical agitation, and seeing the vast social blessings that had undoubtedly followed recent agitation has availed and mitheld recent agitation, he could not withhold his consent. Agitation to be successful must be within the lines of the constitution-must be in harmony with the eter-nal principles of justice and charity (applause). It must not be stained or followed by outrage or bloodshed. It was then resolved :-- That we establish a branch of the Irish National League in the parish, and hereby pledge ourselves to work earnestly in forwarding its princiwork earnestly in forwarding its princi-ples and programme." Resolutions con-demning emigration, advising the people to remain at horne, and pledging confi-dence in Mr. Parnell, and approval of his policy, were also carried.

them run away it is stated he gave chase, and shot two of the hounds. He continued to give chase, but finding himself unable to give chase, but many miner duable to overtake the young men, he is stated to have fired at one of them, named Farrell, the son of a respectable tenant-farmer, who is, it is stated, in a very low and sinking condition. The affair has occasioned much excitement.

MYSTERIOUS!

The Terrible Undertow that is Sweep ing Away so Many.-What Wellknown Canadians Have to Say.

It is an unquestionable fact that thou sands of people are to day enduring the most intense torture or are afflicted by the most unaccountable symptoms for which they can assign no reason what-ever. They have frequent headaches; are strangely languid; have a ravenous appetite one day and none whatever the next, and feel dull pains in various parts of the body, but they imagine it is only a cold or some passing minor disorder. Indeed, few people realize the presence of grave and serious dangers until they are upon them. The following exper-iences of well-known people in the Prov-ince are timely and valuable.

Rev. William J. Henderson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pres-cott, Ontario, says : "For a number of cott, Ontario, says: "For a number o years and until recently, I had been His Oniepoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from Coh-other gerofessors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and charac-published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and read-ing their testimony I was impelled to pur-chase some bottles of Warner SAFE Cure, provide the search of the search of the search lowing three times in prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injuriou; and will frankly add that if I found myself the vietim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the pless in the presence of more than one kidney matady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlement warder has fallen upon one of those happy suffering humanity. gradually, but steadily, declining in health. I was subject to severe pains in various parts of my body, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, and a distressing, hacking cough. I consulted physicians, one of whom informed me that I had been 'carrying too many pounds that I had been 'carrying too many pounds of steam.' Another stated that I was on the eve of a general constitutional 'break-up;' another pronounced me as being far gone in liver-complaint, and feeling that the last one had hit it, I commenced a course of his treatment, without however, any henefit. Feeling without, however, any benefit. Feeling that I was going down hill very fast, I grew somewhat despondent, and finally grew somewhat despondent, and finally grew somewhat despondent, and many resigned myself to an early death. At this juncture I resolved to try Warner's Safe Cure, and I may say that I felt almost immediate relief, and now I am nearly as well as I ever was in my whole life. My well as I ever was in my whole life. My cough has disappeared entirely and I sel ANTED HELP. HELP. Intirely New PROFITABLE. Outfilt Free. We want an ACENT in every something entrely backity Something entrely something entrely something entrely we want an ACENT in every something entrely backity we want an ACENT in every something entrely something entre dom feel any of my old symptoms. I have always been somewhat disposed to pre-judice against proprietary medicines, but I feel it to be an act of justice to make this statement for the good of others." this statement for the good of others." John Evans, residing at 130 King street, London, says: "For two years I have been troubled with gravel in my kidneys and have suffered untold agony. The passage of the gravel from the kid-neys into the bladder threw me into paroxysms of pain and completely broke me down. Upon the recommendation of me down. Upon the recommendation of a friend I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which seemed to dissolve the gravel and it passed from me in the form of dust. I recommend Warner's Safe

EVANS BROTHERS, Cure to everybody who is suffering at all as I have suffered." Mr. M. Lemon, residing at 51 Victoria spiracy in May, having for its object the murder of various landlords, came to an abortive ending at the Cork assizes, on Dec. 22d. The close of the triplet Manufacturers. complaints and liver disease. I have consulted all the prominent doctors in

Rad Drainage.

There is nothing more productive of disease in aneighborhood than bad drain-age. Open the culverts and sluiceways and purify the locality. The obstructions in the human system may be remedied in a similar manner by Burdock Blood Bitters, which opens all the outlets of disease through the Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys. CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE BACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offer-ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. All thracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of in-vigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages musur taught, free of charge, not only in class, but yr contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minent feature. Musical Solrees take places weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Sirict atten-tion is paid 40 promote physical and intel-lectual development, nabits of neatness and zonomy, with refinement of manner. TERMS to shithe difficuity of the times, without imp hiring the select character of the institution. For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese. Kidnevs.

instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the nuscalar or nervous system."

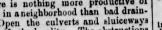
THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS His Outspoken Opinion.

Notury

CURE FITS!

PIANO

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SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures. Nose Throat, Lungs, full idea, Sop., route, cost free.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes : "Dur Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes: "Dur-ing ten years active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Ly-man's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases

or, or any Priest of the Diocese. **T. MARY'S ACADEMY**, WINDSOR, **ONTARE**, -This Institution is pleasant. y iocated in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. Terms (payable per session in advance) in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge ; Music and use of Fiano, \$00; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ting, \$0; Washing, \$20; Private roam, \$20. For further particulars address:- MOTHER SUPERIOR. **TRSULINE** ACADEMY CHAR

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-IN AM, ONT.-Under the care of the Urm-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 60 miles from Detroit. This spacions and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been supplied with all inscress. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding the from the supplied with all success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flow size, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and fullion per annum, paid semi-and Paiting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particular address. Morners Normanon. A SUMPPTION COLLECTE Scare

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-REGE, 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. 46-1y

Rectinas.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and thir 4 Thursday of every month, at the honr c 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Merabers are requested to attend punctually. J. J. BLAKE Pres. ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

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621c.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE BACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

ing to £13,500 on the estate of Mr. Parnell, has been paid off, but the petition for the sale of the property has not yet been withdrawn. KILDARE.

KILDARE. The clergy of the Archdiocese of Sydney have unanimously signed a memorial which has been presented to the Pope, praying that the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, should be named Arch-bishop of Sydney, in the room of the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, deceased, and who was an Englishman. It appears that the memorialists are anxious that an Liebman should be appointed to the vac-Irishman should be appointed to the vac-ant see, as the Roman Catholics residing in the colony are Irishmen, or the in the colony are Irishmen, or the off-spring of Irishmen.

LONGFORD.

LONGFORD. Last year when it was proposed to transfer the insurance of the Longford Workhouse building, &c., from the Eng-lish company in which they have been and are now insured to the Patriotic As-surance Company of Ireland, only eight guardians, all elected, attended. Four voted in favor of the change, and four, including the chairman, against it. The motion was, therefore, lost. Afterward many guardians expressed their regret that they had not been ab'e to attend to support the motion. A similar resolution was moved on Dec. 9th. This time fifteen guardians attended—viz, Lord Granard, guardians attended—viz, Lord Granard, Messrs, James Bond, R. St. G. Jonstone, Tobias Peyton, Gore Dater Cochrane (e.-officios), Henry McCann, M. Shevlin, R. Navin, A. Percival, T. Duffy, P. Mulligan, P. A. Clyne, J. Rhatigan and J. Wilson (elected guardians). Nine (including all the ex-officio) guardians voted against the

CORK.

motion.

The meeting of the Irish National League, which was to be held at Ahabol-ogue on December 23d, was proclaimed, and while Captain Stokes, R. M., and the police were dispersing the crowd at Ahabologue the meeting was held in another quarter of the parish, where a large number were enrolled and subscriptions herded in handed in. On December 22, John Crowley,

On December 22, John Crowley, painter, Barrack street, Cork, was ar-rested by a detective in the City Court-house, on a charge of having threatened to shoot the Hon. Captain Plunkett, R. M. It would appear that Crowley, who had been sitting in the body of the court listening to the Mayo conspiracy trials, meaked by the detective to say words to was neard by the detective to say words to the effect that if he had a revolver he would, or could, shoot Captain Plunkett, who was at the time sitting in another part of the court. Crowley was arrested 26. Catholic and Orange magistrates the neighborhood of Ardcane, about four was heard by the detective to say words to

At Waterford, on December 28th, Wm. Finch, bricklayer, was remanded, charged with assauling Major Copeland, county magistrate, whom he knocked down in the street and rolled in the mud.

ANTRIM. The Belfast Examiner says :- It has

been stated to us, on what we regard as reliable authority, that bodies of men are duilling nightly, or in the early morning during the moonlight, in the vicinity of Andersontown. It would seem that the Rossmore craze has troubled the inhabit-ants of this loyal district, and that, led away by chimeras, they have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to become acquainted with the use of firearms to acquaintee with the use of infearms to propagate the Constitutional cause. The police ought to take a stroll out in Ander-sontown about drilling time. The Catholic Church at Tannaghmore,

about five miles from Antrim, was broken about five miles from Antrim, was broken into, on December 22d, and a box, con-taining the vestments used by the priest at Mass, taken out and put into a river close by the place. The Rev. Eugene M'Cartan, P. P., Antrim, to which parish Tannaghmore is attached, had to send to Antrim for vestments, and the assembled congregation were obliged to await their congregation were obliged to await their

ARMAGH. A case of a singular nature came before

A case of a singular hattire came below the County Armagh Land Sub-Commis-sion at Ballybot. Earl Caledon's agent, Mr. Alexander, J. P., had charged six of the tenants who had served originating notices with having, by some means or other caused their lands to be flooded, for the means of influencing the accurity for the purpose of influencing the court's decision as to the fair rent. The Com-missioner had gone over the lands, and they found that the charges were wholly groundless. They were very properly char-acterized as "gross and scandalous," and gave $\pounds 15$ costs againt the landlord as a gave 213 costs against the handbold as a set off against the expense to which the tenants had been put in meeting them, reducing, at the same time, a total rental of $\pounds 179$ paid by nine tenants to $\pounds 24$.

dence was corroborated by independent witnesses. He described Coleman as an

informer, and told the jury that his statements regarding one of the prisoners had not been at all corroborof the

prisoners had not been at all corrobor-ated. At five minutes to six o'clock the jury retired, whereupon a series of heated scenes occurred in which Judge Johnson, the Attorney-Gen-eral, Mr. Naish, and Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q. C., were the chief actors The Crown lawyers wished the judge to recall the jury, and instruct them that Coleman was not an informer. Judge Johnson emjury, and instruct them that Coleman was not an informer. Judge Johnson em-phatically declined to do any such thing, and expressed his opinion very firmly that Coleman was undoubtedly an informer. On one occasion, Mr. Peter O'Brien was sternly told to sit down. The Crown lawyers then asked that the jury should

be recalled, and instructed on certain points which had already been fully dealt points which had already been fully dealt with in the judge's charge. Judge John-son again declined to accede to this re-quest, on the ground that he was not going to re-deliver his charge. The al-tercation between bench and bar became at this time very warm. Finally, the jury came out after eleven o'clock, and an-nounced that there was not the slightest. Bechance of their agreeing to a verdict. Be-fore this it had transpired that several of the jury did not think that Coleman's

the jury did not think that Coleman's story was supported by sufficient inde-pendent testimony to justify them in inding the prisoners guilty. The Judge then discharged them, after they had an-nounced that they had acquitted Hal-loran. The Attorney-General thereupon stated that he could not again put the ac-anged on their trial until the next sufficiency. cused on their trial until the next assizes. Halloran was not released as he can be tried on another charge. The Attorney. General having informed the jury that he would not ask them to attend again, Judge would not ask them to attend again, Judge Johnson, amidst applause, said the Crown could not control any jury, and as the prisoner had a right to their attendance he would ask those who had just been serving to attend all the same. Altogether Judge Labasen behaved throughout with creat Johnson behaved throughout with great

hysiologist can declue whethan a hunted hound suffers more anguish than a hunted fox. The landlord organ never boils over in denunciation for evicted tenants, and never has a word of sympathy for their sufferings. To the religious and humane Express the for-hunter's hound is more worthy of affection than the evictor's victims. Some Limerick farmers 'have soberly. The moral of its religious ethics is edifying. WATERFORD. ladies in the country."

ladies in the country." Mr. Charles M. Syme, foreman in W. H. Smith's saw factory, St. Catharines, said: "Five years ago I began to be afflicted with most distressing troubles which increased in violence until I was which increased in violence until I was compelled to remain in bed. My symp-toms were terrible and I kept getting worse and worse all the while. The doctors could not agree as to the nature of my disease and I finally lost all hopes of getting well. Learning of some cases similar to my own that had been helped by Warner's Safe Cure, I began its use and commenced to improve from the first day, and I am happy to say that I first day, and I am happy to say that I am now as sound as a dollar and can do a day's work without its hurting me."

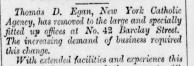
Doctor Samuel T. Rodley, of Chatham, says: "I have seen Warner's Safe Cure ed very extensively and have heard of the most gratifying results. I am con-vinced that it is an unequalled medicine for disorders of the kidneys and urinary organs, and I can freely recommend it. Mr. A. J. McElau, clerk of Crawford House, Windsor, says: "For several years I was afflicted with kidney difficulty and did not know what it was to be free from excruciating pains, which at times were so bad that I could neither stand nor remove my clothes. At that time I was conductor on the Denver and Rio was conductor on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and no doubt the con-stant jolting aggravated the disease. Noticing an advertisement of Warner's Safe Cure, I procured the medicine and from the first it acted like magic, and it has completely and permanently cured me. I cannot too highly recommend it, as I know what it has done for me."

The above statements are from men of unquestionable veracity, and such as merit the greatest consideration. No merit the greatest consideration. No one who is suffering from any form of physical disorder can afford to neglect even the slightest symptoms, which can be so readily controlled if taken in time, and which are so dangerous if permitted to continue.

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Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line. For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						
ern States. New York, &c. (Thro Bags). G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-	5 00	1 00	10 30	8 00 8 00	1 30 2 45	6 30 6 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon- treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		6 30
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treal, Quebee and Maritime Provinces For Toronto. For Hamilton G. W R. Going West-Main Line. ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe. Railway P. O. Malis for all places West of London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, WirnStates Thro Bags-Chatham. Mt. Brydges. Newbury.	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 15
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Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell.	7 30				2 45	
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White Charch, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow. Allsa Craig.	7 00 7 00 5 00	12 15			6 30 6 30	
W. G. & B. South Extension W., G. & B.	5 00	1 00	2 30	11 00 8 00	1 30	6 30
Allea Craig W. G. & B. South Extension W. G. & B. Thro Eags-Hensall, Lucan, Exter, Clinton, Blyth Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine		2 30			11 00	
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Ask any or all of the most eminent phy-sicians: What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys aud urinaryorgans, such asBright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ail-ments peculiar to women— And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "Buchu." Ask the same physicians: What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, con-tipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you:

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stipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you: "Mandrake, or Dandeloin !" Hence, when these remedies are com-bined with others equally valuable, And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its ope-rations that no disease or ill-health can possidly exist or resist its power, and yet it is harmless for the most frail woman, wcakest invalid, or smallest child to use. CUATTER 10. 6 30 6 30 6 30 6 30 CHATTER II,

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tion, have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy from agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women. People drawn out of shape from exeruciating pangs of rheumatism. inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scroulal : erystpelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, in-digestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhcod in the known world.

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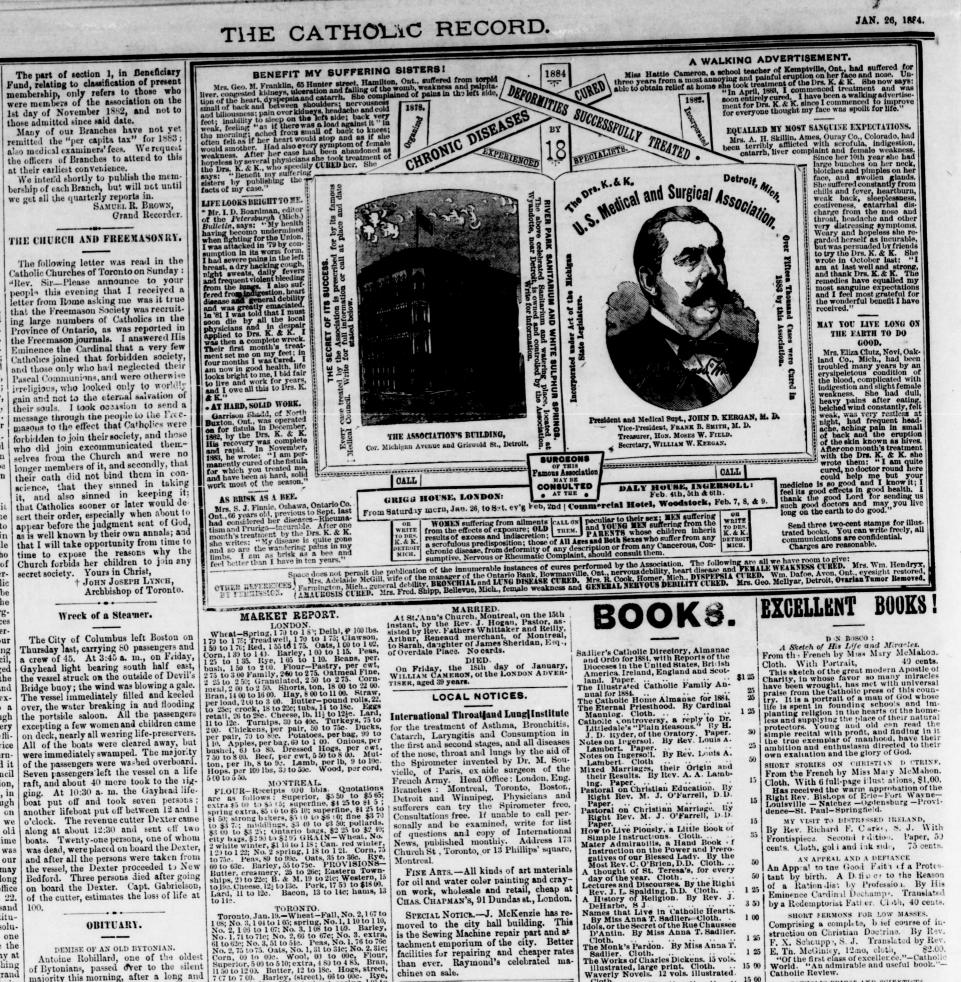
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C. M. B. A. NOTES.

8

SECOND BRANCH OF THE C. M. B. A. AT OTTAWA. On Friday evening, January 18th, 1884, at one of the rooms of the Canadian In-stitute, York street, Ottawa, the special deputy, Mr. H. W. Deare, opened the second Branch in this eity, to be known as St. Joseph's Branch, No. 29, of the eity of Ottawa. It is composed of French Cana-dians, among whom are the ex-mayor, and ex-M. P.P., St. Jean, M. D.; Alfred Garneau, son of the celebrated Canadian historian; Alphonsus Benoit, Private Sec-rary to Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia ; several clerks of the highest grade of the civil service; merchants and oless influential and possessed of the energy and determination necessary to work up a fine and numerous Branch.

fine and numerous Branch. Its first officers are as follows :

As first oncers are as follows : Spiritual Adviser, Rev. A. Pailier, O. M. I.; Representative to Grand Council, F. R. E. Campeau ; Alternate to Grand Council, Alphonsus Benoit ; President, F. R. E. Campeau; First Vice President, J. L. Beland; Second Vice President, C. Desjardins; R. cording Secretary, F. Meffat; Assistant Secretary, J. E. Valin; Financial Secretary, Alphonsus Benoit ; Treasurer, C. O. Dacier ; Marshal, L Laframboise ; Guard, J. Cote; Trustees for one year, Chas. Desjudins, F. X. Valade, M. D., J. L. Beland; Trustees for two years, V. Laporte, and J. C. Tache; Chancellor pro, tem, F. X. Valade, M. D. Its regu-lar meeting nights will be the first and third Friday of each month. A petition for another Branch will most likely be completed in St Anne's parish. O tawa, on completed in St. Anne's parish, O. tawa, on Sunday, Jan. 20th, 1884.

THOMAS COFFEY, Esq., Dear Sir and Bro.-While it must be highly gratifying to the originators of this excellent as oriation to originators of this excellent as oriation to witness the rapid progress it is making in Canada and the United States, and while all honoris due those truly good men who must have sacrificed a great amount of time and labor in carrying out and per-fecting this grand scheme of Catholic mutual benevolence, still it must not be forgotten that our chief officers, the members of the grand council, in discharg-ing the duties of their particular offices

ing the duties of their particular offices have each a large amount of work to perform. One who especially merits our appreciation is our kind and obliging recording secretary of the grand council, Bro. Samuel R. Brown, who has discharged his duties towards our branch to the entire satisfaction of all its members, and entire satisfaction of all the interview, and our experience in starting must be the ex-perience of all other new branches to a considerable extent, at least, for although the constitution of the C. M. B. A. is very interview. the constitution of the C. M. B. A. is very plain and easily understood, yet the offi-cers of all new Branches, require advice on many points in the proper govern-ment of their respective branches and it ment of their respective branches and it is to the secretary of the grand council we must look for such information, and I can say on behalf of our Branch, in justice to our esteemed Bro., that although Justice to our esteemen bro, that athough our correspondence was considerable on those matters, owing to the fact that we started without the assistance of any old member, and our organizing officer's time member, and our organizing officer's time was very limited when with us, yet it was always promptly attended to by our a esteemed brother. That success may always be his, and that he may be long spared to discharge the duties of his office are the earnest wishes of Branch No. 22. And now a word with the thousand Canadian members of this noble institu-tion. As this is the season of good resolu-tions let each brother resolve to add one more member to the fraternity before the

tions let each brother resolve to add one more member to the fraternity before the assembling of the grand council in May at Brantford, and then there will be nothing to prevent the carrying out of that grand prospect which must be the earnest desire of every Canadian member, viz. the of every Canadian member, viz., the establishment of a supreme council in Canada. I need not dwell on the many advantages to be derived from such astep, as it must be clear to all, so let every true member consider himself a factor of this on extensive works here. Among the suggestion, and until success has crowned his efforts, let him follow the example of buildings which he erected were the Basil-ica, and the Water street convent. Deceased reared, with honor and credit to himhis efforts, let him follow the example of the Roman Emperor Vespasian and enter in his diary each evening, "I have lost a day." Yours fraternally, Rec. Sec. Branch No. 22, Wallaceburg. To Mr. THOS. HENDERSON, Chancellor of C. M. B. A., Branch 19, Ingersoll. Dear Sir-Beso kind as to convey unto your honorable Branch, No. 19, of the C. M. B. A., my sincere thanks for the kind and sympathetic resolution passed by sen, a family of tweive children; nine of whom are living. Among his sons are the following widely known and respected gentlemen: Dr. Adolphe Robillard, health officer; Henry Robillard, M. P.P. for Russell County, and Alexander Robillard, who has occupied a number of provinent and sympathetic resolution passed by them on the occasion of my departure from Ingersoll, a copy of which you have

and to express the mope that they will ever entertain the same and be one of the model Branches in Ontario. In the bonds of brotherly love and char-ity and in fond rememberance of the spir-itual ties which have united us from the

formation of the Branch to this day, be-

from France the sad news of the death of

his mother at the advanced age of 90 years. May she rest in peace. Bro. J. Walsh, of Branch 25, Cayuga,

whose wife died on the 18th inst., has our

sincere sympathy in his bereavement. All members admitted since November

Finn

Antoine Robillard, one of the oldest of Bytonians, passed over to the silent majority this morning, after a long and majority this morning, atter a tong and perceable life in our midst, and at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. Deceased came from St. Eustache, and settled here in 1827. His business was that of a contractor. Although not possessed of much education, he at different times carried nt times carried

self, a family of twelve children; nine of

who has occupied a number of prominent positions in the county. The deceased

TORONTO. TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 13.–Wheat–Fall, No. 2, 167 to 108; No. 3, 104 to 105; spring, No. 1, 10 to 110, No. 2, 105 to 107; No. 3, 108 to 109. Balley, No. 1, 71 to 71e; No. 2, 66 to 67c; No. 3, extra, 61 to 62c; No. 3, 51 to 51e. Peas, No. 1, 76 to 76c No. 2, 75 to 75. Oats, No. 1, 31 to 31e; No. 2, 31e; Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c, Flour, Superior. 500 to 510; extra, 4 80 to 4 85. Bran, 11 50 to 120. Batley, (street), 66 to 00c. Rye, street, 69 to 00ce. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 11; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 500 to 003. Cornneal, 3 75 to 3 30. OTTAWA. Correct report made every week for " The Catholic Record." Spring wheat, \$10 to 115 bush.; Oats, 40c to 95sh; Page, 60c to 55c bsh; Tenings, 40 to 80c Dath Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Parentins, 40 to 80c Bsh; Back St. Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Parentins, 40 to 80c

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