

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

### VOL 5.

### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1883.

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CATHOLIC PRESS.

Baltimore Mirror. Is there not something more than human in that religion which draws peo-ple to profound adoration? Is there not something Divine about that faith which has lasted amidst the clashing of human institutions for nineteen hundred years? Where is there a human institution as old? Where is the Church that can bring its adherents to the worship of Almighty God every Sunday during the year? Where is there a religion that can awaken such profound feelings of adoration as those witnessed by a Catholic congregation dur-ing Holy Mass? Is this only fanaticism? It is worthy of thought.

It is a homely but a true saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." The various sects outside the Church profess particular creeds, or, at least, hang out their sign-boards to that effect, but when they are put to the test we find that creed lines are destroyed and we not that creed lines are destroyed and union is effected on the broad basis of Protestantism—that is, an ism that pro-tests against the Catholic Church; and never says "we believe," but "we don't believe." The Presbyterian cannot tell you wherein he differs materially from the Methodist, and the Baptist from the Lutheran. There was a time when, pro-bably, a difference in religious belief could have been discovered, yet as each believes that the others also are on the right road that the others also are on the of import-to salvation, it is not a matter of importance to them what they may hinge their creed upon. "We are all going to Heaance to them what they may hinge their creed upon. "We are all going to Hea-ven or to hell together, so why be con-cerned about doctrine." Their ministers can no longer lead the religious thought, but must be directed by the inclinations of the people and the vicisitudes of time and place. They are not sent to preach and teach whatsoever Christ taught and commanded His Apostles and their suc-cessors to teach. No, they are called by the cessors to teach. No, they are called by the people to teach what shall suit them, and people to teach what shall suit them, and as long as these preachers do not tread upon the local corns and teach a doctrine that is hard to believe, they will be popu-lar. For this very reason we see to-day the Protestant pulpit not occupied by men who dare teach morality with any certitude, but who vainly endeavor to held the attention and reside the plan. hold the attention and receive the plandits of their congregations by reading grandiloquent dissertations on the prin-cipal sensations of the time, either social or political, and chiefly the latter. Where is there a Protestant preacher to day who

is known for his zeal in suppressing crime because an infinite and good God is offen-Where is the sect that dares teach

their sons and daughters are going to the bad if they are not perfectly obedient, truthful, industrious, sweet-tempered, and everything else that is hard for the little folks to be at all times and all occa-sions. Children are children. That is, they are ignorant, giddy, thoughtless little creatures, full of animal spirits, fond of a romp, averse to hard study or prolonged work, and generally anxious for fun and frolic. They have been that way since work, and generally anxious for fun and frolic. They have been that way since Cain was a baby, and they will be that way until Gabriel blows his trumpet. So they must be taken as they are, and not as it is supposed they ought to be. It is highly injurious for fathers and mothers to be always cross with them, for this begets surliness in them and forces them to dis-like those whom they should best love. It will not do to be too exacting with them and to bring out the dark side of their character by harshness. Talk to them. You can never talk to them too much, if you talk in the right way, but you had better be silent than speak to them in a rasping, cutting, sarcastic, contemptuous rasping, cutting, sarcastic, contemptuous manner. Talk to them kindly. Reason manner. Talk to them kindly. Reason with them. Show them quietly what they should do, and supply them with a high motive for their actions. Exercise their conscience. Move them through their finest feelings. Remind them of what you have done for them and ask them to be good for God's sake first, for the Jesuits appears alike devoted, in-defatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty admiration and respect." yours next, and finally for their own. It is better to rule them through their affections than through their fears. It is better to have them fond of you than afraid of Bull, if you are determined to hustle these you. It is better for them to be more

their sons and daughters are going to the

poor Irish people out of their country simply because they are poor and unable to help themselves, I must protest against anxious to please you than to be more anxious to please you than to escape de-tection in wrong-doing. A kiss is always better than a curse ! Too much indul-gence in the rearing of children is bad, so too much thickness but of the dots. your sending them to me. You have forced yourself on them as their guardian, and you are bound to look after them, not I. But why, in the name of common is too much strictness ; but, of the two, it is better to be too kind than too cruel! sense, don't you act by them as you did by me and give them Home Rule? and then, like me, they will become wealthy and contented, and then there will be none

**His First Lecture in Canada.** 

SUBJECT : "THE BIBLE."

By our own Reporter.

Never has such a large and apprecia-

ran, Q. C., M. P., and representatives of

the various societies.

#### Western Watchman.

THE Congregational church, at Natick, Mass., has, by a unanimous vote, abol-lished infant baptism. None arose to propose that they abolish the infants; but of those scenes disgraceful alike to humanity and to you THE POET PRIEST IN FONTREAL. the Congregationalists had long ago re solved upon that, and a motion was un necessary

THE Ritualists and Low Church party in England are clearing decks for a final and decisive struggle. They speak of each other as Catholics speak of Protes-tants. The Ritualists claim that the late Archbishop of Canterbury was a convert to Ritualism. The Rock complains that tive audience filled Nordheimer's Hall as notorious law-breakers, by which term it means the Ritualists, are honored by the Bishops. The Non-Conformist thinks that the upshot of the quarrel will be dison Monday evening, the 29th ult., to hear the Rev. A. J. Ryan, of Mobile, Ala., lec-ture on the Bible. Rev. M. Callaghan, President of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Soci-ety, occupied the chair. On the platform establishment.

Freeman's Journal PRINCE Napoleon-"Plon.Plon," who ate meat on Good Friday to produce an effect, and denied having done it to pro-duce another-has got himself imprisoned. He published a manifesto against the present Republic which might have remained unnoticed, had not the Government, rendered imbecile by its excesses, emphasized it by throwing "Plon Plon" into prison. He awakes in the Conciergerie to find

I wish it was the lecturer this evening; then to the "personal culture and the unim peachable purity of their lives," the writer in the Encyclopedia says :-- "These are qualities they have all along carefully maintained; and probably no body of men in the world has been so free from the reproach of discreditable members, or has kept up an equally high average level of intelligence and conduct. As preachers, too, they delivered the pulpit from the bondage of an effete scholasticism, and reached at once a clearness and simplicity of treatment such as the English pulpit scarcely begins to exhibit till after the to the "personal culture and the unim I wish it was the lecturer this evening; then you would hear eloquence indeed, but as it is it needs an interpreter. I have written some things in my life. My poems are my children. I challenge any one to tell me my thoughts when I wrote my poems; to describe the manifold feel-ings—the hopes, fears, anguish they cost me. And you tell me you understand the book; you do not. I do not, and I do not wish to understand it for then I would be wish to understand it, for then I would be equal to God and God cannot have an equal. And yet people take the book and read it, and think they understand the fulness of God: do they, even if they of treatment such as the English pulpit scarcely begins to exhibit till after the days of Tillotson; while in literature and theology they count a far larger number of respectable writers than any other religious society can boast. It is in the missionary field, however, that their achievements have been most remarkable, which might fally justify their taking as their motto: read it prayerfully and carefully, under stand it? St. Augustine, and he was a scholar, said that were he to live a thou-and years he could not understand it. The Sacred History has become a dangerous book, which, as the book itself says, the unlearned and unstable wrest to their their motto :--"Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?" own destruction. Whether toiling amongst the teeming millions of Hindustan or China, laboring

I have a mother who taught me to read this book, she made me love it, and she consecrated me to the priesthood. I would not change my black habit for the amongst the Hurons and Iroquois of North America, governing and civilizing mantle of an emperor. I have that mother's picture; I kiss it, I keep it care-fully; I would not like to see it thrown the natives of Paraguay in the missions and 'reductions,' or ministering, at the hourly risk of his life, to his coreligionists around making it common. Still this book is made common, it is thrown around hotels and in the cars. When travelling I often ride in the smoking car. Now I have seen this book in the smoking car in England under Elizabeth and James L.

and have seen persons take it and jeer and sneer at it. You have made it common. A mother's picture and God's Word must AUSTRALIA to England: "Look here, Mr

e guarded, and not thrown around. The Catholic Church was founded before the first lines of the gospel were written. The bible is not the root of faith; it is the fruit of faith. Some seem to think they see the autograph of God in the bible. The first copy of it ever found dated the

The New Testament begins with Christ, He came through a stable and flung his splendor over it, and that stable remains on earth, but the stable is a temple and the manger an altar. The Blessed Mother of Christ wrote part of the new Testa-ment, "The Magnificat," that beautiful poem which is still chanted at vesper-tide in every Catholic Church in the world. Catch the key-note of the "Magnificat"; read it, but explain how she a little cirl were : Rev. Fathers Salmon, Quinlivan, James and Simon Lonergan, Keirnan, Jas, Callaghan, and Ryan S. J., Mr. J. J. Curread it, but explain how she a little gir could say with such sweetness and humil-ity: "All nations shall call me blessed." Many men wrote the Old Testament

many wrote the New. It is the book of books in the Church, interpreted by the Church, where the Holy Spirit, the source Father Ryan was introduced by the Rev Chairman, in the following words : Ladies and Gentlemen,—I deem it a most pleasing duty to introduce to you the Rev. A. J. Ryan. It might be an indeli-cacy on the part of a brother clergyman to sound his praises. of divine inspiration, ever dwells. But it is a dangerous book to those who take their own belief out of its pages. The Catholic Church does not chatter when it sound his praises. I merely give expres-sion to a public sentiment when I state that fame has already proclaimed his merit and talks. It merely listens to the chatterers all over the world, but when error attacks the Church speaks, "Believe or anathema." wreathed his brow with the fairest laurels of genius. These endowments are of a talk; they chatter; they disagree. The Church has spoken only twenty times in as many Councils, and has said truth every time. Faith comes by hearing, not by reading the book. St. Augustine says he would not believe in the Bible unless the Church told him to do so. There are some who say the Catholic Church does not allow her children to read this book. I'm a Southren man, and I speak plainly; I'm a superior nature; never have they served but in the noblest causes, largely have they contributed to promote the highest interests of religion, patriotism, poetry, and literature; never has he sought and still he has won universal admiration. The large and imposing audience that now greets him in this hall bears testimony to the fact that I am not mistaken, and that he is not undeserving of this homage. He will now address you on a subject of paramount importance, "The Bible." Southren man, and I speak plainly: It is a lie, an infamous lie, and those who say it know it is a lie, therefore they are

Rev. M. Caliaghan then proposed a vote of thanks for the intellectual feast just received from the lips of the priest, poet, orator, theologian, and patriot, who has devoted his genius to the cause of the Church, Ireland, and the South. He referred to "The Sunny South so Dear," and "The Conquered Banner" both poems of the rev. lecturer, and asked if there was one on earth in whose soul the fire of patriotism burned with so ardent a flame. Mr. C. J. Doherty, in the body of the hall, then rose and on behalf of the audience seconded the vote of thanks in a very able speech. He referred to the promise of the rev. lecturer, and expressed a hope that he would give the second lecture in that he would give the second lecture in a few days. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., on behalf of those on the platform, also seconded this vote, and hoped that the subject of the next lecture would be a more earthly subject, and that the rev. gentle-man would speak to them of that "dear old land" which all present loved so well. Rev. Father Ryan, in returning thanks, stated he would deliver a second lecture on the Friday following.

eron's sermon, on the occasion of the con-secration of the Archbishop of Halifax, we take from the Halifax Chronicle :--His Lordship, in opening, referred to the immense concourse of people he saw be-fore him, who had gathered to witness and take next in one of the most in the The first copy of it ever found dated the fourth century, and that one was not an autograph at all. It commenced with the words, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." That settled the point. Scientiste—God help us—deny that we come from God and presume to tell us we came from oysters, monkeys, etc. If those philosophers came from monkeys I leave them with their mates. Let those who will, forget God, but let them herd with animals. The New Testament begins with Christ. to which Dr. O'Brien had been called. Considering then the high dignity, exalted character and great responsibility this day conferred on him they had seen consecrated, it was no wonder so many had gathered within the walls of the Cathedral; it was no wonder that this ceremony was viewed with such interest; no wonder the viewed with such interest; no wonder the ceremony was marked with such solem-nity. It was not only fitting that they should meditate seriously on the high dignity of the office, but comfort them-selves each one. To whom much is given, much is required. In the scale of Divine attentions there was one step above which there was no higher. It was not never the there was no higher. It was not necessary that all should attain this height. It was reserved for but a few. As Christians they had all received much, and each one was bound to work in a manner worthy the blessings conferred upon him. He pointed out the blessings of the redemption. By hantism they were turned from greatures

His Lordship pointed out the Adif-ference between given and committed. There was given him the sacred character of the office—there was committed to him the pastoral power. Every layman was responsible for his own soul and the souls of those dependent on him. The priest was accountable for every member of his flock. The Bishop was responsible not only for one parish, but for a whole dio-cese. They could see then how much was committed to him. He spoke of the dig-nity of one ransomed soul, and dwelt on the great price paid for that soul in the redemption. Seeing, then, the value of one soul, they could realize the great charge committed to the bishops. If it were true then that a tremendous amount of good works and idelity was required of every Bishoe when deliver the set. of good works and fidelity was required of every Bishop, what should be said of him who this day received consecration? To him much was given and much com-To him much was given and much com-mitted—not one but many dioceses. Though he came a comparative stranger, he was sent by God himself among them. He comes, not tottering with the weight of years, but with all his great mental endowments and bounding with the step In my next I will send you a report of this second lecture. Subject: "Pilate's Question." JER. C.
ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.
Bishop Cameron's Sermon at the Conscention Ceremonics.
The following synopsis of Bishop Cameron's sermon, on the occasion of the conscention of the Archbishop of Halifax, we take from the Halifax Chronicle:— His Lordship, in opening, referred to the immense concourse of people he saw before him, who had gathered to witness
The following synopsis of Bishop Cameron's sermon, on the occasion of the conscention of the Archbishop of Halifax, we take from the Halifax Chronicle:— His Lordship, in opening, referred to the immense concourse of people he saw before him, who had gathered to witness ciple of St. John the Evangelist. Should they not act in accordance with the beauti-ful advice of the sainted man? Thus would they show loyalty to the Holy See; thus would they show their devotion to their mother church; thus build up a bond of union and affection between pastor and flock which should endure forever and being them to the blowing forever and flock which should endure forever and bring them to the blessing of eternal life. His Lordship was far from well, but as his sermon, which was extempore, pro-gressed his voice rang out strong and clear, penetrating to every corner of the vast edifice, and he was listened to with closest attention by the immense assemblage. ST. BASIL'S SODALITY, BRANT-FORD.

NO. 226

Their Entertainment at the Opera House.

From the Brantford Courier. Seldon or never has there been a lar-ger audience seen at the Opera House than that which assembled last evening to witness the programme gotten up by the members of St. Basil's Sodality in aid of the above named Church. The audience the above named Church. The andrence was composed of the very best element of Brantford's society, every seat in the house being occupied, and in many instances being occupied, and in many instances chairs had to be provided for the accommo-dation of those who arrived late. The entertainment opened with the Operetta (by G. W. Stratton) "Genevieve," and the (by G. w. Station) "Genevieve," and the different parts were ably sustained by the young ladies. The solos were finely ren-dered, particularly that by "Genevieve" (Miss Johnson), "Oh! buy my flowers." Where all dilso well it would be invidious to particularize. Every credit is due to all tho so intelligently interpreted the charming little Operetta. The Tableau in the final scene greatly enhanced the beauties inal scene greatly enhanced the beauties of the stage settings. After a few mo-ments' intermission the second part of the programme was commenced. "The Pilgrim's Choice," a dialogue by the members of the Sodality, was well given provid the hearty applaans of the andrene members of the Sodality, was well given amid the hearty applause of the audience. Rossini's beautiful solo, "Ave Maria," was touchingly rendered in Miss Gilmar-tin's best style. This young lady has a fine voice and her efforts last evening certainly displayed her vocal abilities. The instrumental solo of Miss M. Quin-lan was above the ordinary, as was evi-denced by the hearty applause which greeted it. "Samise," a chorus by the Sodality, showed careful training. "The Irish Emigrant's Mother," a recitation by Misses B. Gilmartin and M. Cahill, was one of the most interesting features was one of the most interesting features was one of the most interesting features of the evening's programme. Moore's beautiful melody, the "Harp that once through Tara's Hall," as sung by Miss M. Johnson, awakened the enthusiasm of Entry. Erin's sons and daughters and received due homage. The tableau, "Maid of Erin," was a picture, pretty in the Erin," was a picture, pretty in the ex-treme. The instrumental solo by Miss Hunn and Mr. Harris received due ac-knowledgment. "Come where the Lilies Bloom," a chorus by the Sodality, was given with much force and beauty. Scenes from the "Lady of the Lake," by members of the Sodality, were more than ably given. There is much individual talent among the members of the Sodality that only needs cultivation to produce excel-"Mary, Queen of Scots," with tableau, and the singing of the National Anthem. Thus closed one of the most pleasant evenings ever spent within the Brantford's Opera House. Much praise is due to the projectors of the entertainment for the able manner in which the anticipations promised were more than realized We hope soon again to hear of another entertainment of a similar nature by the members of St. Basil's Sodality.

Refinement does not consist in dainty

with authorit ou do ance you shall perish?" We can look over the entire Christian world and see everywhere nothing but wrecks of Protestantism, whilst, in spite of persecutions most bitter, the Catholic Church is rapidly gaining the hearts of the people, who really believe in the necessity of religion. The Catholic Church is one, and its members all believe the same doctrines, are nourished and strengthened by the same Sacraments; and kneel in profound adoration before the same Altar of Sacri-fice. These thoughts were suggested to us by the report in the city papers that the members of a Congregational Church in Columbus had extended a "call" to the pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church. We will not be surprised if it should be accepted. On the one side the congregation determines what preacher would be to the tastes of the members, and on the other the pastor of a certain denomination debates with himself whether it would add to his popularity, avenge an wallet, to accept insult, or increase In these days fal In these days false pretenses are only shrewd devices for gaining a point and hence display smartness, and nobody can beat the preachers at that game. Men who will never allow themselves to be humbugged in the ordinary business of life, will sustain all manner of inconsistenand absurdities in the way of religion. have respect for such ministers as men having souls, but we do detest the abominations of their unbelief and perversity with which they shut their eyes to the light and open their pockets to the darkness. In the Catnolic Church there cannot be such a proceeding as a congregation "calling" a priest to preach to them. He is "sent" as Christ sent His Apostles. Apostles. He derives his powers from the authority that sends him, and not from any people to whom he goes to teach eternal truths.

Some parents there are who do not know how to train children. They scold, They and they scold, and they scold. make no allowances. They overlook no shortcomings. As the saying is, they want to put old heads on young shoulders. They can't do it, and at every failure they get vexed and use rough language when they do not deal a blow to their little ones. They find fault with them for every triv-ial offense, and instead of chiding them gently, patiently, lovingly, encouragingly, they rebuke them in wrath, arousing all the viciousness, stubbornness and sulki-ness in their disposition. They make their children worse by trying in a stupid way to make them better! They forget as Frederick the Great did modern war-that they were young themselves, and, fare, and have thus acted, whether they putting a cover on the memory of their meant it or net, as piencers of human own youthful follies, they imagine that progress. Having paid a beautiful tribute

himself famous after a long eclipse. As Lent approaches, the season of fe As Lent approaches, the season of fes-tivity grows furious, for the "best" society pretends to keep Lent. Carriages, with flashing lamps, dash through the streets until early in the morning, and the sat-urnalia is at its height. The "best" society, in and out of Lent, encourages round dencing in its worst form—the "German." dancing in its worst form-the "German. or "Cotillion," which is more popular thi winter than ever before; and we are sur prised to see it on the cards of some "lead ing" Catholics who give balls. If Catho lies do not set their faces against thi "dance infernale," as our excellent con-temporary, La Verite, calls it, who will The young girl dancing the "German" is embraced by every man in the room in turn. And Catholic mothers who put the "German" among the promises on their cards of invitation know this very well spoke as follows : Surely, non-Catholics can not help res-pecting the consistency of the faithfu who refuse, in the face of "society," to sanction a worse than pagan dance. It is a good sign that the round dances have of late been banished from some assemb lages of Catholics where they were permit ted before, but others brazenly flaunt them on their cards. At best, this is a flaunt them on mean, servile concession to the heathin ish spirit of the time-a concession which stamps the demure faces of these matrons as they receive the ashes on Wednesday after a night of pagan revelry, with th

look of hypocrites. Boston Pilot.

THE Encyclopedia Brittanica (new edition) says of the Jesuits, in an article which rehearses all the groundless charges against them :- "At a time when primary and even secondary education had in mos places become a mere effete pedantic adherence to obsolete methods, they were bold enough to innovate, less in system than materials, and putting fresh spirit and devotion into the work, not merely taught and catechised in a new, fresh and

attractive menner, besides establishing free schools of good quality, but provided new manuals and school-books for their pupils, classes. every line. But this book could not represent God. which were an enormous advance on those they found in use, so that for nearly It cannot hear ; it cannot speak ; it is a book, nothing but a book. It cannot be three centuries the Jesuits were accounted the foundation of any true religion ; that the best schoolmasters in Europe, as they the best schoolmasters in Europe, as they were, till their forcible suppression the other day, confessedly the best in France, besides having always conciliated the good-will of their pupils by mingled firmness and gentleness as teachers. And although their methods have in time given way to further improvements, yet they revolutionized instruction as completely as Frederick the Great did modern war

must be something that relates, and acts and lives among living men; it must be a church, not a book. I know a great many stake their salvation on this book, I do not. God is not in this book; his words are there, and when a man sits down to read it his mind works and he reads not what really is there, but what he wants to find there. It is God's sweet song; His drama

tragic, full of theology, philesophy, and the germs of science ; bat-is it not still ?

Rev. Fr. Ryan on coming forward was eccived with the greatest enthusiasm. He lars. They read the Bible, and what is the introduced himself as a simple priest and consequence ? One book, One God, One Christ, One Holy Ghost, One Church ! I "Fame, name, applause, and admiration I appreciate, but a smile from God or a tear from the penitent who comes to me

beg your pardon—churches after churches. The Episcopal, Presbyterian, the Metho-Baptist &c., and these again sub dist. to confession is far dearer to me. 1 am to lecture on "The Bible." This is a Bible divided.

The rev. gentleman then told several (showing it)—it is in English—God never taught English. English is the most am-biguous language on earth, because it has incidents of the late war in the South which he had personally seen as a chaplain in one of the confederate regiment robbed every other language. The Bible is a poem, God is the poet, the words are those of the Holy Spirit, the refrain is Christ and His Mother Mary. It begins like a poem, it ends like a poem. More than this, it is a drama, in it thousands of Here is one of them: I was sent for one day by an Irish officer who was wounded in the leg. That officer was young, hand-some and-ladies-he was unmarried. heard his confession, gave him commun-ion, and spoke with him a while. He characters; in it thousands good and bad, saints and sinners; girls, boys, men, and began to speak with me on the beauty of the Catholic religion, and the consolation women move along its pages, all move along towards the stable and then toward it gave to a person on the point of death. low, in the South we have no stoves, but we have large hearths on which the fires the church. These outlines were gradually are built. Another officer also wounded filled up by the orders of sub-deaconship Mount Calvary. Christ is there. He is the central figure—the supreme character. It is a song. From Genesis to Revelations are built. took a book and flung it into the fire. I and deaconship. Finally came the full asked him what he did that for. "Father order of priesthood. He dwelt on the it is a song; now the singer is deeper than his song; the speaker deeper than his words. God is not confined to this book. Ryan," said he, "that's my Protestantism gone to hell." It was his Protestant greatness of the elevation of soul in this Bible. I was sorry for the poor book and told him he should not have destroyed it. "I want to become a Catholic," said he. It cannot talk ; it cannot hear. It has no heart, no eves, no soul. It is a deep book ; full of philosophy, the germs of philoso-phy. Yet it is not a geological nor a phil-I told him I would instruct him. "I do not want any instruction," said he, "I will Great Priest of Priests. He is fittingly believe on your word." I told him it described by St. Lorenting. phy. Yet it is not a geological astrony; it osophical work; it is God's true story; it full of characters of all s God's menoir, full of characters of all classes. The sunshine of God moves along must be instructed. So I instructed and imitates Christ as far as it was given man

baptized him. is very simple: I believe all God; was appointed by heaven itself to the Church believes. That makes me strong. I do not lean on the book; I and God. Did they not see the tremenlean on the devotion, learning and faith of eighteen centuries. I would ask those who stake all on the Bible to show me the lives of your saints. You cannot do it. Then do not table of the Bible for show me the bives of your saints. You cannot do but how much was the responsibility of the the lives of your saints. You cannot do it. Then do not talk of the Bible, for if you cannot show its results, what good has

The rev. lecturer concluded by thank-ing the audience for their attention and promised to address them in the near minre.

ptism they y e turned of Satan to children of God and brethren Can any other church do this ? No: they talk; they chatter; they disagree. The of the one true church. Was it not clear

> and the result would be woeful. There was another Divine blessing which every child of Adam was capable of receiving, nay, bound to receive-confirmation. new life was created in the soul. The

> child of baptism grows up to man's estate and by confirmation is brought nearer to a state of Christian perfection. It is true all this change was not visible to the sight of flesh, yet is so real that upon the use they made of this new trait of Christian life they received, depended their future

In the they received, dependent their future greater glory or greater woe. So, then, in receiving another privilege they had a corresponding duty imposed upon them. But there was a third progression of honor and a new state possible for the soul. This was reserved to but a few. One-half the human family compares respirate When human family can never receive it. When God calls the strong and perfect Christian soldier to be a priest of the Most High, so transcendent is the elevation of soul that, unlike the other characters given them, this third is given gradually. The firs outline was given in the minor orders of These outlines were gradually I told him it described by St. Ignatius as being superior who

The formula of the Catholic Church Christ; stood face to face with the Son of

manner and supercilious airs, but in a straightforward and unaffected deport-Bishop, who was presupposed to have at-tained a state of Christian perfection? God asks of him not only much, but all. He has given him all, and what he gives in re-turn they could see must be immeasurably

tained a state of Christian perfection? God asks of him not only much, but all. He has given him all, and what he gives in re-turn they could ese must be immesaurably great. To him not only much was gives, but much was committed.

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### The Beautiful Land of Nod.

Come, cuddle your head on my sho dear-Your used like the golden rod-And we will go sailing away from here To the beautiful Land of Nod. Away from life's worry and hurry and

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flurry, Away from earth's shadows and gloom, We will float off together to a world of fair

We will float of together to a world of fair weather Whose blossoms are always in bloom. Just shut up your eyes and fold your hands— Your hands like the leaves of a rose— And we will go salling to those fair fands That never anatlas shows. On the north and the west they are bounded

by rest On the south and the east by dreams. "The the country ideal where nothing is real But everything couly seems. Just drop down the curtain of your dear

eyes-Your eyes like the bright blue bell-Asd we will sail out under star-lit skies To the land where the farries dwell. Down the river of sleep our bark shall sweep THI it reaches the magical isle Which no man hath seen, but where all have bace

been, And there we will panse nuclei. I will eroon you a song as we float along To that shore that is blessed of God. Then ho! for that fair land, we're off for that rare land. To the beautiful Land of Nod.

# TRUE TO TRUST.

### THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT

CHAPTER XI.

None of the townspeople suspected that the little girl dressed in the plain cos-tume of a tradesman's child was Lady Margaret's daughter. In fact, except those who resided close to the Manor house, few were aware that the De Courcys had a daughter alive; for one hav-ing died of smallpox at the same time as ing need of smallpox at the same time at their second son, most persons imagined that Austin was the only surviving child. Bridget thought it more prudent not to undeceive them; she therefore called Barbara her granddaughter, and changed her name to Mary, for still greater secur-tive. One thing however troubled the her name to mary, for sim greater secu-ity. One thing, however, troubled the good woman, which was, that being obliged to attend all day to the shop, she was not able as she wished to look after the child; nor indeed was it a remedy that the child; nor indeed was it a remedy that she spent the greater part of the day with Catherine, for the young girl too was fre-quently busy at some work, or had to go out on a message to the town; and so Barbara would at times wander away from the cottage, alone or in company with Dame Barnby's youngest child, Susan, who, accustomed herself to climb about the rocks, would lead her little friend into dangerous places. from which Catherine dangerous places, from which Catherine had to rescue her. Widow O'Reilly thought over how this

whow O'Reiny thought over how this might be prevented; and a month after Lady Margaret's death, Bridget, Dame Barnby, and Catherine sat in consultation in the little panelled room behind the shop. Barkara's supposed grandmother then suggested that, as Ruth was now old enough to be of great assistance in the cot-tage and her couries services ware not tage, and her cousin's services were not therefore really required, Catherine should come and live with her and take

charge of the little orphan. Dame Barnby and Catherine asked for a day to consider before they returned an answer, though the former was very anx-ious that her niece should accept the sitintion. "There is no better house in the town.

"There is no better house in the town, Kate," she said. "You will be very com-fortable there; she is a kind woman too, and says you shall be to her as her own daughter. Though we shall miss you much, 'tis well you should be so comfort-ably settled ; you deserve it, dear child ; you have -brought great happiness into my cottage, and we all are in a fair way a of doing well."

Catherine thanked her aunt for the but the reasons which the latter urged to induce her to go to Widow O'Reilly's were not those which with herself were

that all recollection of the past was not bliterated from her memory. Not long after their arrival, Sir Cuth-bert and his lady were one day riding out companies and the large were considered with a secompanies of the secompanies of the second s whose figure and dress resembled that of er deceased mother, than she rushed for-ward, exclaiming: "mother, dear mother!"

But her foot slipped, and she fell, and in a moment she would have been under the horse's feet, but a light figure darted from he house, and snatched her up in time. "Is she hurt ?" inquired Lady Adelina, ddressing herself to Catherine, who, havg just saved the little Mary, was hold-ight tightly clasped in her arms. "No, my lady, I trust not," replied the

"O, what a beautiful child !" said the dy, as the little thing turned her head ound and looked timidly at her. "What sher name ? Is she your sister." "We call her Mary ; she is not my sis-

Her parents-who are they?" continued

ter." Her parents-who are they?" continued Adelina, "and where does she live?" O, they are dead, and she lives with her granddame in this hous." "Come," said Sir Cuthlert, "we have tarried long enough; if you want to see the child we can send for her to come to the Manor some day." With these words the backy rode on, to the great joy of Catherine, for the pre-sence of the annt and uncle of her little charge made her feel uncomfortable; and when they were gone she fondly embraced her, scarcely knowing why, except that the sight of Sir Cuthbert brought to her mind the wrongs which the family of his brother had suffered. Bridget had been absent during this oc-currence, and when she returned Cather-erine recounted what had happened. "I am sorry the lady saw her at all," soid Widow O'Reilly ; "but the child shall not go to the Manor ; it is sorry enough I would be to trust any one in the house of so unnatural a brother, het alore Lady Margaret's daughter. Bridget's sentiments towards Sir Cuth-bert were similar to those of most of the townspeople, who "egredied with sus-picion and disilke one who had teen so ready to take the property and title of his brother, and who had curacel no symwe shall for the present return to Lady Adelina. From the day she had seen little Mary she had constantly wished to have her. Not that she had any definite idea what she would do with the child, her only thought being that she was very beauti-ful, and would be an amusement and help to enliven the dull old Manor-house. Adelina had been accustomed to think that those in an inferior position to her-self ought to always yield to her fancies ; she was therefore not a little astonished and mortified when Widow O'Reilly, under various pretexts, refused to let the and mortified when whow O kerny, under various pretexts, refused to let the child go to Bron-Welli; and still more when, on her proposing to adopt Mary, her supposed grandmother declared she would never consent.

pation and district only with had been so ready to take the property and title of his brother, and who had connect no sym-pathy for the misfortunes of his relaives. For some time after S'r Rezinald's

uiet routine.

arrest, nothing was spoken of in the town but the calamities which had befallen him and his family. It was runnored that he randchild " "How know you that ?" inquired Adeland his family. It was runnoved that he had been conveyed from Launceston to London, to be there tried before the King's Bench. The artival of Sir Regi-nald's brother at Bron-Welli led to the conviction that the former owner of the Manor had been found guilty of the charges laid against him. Harkwright "Why, my lady," said the maid hesita-tingly, "I mean to say that she is some one else's child; and therefore the old oman need not be so loath to part with

"Whose child is she, then? Some neighbor's daughter, I suppose, whose parents ure dead."

eat it." "But I command you to tell me," said

er mistress imperiously. "Perchance your ladyship would not be leased were I to say what I heard." "Tell me at once ; I will know what it

Then, my lady, she is," said the servant

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

In the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith for November is published a very interesting letter from M. Pourias, a missionary in Yun-nan, in which he gives some details of the land of Tong-tchouan 

the climate is somewhat trying. The ter, though not very severe, is neveres, though not very severe, is never-ess cold; the thermometer often failing or five degrees below zero, and never g above 25 degs. centigrade. Sum-is the rainy season here, as well as ughout upper Yun-nan; while the

Larry, sorrowfully. "And where is the little Lady Barbara ? I have not heard speak of her."
"She is here, Larry; and her dear mother bade me let Sir Reginald know it. You, then must tell him."
"Glory be to God ? I will tell the poor fathers he is safe, that I will."
"You shall see her too, that you may say to his honor that you saw her with you own eves," said Eridget; and she opened the door and celled to Mary, who ran joyonsly in.
"Poor little creature ?" said Larry; "she don't know the misfortunes of her family, and she is happy and comfortable with you, which his honor could see her."
"Are you going to London on foot ?" inquired Widow O'Reilly."
"Mother Bridget."
"God speed you, Larry, and His blessing be upon you all the days of your little."
"The man left the shop, and a few days for yalong the road which leads to London on foot?" inge the upon you all the days of your little. The man left the shop, and a few days hall for the present return to Lady Adelina.
"The man left the shop, and a few days hall for the present return to tady Adelina."
"The man bis long and telious journey, we shall for the present return to Lady Adelina." drought, during the other seasons, is less felt than in many places. The character of the inhabitants bears some affinity to the climate. Our Tong-tehonan people are generally rough, hard, and even ferocious on occasions. Quarrels are of daily occurrence, and murders are frequent. A week never passes without our hearing of one or two assassinations. During the last eight days three crimes of this class were committed in the environs of the town. The day before yesterday a man planged his knife into the breast of man planged his knife into the breast of his brother, because the latter was caught in the act of stealing a piece of lard from his neighbor's house. He killed him, not because he had been guilty of the theft, but because he himself, being eldest brother, would be obliged to pay a sum of money in order to compromise the affair. The men of Tong-tchouan are essenti-ally a fichting race, even the women disslowly along the road which leads to Lon-don; and as it is not our intention to fol-low him on his long and tedious journey, we shall for the present return to Lady Adelina. From the day she had seen little Mary she had constantly wished to have her. Not that she had any definite idea what she would do with the child, her only thought being that she was very beauti-ful, and would be an amusement and help to enliven the dull old Manor-house. Adelina had been accuistomed to think that those in an inferior position to herally a fighting race, even the women distinguish themselves by their belicose ardor. In passing through the streets, it is not ncommon to see a feminine battle ; three r four furies tearing one another's hair

Iriends were leaving their home. When the sun at last rose, and the busy inhabitants of Penzance were begin-ning the occupations of the day, it was noticed that no one was stirring in Widow O'Reilly's house, which was the nd boxing with all their might. No one hinks of interfering; on the contrary, eople move on so as to leave a fair field for the combatants; but as victory always on the side of the powerful, those always on the side of the powerial, those whose strength has not been equal to their courage fall to the ground, poor victims of fate, and pretend to be dead, while their adversaries retire with a high head, their eyes flashing fire, and their hands adjust-

Widow O'Reilly's house, which was the more strange as she was generally an early riser. By nine o'clock a small knot of people had gathered outside, each giv-ing his opinion as to what was the canse of an event so unusual. "The good dame is sleeping late to-day," said one. "Maybe she is dead," said another. "I heard " remarked a third "that she ng their disordered garments. Meanwhile, the relatives of the vanquished "I heard," remarked a third, "that she had sold her shop; but she kept it mar-vellously secret, so I scarce believed the

Meanwhile, the relatives of the vanquished rush to the pretorium and do what they call the hen-nen that is to say, shout with all the power of their lungs for the man-darin, striking with redoubled blows the drum placed at the gate as a resource in desperate cases. For thwith appears the mandarin. Sometimes he orders the "killed" as well as the survivors to be news." "There was a magpie perched upon her "There was a magpine perched upon her roof yesterday in the afternoon; 'tis an evil omen," said an old woman as she shook her head mysteriously. At that momest the new owner of the shop appeared; he made his way to the door, and having given two or three vig-orons knocks, which remained unanswered, he raised the lette and entreed to all a good round of the rattan; but sending the whole party to his kitchen, ad-dressing at the same time some words of dressing at the same time some words of consolation to the party. In all cases, the belligerents are left at full liberty to rehe raised the latch and entered ; all was in perfect order, but the inmates were ommence hostilities as soon as they like. Such incidents, you must know, are of "Well, my good friends," said the sturdy daily occurrence. Very often they come and do the han-uen to myself, and then I proprietor, coming out again, "Widow O'Reilly is gone. Some while ago she told me she desired to leave the town, but the back am obliged to judge very curious cases. Yesterday evening, for example, ju t as we were at  $\sup er$ , a man but she bade me tell no one until afte she had left. She has done it rather sudarrived weeping and lamenting; throwing himself on his knees in the yard, he imdenly, I must say." "The Lady Adelina was much offended, I heard folks say, because Widow O'Reilly would not let her have that little grand-

plored my assistance, declaring that peo-ple were going to murder him. I ran out as fast as I could. His wife, assisted by child; but, poor woman, she did not like to part with the child; maybe that is the some willing neighbors of her own sex, had given him a sound thrashing, and it was against his better half that he sought "Well, from first to last, Widow O'Reilly was an upright, kind-hearted my protection. I could not tell how often in the course of one year men and women, half dead from il usage, have woman ; there is no denying that." All concurred in this statement made by

All concurred in this statement made by All concurred in this statement made by the new owner of the shop, after which the good people dispersed each to his own business. It was not until that afternoon that Sir Cathbert and his lady heard the news of Bridget's departure. Two servants had been sent from the Manor to her house, with directions to claim Barbara de Courcy in the name of her uncle; one of the messengers being Harkwright, who was able, his master knew, to give evi-dence, that the little girl was Lady Mar-garet's daughter. The rage and indigna-tion of Sir Cuthbert were great when the servants returned from their fruitless er-rand. He sent men to gather what infor-mation they could in the

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on excellent terms with the authorities of the town. Our new sub-prefect is a great deal better than his predecessor, at least as far as we are concerned. Since his arrival, ten days ago, he has come twice to the mission in full state, and has promised to join me in making a kao chy (exhortation), inviting Christians and pagans to live in peace and concord, and threatening to pro-ceed with rigor against anyone who shall

ceed with rigor against anyone who shall disturb the peace. Just now, therefore, we have every rea-son to look forward with confidence to the son to look forward with confidence to the future. Moreover, my Christians having become very numerous, and quite too many for the oratory on Sundays and holidays, I began to look about for a house in the interior of the town, for here we are lodged outside, a very inconvenient arrangement for all concerned. Mgr. Fenouil, who was then Pro-Vicar, gave me

the necessary authorization. After a long search, I found a house right in the middle of the town, and admirably situated in every respect. The bargain was concluded for 600 taels or £192. About thirty families were living on the premises. As the place was large, I intended to open a girl's school in a separate part of the building, which was in tolerable condition, and then to throw down the rest of the irreguthen to throw down the rest of the irregu-lar structures, and build up with the mater-ials a suitable oratory and a dwelling-house. My plans had been formed, and I thought I had nothing to do but begin the work. However, Mgr. Fenouil replied to my communication and showed me that he had no money to give me. What then is to be done? If the mission is poor, I cer-tainly an ust rich. There some no course left but to give up the bargain, and be resigned to see the Christians assisting at

Mass in my yard. Many of them will come no more, fearing to expose them-selves to the inclemency of the seasons, and to the rain and snow. However, the time seems to have arrived

for showing ourselves in public and con-fronting the gaze of all. The people and the mandarius are well disposed. Let us then take advantage of the opportunity; or perhaps we may soon see closed against is the gates of a town which it would be o easy at this moment to win over to

> AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR IN SPAIN.

> > (1811).

Remember, I am an Irishman, and my name is O'Finn!"

Turning over the pages of an old file of the London Weekly Examiner lately, I came across an interesting incident of battle, which occurred during the war in Spain, campaign of 1811, and is narrated in a contemporary account published in the Examiner for that year (a file of that journal, 1810 to 1870, is now in my possession). The readers of Donahoe's Magazine will, I think, agree with me that the incident described deserves to be recovered from the time-worn and forgot ten page on which I found it.

A squadron of British Cavalry, includ-ing also a regiment of infantry, during a forced march, fell in with and surrounded a troop of French Lancers, "Lanciers of

Berry," Being overwhelmingly outnumbered, and escape, as it appeared, impossible, the Frenchmen were called on to surrender. To the surprise of the British, the response was a scornful and contemptuous refusal. A fierce onslaught followed, the Lancers Schutze with descrete valor and calfighting with desperate valor and gal-lantry, cheered on by their heroic commander, who was conspicuous throughout by his daring and intrepidity to such a degree as to win the admiration of the English officers, who even sought to spare

Though the troop was rapidly decimated the remnant fought on, animated by the wild and reckless valor of their chief, who, refusing the offer of quarter, was at last cut down. Falling from his horse desperately wounded, he struggled to his feet, and facing the British enemy, he shouted in English, "I am satisfied. Re-member I am an Irishman, and my name is O'Finn!"-and fell dead in the midst of

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#### Two Loves

Two loves came up a long wide aisle And knelt at the low, white gate, One-tender and true, with the shyer One-strong, true and elate.

Two lips spoke in a firm, true way, And two lips answered soft and low In one true hand a little hand lay Fluttering, frail as a flake of snow

One stately head bent humbly there Stilled were the throbbings of One head dropped down like a lily in Two prayers went wing to wing al

God bless them both in the holy place A long, brief moment the rite was On the human love fell the heavenly Making two hearts forever one.

Between two lengthening rows of sm One sweetly shy, one proud, elate, Two loves passed down the long, w Will they ever forget the low, wh

#### SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEP.

### Origin and Object.

Rejoice with me because I have for sheep that was lost.--St. Luke, XV. sheep that was tost.—St. Luke, XV. The life of man, says holy Job, with many miseries. This is a t echoed by the testimony of all a which cannot be gainsayed. The eries and sufferings, though th manifold, may, however, be classe a few heads; they can all or nearly included under the loss of friends a few heads; they can all or nearly included under the loss of friends property, loss of health, loss of rep Christian charity comes gladly relief of those who suffer from more of those misfortunes. The asylums for the orphan, for the po or infirm, there are hospitals for the Vet avart from these asylums and Yet apart from these asylums and Yet apart from these asylums and als, private charity can do and doe for their relief. Christian famili-adopt the child left, without fa-mother, the poor sick man or we frequently the object of the cr-attention of a number of charitabl bors. But there is a suffering grea-that of the ornhan or the sitk real that of the orphan or the sick pat is the agony of the bruised, thoug heart, that in some haunt of vice, ing for its deliverance from sin a ery. It alas! finds no charitable ery. It alas! finds no charitable it raise it up, while it finds hosts to its regrets and agony, and false frie its own passions who try to keep it is. To the relief of that poor l one can come; even the most ch persons dare not approach--th pious and charitable they are, the they will keep away, partly from gust which virtue feels for vice through tear, lest by contact with so degraded, their own fair name tarnished and their good intentio construed by foul minds or calumn malicious tongues. Where then can that poor d

being flying from a life of sin, find No family however poor, if resp can run the risk of harbouring her. can run the risk of harbouring her will the neighbours say if that fat mother allow such a person to cr door, may even if they are but speaking to her? Perhaps her goo tions.are only feigned and she se ruin of some of their own children have daughters of their own to tected. Yet is there no relief misery? Must she perforce stay Christ pardoned the woman found tery--He forgave the penitent M and even said "many sins are forg because she has loved much." merciful Saviour no followers v walk in His footsteps and ender bring to Him these poor sinful of who are disowned even by the fa mother who weep over them, and and rejected by the very persons we compassed their ruin? Yes, C charity knows no sorrow or dist it may not relieve, and the highest ment of Christian charity is to h in those different communities, the ious orders established in the b the Catholic Church, whose memb left all to follow Christ-parents, and pleasure, and have devoted th to the support and solace of the s and miserable of every class and co Apart from those religious ord devote themselves to teaching, t Sisters who relieve the poor in the and in asylums, who take care orphan, who attend the sick and there are others who receive that ing sheep, of whom Christ said with Me because I have found th that was lost," the poor outcast of —To her they give a shelter, that and the means of earning pu bread, thereby keeping her from tagion of the world and from t soned cup of vice of which alas drunk so deeply, and teaching be all her affections from the world Jesus Christ, and hence to lead a life of penance in atone Who will say there is a charit than this? No doubt, it is a r work of charity; for a pure maid-up in the bosom of a pious famil cent of sin, not knowing even w means, to have to approach the o creature who has lived in wicked hame for years, to hear the for she utters almost unconsciously, t been her language for so long words which sounds like an tongue in the ears of that innocen of Christ,-to calm by her kin and deeds, those passionate lon liberty, that terrible disguised ten which haunts the penitent for What more revolting to a pure a cent heart? But the love of Ch comes these natural feelings of and the difficulty of the work is sated for by the floods of heav with which Christ inundates the those who have consecrated them this great work of charity. Such a work of heroic devot the sole End of the Institute of C of Charity, better known as the it the Good Shepherd. This religious congregation was by the Venerable Father John E Apostle of Normandy, in 1641. A few words will not be out with regard to that wonderful n was the eldest of three brothers able for their talents and virtue. born November 14th, 1601, parents, in answer to a vow mac if He would bless them with offsp was baptized by the name of Jo his pure childhood, as in that of S his pure childhood, as in that of S de Sales and St. Jane Chantal, y in his time, were seen the germ

Some days after little Mary's adven-ture, Widow O'Reilly was seated in her shop, her busy fingers engaged knitting, while her mind was occupied considering how she could prevent her young charge going to her aunt. Only a day before Lady Adelina had sent a servant to bring bet to the Manor and Bridget hed more Then, my lady, she is," said the servant hesitatingly—"she is—your niece." "My niece!" exclaimed Lady Adelina ; "mpossible; that litle peasant girl ean be no relation of mine." "But, my lady, she is in truth no peas-ant's child, but the daughter of Sir Regi-nald and Lady Margaret De Courey," re-marked the maid, who perceived by the flush of indignation on her mistress, 'cheek It that she was not best pleased at the idea of having a poor child for her relation. "O, is that it?" said Adelina, in a calmer tone. "She is Lady Margaret's daughter. Then why did not that woman give her now. How did you hear this, Lucy?" reason why she left." her to the Manor, and Bridget had man ged by some means to avoid the applica-ton ; but she feared that a constant re-

hange in her dress, there was no mistak-

kept an ominous silence on the subject. People at last grew tired of conjecturing; other thoughts, and the daily occupations of life, absorbed their attention, and the little town, for a while excited by the events we have related, sank into its usual uniet routing. "Not exactly, my lady; but Hark-wright, from whom I heard it, bade me CHAPTER XII.

The waiting-woman informed her mis-ress that Harkwright had seen the child und declared that, in spite of the complete

This was a cause of great vexation to the lady, and she asked her husband to interfere, but he refused; yet still cling-ing to the hope of one day having the ob-ject of her desires, she spoke about it to "Truly, my lady must be angered at the obstinacy of that woman, than whom none can be more foolish and perverse, the more so that the little girl is not her meredabilit?"

kind interest she showed in her welfare, but the reasons which the latter urged to induce her to go to Widow O'Reilly's were not those which with herself were strongest. To a mind like Catherine's the securing to herself a comfortable home was but of secondary importance, nor did it please her, except as it served to forward God's designs towards her, and enabled her to do good. She was naturally careless about her own interests, with such strong at tachment to her friends, that these gener-ous feelings might have led to disappoint ment and trouble had not her good mother, who understood her character, turned them to their right end, teaching her in all things to seek God's interest and that of his creatures, for the love of Him. In this instance, then, as was her wont, it was by prayer she sought to learn the will of God. And soon she decided to ac-cept Bridget's proposal; for her mission

cept Bridget's proposal; for her mission in her aunt's home was completed. Dame Barnby and her children were Catholics. leaves in the autumn wind. "Larry," said Bridget, after a few min The real of the faith. I found I had not time enough to give the sweet little one the care I ought; therefore do I cally, when are you going to do ? I have you, what are you going to do ? I know that you would not be a servant at the Manor now, even if the gentleman would have you, which I doubt much; for two would have you, which I doubt much; for they say it is not fond of a Catholic he is, although brought up in the Faith." "Is the same the means of promoting their spirit, and and temporal welfare, and might without scruple devote herself to the care of Lady Margaret's daughter. So she removed to Widow O'Reilly's house, and little Barbara was intrusted the reare. "Teach her, above all," said Bridget, the faith. I found I had not time enough to give the sweet little one the care I ought; therefore do I call ye the sweet and the manor were attacked, though armed and numerous as they were. O Larry, they would murther you at alow mere the care I. utes' pause, "what are you going to do ? I know that you would not be a servant at

the care I ought; therefore do I call ye to help me, for I promised her dying mother (God give rest to her soul!) that her child should want for nothing. I knew her dear hadyship loved you, and she would be well pleased to see that you were with her little daughter." Catherine understood the important task which had been allotted to her, and she devoted herself to it with all the in-tense love and earnestness of her ardent and generous nature.

inst face that smiled upon her was that of her young guardian; and of an evening until the child sank to sleep she saw the form of Catherine sitting by her bedside working, and often her sweet clear voice sang some holy hymn to lull the little one to rest. It was by her side Mary knelt morning and night to say the prayers her mother had taught her. Time passed on, and, happy with her kind friends, Lady Margaret's daughter seemed to have quite forgotten her early

seemed to have quite forgotten her early home; but a slight incident soon proved

"Golden Medical Discovery" for all scrofulous and virulent blood-poisons, is specific. By druggists. change in her dress, there was no mistak-ing her—that she was Barbara de Courcy. Delighted with what she had heard, Adelina sought Cuthbert, and communi-cated to him her discovery, and after much persuasion she prevailed upon him to demand his nicce. This once deter-mined, nothing could have deterred him from carrying out his will, although he enred very little about the child.

ared very little about the child. Bridget had timely warning of the langer now threatening the child. The intelligence alarmed and saddened her, for from that moment she felt there

TO BE CONTINUED.

CARDINAL DONNET.

"I would never give her to them, dear mother Bridget," said Catherine, to whom she expressed her fears ; "ner dying par-ent hade us not do so," Cardinal Donnet, who has re-

At the present prices, ten acres in Hops will bring more money than five hundred acres in any other farming; and, if there "Best of all." Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-My family has used your "Favorite Prescription" and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all pre-parations for female complaint. I recom-mendit to all my customers. C. S. W written Downed, Edition and Markowski and the price remains the same as formerly. Don't buy or use worthless stuff or imita-tion the price is a consumer or dealer who thinks the price of Hop Bitters high, remember that Hops are \$1.25 per lb., and the quantity and quality of Hops in Hop Bitters and the price remains the same as formerly. Don't buy or use worthless stuff or imita-Ber Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be color for 10 cts.

that, at the present moment, I am quite

easy in my mind. Even from the pagans we have not any-thing to fear henceforth; at least this is my opinion, and I think I have good grounds for it. The Kiang-for, a kind of freemasons very common in the country, have been much humbled by their defeat at Tchao-tong-fou, and dare not now raise sengers were traversing the country is quest of her. You may remember that, their heads. about six months ago, they broke out in

open revolt at Tchao-tong. Mustering to the number of 300 or 400, they took the north gate by assault, about three o'clock <sup>and</sup> Rould nover give her to them, dear model nover give her to the dear model nover the dear model nover give her to the dear model nover give her to the dear model nover the dear mod in the morning, and invaded pretoriums. Two of the military mandarins were

Cardinal Donnet related his own expen-ence to astonished listeners. Few men have had a similar escape. How many have been literally buried alive?—London Thereach they threatened to fall on us and exter-minate the Christians.

colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. Druggists sell any Thank God we are delivered from them a large sale for it in this vicinity when its for the present. On the other hand, I am merits were made known,

his amazed foemen. This incident is related by an officer who was a participant in the encounter, and its authenticit uched for in the journal from which it taken.

In a subsequent issue of the Examiner, attention is editorially called to the strange circumstance that an Irishman should thus be found in command of and leading a body of French troops; and the curious fact is afterwards brought out that the heroic O'Finn was one of a number of Irishmen who were engaged, or sold by the British Government in 1798, to the King of Prussia, to recruit the armies of that monarch, but, escaping from Ireland be-fore "delivery," O'Finn made his way to France, entered the French army, and fought his way to the command of the troop referred to. Well might the reigning monarch of England have repeated the exclamation attributed to his predecessor, when he heard of the disaster brought or his army by the headlong and triumphant charge of the Irish brigades in the French

armies at Fontenoy—"Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects." This is not the only excerpt from those old files of interest to Irish readers, but it vill suffice for the present .- Donahoe's

### Magazine. DON'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new per-son. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedics, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all Impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kilner, Compilate Orther, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Coctive-ness, etc., it is the best medicine known. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dun-des etc. das st.

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, writes: "Having used Nor-throp & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and desired erset have for the

mend it to all my customers. G.S. WATERMAN, Druggist, Baltimore, Md. tions because the price is less.

## THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

#### Two Loves.

Two loves came-up a long wide siste, And knelt at the low, white gate, one-tender and true, with the shyest smile One-strong, true and elate.

Two lips spoke in a firm, true way, And two lips answered soft and low, In one true hand a little hand lay Fluttering, frail as a flake of snow.

One stately head bent humbly there, Stilled were the throbbings of hum love, One head dropped down like a lily tair, Two prayers went wing to wing above

God bless them both in the holy place, A long, brief moment the rite was done; on the human love fell the heavenly grace Making two hearts forever one. Between two lengthening rows of smiles,

One sweetly shy, one proud, elate, Two loves passed down the long, wide aisle Will they ever forget the low, white gate:

### SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

#### Origin and Object.

Rejoice with me because I have found Ma sheep that was lost .-- St. Luke, XV. 6.

The life of man, says holy Job, is filled with many miseries. This is a truth re-echoed by the testimony of all ages and which cannot be gainsayed. These miseries and sufferings, though they are manifold, may, however, be classed under a few heads; they can all or nearly all be included under the loss of friends, loss of property, loss of health, loss of reputation. Christian charity comes gladly to the who suffer from one or misfortunes. There are relief of those who suffer from one or more of those misfortunes. There are asylums for the orphan, for the poor, aged or infirm, there are hospitals for the sick. Yet apart from these asylums and hospitals, private charity can do and does much for their relief. Christian families often for their relief. Christian families often adopt the child left, without father or mother, the poor sick man or woman is frequently the object of the care and attention of a number of charitable neigh-But there is a suffering greater than bors. that of the orphan or the sick patient-it is the agony of the bruised, though sinful heart, that in some haunt of vice, is sighing for its deliverance from sin and mis-ery. It alas! finds no charitable hand to ery. It alas! finds no charitable hand to raise it up, while it finds hosts to deride its regrets and agony, and false friends and its own passions who try to keep it where To the relief of that poor heart no one can come; even the most charitable persons dare not approach-the more pious and charitable they are, the farther they will keep away, partly from that dis-gust which virtue feels for vice, partly through fear, lest by contact with persons so degraded, their own fair name may be tarnished and their good intentions mis-construed by foul minds or calumniated by

malicious tongues. Where then can that poor degraded being flying from a life of sin, find shelter? No family however poor, if respectable, can run the risk of harbouring her. What will the neighbours say if that father and mother allow such a person to cross their door, hay even if they are but noticed speaking to her? Perhaps her good inten-tions are only feigned and she seeks the ruin of some of their own children? They have daughters of their own to be pro-tected. Yet is there no relief for her misery? Must she perforce stay in sin ? Christ pardoned the woman found in adultery-He forgave the penitent Magdalen and even said "many sins are forgiven her because she has loved much." Has that merciful Saviour no followers who will walk in His footsteps and endeavour to who are disowned even by the father and keep them under the special direction of mother who weep over them, and scorned and rejected by the very persons who have compassed their ruin? Yes, Christian Yes, Christian charity knows no sorrow or distress that it may not relieve, and the highest embodiment of Christian charity is to be found in those different communities, those relig-ious orders established in the bosom of the Catholic Church whose members have left all to follow Christ-parents, wealth and pleasure, and have devoted their lives to the support and solace of the suffering and miserable of every class and condition. Apart from those religious orders that devote themselves to teaching, there are Sisters who relieve the poor in their homes and in asylums, who take care of the orphan, who attend the sick and dying; ere are others who receive that wander ing sheep, of whom Christ said "Rejoice with Me because I have found the sheep that was lost," the poor outcast of Society -To her they give a shelter, that is a home and the means of earning pure daily bread, thereby keeping her from the contagion of the world and from that poi hed cup of vice of which alas ! she has drunk so deeply, and teaching her to take all her affections from the world and fix Jesus Christ, and hence-forward to lead a life of penance in atonement for of childish forwardness and unreason has the past. Who will say there is a charity greater than this? No doubt, it is a repulsive misunde work of charity; for a pure maiden grown regard. up in the bosom of a pious family, innocent of sin, not knowing even what vice means, to have to approach the degraded creature who has lived in wickedness and hame for years, to hear the foul word she utters almost unconsciously, they have been her language for so long a time, words which sounds like an unknown like an unknown tongue in the ears of that innocent spouse of Christ,--to calm by her kind words this great work of charity. Such a work of heroic devotedness is the sole End of the Institute of Our Lady of Charity, better known as the Sisters of thrift, vicious, criminal—a scanda, the Good Shepherd. by the Venerable Father John Eudes, the Apostle of Normandy, in 1641. A few words will not be out of place with regard to that wonderful man, who was the eldest of three brothers remark-able for their talents and virtue. He was earthly father; and the tender Mother of able for their talents and virtue. He was born November 14th, 1601, of pious born November 14th, 1601, of pious God strengthens with her intercession the parents, in answer to a vow made to God intercession the entreaties of all who ask the soul of a parents, in answer to a vow made to God if He would bless them with offspring, and was baptized by the name of John. In his pure childhood, as in that of St. Francis de Sales and St. Jane Chantal, who lived times the offender is punished through

him so glorious in the sight of God and men. He had but one desire, one steadfast purpose, to devote himself to God—to adore the Heart of Jesus and to honor His Blassed Mother. At tracks are to have the state to the the state to the the state to the the state to adore the Heart of Jesus and to honor His Blessed Mother. At twelve years of age John Endes was allowed to make his First Communion: up to this time he was of a delicate constitution, and was under the care of a private tutor, but now day by day his health became stronger, and when he had completed his fourteenth year, his narents, no longer having any reason to parents no longer having any reason to fear the effects of study, sent him to the Jesuit College at Caen. There he was a model of virtue to all the students and given thee." Seven penalties were meted out, under

was distinguished for his feat of sin, his docile obedience to his Superiors and his great attraction for purity, prayer and charity, the virtues which were to shine so brightly in his after-life. He was remarkable for his tender devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, of whose Sodality he was a fervent member.

John Eudes went through his rhetoric and philosophy with the greatest success. By the advice of a prudent director he resolved on embracing the ecclesiastical state, and having received tonsure entered

the Congregation of the Orac-community of ecclesiastics in which how-ever no religious vows were taken. He received subleaconship, Dec. 21st, 1624. He was ordained deacon in the f Lent of 1625, and in Dec. of the same , year he received the holy unction of r Tarsus and coadjutor of the Bishop of a Avranches. He had then completed his 24th the bad the ne completed his 24th this virtue so dear to the divine Heart. this virtue so dear to the divine Heart. this virtue so dear to the divine Heart. this virtue so dear to the divine Heart.

John Endes hat then completed ins 24 in year. At his first mass which was said on Christmas night in a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, he seemed to be quite filled with God and with the holiness the State of the State of the second to be will model his conduct on that of Jesus in Nazareth. In his after years, if Heaven Nazareth he will show it have it with his Christmas night in a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, he seemed to be quite filled with God and with the holiness of the Sacrifice he was offering. He was afterwards accustomed to say-

We should need three eternities to say "We should need three eternities to say mass right—the first to prepare for it, the second to say it, and the third to make our thanksgiving for it." Such was the instrument that God in his means and another is painfully eking out subsistence, or is, mayhap depe the cold charity of the world.

subsistence, or is, mayhap dependent or his mercy and goodness chose as the never wilfully grieve them by sarcasm or founder of a pious congregation, whose sole object was to be, the reformation of founder raillery, nor reproach them with their faults, nor put any manner of slight upon them. And when their last hour draws fallen women,-the most necessary, the most noble, and the most difficult work near, he will not leave them to strangers or servants, but will himself provide them of charity that exists. This was in 1641 and is thus beautifully described by his with the last consolations of religion, see to biographer.

his various wanderings, Father "In Eudes had often met with unfortunate beings, fallen angels whom want or passion had cast into the depths of depray

"Many of them when they heard the priest's words, longed to return from the paths of sin, for the greater their fault, peace. the greater tenderness and compassion ha own them, and he had never failed

Catholic Review.

a reference to some new sonvert to the atholic Church. "Oh ! well, it was to be

lie Church : it is too strait-laced, too stiff

stretch out a helping hand to them. But he knew that the world is merciless, and casts aside those who have given up The "horral" spirit of the age is leading many to adopt the popular notion that different natures require different kinds of religion. And in this view it is coming to be quire freely granted that there are perdomestic joys to become its playthings; felt that he had little power to save young women, whom his departure would leave destitute of shelter, support, and counsel; he saw that want and misery be quite freely granted that there are per-sons who require an ornate ritual—an cla-borate worship, and even an absolute, would again seize upon them, and plunge them more hopelessly into the abys. Waifs and strays from the wreck the surger authoritative teaching such as are found only in the Catholic Church ; while others seemed to play with them for a while and then dash them against the cruel require a simpler worship and greater free dom of opinion in their doctrinal systems

rocks. "At his request some pious persons had Hence, you will sometimes hear the remark At his request some plots persons had in reference to some new convert to the received several of these unhappy beings [Catholic Church. "Oh ! well, it was to be that into their houses, but such an expedient was attended with many practical objections. Father Eudes was anxious to place authority ; and he could not feel at home nor find rest anywhere but in the Catholic Church. He hated speculation and doubt, keep them under the special direction of those who would undertake to bring them back to a better life. The idea was good but difficult of execution, however God provided the means. TO BE CONTINUED.

AN OLD-FASHIONED VIRTUE Catholic Union

virtues which were afterwards to make as he crest-while afflicted the hearts of that truth in its unity and simplicity, and

the acceptance of reasonable men. It has often been remarked, and with perfect truth, that what is true in the various sys the Old Law to undutiful children; and death liself amid the executions of the people, was the doom of the unnatural tems of Protestantism is Catholic-the error is Protestant and peculiar to themelves. It is strictly true, too, that if you the the elements of truth from all the people, was the doom of the unnatural child who dared to curse the authors of his being. Filiel piety was very faithfully practised among the Israelites. Their greatest kings, warriors, and legislators were models of it. Christ Himself most perfectly exemplified it, all the way from Bethlehem to Calvary. The commonest lot of mankind—humble, toilsome, family life--was that in which most of His days were spent. To Mary and Joseph He various systems and combine them, you will find that you have Catholic system in perfection, with the single exception, per-haps, of Divne authority and Infallibility of the Papacy. Of course, it would not do for any one to acknowledge that principle without submitting to the authority of the Pope, and that would involve the life--was that in which most of His days were spent. To Mary and Joseph He rendered a son's love and service. Eigh-teen years of His most holy life are thus tersely told in the gospel--"He was sub-ject to them." He comforted Joseph's death-bed with tenderest care, and all through the vicissitudes of His public life, was mindful of the needs of His Mother Mary. Nay, as He hung upon the cross for our Redemation. He had thought necessity of a change of spiritual relations perhaps at the cost of great personal sacri fice. And that, no doubt, explains the reason why our Ritualistic friends are ready to adopt the whole Catholic system with that single exception. They are not ready to abandon their present position, anomalous as it is, and go on their knees to the Pope, whom they have always been taught to contemn and despise as the very embodiment of spiritual pride and tyrannical assumption. So they content them-selves with playing (atholic, and it must be confessed they do play Catholic with a vengeance; for they not only adopt our "Roman" doctrine, but they actually ape all Roman practice, even to the awful assumption of hearing confessions. They are even willing to concede a primary to the Pope. They have come to comprehend that unity is impossible without a visible head and centre of the whole body of the sand him wealth, he will share it with hi parents; and, not like too many ungrate-ful children-monsters, rather-revel in affluence, while a poor old father or mother is painfully eking out a scanty whoiter or is marked demonstered as the stanty Church-a mouthpiece, through which the authoritative decisions of the Church shall be communicated to the body. But, un-He will fortunately, they fail to see, as yet, that a mere primacy of the Bishop of Rome would not accomplish the end desired. So far as the great purposes of unity of teaching and organization are concerned a mere presidency of councils, a primus inter pares, with no higher inherent prerogative their honorable Christian burial, and all his life long, prayerfully remember their than an ordinary bishop, would be of no avail. He would, in fact, be no better So shall he be blessed in his own fatherthan an Archbishop of Canterbury, who presides over a body with a thousand tongues, or the moderator of a Presbyhood, and in all else that makes life happy, and death but the gate of everlasting terian General Assembly, where great truths of revelation affecting the eternal destinies of souls, are decided by an acci-THE COMMON NEED OF ALL MEN.

dental majority. In fact, for that matter you might just as well leave it to the chances of Congregationalism, where each separate association of Christians has plen-ary power and independent right to deide, for itself, what God has and what He has not revealed; of which we have a striking, if not edifying, example in the case of Plymouth Church, of which "Bro-ther" Beecher is the virtual Pope and autocrat.

No, what we want and what we must have, if Caristianity is anything but a human invention, is a single head-a single mouthpiece—endowed with the prerogative of speaking the truth—not of Catholic Church. "Ch ! well, it was to be expected of him; his disposition required an absolute faith and an uncompromising revealing new truth, but of declaring the bld; not of exalting human opinion into the position of arbitrary authority, but of interpreting the law given by God eighteen hundred years ago; that law which exists in its integrity, to day, in the authorized symbols and teaching of the Church. He hated speculation and doubt, and longed for certainty of belief; and this, of course, he could only find in a church which claims, whether rightfully or wrongfully; infallibility in teaching divine trith. Bat, as for us, we prefer a simpler faith and more freedom of opinion. We never could feel at home in the Cath-olig Charles, it is integrity, to day, in the authorized symbols and teaching of the machinations of wicked men and devils, never has failed and never will fail so long as the world la ts.

and Death of a Bishon in Peru.

### CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERA.

An Absolute Necessity in Every Family that Means to Remain Catholic.

There was once a great painter, wh to get the sense of the public, exposed one of his masterpieces in the public highway, and left brushes and colors for the convenience of anyone who might think the work needed improvement. Most of the wayfarers passed on in admiration of the artist's genius, but there were not wanting those who assumed to criticise. The first found fault with the azure tint of the sky, and proceeded to "re-touch" in the line of his taste. The next disapproved of the shade, and beldly sought to heighten it. The third disliked the general effect, and applied the brush to his heart's content The fourth redaubed the correction of the first and so on. When the great artist went to reclaim his masterpiece in the evening, he found in place of the beautiful landscape which looked out from the

canvas in the morning an indistinguish-able conglomeration of daubs and dashes. Newspapers are by no means master-pieces, nor are editors artists, but the kind of criticism they receive is very often as ridiculous and ignorant as that which destroyed the great painter's iandscape, A saw-mill employee will not ordinarily assume to lecture a farmer on the manage-ment of his form one mill as excluded. ment of his farm, nor will an agricultur ist "monkey" with a buzz-saw, but every man seems to know something about a newspaper that the editor has not discovered, and strange as it may appear, this critical ability seems to increase with the general ignorance of the critic. Cath olic journals are not exempt from this kind of "assistance," not that the criti-cism comes from their real patrons and readers, but it comes from a class of persons who seem to have a certain impudent sons who seem to have a certain impudent contempt for everything emanating from a Catholic source, whether of method, doctrine or literature. These persons "don't read a Catholic paper." but take a certain vulgar pride in letting you know that they read some metronolitan daily so far as spelling out

letting you know that they read some metropolitan daily, so far as spelling out the eriminal columns may be called read-ing. Without the slightest idea of what a Catholic paper ought to be, they exhibit the volubility of most ignorant people in finding fault with what they know nothing about. For them there "is no news in the Catholic paper" because it is devid of lusts and murders or has devoid of lusts and murders, or has crowded out some horrible railroad casualty to give room for a "dry" Papal Encyclical. The young man who is troubled with affection of the spinal column whenever he has an opportunity to assert his Catholicity "don't find any-thing interesting in the Catholic paper, you know," nor does the rising young shyster who will some day, when he thinks it profitable, assume to represent the "Catholic element." The stories in the Catholic paper are not hot enough for the young woman who has her tastes de bauched by the sensational flash story paper, and so on. Reverting again to the fearful daub

which the vagabond critics made out of the painter's masterpiece, we might adapt the story to the case of the Catholic jourthe story to the case of the Catholic journal. One critic would fill its columns with country news, so that the readers down in Nebraska, or away out in Montana, might have weekly installments of the doings at Mud Flats, or at Muggins' Cross Raads and other places of whose generations of every age and con-dition who preferred death to apostacy Roads, and other places of whose geogra phical location he is as ignorant as he is of the political divisions of the moon, and of the political divisions of the moon, and about which he cares even less. Another critic would devote more space to Irish matters, so that the Catholic journal would have as little reference to Ameri-would have as little reference to Ameri-would have as little reference to Ameri-would have as little reference to Ameriwould have as little reference to Ameri-can events as if it were published at Ballcan events as if it were published at Ball-ynaslaggery. So, to satisfy all notions of the right kind of a paper, there would be bear off the crown of martyrdom for their

as little left of a newspaper in the thing profession of faith, in the Lavinian Way,

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

3

Saint Theodosius.

BE MINDEUL OF DEATH.—Theodosius was born in Cappadocia towards the year 423, and was bronght up in sentiments of tender piety. He first devoted himself to the prisely state; but feeling afterwards called to contemplation and retirement. His he adopted the life of a comobile. His humility failed to hide from the eyes of the world at large the splendour of his sanctity; and a great throug of persons of every age having assembled round his cell, he withdrew into a solitude more retired still, with the intent to remain un known to men. A few companions went to join him, and subsequently numerous disciples followed; so that he saw himself obliged to found a new monastery; for his charity exceeded all bounds. He never refused to receive any one, nor denied anything to any one. He often expended last resources of the monastery favour of strangers, pilgrins, and the poor. The thought ever-present to his mind was that of death; the first advice which he offered to his disciples was to prepare to die. Despite his great austeri-ties and labours, his life was prolonged to the age of 106.

MOBAL REFLECTION .- The Holy Spirit has told us by the lips of the Wise Man, "Have ever before thy eyes the remembrance of thy 'ast end, and thou shalt never sin."-(Eccles. vii. 40.)

Saint Arcadius.

FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES.-At the time of Valerian's persecution, about the year 257, a Christian of Cæsarea, named Arcadius, illustrious for his birth and riches, had betaken himself to flight, so as to avoid the risk of suffering; but learning that one of his relatives but on ives had offered himself in his stead, he was deeply touched by such unwonted generosity, reproached himself as a coward, and returned to surrender himself to the judge who was to consign him to death. Unable to induce him by the most enticing promises or the most terrible threats to apostatize from the Christian religion, the judge condemned him to have his limbs amputated one after the other until death should put a term to his sufferings. Arcadius endured this protracted martyr-dom with a constancy so marvellous, that the judge, tired out at last, ordered the executioners to end their cruelty by dis-embowelling the victim. Arcadius con-tinued to pray for his tormentors: "My God, forgive them, they know not what they do 20 they do

MORAL REFLECTION .- This is the exaple given by Jesus Christ upon the oss, and by St. Stephen while he was ing stoned. Let us not lose sight of being stoned. Let us not lose sight of this injunction of the Divine Master: "Pray for those that hate you and perse-cate you." "Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven."—(Matt. v. 44. Luke vi. 37.)

### The 40 Martyrs of Rome.

DEATH RATHER THAN SIN.—The em-peror Valerian and Gallianus raised against the Church a persecution so vio-lent that the Christians for a time deemed cannot be computed: the East, the West, Africa, and the world at large, were

in his time, were seen the germs of those | his own offspring, who afflict his heart even

and there is too much pomp and ceremony in its worship.' As if religion were a matter of taste, or feeling, or personal Is there, indeed, a fashion in virtues? in its worship.' As if religion were a Gratitude is said to be an old-fashioned virtue. So is modesty. So, too, is filial preference, and every man was left to folbildhood and youth to the parental sway, the life-long love, respect, and considera-tion which children owe their parents ow the dictates of his own private judg ment or the impulse of feeling or fancy a to what he should believe and do in order to accomplish the great end of his existunder all possible circumstances, by reason both of the bonds of nature and the behests reason Now, what strikes the thoughtful mind, on the very face of this kind of reasoning, of grace.

Unfortunately, too often, long before or, rather, of assertion, is the entire ignor-ing of the great and important fact that children outgrow daily dependence on their parents, they outgrow their obedithere is such a thing as truth, and that that there is such a thing as truth, and that that truth is imperative binding on every hu-man being. The fact is, our Protestant frien is are so accustomed to an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty in religion, and ence, they learn to be ashamed of the personal or intellectual defects, and disdainful of the advice of those to whom under God, they owe life, sustenance and education. This is sadly true even among so conscious of the impossibility of unity of faith on their principle of the unlimited ight of private judgment, that it is as impossible for them to conceive of a conwell instructed Catholic children. For these there is no excuse. Once the age

gone by, our bright, quick-witted young people can scarcely plead ignorance or misunderstanding of their duties in this blind man to judge of the colors which he

regard. Nor is undutifulness justified by the fact that parents are so orten unworthy of the devotion claimed for them. Two wrongs never yet made a right. Unfilial behavior is not the remedy for parential needigence or sin. As (athers and mothers negligence or sin. As fathers and mothers are bound to love their children, and rear them well, providing for them according to their means, correcting their faults and bearing with their infirmities; so are child-religion are generally just as zealous to of Christ,—to calin by her kind words aud deeds, those passionate longings for liberty, that terrible disguised tempation, which haunts the penitent for years. What more revolting to a pure and inno-cent heart? But the love of Christ over-comes these natural feelings of aversion and the difficulty of the work is compen-sated for by the floods of heavenly joy with which Christ inundates the hearts of those who have consecrated themselves to this great work of charity.

children grow to mature age, and leave olic, have their system of teaching and their father's house for homes of their own. propagnidism and are as zealous in trying They do not cease when parents are spend certain that they were right-that their the Good Shepherd. This religious congregation was founded those to whom they owe good example. system—or no system—was founded in The annals of holy living are starred with the principles of eternal truth and essen-tial to the happiness of man for time and may are and founded in the record of dutiful children whose the record of man for time and the principles of the principl prayers and forbearance have won eternal eternity. salvation for their parents. The heart of

Now, it may seem a very simple truism, the Heavenly Father cannot refuse the and we may be thought unduly pertinacious in so often insisting upon it; but we conceive that the condition of the religious mind among Protestants generally, ren

and unbending in its doctrinal teaching, A tragic occurrence took place at the eity of Âyacacho about a fortnight since. Bishop Polo, of that diocese, one of the most distinguished prelates of Peru, had been called upon by the authorities to employ his great influence towards pacifying the Indian population of the district, nat urally indignant at some military requisi tions that would deprive them of their few remaining beasts of burden-llamas and mules. The attitude assumed by the Indians was threatening in the extreme, and when the passion of these people are thoroughly aroused, they look on every one as an enemy, and proceed accordingly. The Bishop, however, managed to pacify them by obtaining a suspension of the re-quisition, and then, followed by his suite, ok his departure for the little town near y, where he was temporarily residing Infortunately, some of the Indians, mis aking the party for a body of the cattle ifters, made a determined attack, and before the error was discovered the Bis-hop was killed, with several of his followers. The repentance and grief of the murder-ers is said to have been of extraordinary intensity, and whilst they were indulgin in lamentations, we are sorry to say that the authorities took advantageof the confusion, and drove off all the beasts they could lay their hands on.

....

A non-Catholic correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing of religious training in schools, says that children edu-cated under the religious orders are genercatea under the religious orders are gener-ally noted for their modesty, intelligence and good behavior; while those wholly taught in the public schools are distin-guished, as a body, for the contrary traits, "When I say that my opinions on this subject have been formed after a careful comparison of the effect of the respective systems on children of foreign parentage different cities, I think will say I have subjected them to a critical test. . . I confidently appeal to all hav-ing a similar experience to attest the truth of my assertion.

Honest and Liberal.

When the Hops in each bottle of Hop Bitters (at the present price, \$1.25 per lb., cost more than a bottle is sold for, beside the other costly medicines, and the qual ity and price are kept the same, we think it is honest and liberal in the proprietors, mind among Protestants generally, ren-ders it extremely important that the changes should be rung continually upon the great fact that there is such a thing as truth; that truth is necessarily one; that religious truth is ascertainable, and that every human being is bound to accept and no one should complain, or buy or use worthless stuff, or cheating bogus imi tations because the price is less.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin

under the reign of Gallianus the daub which the critics left on the

ainter's canvas. Almost any Catholic paper, however inferior, is worth the price asked for it. As an influence for good in the family it would pay to take it, even if its terms of subscription were ten times what they usually are. In view of the innumerable non-Catholic and anti-religious publica-tions which are thrust upon the rising generation of Catholics at all points, a Catholic journal is becoming an absolute necessity in every family that intends to remain truly Catholic. And yet there are Catholics who will take some loosely-edited secular weekly, because "it con-

tains more news," or because it is a little cheaper, and thus deprive their children of the religious culture which the Catho. lic journal, no matter how small or back. ward, invariably carries with it. Of course, the Catholic journal should be as newsy and as cosmopolitan as possible. Of course, its terms of subscription should be as reasonable as possible. But the right way to procure these desired ends is not by fault-finding criticism and cold neglect, but he a better support of the Catholic but by a better support of the Catholic press, a more practical encouragement of

its influence and a generous effort to widen its circulation.—Milwaukee Catholic Citizen. 

#### A Cause of Protestant Decline.

"There are 770,000 children in New "There are 770,000 children in New York State who do not attend Sunday schools," said William A. Duncan at a meeting held in Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York city, in aid of the New York State Sunday School Association. He said that in Oneida county, out of 26,-000 children, 20,000 do not attend Sunday school, and that similar returns come from other counties. In Onandaga county, he said, twelve Protestant churches are closed said, twelve Protestant churches are cl and rotting, simply because the farms haben bought by Roman Catholics and ot ees, and there are not enough Protestants left to keep the churches alive. A printed report was circulated in the audience which stated that there are 900,000 chil-

dren and youth, nominally Protestant, not under Sunday school instruction, and that there are children not far from large towns who never hear the name of Jesus.

### The Billious,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address with two stamps and history of case for pamphlet, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDIpamphlet, CAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." \$1 per bottle.

MORAL REFLECTION .- The abject spirits that have apostatized in order to save their lives are sighing away in utter dark save

ness. The generous Christian souls that preferred death are dwelling with God in His glory. "For he that will save his life shall loose it, and he that shall loose his life for my sake, shall find it," saith Jesus Christ.—(Matt. xvi. 25.)

immortality.

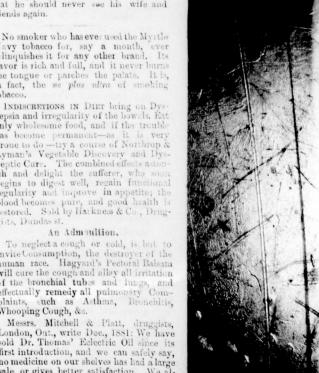
Louis Blanc, the French historian and tatesman, who recently died, once said "Blessed are they who believe in immortality; without it the universe is a grim and fearful riddle." When he heard that and learnal radde." When he heard that Harriet Martineau said she took pleasare in thinking her identity would not be continued, he said: "I must say to her what St. Theresa said of the devil—'Un-formet being be become lead if "I fortunate being, she has never loved." made him desperate when his faith in im-mortality broke down, and he thought that he should never see his wife and friends again.

No smoker who has ever used the Myrtle Navy tobacco for, say a month, ever relinquishes it for any other brand. Its flavor is rich and fall, and it never burns the tongue or parches the palate. It is, in fact, the *ne plus ultra* of smoking

epsia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat has become permanent—as it is very prone to do —try a course of Northrop & Lymar's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure. The combined effects aston-ish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored. Sold by Harkness & Co., Drug-rists Dandas st. has become permanent-as gists, Dundas st.

gists, Dundas st. An Admonition, To neglect a cough or cold, is but to invite Consumption, the destroyer of the human race. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will cure the cough and allay all irritation of the bronchial tubes and lungs, and aff-standly remedy all milmonaty Com-

effectually remedy all pulmonary Com-plaints, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c. Messrs. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write Dec., 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil since its fort introduction and wa can each a say first introduction, and we can safely say, no medicine on our shelves has had a large sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our customers.



## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Catbolle Mecorb Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-mond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publishet and Proprietor. saith the Lord : Be converted to me

Six months \$2.00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

4

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1876. NAR. M. Coyrsy.—As yon have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC Recorn, I deem it my duty to announce to the subscribers and maircons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and pritcher, that it will remain, what thas been, to routical parties, and escul-ton det the change in the one and pritcher, that it will remain, what the premotion of Cathole interests. I am ondent that under yon experienced man-ment the the to the cathole interests. I am ondent that under yon experienced man-ment the the tother of therefore earnesil-ment the to the patronage and encourage-ment to the tother of therefore earnesil-ment of the other and silv of the diocees. Believe me, Yonr very sincerely, + Joint WALSH. Mr. THOXAS COPPAY

Mr. THOMAS COPPEY Office of the "Catholie Record." LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARF. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 18th Nov., 1892. Dara Siz-T am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Hev. Clergy and faithtil laity of my diocess in behalf on the Carnotte Recons, published in London be Journal and am much please in behalf on the Journal and am much please character. Joint is selections from the bed writer to public selections from the bed writers poil Catholic families with most useful distoreting matter for Sunday readings, and high the young to acquire a task for Taball be a

Pare literature. Ishall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will commensance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. Yours faithfully. †JAMES VINCENT CLEART, Bishop of Kingston. Ms. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO-TO RECORD.

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1883.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

We publish by direction of His Lordship we publish by direction of file Lordship the following Lenten Regulations for 1883: 1st. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wolnesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept on one meal, with the al-howance of a moderate collation in the even-

ag. Ind. General usage has made it lawful

and. General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning some tea'or coffee, with a morsel of bread. ard. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence. But by a dispensation from the Holy See, A. D. 1874, for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at the principal meal on Mornyears, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at the principal meal on Mon-days, I nesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ef Lont, with the exception of the Satur-day in Bimber week and Easter Saturday. 4th. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent. 5th. It is not allowed to use fish with Saturdays and the saturday of Lent.

**Aosh most at the same meal in Lent. 6bb.** There is no prohibition to use eggs, **batter, or cheese**, provided the rules of the **quantity prescribed by the law of the fast** with.

the complied with. 7th. Lard may be used in preparing fish, rogotables, etc., etc., etc., when butter can-not be easily procured. 8th. The Church excuses from the obli-

gation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of ickness or the like), the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or isborious character; third, persons who are under the age of twenty-one years; are under the age of twenty-one years; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing in-fants; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age, and all who through any cause cannot fust without great prejudice to their health. Persons who are in doubt as to whether, in their circumstances, they are bound by the law of fast and abstinence, should con-sult their confessor or pastor, and should follow his direction in the matter.

LENT.

tender mercies. The holy season of Lent has once more come to call men to reflection and penance. The prophet of old e saw the whole earth made desslate . ecause no man thought within his hes."t. The same widespread to announce the de

pentance and reconciliation. "Thus the meeting of the entire episcopate of the | ter feelings between O'Neil and certain of Catholic world in Rome in 1869 70, for the Œcumenical Council, Bishop Pinson with all your heart, in fasting, and neault, though unable to attend, contribu in weeping and in mourning. And ted a very learned brochure to the discus rend your hearts and not your garsion on the question of Papal infallibility ments, and turn to the Lord your Needless to say that he took strong ground God. . . . Between the porch in favour of the promulgation of the and the altar the priests, the Lord's dogma.

ministers, shall weep and shall say During his stay in the Diocese of Mon-Spare, O Lord, spare thy people; and treal, Bishop Pinsonneault frequently pregive not thy inheritance to resided at many important ceremonies, and in various ways rendered great services to proach." (Joel II. 12, 15.) These the Bishop of Montreal. words of the prophet express in ful-

We know that we speak the unanimo lest exactitude the significance of and heartfelt feeling of the Catholics of Lent. It should be for us a season this diocese when we say that all regret of fasting, a season of weeping, and his demise, and that his name and memory of mourning, in a word, a season of will ever be kept green in their hearts veritable conversion to God. There

May he rest in peace. can be no conversion without selfdenial, and no self-denial without

the works of penance indicated by

by an ardent charity, we should enter

upon that blessed season of grace

and mercy, resolved to reflect ear-

nestly on the dangers that surround

us, and take every measure neces-

sary to overcome them. We live in

the very midst of danger. Our

tive, and we cannot achieve victory

over him but through the grace of

God. That grace is now offered us

in all abundance. It is within the

of salvation. "Behold now," says

St. Paul, "the acceptable time, be-

hold now is the day of salvation."

from his throne of power and mercy.

May this Lent, that has so auspic-

ously dawned upon us, prove a truly

tion. Have mercy on us, O Lord,

have mercy on us, say we all, accord-

ing to the great multitude of thy

DEATH OF BISHOP PINSON.

NEAULT.

With deepest feelings of regret we have

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

the prophet. Conversion is the pur pose and end of the institution of IV. Lent. Conversion necessarily im-The artifice by which the Act of Uniformity passed the Irish commons is thus re plies the abandonment of self, and of lated by an Irish annalist: "It was the world, and a return to God passed," he says, "by an artifice of one whom men leave whensoever they Mr. Stanyhurst, of Corduff, then speaker sin against his holy law. "Christ sufof the Irish Commons, who, being in the fered for us," says St. Peter "leaving reforming interest, privately got together you an example that you should folon a day when the House was not to sit, as few such members as he knew to be leled in the history of any country in any low his steps. Who did not sin, neither was guile found in his favorers of that interest, and, consequently, mouth; who, when he was reviled, in the absence of all whom he believed did not revile; when he suffered, he would have opposed it. But these absent members, having understood what passed threatened not, but delivered himat that secret convention, did soon after self to him that judged him unjustly. in full parliament enter their protests Who his own self bore our sins in his against it ; upon which the Lord Deputy body upon the tree ; that we, being assured many of them in particular, with dead to sin, should live to justice." protestations and oaths that the penalties That we may know sin and be of that statute should never he inflicted

dead to its allurements and follies which they, too easily believing, suffered should be our firm hope at the very it to remain as it was." By perfidy and faithlessness, such as of the people's representatives entirely deinception of the holy Lenten time. Animated by such a hope, penetrathis, were the foundations of the reformation laid in Ireland. ted by a lively taith and enlivened

The proceedings of Parliament were no ooner known than the liveliest opposition the reformed religion in Ireland. The met with almost universal condemnation. enemy is vigilant and ceaselessly acthe situation. He could not doubt the standing the assumed friendliness of Sir Henry Sidney. Trusting in the disaffection of all classes of the Irish people to reach of every one of us-shall we fail to embrace it? This is the time and personal influence in the north, he claiming himself Prince of Ulster. Vainly May it prove so to us in these evil days, when men seek to drive God ing the services of O'Reilly and O'Donnell, two powerful and influential native chiefs, against O'Neil, to checkmate this daring prince. O'Neil invaded the territory of O'Reilly and forced him to subacceptable time and a time of salvamit. He was more severe with O'Donnell, his own father-in-law, whom he deprived of liberty. Sussex, seeing the hope-

essness of weakening the Ulster chief by detaching his native support, decided on pursuing a vigorous course of aggression in the north. For this purpose he proceeded to Armagh and fortified the city, with the view of placing in it a garrison

sufficiently numerous to overawe the

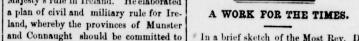
the Scottish chiefs A quarrel ensued, generous even to a fault, true to friend, and O'Neil fell under many wounds. His and forgiving to opponent-enemies, prohead was severed from the body, and carperly speaking, he had none, - he was ried by Pierce to Dublin, where, spiked on Bonfield, Renfrew loses a trusted and honone of the Castle Towers, it rotted and wasted. est representative, Canada a faithful citi-

separate governments, subordinate, how-

Council at Dublin. The provinces of

ver, to the deputy and the Irish Privy

The death of O'Neill freed the deputy The grave has rarely closed on a zen. from exclusive attention to warlike measman whose death will cause keener or ures. He accordingly set about devising measures to extend and stabilitate her ashes. Majesty's rule in Ireland. He elaborated



In a brief sketch of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of Halifax, published some time ago, in these columns, we made reference to his work on the "Philosophy of the

Leinster and Munster were, by the same Bible Vindicated." We have since had the plan, placed under the immediate superpleasure and privilege of returning to the vision of the Lord Deputy himself. The pages of this excellent work, and feel more seat of the government of Munster was convinced than ever that it is a work that fixed at Limerick, with Sir John Perrott, should be in the hands of every Catholic the queen's illegitimate brother, as Presiof education in the Dominion of Canada, dent-and that of Connaught, at Athlone, It is a repertory of principle, argument with Sir Edward Fitton as President. and proof, from which all may draw, with Sir Henry, after a protracted tour the most perfect security and with the through the country, recommended to the

court as the only means of securing the of doubt. Recognizing this fact, Dr. pacification of Ireland, the extermination or banishment of the entire Irish population. The court, acting upon this recommendation, at once entered upon a course of spoliation, confiscation and mas acre unparalperiod of the world's history.

Sir Henry summoned a parliament to meet in Dublin in 1569. His design in summoning the national legislature at this juncture was to secure Parliamentary sanction for the schemes of "reduction" he had in view. But with all his skill in manipulating returns, with all the violence and fraud practiced by his agents to secure members in the Court interest, the opening of Parliament in Dublin saw the

gathering of a large and respectable body voted to Catholic interests and Catholic teachings. The Catholic opposition was led by Sir Christopher Barnewell, an able and skilful Parliamentarian. The Lord was manifested to the proposed revival of Deputy carried certain of his schemes through Parliament, but many of them he measures hurried through a Parliament never submitted for the adjudication of ions of the nation, or any part of it, were of afterwards carrying them into operation by means of orders in council. The John O'Neil took accurate observation of progress of his schemes, vigorously prosecuted by his successors in office, covers a enmity of the English to himself notwith- period of Irish history replete, on the one hand, with cruelty and dishonor, on the other, with honor, endurance and heroism. The results of these noble qualities are the new sovereign, and in his own family, our heritage, and a glorious heritage it isa heritage of fidelity to God and Holy decided on taking the bold step of pro- Church. Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris. Aye, to the very ends of the did the Lord deputy Sussex who, in 1561 earth has the story of our sorrows penesucceeded Sidney, endeavor, by procur- trated, but sad as is our story, it is brightened by the heroism of the martyr which triumphed over rack and gibbet and halter. The hand of God protected his people in all their trials. In the very darkest hours of their oppression His protection was felt and in due time led his peo-

> THE LATE JAMES BONFIELD. M. P. P.

It is our sad lot to chronicle the death

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field's was a kind and sympathetic nature, only a necessary phenomenon of the finite. And thus we might go through the sickening catalogue of vices, and find in them nothing reprehensible; they justly beloved by his neighbors. In James would be all necessary manifestations of the infinite. The very demons would

disown such blasphemy. Order, physical or moral; duty, charity, heroism, all are destroyed by this infernal system, because more enduring regret. Rest to his all become necessary phenomena." Having disposed of pantheism, Dr. O'Brien goes on to treat of the reality of the physical world, and gives his readers two in a truly masterly manner.

valuable chapters on Providence and the end of creation, subjects which he handles The second part of the work treats, as ve have said, of Psychology. There are some magnificent chapters,"in) this part. That on the essence and origin of the soul is as fine as anything of the kind, we have ever read. It concludes in the following terms: "The soul, being a simple and spiritual substance, cannot be a part of matter; it cannot be a part of another simple substance; there remains therefore very greatest profit. This is an age of but one way by which it can come inte agnosticism, it is an age of negation, and existence, wiz., creation. But, only God

can create; therefore our soul is created

is not, then, God who is to blame, but

O'Brien, in his excellent work, seeks to immediately by Him." Dr. O'Brien in a place on the firmest basis the entire supersubsequent chapter speaks of another subject much debated now-a-days amongst tructure of revelation, and make those sectaries, viz., that of future punishment. within it, as well as those without it, feel that it is so placed. The task thus as-"It is not uncommon," he says, "to hear the impious prate flippantly about God's sumed by the learned author was by no means light, and would have discouraged goodness; without goodness themselves, and often very demons of cruelty in satisone less gifted. But Dr. O'Brien, having fying themselves, it is somewhat strange once laid down a plan for the fulfilment

that they should attribute so much mercy of his purpose, carried it out to the very smallest detail. In his preface he says to God. In fact, they make him all "Two things have long appeared certain mercy, and no justice. Now, it should be to the author, first, that the science of remembered that God is infinite in all his Metaphysics is not so dry, difficult and perfections; his mercy is infinite, but so obscure as it is generally thought; secalso is his justice. These two can never ondly, that the spread of irreligion is come into collision; the first is daily exgreatly facilitated by an almost general ercised towards his creatures by bestowing ignorance of the elementary principles of fresh blessings on them, even while they this science. . . . . That the spread are insulting him; his justice will be exof irreligion is facilitated by an ignorance ercised in punishing, if in spite of all his of metaphysics, is evident. The person favors and warnings a soul will continue who has mastered the elements of this to outrage him. Mercy reigns over all science can refute materialism; he can his works in this world; but justice will prove that the soul is not matter; that it preside in the next. You may as well is something distinct and different from deny the existence of God, as deny that nowise representing the feelings and opin- that body, preferring the surer method the body; that the will is free, consehe will punish the wicked; a God shorn quently that we are responsible for our of justice is no God. He who would imactions. He can refute, in a word, all pose a law and not reward its observers those false philosophic principles which and punish its transgressors, could not be are opposed to Bible Revelation; he can an infinite being. Hence it is more logiprove that between Revelation and true cal, but not less impious, to deny God's science there can be no opposition. . . existence, than to admit it and deny his The prince of philosophers, St. Thomas, justice. But some will exclaim: there is has shown us that a profound subject no punishment, God never made man to may be treated in a clear manner. Truth send him to hell. Quite true, God did is always clear in itself; hence natural not make man for that purpose, nevertruths can be made quite clear to every theless he will send man thither; because person of ordinary intelligence. It is man, by abusing his liberty of will, will only when the path of truth is left or force God, by reason of his justice, to when a writer strives to explain some condemn him to eternal punishment. It

> confusion and obscurity arise. . . . To endeavor to popularize the elements There is also in the second part a very of metaphysics, and thus to oppose, in fine chapter on Darwinism. Dr. O'Brien some degree, a barrier to the spread of irdeals very effectively with the errors of religious theories, was the object of the the evolutionists. Speaking of progreswriter.

thing inexplicable by human reason, that

sive development, he very justly points These few prefatory observations of the out, that "being a natural effect of innate learned author explain the object, scope causes, it must be manifested, in some and method of his work. He is precise slight degree at least, in each generation. and clear on the most profound subjects, It would be an evident absurdity for an and brings within the reach of the most evolutionist to say that the action of proordinary minds the comprehension of gression was suspended for many genera-

truths the very mention of which might tions, and then made a giant stride. have excited alarm in their breasts. Nature does not go by jumps, but by whole neighboring country. But O'Neil of James Bonfield, Esquire, member for Brevity, perspicuity and force of reason- equal paces; hence the law of develop-

ing are the distinguishing characteristics ment, if it exists, must be continually in

man himself."

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very benighted age, told us that the day mentioned by Moses might be taken for epochs; he said the seventh day still coninues. He appears to have been nearly as learned as our scientists, who fifteen centuries later, aided also, by their law of development, have discovered and heralded abroad the same fact. Although then, we may allow millions of years to the past of the world, we are far from admitting all the crude theories of geologists on this score. It has been shown too often that their calculations are untrustworthy. . . What secrets of the past may be embedded in the earth, and may, hereafter, be dug up, we cannot tell; of this much we are certain, nothing will be found to prove the antiquity of our race to be greater than that assigned it by Moses.

The third part of Dr. O'Brien's work consists of thirteen chapters. All are well worthy earnest perusal and most careful study. The author begins by definitions of time, eternity and space. He then treats of certitude, showing its principle to be the intellect perceiving. On the question of miracles Dr. O'Brien a explicit and unanswerable. The chapters on religious indifference and faith and reason are veritable masterpieces of elear exposition and solid reasoning. Discussing the faith in its relation to the body politic, Dr. O'Brien makes the following remarkable declarations, which defy all contradiction. "There are," he mys, "in the world two divinely constituted orders, the spiritual and the temporal; over each of these a divinely endowed representative presides. Each is supreme and independent in his own sphere; and the limits of each are sharply defined. The primary object of the civil ruler is to procure the temporal good of his subjects; that of the spiritual ruler their moral good; the ultimate end of both is the eternal happiness of their subjects. . . Political disorder breeds a spirit of irreligion, and religious torpor begets anarchy. . . A king is not exempt from obedience to God. . . .

Cæsar is no longer Emperor and Supreme Pontiff; Christ stripped him of that, and left him as poor, in that respect, as the trembling serf. He is, then, clearly bound to hear the church; he is subject to her spiritual jurisdiction; if not he must be both a spiritual guide and lawgiver for himself. So long as he confines his atention to the temporal good of his people, there can be no clash between him and the church. Once he oversteps his boundaries, he is met by vigilant sentinels, that ever keep watch on the towers of Israel. This is the origin of every quarrel between the state and the church. Can the student of history point to a single instance in which a quarrel was brought about by an interference of the church in purely temporal concerns? Never, never, never." Such is the character of Dr. O'Brien's excellent work. It is essentially a book for the times. There is no class of persons smongst whom it is not calculated to do good-amongst Catholics by confirming them in their faith, amongst non-Catholics by enlightening them as to their errors. We earnestly recommend it to our readers and hope that, before another year, it will be found in every Catholic household, not only in the Maritime Provinces, where the eminent author is so well and favorably known, but throughout every Province of Canada. We have in this work the very best means of enlightening



desolation afth ets the earth to-day, P. A. Pinsonneault, first Bishop of Lon- He invaded Meath and threatened Dublin. and all its ravages can be traced to the very same cause. Few men now enter into themselves to reflect

tion as it is this moment. Human

on their last end, and the means in ill health, and looked forward himself

-accessary to attain it. There is, with mixious desire to release from this therefore, on every side desolationworld of pale and sorrow. His demise, desolation amongst individuals, des- has, nevertheless, excited the very deepest feelings of regret throughout the country. olation amongst families, and In the diocese of London especially is the amongst nations. The world, in fact, was never in so unsettled a condilate prelate's loss generally and heartily regretted. His amiability of character, evenness of disposition, and especially his society, having divorced itself from zeal for the glory of God endeared him to

religion, is now groping about in all who knew him. darkness, uncertainty and dread, Bishop Pinsonneault was born in the

vainly seeking the happiness that is year 1815, and made his studies in the whole, has become guilty in regard Paris to complete his theological studies. nobleman. The deputy Sussex made was favored by his friendship but felt it of God, has afflicted its individual It was in that city that he was raised to peace with him, and O'Neill proceeded to a veritable honor to enjoy his confidence. members. Are they not proud, covotous, haughty and seekers of forbidden pleasures. These are indeed in Montreal. In 1856 he was named first O'Neill, though a thorough Catholic in tions, Mr. Bonfield consented to become dangerous times. This may be an Bishop of London, and on the 29th of June belief, was as much a stranger to moral a candidate for the South Riding of Renage of enlightenment, but it is also in that year took solemn possession of St. one of avaricious, self-seeking, degrad- Peter's Cathedral in this city. He was on well be, and Elizabeth as heedless of pro- At the general elections of 1879, though ing venality and unspeakable corruption. Men now devote their every faculty and energy to the ac-quisition of wealth, and that wealth, distinguished clergymen. There are many of our readers who remember the imposing and impressive ceremonial of that memor-

They are then called to the works of time till his death the lamented prelate Captain Pierce, an English agent in the claims of poor settlers attended to with a a necessary manifestation of the infinite; on this point, as on many others; he, livgrace. They are then called to re- lived in retirement. On the occasion of Scottish camp, succeeded in arousing bit- diligence beyond all praise. Mr. Bon- if I burn his house with petroleum, it is ing in what evolutionists must consider

inflicted on them a terrible reverse. The master of the whole country from Drogheda to Lough Foyle.

He rose the first, he looms the morning star, Of the long, glorious, unsuccessful war.

the priesthood in 1840. Returning to the English court, where he was received His public career, though brief, was remark. that occasion accompanied by Bishop priety as woman could dare to be. The opposed by a popular and estimable gen-Charbonnel of Toronto and many other Irish chief wrung from the queen an ac- tleman, he was re-elected by a large majdistinguished clergymen. There are many knowledgment of his Irish title as "the ority. During the late Dominion cam-

decided on carrying the war into Africa. lature of Ontario. A better friend or don, and latterly titular of Birtha i. p. i. The deputy, alarmed by the intelligence more worthy man never formed part of books that have recently appeared can in each generation. This being the case, of this bold movement of the Irish prince, any legislative body. Mr. Bonfield was, the same qualities be predicated. despatched a large body of troops from Armagh to cut off O'Neil's retreat. The dowed with great natural talent, strength latter, hearing of their approach, turned, of character, and keenness of perception, with his usual intrepidity, his face to the crowned by fidelity to principle and to literature. The book is divided into brutes-we will have three hundred in four foe. He met the English in Louth and conviction, Mr. Bonfield could not have failed to make his mark in this free land. defeat and flight of the English forced the Brought into contact with many men, deputy to abandon Armagh and left O'Neil throughout a long business career, he established and maintained amongst all a

connection with Ontology.

The complete success of O'Neil's tac- Mr. Bonfield's name was synonymous ties and the threatening aspect of Eng- with probity, trustworthiness and outamenity and rectitude as a man could frew, and was returned by acclamation.

a notable change must be effected in the Limited space forbids our doing anycourse of three hundred generations. thing like the meagrest justice to this Now if we suppose seventy-five generamost valuable contribution to Catholic tions in a thousand years-we speak of

three parts: the first treats of natural thousand years. The treasures of ancient theology; the second of psychology, and Egypt, in a scientific point of view, are the third of questions having an intimate still extant; they are four thousand years old. From them we learn that the bee of In the first part, Dr. O'Brien deals to-day has no appreciable difference from

reputation for honesty, integrity and ster- with the two errors to be avoided: Ration- his antique progenitor; the donkey of our alism and Scepticism, clearly establishing time is as stupid as was his far-off ancesitage of his family. Throughout the the truth that the human intelligence is tors; there is no essential physical differlimited in its capacity for knowledge. ence between the domestic animals of to-He then lays down the three fundamental | day and those of four thousand years ago; inseparable from the service of God. College of Montreal. There also he took land's foreign relations, forced the queen spoken fidelity to principle. No man with certainty, and the principle of con- have intervened. Therefore the law of the ecclesiastical habit, but proceeded to to come to terms with this brave Irish knew him but to esteem him. No man tradiction as a starting point, and at once progressive development must be at a proceeds to the discussion of certainty, stand still." A little further on in the the chief sources of which he declares to same chapter Dr. O'Brien very pointedly be (1) our inner consciousness, (2) evi- remarks, "Truth can never be opposed to America, soon after his ordination, he with honor and distinction by Elizabeth. ably successful. At the general elections dence, (3) universal consent, (4) the testi- truth; what is true in geologic science exercised his holy ministry for many years Their's was indeed kindred spirits. of 1875, in response to repeated solicitation mony of persons worthy of belief. After cannot subvert the truths of revelation; laying down and proving certain proposi- in fact, it tends to confirm them. When tions on the subject of self-existence and we hear trumpeted abroad some wonderon the existence of God, Dr. O'Brien dis- ful discovery of a geologist, which appears cusses with rare power and admirable to contradict revelation, we must first see consecutiveness of reason, the intelligence if the fact be established on sure basis, or and will of God, his apprehension by man proved from sound principles; then we from the physical order and the univer- are to examine what revelation really of our readers who remember the imposing O'Neil," with the same privileges, powers, paign he was pressed to enter the field for sality of belief in H is existence. One of teaches on the point. If this be done we when once acquired, they lavish on able day—that day opened a new era for bearing the same title. His triumph was would, it is thought, have been returned is that on pantheism. The author deals diction between the truths of science and would it is it is its regions forme and prevention.

pleasures of which even mention Catholicism in Western Ontario, an era of thus complete, but not of long duration. by acclammation, but elected to continue with it in its various forms and pernicious revealed ones. We know what a shout of should not be made. To Catholics progress and prosperity which has few if Sidney, who succeeded Sussex in 1564, re- his services in the legislature of Ontario. effects. "Pantheism," says Dr. O'Brien, triumph was raised by infidel philosoliving amid such associations and any parallels in the history of the Church sumed hostilities in 1566. With the aid of Had he been spared and consented to "is most pernicious in its effects on society. phers, when it was supposed that geology the native chiefs of Tyrconnell and Ferma- contest South Renfrew, his election Everything being either a necessary mod- made the world older than the years alally perverted, by the spirit of the In 1859, the episcopal See having been nagh, heinflicted a severe defeat on O'Neil, was beyond peradventure. He rendered ification, or an emanation, or a manifes- lowed it by the bible. But their triumph ally perverted, by the spirit of the age, the season of Lent offers a much needed occasion for reflection. In 1859, the episcopal See having been nagh, heintlicted a severe deteat on O'Neil, was beyond peradventure. He reflected from London to Sandwich, his who, with a few followers, fled to Cushen-borded occasion for reflection. For the form London to Sandwich was transreeded occasion for reflection, lated to the latter place, where he resided some Scottish allies. The Irish chief was some Scottish allies. The Irish chief was the method and improved and the necessary if I kill my neighbor it is only conturies ago St. Augustine siloned them atonement and amendment of life. lated to the latter place, where he resided some Scottish alles. The Irish chief was his instrumentanty colonization roads are not responsible agents, our actions are only man s age that is recorded. Fifteen cordially received by the Scotsmen, but were opened and improved—and the necessary; if I kill my neighbor it is only centuries ago St. Augustine silenced them ourselves. Let us profit by it.

### AN INTERMEDDLER SNUBBED.

Mr. Robert Bell, one of the members for Toronto in the Legislature of Ontario, reintroduced this session his bill providing for the holding of school elections by ballot. Mr. Bell's bill was aimed at the priests, whom he would, if he could, exclude from School Boards, and in fact rob of every right of citizenship. He seems to be under the impression that if Catholic ratepayers voted by ballot at school elections no priest would be elected to the position of trustee. He assumes that every Catholic clergyman holding a seat at a School Board in this Province does so by virtue of spiritual terrorism. But Mr. Bell has not adduced one iota of proof to justify such an assumption. Those priests who have been elected to School Boards have been freely and fairly elected, and would be elected under the ballot as willingly as they have been under the present system. We have no objection to the ballot. But the people seem to be satisfied with the system of open voting as applied to school elections. When they de mand a change the legislature wil no doubt grant it. Meantime that body did well to punish Mr. Bell' impertinence by rejecting his bill by a substantial majority.

Mr. B. C. McCann, who has been study-ing law in the office of Meredith & Scatch-erd here for some time past, passed hi final examination as Barrister and Attor ney before the Law Society on Wednes day last. We predict for Mr. McCann brilliant future in his profession, and sin cerly wish him all the success which hi talents and many sterling qualities deserve

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

epochs; he said the seventh day still con-

tinues. He appears to have been nearly as learned as our scientists, who fifteen centuries later, aided also, by their law of development, have discovered and heralded abroad the same fact. Although, then, we may allow millions of years to the past of the world, we are far from admitting all the crude theories of geologists on this score. It has been shown too often that their calculations are untrustworthy. . . What secrets of the past may be embedded in the earth, and may, hereafter, be dug up, we cannot tell; of this much we are certain, nothing will be found to prove the antiquity of our race to be greater than that assigned it by Moses.

The third part of Dr. O'Brien's work consists of thirteen chapters. All are well worthy earnest perusal and most careful study. The author begins by definitions of time, eternity and space. He then treats of certitude, showing its principle to be the intellect perceiving. On the question of miracles Dr. O'Brien a explicit and unanswerable. The chanters on religious indifference and faith and reason are veritable masterpieces of elear exposition and solid reasoning. Discussing the faith in its relation to the body politic, Dr. O'Brien makes the following remarkable declarations, which defy all contradiction. "There are," he mys, "in the world two divinely constituted orders, the spiritual and the temporal; over each of these a divinely endowed representative presides. Each is supreme and independent in his own sphere; and the limits of each are sharply defined. The primary object of the civil ruler is to procure the temporal good of his subjects; that of the spiritual ruler their moral good; the ultimate end of both is the eternal happiness of their subjects. . . Political disorder breeds a spirit of irreligion, and religious torpor begets anarchy. . . A king is not exempt from obedience to God. Cæsar is no longer Emperor and Suprem Pontiff; Christ stripped him of that, and left him as poor, in that respect, as the trembling serf. He is, then, clearly bound to hear the church; he is subject to her spiritual jurisdiction; if not he must be both a spiritual guide and lawgiver for himself. So long as he confines his attention to the temporal good of his people, there can be no clash between him and the church. Once he oversteps his boundaries, he is met by vigilant sentinels, that ever keep watch on the towers of Israel. This is the origin of every quarrel between the state and the church. Can the student of history point to a single instance in which a quarrel was brought about by an interference of the church in purely temporal concerns? Never, never, never. Such is the character of Dr. O'Brien's excellent work. It is essentially a book for the times. There is no class of persons

amongst whom it is not calculated to do good-amongst Catholics by confirming them in their faith, amongst non-Catholics by enlightening them as to their errors. We earnestly recommend it to our readers and hope that, before another year, it will be found in every Catholic household, not only in the Maritime Provinces, where the eminent author is so well and favorably known, but throughout every Province of Canada. We have in this

Our recent comments on the posi-

tion of Catholics in New Brunswick in reference to political appointments have, we are glad to perceive, directed general attention to this important subject. It is conceded, on all sides, that the Catholic body n that province was, at the time of Confederation, very unjustly treated in the matter of senatorial appointments, and that, as yet, it has no adequate representation in the Senate of Canada. We have reason to expect that this injustice will be speed-

ly removed and the Catholics of New Brunswick treated with fairness as to representation in the Upper Chamber of the Canadian Parliament.

We spoke of the local legislature of New Brunswick as illiberal and intolerant. It certainly was so a few years ago, but we have been assured that a change for the better has of late come over that body. The Catholics of New Brunswick are also, we are glad to be informed, represented in the local Cabinet by two worthy gentlemen-one of Irish, and the other of French origin. These gentlemen hold important portfolios in the administration and can, therelarge. fore, be of great service to their coreligionists and to their country. Our attention has been called to one fact worthy of mention in reference to politics in New Brunswick, viz., that the only constituencies in the Province wherein the Catholics are in a majority are chiefly inhabited by French Acadians. To these constituencies those Irish Catholics in New Brunswick who have risen to prominence are largely, if not wholly, indebted. 'I hey are the only constit. uencies in which Catholics can, of themselves, elect representatives. The counties of Gloucester and Victoria, in which the French element preponderates, elect to the House of Commons IrishCatholic representatives, Mr.Costigan the present Minister of Inland Revenue representing the county of Victoria. To the Acadians, the Irish

Catholics, therefore, owe a debt of repay. In reference to the late vacancy in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, we learn that, besides Judge Watters, a distinguished Acadian gentleman was an applicant for the position. This gentleman stands very high in the Conservative ranks, and, from a party point of view, had claims that could not well have been overlooked in favor of any

one. He, however, we believe, recognized the claims of Mr. Fraser as superior to his own and, for the time being, the Catholics of New Brunswick are without a representative on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. We are happy, Local Government Board ? A circular nevertheless, to be in a position to give our readers assurance on eminent authority that the very next vacancy on that bench will be filled by a Catholic. We should have much preferred seeing the late vac-

very benighted age, told us that the days CATHOLICS IN NEW BRUNS- qualities of sincerity and housesty of There are 47 more who have provisions FUNERAL OF MR. BONFIELD M. purpose. It will be time enough to for abo Mr. Redpath takes strong but

give him over to condemnation when he shows any lack of these qualities, and neglects the advancement of the claims of his co-religionists in New Brunswick. These claims, as we understand them, include, amongst other things, representation on the Supreme Court bench of the Province and in the Senate of the Dominion, and both we hope to soon see accorded to the extent justly demanded and expected. In connection with appointments

in the Maritime Provinces we may mention that we have received complaints that in the city and county of St. John injustice has been done the Catholic body in a very marked degree. Those of our frierds there who oppose the government cannot. of course, expect appointments at its hands. But there should not be anything like that which some of our correspondents complain of-a settled and general exclusion of Cathohes from place and preferment. If there be any such exclusion of Catholics in the city and county of St. John, it is a matter that calls for the fullest enquiry at the hands of the Legislature, and sternest condemnation from the country at

### RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Ja.nes Redpath, in his excellent weekly, which, during the brief time it has been under his management, has done more solid good for Ireland than a score of rabid factionist organs could ever accomplish, is now doing excellent service to call present distress in Ireland. He has placed himself in communication with a number of Catholic priests in the distressed portions of the country and places their statements at once before the American public. The information thus afforded the discerning public mind of this continent is of the most serviceable character to the real advancement of Irish interests. In a late number of his valued journal Mr. Redgratitude which it is their duty to path publishes two letters, from which we take the liberty of making an extract or two. The first is from Rev. Father Sheridan, of Mayo

Abbey, Balla, Co. Mayo, and dated New Year's day, 1883. Father Sheridan savs :

The sad news by mail and cable, mentioned in your circular, is, alas! but too true; and your foreknowledge that the peo-ple must suffer before the Government acts, is I fear, a melancholy reality. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Boards of Guardians, and other public bodies; notwithstanding the efforts eloquent appeals of our representatives in Parliament, to induce the government to open remunerative public works, such as draining and fencing the swamps on which their subsistence depends, what is the reply from the Executive and the

just grounds in favor of immediate action on the part of the Irish Am- field, M. P. P., took place at Eganericans and their friends to relieve ville on Thursday, the 1st inst. the distress now prevalent in Ire- There was a large attendance of the land. Mr. John Devoy, an "ad- friends of the deceased gentleman. vanced" Irish nationalist, in his paper advocates the refusal of relief from America, to Ireland on the Byrne, P. P., Eganville, Amongst following grounds: "Ireland has within her own limits ample resources to cope with crises caused by bad Rev. Father Marion, P. P., Douglas, seasons and failure of crops. A for-

eign power persists in holding these resources, and preventing the Irish people from coming to the aid of ther Sheehv, Bromley, and Rev. their suffering brethren. On that Father Devine, Pembroke. foreign power, therefore, devolves all the responsibility of relieving the, distress at present prevailing, and it must be forced to perform the must be forced to perform duties which would otherwise be performed by an Irish government. Three years ago the Irish in this country lavishly poured out their hard-earned money to do what the de facto government of Ireland failed to do, and the result is that famine is again abroad in the land. Similar conduct on the part of the

Irish here in the present case would be followed by precisely similar results."

Mr. Redpath disposes of this specious argumentation in this trench-

ant manner : "Of course, friend Devoy, the British Government ought to relieve Irish distress, but then again, you know, they won't do it. What then? Because, on the thieves who robbed the traveller on his way to Jerico, and left him grievously wounded, "devolved all the public attention in America to the responsibility of relieving his distress," yet on the whole the good Samaritan was the man whose example we ought to imitate.

"The Irish peasants have fallen among thieves, and are sorely wounded, and if we don't relieve them, then they will owe it as a duty to their families to emigrate to some country where they can relieve themselves. And if they so em grate, what is to become of 700 years of Irish effort? Ireland will become a grass farm for England. That is what the end of it all will

The New York Sun takes similar ground, and we do hope that views such as those enunciated by Mr.

Devoy will not prevail to such an extent as to prevent the relieving of the afflicted Irish by the benevolent in America. Upon no strength of reasoning, whether of self-interest or of a desire to promote the advanceand ment of Ireland, can such views be sustained. It were, in our estimation, a matter of lasting disgrace to the Irish in America if, on pretence of leaving the relief of their suffering fellow-countrymen to a government warning the Guardians to have outstand that will not give relief, they permiting rates immediately collected, and room made in the Poor House for applited the Irish in Ireland to die of cants, but not one penny of our own, the Church Surplus Fund, will the Govwant. Irish organizations in Amerernment grant to prevent another famine. Ours, indeed, is a sad and humiliating ica should, everywhere, at once, take steps to forward assistance to case, for it is now a notorious fact before the famine stricken counties in the old land. We are at a loss to understand the logic of those men who claim that Irishmen should remain in Ireland and then refuse them, when they do remain, the means of subsistence.

P. P.

The funeral of the late James Bon-The Requiem Mass was celebrated at 10.30 a. m. by the Rev. Father the clergymen present were the Rev. Father MacCormac, P. P., Brudenell, Rev. Father Coffey, London, Rev. Father Ferreri, Vinton, Rev. Father Vincent, Calumet Island, Rev. Fa-

The pall bearers were Messrs. Daniel Lacey, Eganville, Wm. Murray, Pembroke, Robt. Campbell, M. P., Eganville, John Casey, Egan ville, John Lorne MacDougall, Auditor General of Canada, Ottawa, and P. Baskerville, M. P. P., Ottawa-After Mass Rev. Father Marion delivered a brief but powerful sermon on the subject of death, with special Carran Tual, the highest mountain reference to the late Mr. Bonfield. From the Pembroke Observer we clip the following reference to the deceased gentleman:

DEATH OF MR. JAMES BONFIELD, M. P. P. Mr. James Bonfield, M. P. P., died at his residence, Eganville, on Monday, the 29th inst., after an illness of some days, which proceeded at first from a severe cold received when travelling, developed into inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis. During the earlier part of his sickness strong hopes were entertained of his final recovery, but apoplexy finally set in, which terminated his existence. His demise is universally regretted by all classes and creeds, as he had endeared him-self to all by his kindness and benevolence

of heart, while as a member of the Local Legislature for many years he proved himself thoroughly efficient and painstaking in all matters affecting the interests of his constituents. The large sums of money ins constituents. The large sums of money granted yearly by the Local Legislature for years past for the improvement of colonization roads, through him, cannot be forgotten, and it can truly be said that no member ever did so much for his constituency as the lamented member for South Renfrew. The deceased was born when a young man he acted as book-keeper for the late John Egan & Co. In the course of years he became engaged in lumbering and mercantile pursuits on his own account, when, owing to good natu-ral abilities, he succeeded in creating a large and successful business, employing large numbers of men in shanties, saw and large numbers of men in shanties, saw and grist mills; indeed his great industry and indefatigable exertions it is thought, undermined his vigorous constitution and has-tened the advent of the grim messenger, death. His death is a calamity which will be felt by many.

The House adjourned on Tuesday evening out of respect to Mr. Bonfield's memory. In moving the adjournment, Hon. Mr. Mowat and the leader of Opposition delivered the following warm tributes to the deceased :--

"Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjourn-ment of the House it is fitting I should say something regarding the sad intelli-gence received with respect to the hon. member for South Renfrew. He did not take an active part in the business of th but we always found him in his House, place in the House and in the Committees, and from his hearty ways and substantial

### THE KINGDOM OF KERRY.

Redpath's Illustrated Weekly, in a late ussue, contained a map of the county of Kerry, and published a few facts concerning that famous county which gave Ireland its Liberator, that will, we know, be read with interest by all our readers. The boundaries of Kerry are, North. the estuary of the Shannon; East, Limerick and Cork; South, Cork and Kenmare estuary; West, the Atlantic ocean.

Its greatest length is 60 miles and greatest breadth 58 miles. It comprises an area of 1,185,918 acres, of which 152,689 are under tollage, 638,-149 in pasture, 15,101 in plantation, 348.097 waste bog, mounta n, &c, and 31,882 under water. There are several bays along the coasts, and many islands, chief of which is Valentia, where the Atlantic cable emerges from the deep.

The face of the county is formed of mountain ranges, intersected by deep valleys, with some level ground. in Ireland, is 3,400 feet above high sea level. The picturesque lakes of Killarney are in this county and are now accessible by the Killarney Junction Railway from Mallow.

The subsoil of the county is slate and red san stone, with limestone in low districts; iron ore abounds; copper and led ores are found in many places, and mines are worked near Kenmare and Tralee. The coal mines of Duhallow run into the northeastern part of the county. Slate of a superior kind and flagstone are raised in great quantities at Valentia.

The occupations are dairy, farmng, tillage and fishing; the chief rops potatoes, oats and turnips.

The county is divided into 8 barmies and contains 87 parishes and 2.716 townlands, having a population in 1881 of 200,448 persons. The county returns three members of Parliament-two for the county and one for Tralee borough. It is in the Munster circuit. The county constabulary force numbers seven officers and 268 men.

"THINGS PRACTICAL."

To the Editor of The Catholic Record

On commencing to read an article in our last issue from the "N. W. Chron-cle"—under the above heading—I said to hele"—under the above heading—1 said to myself: "here, now is just what I want to know," referring to the recital of the "Hail Mary;" whether it should be "the Lord is with Thee," or "our Lord, &c."— but the article left me just where I was before.

What is the correct phraseology?

Ottawa, 2nd Feb., 1883. Yours truly, This is a disputed question. Various correspondents of the London Tablet have been discussing it, of late, but the matter has not been settled. The balance of testimony appears to be in favor of "Our Lord," as having been of the most ancient

work the very best means of enlightening ourselves. Let us profit by it.

### AN INTERMEDDLER SNUBBED.

Mr. Robert Bell, one of the mem bers for Toronto in the Legislature of Ontario, reintroduced this session his bill providing for the holding of school elections by ballot. Mr. the filling of such vacancies is often Bell's bill was aimed at the priests, whom he would, if he could, exclude from School Boards, and in fact rob of every right of citizenship. He seems to be under the impression that if Catholic ratepayers voted by ballot at school elections no priest would be elected to the position of trustee. He assumes that every Catholic clergyman holding a seat of many appointments that will be at a School Board in this Province does so by virtue of spiritual terrorism. But Mr. Bell has not adduced responsibility is, however, greater one iota of proof to justify such an than Mr. Anglin's. Mr. Costigan is assumption. Those priests who have a member of the administration: Mr. been elected to School Boards have Anglin was not. We look upon Mr. been freely and fairly elected, and Costigan's presence in the Cabinet as would be elected under the ballot as a guarantee that Catholic interests willingly as they have been under in the Maritime Provinces, and elsethe present system. We have no objection to the ballot. But the where, will be protected and propeople seem to be satisfied with the moted in so far as he can contribute system of open voting as applied to to their protection and promotion. school elections. When they de-If the time comes-and it will not mand a change the legislature will soon come if his Catholic supporters no doubt grant it. Meantime that body did well to punish Mr. Bell's strengthen his hands by renewed impertinence by rejecting his bill by a substantial majority.

Mr. B. C. McCann, who has been study-ing law in the office of Meredith & Scatch-erd here for some time past, passed his final exomination as Barrister and Attorbefore the Law Society on Wednesday last. We predict for Mr. McCana a many a trying occasion that he has brilliant future in his profession, and sin-the courage of his convictions. He cerly wish him all the success which his talents and many sterling qualities deserve

the nations of the earth that the failure of ancy filled by a Catholic gentleman, the potato crop for even one year, is sufficent to bring on a famine. Add to this the seed rate, the increasing but it is well to bear in mind that poor rate, the exorbitant taxes to sup involved in difficulties to which few port a foreign garrison, and compensa-tion for the friends of those who unforgive just consideration. Mr. Anglin, tunately met with untimely deaths ; th during the tenure of office of the superhuman efforts of the poor to qualify for the Arrears Act, and the unprecedented severity of the past season, and your read-ers will be able to form a fair idea of the Mackenzie government, was, very improperly, held responsible for many of the sins of deed and omispresent state of Ireland sion of that administration. Mr.

The number of families in this Parish is about 400, making an aggregate popula-tion of about 2,000. With only a few ex-Costigan will, no doubt, be likewise ceptions these have to eke out a liveli-hood on holdings averaging at most six acres of inferior description, such as re-claimed bog, bottom land, which is most improperly blamed for the character made by the government of Sir of the year a swamp. John A. Macdonald. Mr. Costigan's

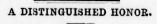
The other letter is from Father Shannon of Curraboy, Athlone, Co. Roscommon, and bearing date Dec. 29.1882 :

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I regret to say that there is great distress at present in this parish. The lands here are of two qualities. The greater portion is light and sandy. This is in the possession of the more comfort-able, and used almost entirely as sheepwalks. The other portion is made up of low dauby marshes, which is fruitless except in very dry seasons. To these lands the

poor were driven some years ago. Their farms are small-from 2 to 7 acres; their confidence-when he cannot see his rents are high, considering the quality of the soil, and they themselves are exway to have their just claims recogthey themselves are ex-

nized, he will not, we know, cling to a position in which he can be of no tremely poor—for the constant rains of last summer kept back the growth of their crops; the blight came early, and deservice to them or to the country at stroyed the potato stalks before the tubers were yet formed, while severe large. Mr. Costigan has shown upon storms, coming on the corn vet uncut, demany a trying occasion that he has the courage of his convictions. He is a man to whom all concede the sent neither food, fuel nor clothing. House of the the honor thus paid him sent neither food, fuel nor clothing. many a trying occasion that he has





From the Medical Times and fazette we learn that at the last annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, eight members of the college were elected, and admitted to the honorable distinction of the House in expressing the sense of the fellowship. The number. says the Gazette, is small, and the list of the names of the physicians so honored this year presents remarkable features: it does not in-

clude the name of a single general physician practising in London, though it contains the names of two London obstetric physicians, one of whom, Dr. Champneys, is the only was always regarded as a deservedly sucgraduate of the old English Univergraduate of the old English Univer-sities in the list; the other, Dr. Matthews Duncan, honors the fellowship; were better known or more popular in then there are four provincial physicians on the list, and two physicians practising abroad, Dr. J. A. Grant, of Ottawa, and Dr. Henry Blane, of Bombay.

We feel genuine pleasure in complimenting our friend, Dr. Grant, on the honor thus paid him by the

qualities he secured the esteem and respect of his fellow members. (Hear

hear.) In his own locality he was known as a shrew, intelligent and persevering man of business, and exercised a consid-erable amount of personal influence there. The high regard which was cher-ished for him there was manifested by ished for him there was manifested by his election twice—once a return by acclamation. A man of strong constitution, he was not old, and when we saw him last no member of the House gave better promise of a useful and long life. His sudden death is calculated to excite serious thoughts in us all."

Mr. Meredith .- "It seems to me, Mr Speaker, a most fitting expression of the regret we all feel at the sudden death of the member for South Renfrew. Of course he was a supporter of hon, gentle men opposite, but personally every mem-ber on this side of the House entertained towards him the highest respect. He was gentlem in most genial in his intercourse with this side, and I venture to say that no member of the House entertained any thing but the most kindly feeling to ward I join with gentlemen on that side him. the loss this House has sustained and of strong sympathy with his family."

The Toronto Globe says of him :-

"The death of Mr. Bonfield removes well known form from the chamber of the Legislative Assembly, of which body he had been a member for the past eight years. He was a native of Ireland, having been born in 1825 at Gartmore, i cessful operator in a calling which, more the great lumber district than the "King Mr. Bonfield'r of the Bonnechere." adherence to Liberal principles in politics, coupled with his local popularity, won for him the Reform nomination for South Renfrew in the Ontario general election Nenfrew in the Ontario general election of 1875, and he was re-elected by acclama-tion. In 1879 he was re-elected by a fair majority after a keen contest, and had his life and health been spared he would no doubt have once more carried the Liberal banner to victory in the approaching election.

usage amongst the Catholics of England. THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Thursday last being the forty-eighth birthday of the Hon. John Costigan, Min-ister of Inland Revenue, the following j int congratulatory telegram was for-warded to the honourable gentleman at Montreal, whither he had proceeded to attend the nuptials of his daughter, Miss Teresa Costigan, with Mr. Walter Arm-strong, of Grand Falls, N. B.:-Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1883.

Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1883. Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Irland Revenue, Montreal. The undersigned officers of your Depart-

ment wish you many happy returns of the day, and your daughter a future of happi-

E. Miall, Wm. Himsworth, Wm. Carter, E. Miall, Wm. Himsworth, Wm. Carter, A. Lusignan, J. F. Shaw, F. H. Blatch, C. R. Hall, E. Chateauvert, Mathew F. Walsh, B. H. Teakles, W. L. Heron, F. Measam, Neil Stuart, Richard Devlin, C. E. D. Chubbuck, Geo. E. Pennock, W. J. Johnstone, H. G. Lamothe, J. A. Doyon, Paul M. Robbins, F. R. E. Campeau, J. E. Valin, C. Brunel, Jas. F. Brown, J. Fow-ler, Richard Nettle, John Byrnes, Geo. Fowler, R. Archambault, J. Brunel. To which the following reply was re-ceived:

ceived:

Montreal, 1st Feb., 1883. E. Miall, Esq., Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.
 I hasten to return my sincere thanks

for the very kind message sent me to-day by yourself and the other officers of my Department at Ottawa, wishing me many returns of my birthday and a happy future to my daughter to my daughter.

JOHN COSTIGAN.

Ar the marriage feast of Cana, after having represented to her Son the distress of the family at the failure of their supply f wine, and having received a reply that His hour for working miracles was not yet come, Mary turned to the servant- and gave them this counsel, "Whatsoever He shall tell you to do, do it." there possibly be a better piece of model advice spoken by human lips ? Holy Mary ! our Mother ! has not of a truth the Holy Church throughout the world 'most just reason to honor thee under the invocation of "Our Lady of Good Counsel!"-Formby.

### THE CATHOLIG REGORD

### PROSELVIZING IRELAND.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

of a Prominent Gentleman.

Boston, Mass., Globe

6

The Tablet gives an account of the sys-The Tablet gives an account of the sys-tem of proselytizing in force in Ireland under the conduct of the "Church Missions Society." It may, perhaps, surprise many of our readers to be told that, just as we have among us a great Protestant organi-zation for the indiscriminate distribution of Bibles all over the world, there is also in a performance of the provide the towin over one whose special purpose it is to win over wretched Irish Papists to the true light. wretched Irish Papists to the true hgn. It would appear that there is considerable difference of opinion among the active patrons of this propaganda as to what the true light is, and they do not appear to be true light is, and they do not appendicularly solicitious as to the religious future of the converted Catholics. That they should cause to be Papists seems to be quite sufficient reason to rest and be thankful; so long as they do not look Romeward, it does not much matter Romeward,

Romeward, it does not much matter whither they bend their steps. The process of turning a Connaught Papist from the error of his ways is very costly, and what is more provoking is the costly, and what is more provoking is the want of assurance of the permanence of the result. Now and then, the reports of the society venture to announce the ac-tual "conversion" of an Irishman; but although I took an abundance of sleep. The action of the society of the soci the society venture to announce the ac-tual "conversion" of an Irishman; but usually they limit themselves to consoling their simple readers by sketches of "con-versations" with Roman Catholics, who seem to be always on the point of relin-quishing the errors of Rome, but tail either in intelligence or will to take the decisive step. A certain Mr Brown, who was formerly one of the officials of the "Church Missions Society," has recently nade some diclocures in regard to the system which have greatly shocked the bonest Protestant public. A honse was set up in Townsend street, Dublin, in the midst of a thickly peopled district of the lowset classes. Here a Mis-sion hall was established where "Confer-olics were affectionately invited to attend" to hear ranting spouters descant on the

ences" were held, at when "Roman Cather olies were affectionately invited to attend" to hear ranting spouters descant on the most irritating topics. "Why has Dr. Cullen robbed Catholics of one of the Commandments?" was one of the very mildest of the questions which used to be propounded on those occasions. The Real Presence, the celibacy of the clergy, the devotion to our Blessed Lady, and in fact every topic asost distinctively Catholic was made the subject of ribald harangues. It was easy to see that "Conferences" of this provocative kind, delivered in the midst of an excitable Catholic population, could have but one result. The Mission hall was weekly the scene of free fights, could have but one result. hall was weekly the scene of free fights, had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to

be stationed in the locality. Flourishing accounts used to be trans-mitted to England of the progress which initial to England 51 the progress which the "Gospel" was making among the be-nighted Irish, telling how the frauds and wiles of the Romanist Bishops, especially of Archbishops Cullen and McCabe, were first dose at 10 o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep; I had the short breaths and could searcely of Archbisheps Cullen and McCabe, were being successfully exposed, and holding out brilliant hopes of the future, it only --sufficient money were sent from Eng-land. The money came and the organi-zation wenton. But, as usually happens when things settle down into a regular groove, the activity relaxed, or confined and. The molec came and the organi-zation wenton. But, as usually hoppens when things settle down into a regular groove, the activity relaxed, or confined itself to a very narrow field. In Con-maght the proselytizing was most effecthere are several "missionary" establish-ments scattered throughout Galway and

have ever met. Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complication of dis-eases, and in their worst forms. I sub-jected him to the most thorough examina-tion possible, after his recovery, and 'I can't find out about him.' His kidneys, livers, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that, from what I have seen, I would unhesitatingly recommend this remedy.' " The conclusions from the statements above made which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public must be two fold. First, that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest of means Wilson & Munro An Interesting Chapter From the Life

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable state-ment from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So with it, and so much comment did it occa-sion on the street and social circles, that a sioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. B. F. Larrabee, formerly of London but now of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express com-page whose affice is on Arch steet. Mr. its crowth slow. The symptoms by which York and Boston Dispatch Express com-pany, whose office is on Arch steet. Mr. Larrabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being ques-tioned said: "Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble was not severe at first and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Some-how I felt unaccountably tired at times, tone, conclusively neve the value of the

What, sir, ought a woman's life to be?" Paul replies : "There are departments in the cathedrals of fame into which women find admittance side by side with man; and, though I would not seek by word or deed to hinder her from making the attempt up the rugged mountain's side leading to them yet I sometimes raise the ques-tion, is she, with all her womanly attrition, is she, with all her womanly attri-butes, transported hither, made more womanly, as man, by the ascent, accrues to his manhood ?" "Dame Earth receives no homage or fame for her productions save the reflected glory of, perchance, a fragrant blossom, or a graceful tree. Her fame was established at creation. Yet I doubt not, could the oak see and speak, a gratitude would be expressed when it beheld the evolution of its embryotic germs from out earth's genial matrix, equal to that of mortal sires. The fame of woman is established at her birth, from the fact that the mysterious decisions of sex created her woman. Famed for her beauty and grace; if she faithfully fulfills all conditions of her state, she will always shine the brightest star on the stage life, wearing a halo of glory on her angelic brow lit by reflected fame of the bright genii of her propagation."

### The Bad and Worthless

I continued to take the medicine, and to day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonder-ful, almost miraculous power of War-ner's Safe Cure. I do not know what are never IMITATED or COUNTERFEITED. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy IMITATED is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the ments scattered throughout Galway and Mayo, their inhabitants are either the officials of the society with their families or the families of some English or Scotch settlers, with the addition, perhaps, of a very few descendants of perverts of thirty-five years ago. In Dublin opera-tions have been confined for a long time to maintaining two or three institutions professedly for bringing up as Protestans, children of Catholic parents. It has been alleged, and indeed demonstrated, that in some cases children have been shame-have been placed in those homes or "birds" nests" by processes quite indefensible. Mr. Brown now comes forward in the columer.

SUCCESSORS TO Crosses FRANK SMITH & CO., NIGHT GROCERS, Crucifixes ! WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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NIGHT

This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario. The business will be carried on in the same manner as for-merly, and customers may rest assured that the quality of goods and prices will be such as to retain for the House that popularity which it attained under the former owner-shin.

WILSON & MUNRO. "Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honor-able, faithful and expert."-N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

> New York Catholic Agency 33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place,

NEW YORK

THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind

As your AGENT, it will purchase any of goods you may want. As your AGENT, it will execute any busi-ness or look after any private matter meeding careful personal or confidential attention. This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY BRUSHIS of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded.

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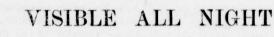






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### -IN THE-

# THOS. D. EGAN, DARKEST ROOM!

When Nothing Else Can be Seen They Shine Out Like GLOWING STARS!

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA. Has a Luminous Crucifix, and says, "It is a great incentive to devotion."

### READ! READ! READ! READ!

The Testimonials Received from Those who Have Our Crosses !

M. CERQUI. M. CERQUI. MONSIEUR-As the Star of the East led and gnided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soal from earth to heaven, where in elernal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and over-shadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X. BRO. JOACHIM.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February, 16th, 1881.

16th, 1881. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, & Co., proprietor of M. Cerqui's Chemical compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness where first I saw only plain plater figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, is it were, then, on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the oreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the evene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is cept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, dis cross watches and guards you.

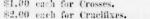
We also have the honour to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J., Slattery, Susquehanna, ; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N. J.; v. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Conversor or Good Sherueren, Baltimore, Md.

Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses.

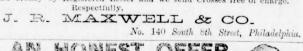
If you possessed a Cross of any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then hise protecting figures, nsigniss of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us

an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us We are now manufacturing such crosses, and a number of different statuettes, crucifixes, and the usual church ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat at a nominal cost, any article of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the blackness of right, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night.



\$3.00 each for Statues of B. V. or Saints.

20 Send Money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.



35

ast in

HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-cate that you are a vistim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE: use Kidney-Wort at once, (drug-

the disease and restore health and the disease and restore health Ladies For complainty Hidney-Wort is un Vidney-Wort is un as it will act promptly and safely.

> brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. 43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

I have prescribed the or more outstand preat success in a score or more outstand asses of kidney and Liver Troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou, M.D. female weaknesses. -Phillip C. Ballon, M.D., Monkton, Vt. "My wife has been much benefitted from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

B

SIMPLE REMEDIES. Recipesifor the Family when the Doctor is not Called in.

FEB. 9, 1883.

For croup, administer a teaspoonful of strong alum water; repeat the dose every fifteen minutes until free vomiting occurs. Inteen minutes until free vomiting occurs. Put the feet and limbs in hot water, and then wrap up in flannel; place on the chest a poultice of corn meal sprinkled with mustard. Beware of cold draughts. As the attack departs, administer a dose of magnesia, rhubard, or castor oil. When the children are liable to croup, always keep the alum water solution ready on keep the alum water solution ready the wash-stand.

Toothache may be speedily ended by the application of a small bit of cotton saturated with ammonia to the defective tooth.

It may be useful to know that hoarse of an egg thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful taken occasionally is the dose.

There is scarcely an ache to which chil-dren are subject so hard to bear and so difficult to cure as earache. A remedy which never fails is a pinch of black pep-per gathered up in a bit of cotton batting, wet in sweet oil, and inserted in the ear. It will give immediate relief.

As a remedy for chilblains, take a piece of lime the size of your double fist; put it in warm water and soak the feet in it, as warm as it can be borne, for half an hour. For a scald or burn, apply immediately pulverized charcoal aud oil. Lamp oil will do, but linseed is better. The effect

will do, but inseed is better. The energy is miraculous. For chapped lips, mix two tablespoon-fuls of clarified honey with a few drops of lavender water, or any other perfume, and annoint the lips frequently. To remove warts get a little ballock gal, and keep it in a bottle, rub a little on the warts two or three times a day, and in a short time they will disappear.

and in a short time they will disappear. To remove cold sores, rub the first fin-ger behind the ear close to the part which is joined to the head, and then rub the sores. The secretion removes the sore in a short time if applied every twenty min-

utes. To make good sticking plaster, put two spoonfuls of balsam of Peru to six of isin-glass, melted with very little water and strained. Mix these well together in a strained. Mix these well together in a small stone jar over the fire. Pin out some black Persian or sarsenet on a board, and dipping a brush into the mixture, pass it over the silk five or six times, then hold it to the fire, but not very near, and it will soon become black and shiuing. Agood wash to prevent the hair from fall-urg out is made with one once of near the ing out is made with one ounce of powdered borax, half an ounce of powdered camphor,

one quart of boiling water. When cool, pour into a bottle for use, and clean the head with it, applying with flannel or sponge once a week.

For dyspepsia, pour one quart of cold water on two tablespoonfuls of unslacked lime; let stand a few minutes, bottle and cork, and when clear it is ready for use: put three tablespoonfuls in a cup of milk, and drink any time, usually before meals.

KIDNEY-WORT

of the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, which Mr. Larrabee for his very frank and clear "Hops" of the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, which is the official organ of the Protestant Epis-copal Church in Ireland, and he declares that the whole thing is a sham. He tells his readers that, while the society is called that the whole thing is a sham. He tells his readers that, while the society is called the Church Missions Society, in order to suggest that it is under the control of the authorities of the old Protestant Estab-lished Church, it is in reality managed by a clique of adherents of the lowest forms of dissent. The conclusion suggested thoroughly harmonizes with the facts. thoroughly harmonizes with the facts. But then Irish Protestantism has never been solicitous about its adherents bold-ing fast by any doctring sol low as the solid-ing fast by any doctring sol low as the solid-ing fast by any doctring solid low as the solid low and the solid ing fast by any doctring solid low as the solid low and t but then this Protestantism has hever been solicitous about its adherents hold-ing fast by any doctrine so long as they abured "popery." "To hell with the Pope," was the great shibboleth of Pro-testant orthodoxy. and I tell you, sir, it is simply wonderhell with the ful." "What did they say?" asked the man

of news. "Say? Why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr. Larrabee has stated. 1 ...

Home Friendship. If we cultivate home friendships with the same assiduity that we give to those outside, they will yield us even richer and fairer returms. There is no friendship so pure and beautiful in its nature, so rich and full in its power of blessing, or so sin-gularly rare in its occurrence, as that between parents and their grown up sons and daughters. Where the parental and filial instincts are supplemented by that higher and more spiritual affection that binds together minds in intellectual com-munion and souls in heartfelt sympathy, few deeper or more delightful friendship can be imagined. The guardian and defew deeper or more delightful friendships can be imagined. The guardian and de-pendent gradually lose themselves in the dear companion and true friend of latter life; and youth becomes wiser and age prighter, and both nobler and hannier. brighter, and both nobler and happier, in this loving and abiding union.

Rev. J. McLaurin, Canadian Baptist Missionary to India, writes: During our stay in Canada, we have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with very great satisfaction. We are now returning to India, and would like very much to take some with us, for our own use and to give to the diseased heathen.

Undoubtedly the best medicine to keep on hand for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bron-subject to albuminous troubles which re-

states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was "I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from hav-

in their name or in any way con-

G. M. Everest, of Forest, states that own amongst the many cough medicines in the market. He says that he has sold it for nearly sixteen years, and the seles are steadily increasing. One family has purchased over 50 bottles for various members and friends.

members and friends. Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervons Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has fell it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and nsize, Sent by mall by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 2013w-cow. Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew,

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, date of June 3rd, write, "Burdock Blood Bitters, though comparatively a new preparation, has taken the lead in this local. ity as a blood purifier, our sales of it being equal to that of all other medicines used for the purpose during the last

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION,

yery was due to Warner's Safe Cure, and if he had friends, male or female, troubled with Albumen or any kidney OF CONSUMPTION, When death was hourly expected all rem-edies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Cal-cutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of 'ONSUMP-TION. His child is now in this country en-joying the best of health. The Doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb alse cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1662 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. 222 S-w troubles, he should certainly advise them to use this remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people think and that many symp-toms which are supposed to be other dis-

A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent letter, headed and well informed gentleman, and tions, and opens the avenue to health by purifying and regulating all the organs to further bessel.

time ago, by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate and complete relief. "I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from hav-ing thoroughly investigated it as a medical director of a Life insurance company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I health to the pallid cheek.

229 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.





FEB. 9, 1883.

is not Called in.







## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

C

Dublin, Jan. 20, ---- aviit has written an ex-suspect at Innishown, that as the Castle has "Boycotted" him for six months

Castle has "Boycotted" him for six months on public speaking he cannot fulfil his promise to speak at Innishown pending the expiration of his sentence Dubin, Jan. 30.—Parnell has for warded to Father Gallagher £160 of £385 received from the New York Society of the Ancient Order of Hibernians He writes the suffering people of Done gal are subsisting on food culf fit for beasts. Private charity caunot cope with the wide spread distress there. The Gov-ernment alone can do o, and things will very soon come to a crisis.

ernment alone can do o, and things will very soon come to a crisis. London, Jan. 31 — At a meeting last night to devise me ns for the re ief of the distress in Ireland, Ja-tin McCarthy said he anticipated the phoch of famine to be felt in February and March. O'Donnell, M. P., violently attacked the Government, which, he said, had money to spare for paronetting Evolutions, but none for rebayonetting Egyptians, but none for re-lief works. London, Jan. 30. - McCarthy, O'Donnell,

and Callan, Irish members of Parliament, addressed a meeting here this evening to devise means to reheve the distress of Ireland, alcoarthy appealed to the Eog-lish people to assist the starving Irish han people to assist the starving Irish farmers and laborers. Resolutions were passed appealing to the Government for aid, and a deputation appointed to wait on the Lord Mayor, to ask him to open a solid ford. relief fund. Dublin, Feb. 5.-The examination of

the persons charged with conspiracy to murder officials was resumed to day. The court was crowded The audience

mon

Dubin, Feb. 5.—The examination of the persons charged with compiracy to murder officials was exerued to the audience largely consisted of tords, high officiant college professors, and professional men. Michael Kavanagh, the carman, with the carman were marched into the gisoner's dock between two policemen. This new desartine mane much speculation. The privener has a low, retreating forehead, sinister appearance, and looks anitons and nerv-ous. The little girl Ellen Broylv identifi-tied Kavanagh, height forehead, sinister appearance, and looks anitons and nerv-ous. The little girl Ellen Broylv identif-tied Kavanagh, Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly were also arraigues and the speculation of the privace were then was expected the evidence of our bay reliafor by creating the mem Diocessor Disterborough. and appointing a member of the Carponic and entry of memocurred, and that none thouse and the two accyclecit the evidence if do day would prove that Jame Cargy a member of the Carponic and entry of memocurred, and that none thouse perfect military assenal was discovered; in duing hard greands. The bird was expected the evidence were then two men besides the driver of the assess the wish the son-tant drilling of memocurred, and that none thouse the perfect military assenal was discovered; in control, and that none. After the return the third time she head criter of murder and rant to the door. The past hild was to the Poincers were then two men besides the driver of the easy the third was a just mounts for the start was the order of the carge and she was only able to identify Kavanagh baw was only able to identify Kavanagh baw was every dort the row-extension as and that is well known to us. We have as an exercised to a time of the Compary was application of the treat the third was a splated northow the treat the third was a splated northow the struct to a dame cargo, contably as a mount of the profession as an exercised to built and an out. After him. Much time was placed on the stand to that fille to identify pr

Paris, Jan. 29.--The Union, Count De Chambord's organ, says we have too much respect for truth to deny the existence of being brought to a close, was certainly a monarchical conspiracy. We have en-a time of grace; he hoped that they couraged it by speech and writing and would persevere in virtue, and again a time of grace; he hoped that they would persevere in virtue, and again thanking them for the kind sentiments expressed in their address, concluded by giving the episcopal blessing. In the evenents of it with joy. Paris, Jan. 28.-The Ministers met at the Elysee this morning, and tendered their resignations, which Grevy accepted. Grevy summoned Fallieres and Ferry ing Grand Vespers was celebrated by the Rev. Father Beaudvin. The singing of Grevy summoned Fallieres and Ferry to confer with them in regard to the crisis. Paris, Jan. 31.—It is reported the Or-leans Princes have drawn up a manifesto protesting against the charges against them, and declaring their readiness to sacrifice their nervonal interests for France. It is prince the occasion. Vespers being concluded a deputation of the congre-gation proceeded to the altar and the folgation proceeded to the altar and the fol-lowing address, read by Mr. D. J. Lynch, their personal interests for France. It is stated that should the necessity arise they will publish a manifesto and quit the was presented to the Father, panied by a donation. To the Rev. Father Beaudein, S. J. country. police discovered, at Ternes, two To be Rec. Filter between, S. J. Rev. FATHER, -We, on behalf of the con-gregation of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Campbellford, desire before your departure from amongst us to express the feeling of love, respect, and gratitude, which weienter-tain towards you. We recognize in you one who has been medialic commissioned by Aniphyty tool Th sealed with the Imperial arms, which Prince Jerome removed there the day before his arrest. They contain papers which the judge having charge of the investigation of Jerome's case regards as

RECEPTION OF BISHOP JAMOT AT CAMPBELLFORD Saturday evening, the 20th inst., His

Saturday evening, the 20th inst., His Lordsbip the Bishop of Peterboro' arrived at Campbellford, and was met at the Rail-way Station by the Rev. Father Casey, the Rev. Father Beaudyin, Mr. Blute and other promote and the state of the stat He was certain that they would practice the virtues he strove to inculcate, and thanked them for the liberal donation

thanked them for the liberal donation which accompanied the address. He would place it at interest,—spiritual inter-est—it would be invested in the prepara-tion of others to continue the work in which he was now engaged. Perhaps at some future day the congregation of Campbellford would listen with the same attention and devotion to another Jesuit bether where future the same here in the same here at the same here at the same here in the same here there the s Rev. Father Beaudyin, Mr. Blute and other prominent members of the congregation, and escorted to the parochial house. At half past seven o'clock His Lordship com-menced the celebration of Giand Vespers, at the close of which the Reverend Father Beaudyin, who had been conducting the mission in Campbellford for the past week, delivered an eloquent and instructive dis course on the necessity and efficacy of attention and devotion to another Jesuit Father whose education will have been furthered by their kind gift. In leaving them he wished them every blessing in life, and after death everlasting happiness. The benediction of the Blessed Sacra-ment then followed, after which his Lord-ship addressed the congregation exhorting them to persevere in virtue and hold stead-fast to the teachings of their religion.

A Wonderful Discovery.

delivered an eloquent and instructive dis-course on the necessity and efficacy of prayer, citing as illustration thereof many examples from Holy Writ. On the conclusion of the instruction His Lordship addressed the congregation, wish-ing them joy on the happy occasion, and giving his episcopal blessing. The benedic-tion of the Blessed Sacrament followed, and this brought the services of the even-ing to a close. On the day following, Sun-day, a large congregation attended at High Mass, which was also celebrated by His Lordship, at the conclusion of which, the Jesuit Father again delivered an instruc-tion, choosing as the subject of his dis-Herr M. Von Stotz, one of the greatest Herr M. Von Stotz, one of the greatest chemists of his time, discovered that eer-tain elements in nature possessed the power of absorbing and storing light, yielding it when in the dark, (as a sponge absorbs water and gives it up on pressure) in 1631. He made a luminous solution, and by permission applied it to a statue of the Virgin in the great Strausbourg Cathodra, it was heautiful shining midd Jesuit rather again derivered an institu-tion, choosing as the subject of his dis-course "The Sacraments of the Church." The Sacrament of Confirmation was then administered to such of the grown up peo-ple of the Mission as had not been previously onfirmed. When these services were concontributed. When these services were con-cluded some twenty of the members of the Congregation proceeded to the altar and presented His Lordship with the fol-lowing address, read by Mr. Joseph Clair-Cathedral: it was beautiful, shining midst the dark groined arches of the old church, but the people could not understand it, and, being filled with superstition, the statue was destroyed, and Professor Von Stolz and his compound were held in fear, as it was supposed by the illiterate that the Professor was aided by the evil one. In this century, under influences of re-search, chemistry is recognized as one of the exact sciences by which the elements of nature can be analyzed, separated, com-bined, renewed, restored, and purified. In no way has its powers been to us made so manifest than by the receipt of a cross possessing that same luminous property Cathedral: it was beautiful, shining mids To the Hight Rev. John Francis Jamot, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough. possessing that same luminous property that M. Von Stoltz discovered, and a truly wonderful power it possesses, shin-ing like a glowing star in the midst of darkness in our chamber at night, and fully deserving of the testimonials borne by those who have like crosses, and to by those who have like crosses, and to which we refer you in the advertisement of J. R. Maxwell & Co., on seventh page.

THE R. C. CONCERT.

Strathroy Age, Feb. 1st.

THE R. C. CONCERT. Bitatory Age, Feb. Ist. The correct given in Albert Hall on Tues-success. Generally speaking the people of first invoy are not musical, in this sense that people on the sense of good music or an audience more inclined to criticise is not to be for in our town either sing or play well, but people on the second one are feature in this concert was the excellent rendering on two panes of choice selections by Miss Hanley, Miss Smythe and the Missesse Nugent. Miss Fraine, of St. Thomas, interspersed the musical part of the programme with humor-nist and part of the programme with humor-ons readings and recitations. This young ago, and hardly any one went to bear her, but among the few was Father Feron, and her and encore recognized her talent as an elocution-it and angaged her to read: al, his concer-tor for the valley of Chamouri. 'It was the frat time was hafter to read: al, his concer-tor of strainroy, sang in good and powerfal voice 'the valley of Chamouri.' It was the frat time we had the plasme of a strain they are the valley of Chamouri. 'It was the frat time we had the plasme of a strain they is the some source of the algorithm to the schemer. The hearty encores, the received showed how much shee was appreciated, and her while the the source of the schemer of the schemer of strainroy, sang in good and powerfal voice 'the valley of Chamouri.' It was the frat time we had the plasme of the schemer is the some feature of a soldier or showed by either the strong were well three of his song was either.' "missi is the some feature of the soldier or is the some feature of a soldier or showed the plasmes of 'I am Sitting by "he strip bestender devidence, and although "here the last tem months she has undergone. Her renderings of 'I am Sitting by "he strip the scheme more popular by singer three to say that he first success at this showed how, was exclent. She showed how, was exclent. She showed how, was exclent in she the ship become more popular

At the residence of her brother-in-law. Mr. J. F. Smith. Franklin street, Bufalo, N. Y., on January 25th, her birthday. After a pro-tracted illness, Henrietta Caroline McEvoy. idest daughter of Mr. B. McEvoy. late of Stratford, Ont. May she rest in peace. Wheat **BUNDAS SEPARATE SCHOOLS.** 

The Trustees of St. Augustine's Separ-ate schools for the year 1883 are John Saurbeer, Wm. Casey, Thos. Hickey, Jos. Brown, Patrick Mainou, Patrick O'Con-nor, John Hayes, and Andrew S. Cain. At the first regular meeting Jno. Saur beer was re-elected Chairman, Andrew S. Cain Secretary, and Rev. Father Feeny re-elected Treas. and local Superinten-dent. The Treasurer then read a detailed statement of the finances for 1882, a sum-mary of which is the following : receipts, \$2649.35 ; brought forward from 1881 \$279, making a total of \$2928.65. Expen-diture total of \$2990.14, making a deficit of \$61.79 which can be covered by ac-counts due. The cause of the large ex-penditure is the extensive improvements of \$01.79 which can be covered by ac-counts due. The cause of the large ex-penditure is the extensive improvements made on the separate schools last year. The school board expressed their warm appreciation of the assistance given by Father Feeny to advance the interests of the separate schools of Dundas, financi-ally and otherwise.

C. M. B. A. NOTES. FFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 14. GALT, ONT.,

FOR 1883. President—A. A. Lanigan President—A. A. Langan First vice-President—Oliver Cooper Second vice-President—Samuel Weir Treasurer—Theodore J. Wagner Financial Secretary—P. Radigan Recording Secretary—George Murphy Assistant Secretary—Bernard Maurer Marshall—Timothy Spellan Cuard—Lamas Doyle Guard-James Doyle

an illness of only ten days. This makes the seventh death in the Canada C. M. B. A. membership, since the formation of our

A: memory is a set of a formation of our Grand Council. The following is from a letter sent us by the president of Branch 18, regarding Bro. Connolly's death. While regretting the loss of a member so soon after our institution, I must say that I am glad the de-ceased belonged to the organization. Only a little over 18 years of age at the Only a little over 15 years of age at the time he joined, and in the prime of life, he remarked jocularly to another brother, as they both signed their applications for a Beneficiary Certificate,—"Well, its not likely our mothers will ever see a cent of this money." The deceased was the only support of his mother, vounger sister, and 7 year old brother. While the beneficiary will never fill up the void left in a fond mother's heart, yet this \$2000 will greatly tend to render her struggle through comparatively easy ; showing a remarkable instance of the benefits to be derived from membership in the C. M. B. Associa-

ion.

B. A. Branch exists, and you are desir. B. A. Branch exists, and you are desir-ous of having one formed, get at least 12 others with yourself to sign a petition for a charter; have the petition also signed by your parish priest recommending you; send said petition to the Secretary of Grand Council, and he will forward to you the medical examination blanks; those medical blanks you will get filled out by some first-class physician. This physician, after cal blanks you will get filed out by some first-class physician. This physician, after examining you, will at once send your examination papers to the supervising medical examiner. After hearing from the Grand Recorder regarding said medi-cal examiner's report, if you have a sufficient number approved, you will arrange the date for having your Branch organized; advise the Grand Recorder of such date, FEB 9, ISHS.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS .- The grey hairs of age being brought with sor-row to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of ( ingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By it- use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden as a superstant on the state of the sadden 1 55 to 1 62 1 50 to 1 60 1 40 to 1 60 1 55 to 1 65 1 15 to 1 20 1 05 to 1 15 1 05 to 1 15 1 05 to 1 15 1 05 to 1 18 1 00 to 1 30 1 0 to 1 10 7 00 to 8 00 2 75 to 3 00 us. Sold at 50 ce by all druggists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

 
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 Pastry Flour
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 Pastry Flour
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 Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken o, your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth TIf so, go at once and get a bottle of MIRA, WIN-LIW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will 2 75 to 3 00 2 00 to 2 50 18 00 to 25 00 14 00 to 16 00 8 00 to 10 00 2 00 to 3 00 WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upen it; there is no misiake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell yon at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to thy child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest \_d best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents s bottle. 26 to 0 28 25 to 0 27 25 to 0 27 18 to 0 22 14 to 0 20 ents a bottle. 0 75 to 1 00 0 10 to 0 13 07 to 0 68 04 to 0 05 00 to 0 7 00 to 0 06 0 to 0 05 Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

Kest and Comfort to the Suffering. "BROWN's HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equa for relieving pain, both internal and external It cures Pain in the Side, Eack and Bowels, Nore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. 'It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when be in every family handly for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remody in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all bruggists at 20 cents a bottle.

THE STATIONS; OR WAY OF THE CROSS.

Buyer 117 124 117 75 Translated in 1882, from the Italian by Rt Rev. M. O'Connor, D. D., first Bishop of Pitts Rev. M. O'Connor, D. D., hrst Bisnop of Fitte-burg. "These prayers will be found to be beanti-fuily touching. They are short but pithy; recailing the mysteries meditated upon, and forcibly impressing at the same time the moral lessons serived from them." Republished in 1882 by Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Ager cy. 38 Barclay St., New York. Price 10 cents each, or \$8.00 per 100 copies. 1123 129

## THE JUDGES OF FAITH

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A compliation of evidence against secolar schools the world over, by Rev. Thomas J. Jenkins. The contents comprise extracts from Papal Bulls, pastoral letters from Bishops in every portion of the world, and many other important doustions of christian education for Catholic children. It is ad-dressed to Catholic parents. It is highly commended by Archbishop Gib-bons, and many other prelates. Some extracts brief from Catholic papers: It is a book worth its weight in gold.—The Monitor.

A very useful little manual.-Catholic Re-

Democrat. Price 25 cents each, or \$18.00 per 100 copies. Published by

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braw a fresh fragrant Breath and be merry

Fear no dental display as you smile; For the virtues of famous "TEABERRY" Are for Breath and for Teeth nonpareil.

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THE LIVER

A very useful inthe manual.-Canonic  $E_{e-}$ olew. It will prove exceedingly valuable for gen-eral circulation and reference. - Western Home Journal. The work is simple, clear, straightforward, written for the people, with no unnecessary words.-N. Y. Freeman's Journal. It is the very best summary of its kind ever issued.-Western Watchman. It is not too much to say that it is the best work on the subject, -Ace Maria. This little volume is therefore a truly Catholic publication.-T. F. M. in Catholic Universe.

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 PEAS-NO. 1, 40c to \$0.00. No. 2, 73c to 74c.
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 BUTTER-13c to 21c.
 GRANS SEED—Clover, \$8 10 to \$3 50.
 BARLEY (street)—Fail, \$0,00 to \$10. It is a work which every priest and Cath-lic parent should peruse carefully .- Sunday

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

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PRODUCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London Stock Market.

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Deihl, .... Trédwell Clawson. Reg.....

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Eggs, retail. Butter per lb. "crock. "tubs... Cheese # lb... Lard.... GRAIN

a. Ont., Feb. 3

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SKAFORTH, Feb 3.-Flour, No. I]super, 4 55 to 5 60; fail wheat, 0 88 to 0 97; spring wheat; 0 98 to 0 97; spring wheat; 0 98 to 10 45 to 35; bergs, 20 to 21 c: cheese, 12 to 0 00; butter, 17c 1910; c; c; c; g; 20 to 21 c: cheese, 12 to 0 00; butter, 17c 1910; c; c; g; 20 to 21 c: cheese, 12 to 0 00; butter, 17c 1910; c; c; g; 20 to 21 c: cheese, 12 to 0 00; butter, 17c 1910; c; c; g; 20 to 21 c: cheese, 12 to 0 00; butter, 17c 1910; c; c; g; 20 to 21 c: cheese, 12 to 0 00; butter, 17c 1910; c; c; cheese, 12 to 0 00; butter, 12 co 00; beef, 60 to 700; mutton, 7 00 8 00; dressed hogs 7 00 37 50; hides, 6 00 37200; sheepskins, 075 to 1 25; wool, 00 to 100; butter, 32 co 32; c; eggs, 25c 20 23; cheese 00; co 00; butter, 32 co 32; c; eggs, 25c 20 23; cheese 00; co 00; butter, 32 co 32; c; eggs, 25c 20 23; cheese 00; co 00;

LOCAL NOTICES.

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**VOL.** 5.

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PASTORAL LETTER

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa

ON NEWSPAPERS, &C.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL, By the mercy of God and the favor of the

Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c.

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and the Faithful of the Diocese of Ottawa, Health and Benediction in the

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, Many are the duties incumbent on a Bishop. One of the most important is undoubtedly, that of preserving the de-posit of Christian faith and morality intact in the hearts of his spiritual children In order to fulfil this obligation properly In order to furth this congation property, the Bishop, according to the advice of St. Paul, should "preach the word, be instant in season, out of season; reprove, entreat, rebuke in all patience and doctrine."

2. Tim. 1V. 2.

These who govern in the House of God, feel that in the evil days in which we live this duty is a most imperative one. In-

this duty is a most imperative one. In-deed, the time seems to have come, that was forefold by St. Paul, in the following words; "for there shall be a time, when they will not endure sound doctrine, but according to their own desires, they will heap to themselves teachers, having itch-ing ears. (11 Tim. IV, 3.) In the sadness of our soul, we are forced to declare, that good Catholics are not alarmed, as they should be, at the per-verseness with which wicked men labour to inspire the minds of all, but especially

to inspire the minds of all, but especially of youth, with notions contrary to Cathodoctrine ; not sufficiently indignant at the hoporisy with which some endeavor to impress on their hearers the idea, that the Church being persecuted everywhere, it is out of place not only to insist upon her enjoying her rights, but even to teach those rights in unmistakable language. These good persons are not alarmed, as they ought to be, at the ardent zeal with which men who pretend to speak in the name of Catholic prudence, prevent youth from knowing, that human laws are bad when they are opposed to the natural or divine law or subversive of ecclesiastical

divine law or subversive of ecclesiastical law; nor are they surprised when these same men carefully avoid teaching the natural and divine law, for the express purpose of leading Catholics to believe in the authority of civil laws only. Dearly Beloved Brethren, our heart is filled with grief, at seeing that these men are not satisfied with speaking thus, but give yent to their ideas in a subtinde of give vent to their ideas in a multitude o books and newspapers, which they scatte broadcast as intellectual food for person of every age and condition. Therefore we we have resolved to raise our v so great an abuse and to remind the precaution you must take in order to prevent the evils which would result from such books and newspapers. In modern society the Press is an im-mense power. Cognizant of all that takes place, and prompt to publish all it knows, it reaches, with the swiftness of lightning, the lowly village and the wealthy city, and penetrates alike into the proud mansions of the rich and the humble cottages of of the tich and the humble cottages of the poor. This power is fraught with good, when, as should always be the case the writer has in view to enlighten all classes on their rights and duties, and thus to encourage them in the practice of Christian morality. It is truly an apostle-ship blessed by God and the Church, when the writer valiantly defends everything that is sayed and courageously protected that is sacred and courageously protect the poor and the weak. Alas, Dearly Beloved Brethren, all do not understand this sublime mission of the journalist. there are some who fulfil this mission with heroic devotedness, there are others who rush in a direction diametrically opposite and whose pens distil only cal-umny, implety and immorality. They deserve to be compared to birds of prey, for like to them, coming oftentimes from afar, they alight among us only to the for fike to them, coming orientimes from afar, they alight among, us, only to tear to pieces that respect for authority harded down from father to son, that faith for which our ancestors bled, and that moral-ity which has always been our safeguard and our glory. and our glory. It was of such newspapers, Our Holy Father Leo XIII, spoke, when on the 22nd of February, 1879, he said: "the daily press is one of the principal sources of the leluge of evils which inundates us and of the wretched condition to which society is reduced." Hearken, My Dearly Beloved Brethren, the grave warning of our wise and learned Pope, and be very prudent in the choice of the newspapers that you allow to come under your roof. How brilliant soever they may apparently be, if they teach error, they cannot properly be called brilliant; for beauty is the splendor of truth and they contain only error and falsehood; if they do not exalt virtue they cannot be good; for, although they some-times clothe themselves with a showy veil, it is often only a cloak for vices which they endorse; and vice, as you know, is worse than danger, it is evil itself. For sh us, Catholics, and in fact for every one bu possessing common sense, the only true presence is the science that bows before the

Ontario bags, 2 w to 2 25, city bags, 5 w to 3 65. GRAIN-Wheat, white winter, 1 07 to 1 08, Canada red winter, 1 12 to 1 14, spring, 1 08 to 1 15. Corn, 75e to 75e. Peas, 0 89 to 0 95. Oats, 38e to 38e. Barley, 55e to 65e Re, 58e to 460: S.-Butter, Western, 16e to 19e Eastern Townships, 20e to 32; B. & M. He to 22c. Creamer, 2100 to 2200. Lard, 18je to 13je Port, mess, 2100 to 2200. Lard, 18je to 14 Bacon, 12e to 14e. Hams, 15e to 16e. Toronto Markets-Car Lots. Toronto, Feb 3. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$100 to \$100. No. 2, \$0 \$5 to \$95. No. 3, \$100 to \$100. No. 2, No. 1, \$102 to \$102. No. 2, \$100 to \$100. BARLEY-No. 1, 76c. to \$076. No. 2, \$071 to 071. No. 3 extra, 64c to \$6c. No. 3, 55c to \$055.

HOW TO START A BRANCH. If you are in a locality where no C. M.

# Guard—James Doyle TRUSTEES. Edward Barrett, Thomas Spellen, C. Mahoney, James Bodkin and T. J. Wag-ner. Chancellor—James S. Kelly. We regret to have to report the death of Mr. John J. Connolly of Branch No. 18, Niagara Falls, Ont., on January 20th, after pullness of only ten doys. This makes Montreal Market. Montreal, Matract. Montreal, Feb. 3. FLOUR-Receipts, 750 bls.; sales, 600; Market guiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows; Superior, 4 90 to 500; extra, 4 80 to 4 85; spring extra, 4 60 to 4 70; superfine, 4 35 to 4 00, middlings, 3 65 to 3 75; pollards, 3 25 to 3 50 Ontario bags, 2 00 to 2 25; city bags, 3 00 to 3 65.

 The ontain process the feeling of a second process and process the feeling of a second process the feeling of a second process the feeling of a second process and process the feeling of a second process and process the feeling of a second process and pr attendance goes, there being over 200 a memory, expressed mattending early couple present. Praise is due the pastor, Rev. J. S. O'Connor, for the paraid belayed by him in wiping out the parish debt, as is also to his paraiohoners and the public constraint. For their hearty co-operation, of the mission, he said, was mest edifying. I and despised his an attendance as numerous as in many cities. Their performance of the exercises of the mission, he said, was mest edifying.

and number of reserved scals sold, the profit must have been large. It is seldom we have anything so good in town, and no doubt we should all be ready to encourage anything of the kind.

A Startling New Medical Discovery, A Startling: New Medical Discovery, A physician of high repute advises each of his patients to buy every month a ticket (or a tractional part of one) in the Grand Monthly Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery. He has noted after an un-usually large and varied experience, that the hope of winning one of the princely for-tunes that are held out as inducements to investors causes a buoyancy and mental clearness superior to any alleviation pro-duced by drugs. He says the Five Dollars sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., before the second Tuesday of each month, acts as a charm in many cases.

BALTIMORE BELLS.

BALLINGRE BELLS. We do not here allude to the Baltimore *Bellex*, but to the celebrated Bells made by the McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimore, Md., U.S.A. The firm has just furnished a magnificent chime of ten bells for St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Chelteaham, Pa., run-ning from C to D, the largest bell weighing 3000 lbs, and the smallest bell 300 lbs, and costing \$5,000. The chime is a generous gift Of Mrs. John W. Thomas, in loving memory of her late husband, John W. Thomas, Esq., who was for more than lwent y years rector's

ot her late husband, John W. Thomas, Esc., who was for more than twenty years rector's warden of the parish, and of their decessed daughters, Laura C. Thomas and Ida M., beloved wife of Chas. B. Newcomb, Esc. It is a most appropriate memorial, as the sweet remind the living of the departed loved ones whose remains are lying in the churchyard under the very shadow of the church likelf, awaiting the summons of the resurrection morning. Pastor and people are highly pleased with the belis, which are perfect in every respect.

THE revelations of the saints teach up that hell's most fiery abysses are set aside for bad Catholics, who have known Jesus and despised his Passion. In all probabil-ity there are men there whom we have ity there are men there whom we have seen, to whom we have spoken, with whom we have lived, and whom we have \$12,000. SAMUEL R. BROWN.

che date for having vour Branch organized advise the Grand Recorder of such date, and an officer will at once be notified to institute and organize your Branch : said officer will give all further instructions. No applicant is received who is under 21 years of age, or over 50. The cost of securing a C. M. B. A. mem-bership is— Branch admission Fee. \$3000Medical Examination. 1.50 Monthly Branch Dues. 255Beneficiary Assessments as follows:— 3, 30 to 25 years. \$100 to 10; sheepkins, 100 to 100; org. advised, 600 to 75 Beneficiary Assessments as follows:— 3, 30 to 35 years. \$1200\$2, 25 to 30 years. \$1200\$3, 30 to 35 years. \$1200\$3, 30 to 35 years. \$1200\$4, 35 to 40 years. \$1200\$5, 40 to 45 years. \$1200\$5, 40, 50 to 100 year days: hence Branches can always have in their Beneficiary Fund one assessment

ahead; and no delay whatever need take place in remitting assessment amounts. The charter-members of the new

Branch pay the expenses of the Deputy or organizing officer, and are exempt from tate. Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the proposition tax to the Council. The new Branch is provided with a sett of supplies, for which it pays ten dollars. Immediately after the member is in-titated bit formetations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of K. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of Immediately after the member is in-itiated, his "membership report" and ap-plication for a Beneficiary certificate are made out and forwarded to the Secretary of the Council in whose jurisdiction the

member is. Those papers are kept on file in said Secretary's office. If a member, leaving the jurisdiction of one Council for that of another, has a Beneficiary Certificate, he need not have his "application' therefore transferred to the Secretary of the latter Council. A member may at 2 Q P Q Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley. Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882. PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES, DEAR SIR:-YOU valuable medicine has done me a great deal of good. I have only tried one box, find enclosed SI for five boxes of Pride of the Valley, and oblige Yours Respectfully, Cust Respectfully, C. GUILD. Hudsonville, Ottawa, CO. Mich.

any time cancel his Beneficiary Certificate making an "application" for a new one, and returning his former one to the Grand Secretary. The Supreme Treasurer is allowed

ninety days, from the date of satisfactory proof of death, in which to pay the deceased member's beneficiary. The cause of the delay is very often traceable to the neglect of the officers of the Branch of which deceased was a member in for-warding the required certificates of death. Every Branch should have a few of the

death notices at hand. Since the formation of our Grand Council, we have paid into the Supreme treasury on assessments, \$17,664.41; dur-

a specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has rebave paid into the Supreme assessments, \$17,664.41; dur-ine we have had six deaths dictions, for which was paid SAMUEL R. BROWN, Secretary of Grand Council. Secretary of Grand Council.

SEE TO IT.

SEE TO IT. ZOPESA will cure the worst case of Dyspep-sia. A single dose will relieve in a degree that shows its wonderful curative powers, and its peculiar action upon the stomach and digestive organs. It is a positive and abso-lute cure for cositveness and constipation, acting in a remarkable way upon the system. carrying off impurities. As a Liver regulator its actions are remarkable. It tones and stimulates the Liver to action, it corrects the acids and regulates the bowels. A few doses will surprise you. Sample bottles lo cents.

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