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

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1882.

CLERICAL. with the solemnity of a nurse telling about a bugaboo, to terrify her WE have received charge. The Times and other secu-lar papers have, from time to time, a large stock of kindly assigned the Pope to many goods suitable for cleri- spots on this side of the ocean, not even forgetting Governor's Island. The next thing in order will be for cal garments. We give in our tailor-

attention to this branch some politician, with a view to the securing of the "Catholic vote"— which does not exist—to demand a of the trade. N. WILSON & CO.

VOL 4.

anything may be expected. The Water Lilies.

New York Tablet.

commend us to an English jailor and his masters. If Parnell, as has been

stated, has been subjected to a week's

solitary confinement for the poor

offence of trying to forward a letter

to a friend, it is about as small and

vindictive a piece of business as could be well imagined. Here is a

man, a gentleman by birth and edu-cation, the recognized pol·tical leader

of a whole nation, treated as if he

were a common malefactor. The

French Bastile, about which English

McGee's Weekly.

the Chester Assizes in England,

which forcibly illustrates the eviis

arising from the rule of an infamous aristocracy, like that of Great Brit-ain and Ireland. A desperate night-

affray took place between the keep-

ers of a Colonel Legh and a party of salt-miners who were poaching. The poachers had guns, the keepers (so they at first asserted) had only

A CASE was tried the other day at

tiles in Ireland.

For small petty malignant cruelty,

I muse slove, as the twilight falls Over the gray old castle's walk. Where a skeepy lake through the lazy hours Crisply mirrors the time-worn lowers: And scarce a whisper rustles the sedge, Or a ripple lisps to the water's edge, As far and wide, on the tideless stream, The matted water lilies dream.

I stood, in the quiet even'-fail, Where, in the ancient banquet hall Over the hearth is a panel placed, By some old Florentine chisel chased, Showing a slender, graceful child. In the flowing robes of a wood-nymph wild. Bending over the wavy flood As she stoops to gather a lily bud.

In works as quaint as the carving old, An aged dame the story told, How an earl's daughter, long ago, A strange, pale child, with a brow of snow, Had loved, and lost her life for the sake Of the liftles that grew in her father's lake, Holding them ever her favorite flower; Till once, in the bush of a twilight hour, Floating among them out in the stream, Where the passionless blossoms nod and dream. They found her lying, white and dead, "Like a sister lify," the old dame said.

And a sadaess, born of the old-world tale, Haunts me still, while the starlight pale Gleams on the leaves, so green and wet, Where the changeless illies are floating yet And a message I fain would read aright, And a message I fain would read arigh Seems to lurk in each challce white, A secret, guarded fold on fold, As it guards its own deep heart of gold, And only told to the listening ear, Of him who humbly tries to hear.

# Oh! mystic blossom floating there, Thing of the water, thing of the air. We claim thee still, as we hold the dead, Anchored to earth by a golden thread.

### CATHOLIC PRESS.

#### Baltimore Mirror.

sticks. One of the keepers' party was desperately wounded, while sev-eral of the poachers were hurt, and one was killed by a shot fired from WHEN the Southern Churchman asserted a little while back that the a revolver. It was afterwards dis-Sacrament of Penance is "destructcovered that this weapon belonged ive of the Gospel of Christ," we to a member of the keepers' party, quoted this passage from the Bible: "He said therefore to them again: which included several amateur watchers. The end of the affair was Peace be to you. As the Father hath sent Me, I also send you.' When He had said this, He breathed hath sent me, I also send you.' hard labor for shooting with intert, on them, and He said to them. 'Re-&c., while three "respectable" young men received a like punishment for ceive ye the Holy Ghost: whose sins you shall forgive, they are for-given them; and whose sins you shall retain they are retained." We then asked the Churchman perjury, that is for swearing that they had no firearms when they had. Here is a melancholy catalogue. One man dead, several more or less whether or not Christ had granted severely wounded, and six men shut to His apostles the power to forgive sins. If they had the power, was it And all for what? Why, that a few sins. If they had the power, was it given not to be used? If to be used, how was it to be exercised—were the apostles to forgive everybody indis- ing, an amusement which has very

Freeman's Journal:

criminately? How could they for-give sin if they did not know that ment to recommend it. sin had been committed, and how The birds of the air, created by could they learn what sins had been the Almighty for the benefit of man, committed if the guilty persons did not confess to them their offences? are claimed as the exclusive property of these noble lords, who also claim These questions the Churchman has to "own" the soil, the free gift of the not answered, and we, therefore, re-Creator, as well as the fish that peat them, respectfully requesting swim in the rivers and streams. our esteemed contemporary to give The peasant must be content to die them its consideration. of starvation rather than kill and THE FAST of Lent is obligatory on eat the wild towl that flies over his all mature Catholics, who are able to head, or the fish that swarm the practice this austerity. Some poor Christians exaggerate the effects of stream at his feet. No, these free gifts of the Creator to his children fasting by them and deprecate the were monopolized by the robber few, state of their health, when seeking a kept for their special pleasure and dispensation, and thus obtain on amusement. It is against the infamfalse pretences a modification of the ous system that tolerates such a conpenance. Some other weak members dition of things that the Irish people of the Church do not trouble them- are struggling to-day, and what selves to go to their confessors tor a seems strange, indeed, some very "good" and "pious" people are horri-fied at the idea of violating these relaxation of the law, but dispense themselves from its observance, and substitute no other good work in the "sacred rights" and this "property" place of the fast. Wheever is in of Lord Graball and Lady Rackevery way able to fast in Lent, yet rent. fails to do so, sins grievously!

demned the Protestants of old; for example, the Arians, Eutychians and the rest. The Protestants of to-day likewise condemn the dotrines of the Protestants of old, therefore, approve of the condemnation pronounced by the Catholic Church of the Protestants of old. The Catholic Church being right in the condemnation of the Protestants of old, is she not likewise right in reservation which the Holy Father the condemnation of the Protestants may "pre-empt." From persons of to-day? who swallow such tough canards, SISTER

SISTER VINCENTIA, Provincial of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, was on Tuesday last elected Superior deneral of the Order throughout the World. Sister Vincentia has been Provincial since 1870 and has always resided at the Provincial House, of Santa Clara, Cincinnati, She is about fifty years of age, and has been in the Community for nearly thirty years, having been one of the first members when the order was founded. Though Sister Vincentia claims Trier, a city of the Rhine Province, Germany, as her birthplace, yet her elevation to the high dignity is an honor that her American Sisters appreciate in their own writers prate so mucn, was a palace most humble way. The Mother of ease compared to the English bas- house is in Germany, and there Sister Vincentia must reside."

### London Universe.

A SIGN of the times. The Prince of Wales dined at Willis's Rooms on Satur-Wales dinied at Willis's Rooms on Satur-day evening, and made an interesting speech. On the same evening Mr. Brad-laugh addressed a meeting in his so-called "Hall of Science," about, as usual, him-self and his religious beliefs. On Monday morning one of the leading London pa-pers devoted nearly a quarter of a column of its space and a summary paragraph in pers devoted nearly a quarter of a column of its space and a summary paragraph in its leading page to Mr. Bradlaugh, whilst the Prince of Wales was dismissed with a paragraph of ten lines, and in the sum-mary active existence of his Paragraph. mary column the existence of his Royal Highness was ignored altogether. Such a disrespect of royalty—such a direct and wanton insult to the heir to the throne— in an Irish newspaper would be construed into an act of rebellion. How can this be accounted for 2 accounted for ?

THE letter of Leo XIII. to the archbis-hops and bishops of Italy upon the dread-ful moral condition of the Peninsula is a the moral conductor of the Pennsula is a terrible picture of what the school of Mazzini has done for this unhappy coun-try. But it is not the revolutionist and the infidel who are the only ones to be blamed. There is Protestantism (in all its reactions before the school of the sch its variations before it reaches atheism) allowed to run rampant through Italy with its spurious scriptures and its licentious literature, destroying the faith and pois-oning the morality of that Catholic people.

O'CONNELL's address to the men of Clonnel, written nearly fifty years ago, has significance and interest to-day. In it the leader of that time advised the it the leader of that time advised the Tipperary men to "take down and publish in their parish the names of any, if there be any, traitors to Ireland." "Let there be no violence, no force, no outrage; but (adds the Tribune) post up the names of the traitors to Ireland. Let no mau deai with them—let no woman speak to them— let the oliblers hund them to see "!! If let the children laugh them to scorn." If this be not Boycotting with a vengeance, we know not what is. MANY a joke resulted in earnest. The MANY a Joke resulted in earnest. The directors of the Bank of Ireland are said to have received official notice that their beautiful building—once the Parliament-House of Ireland—will soon again be re-cuired for largicating purpose of Me House of freiand—will soon again be re-quired for legislative purposes, as Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule speech is about to be followed up in the most practical manner. We do not think that the direcmanner. We do not think that the direc-tors need just at present remove their furniture, but we do think that without some form of Irish Home Rule Ireland will never be satisfied and England will never feel at complete rest.

ket promised them, more agricultural pro-duce being shipped last year than ever before. Hon. Mr. McLelan rejoined briefly, followed by Mr. Rinfret, in Frency. Mr. followed by Mr. Rinfret, in Frency, Mr. Plumb moved the adjourned at 11:40. During the routine proceedings on Mon-day the 6th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Macdonell, of Lawark, introduced a Bill relating to promisory notes, and Dr. Fortin, a Bill to provide for conducting elections in An 'icosti and the Magdalen Islands in Win-ter by means of the submarine telegraph. Amongst the orders and addresses asking for information were one by Mr. Chariton

ter by means of the submarine telegraph. Amongst the orders and addresses asking for information were one by Mr. Charlton asking for copies of instructions from the Surveyor-General to the Government tim-ber agent at Winnipeg. one by Mr. Mac-kenize for exports of coal from Nova Scotia since 1877, and cne by Mr. Wallace, of York, for papers relating to the railway crossing at the corner of Queen and Duf-ferin streets, Toronto. The House rose at six o'alock.

After routine Tuesday, the 7th, which After routine Tuesday, the 7th, which was of an unimportant character, Mr. Plumb resumed the Budget debate, and delivered a speech of four hours' length. He was followed by Mr. Mackenzie, who spoke with far less than his wonted energy, but was well received by both sides. He regretted, while he admitted his defeat in '878, but contended that the course he had then taken was the proper one in the had then taken was the proper one in the had then taken was the proper one in the interest of the country. He claimed that the chief credit of the acquisition of the North-West was due to the Liberal party, and that a large share of it belonged to the late Hon. George Brown. Turn-ing to the tariff he argued that 17<sup>2</sup> per cent. 'afforded sufficient protection to all industries suitable to the country, and an nounced his intention to ask for a com-Industries suitable to the country, and an nounced his intention to ask for a com-mittee on cotton manufactures, with a view to ascertaining in what condition they are at present. He expressed his pleasure at the prosperity of the country, and attri-buted it to the increase of our exports of agricultural produce and lumber. After dealing at some length with the expen-diture on the consolidated fund and cavital diture on the consolidated fund and capital

diture on the consolidated fund and capital account under his own and the present regime, he closed with an intimation that he would take another opportunity of making some remarks which he did not feel able to make on that occasion. On Wednesday the 8th, Mr. Landry, at the request of Sir Hector Langevin, with-drew his motion for leave to introduce a bill to reneal the Supreme Court Act bill to repeal the Supreme Court Act. After various questions had been put to the Ministry, and replied to, Mr. Wallace, of Norfolk, moved a resolution in favor of having a Dominion franchise for elecof naving a Dominion tranchise for elec-tions to the House of Commons, irrespec-tive of all Provincial systems of franchise, and spoke at some length in support of his motion, upon which Sir Leonard Tilley, moved the adjournment of the debate, when it was agreed to. Mr. Tellier then moved for certain returns concerning the port of St. Hyacinthe, and spoke briefly in French to show that the collecter of Customs there did not receive an adequate salary. Mr. McIsaac's motion for returns concerning harbor works in Nova Scotia gave rise to an animated dis-Nova Scotta gave rise to an animate dis-cussion, in which that gentleman, Sir H. Langevin, Mr. MacDonell, of Inverness, and Sir C. Tupper took part. Mr. Ives' bill for amendment to the Dominion elec-ter of Social Science (Social Science) tion act, requiring a deposit of \$200 from candidates for the Commons, subject to forfeiture under certain circumstances, was advanced a stage. Mr. Orton's bill relating to Pawnbrokers was discharged,

insolent triumph of a faction, and the only liberty allowod is that attacking God and Christian morality.

### BRANTFORD LETTER.

FAREWELL TO REV. FATHER BARDOU. When the word came to Brantford that the Rev. Father Bardou was appointed to a new mission it caused a general feeling of regret among all classes of the com-munity, and everybody seemed anxious to give expression to the feeling in some form. Accordingly on Wednesday even-ing of last week, after the usual services in church a number of gentlemen of the congraduate forward to the radius in congregation went forward to the railing and gave tangible shape to the feeling of sorrow experienced. On behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a con-ference of which Father Bardou had been instrumental in starting ten years ago, Mr. James McGregor read an address thanking him for the kindness he had always shown the society and expressing the obligation the members were under to him. The address called forth an affecting response, and many words of encouragement and advice. Mr. Boyer, a student of the Blind Institute, then a student of the Bind Institute, then presented the priset with a handsome arm chair on behalf of the Catholic students of the Institute, as a small token of their deep esteem and gratitude. Father Bardou assured the donors of how highly he appreciated their gift and their kind feelings, and said he had always con-sidered the blind students a special charge, owing to their being away from parental direction and guidence, and that he would always have a happy remembrance of his association with them. Alderman D. Hawkins then stepped forward and read the following address, which was signed by about twenty gentlemen, on behalf of the comparation.

congregation: REV. P. M. BARDOU. M. A. REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—Having learned that the sacred ties of friend-hip and love which have mutually bound us together in the links of affection are ere long to be sundered, we now gather to-gether this night on the eve of your departure from our midst to express to you our deep seated sorrow and sincere regret at the mournful intelligence.

at the mourful intelligence. The space of fourteen years has but el-apsed since first you came amongst us, and during all those years by your fervent zeal and devoted love for "Religion's sacred course," your untiring energy for the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the whole flock entrusted to your care ; you have endeared yourself to your con-gregation and sunk your affections so deep within their hearts that your image shall long remain impressed there, which neither time nor change shall ever efface. The year that hailed your advent to Brantford saw but the beginning of the Brantford saw but the beginning of the goed work and onward march of improve-ment to the church of God, which you have since that time so well and nobly ad-vanced. In those days we could boast of but half a church and a school house that had seen many generations pass away. On your arrival, however, the exterior on your arrival, however, the exterior part of the edifice, begun by our former beloved pastor, Rev. Father Caravon, was entirely completed, and it shall ever stand to remind us of him who caused its erection.

It is in the cause of education however

everything in this respect to the fact that the people always responded nobly and generously to every call he had made in the cause of religion and Catholic educa-tion. For himself he had done no more than his duty. He was grieved at leav-ing the people he had labored amongst so long, but it was the will of God, and he accepted with obedience and resignation. He entreated all to keep always God's grace sacred in their hearts, to love the Lord and his blessed Mother; be resigned in trials; patient in afflictions; obedient to ecclesiastical superiors; and show great charity one towards another. Above all he said, watch over the children, who were the hope of the congregation, and eneverything in this respect to the fact that he said, watch over the children, who were the hope of the congregation, and en-deavor to give them a sound Catholic education. In conclusion, he said he was equation. In conclusion, he said he was leaving them with sorrow, for they were all like children to him, that he would always remember them and his spirit should ever be with them; and he prayed that God would give them all his richest blessing. During the delivery of Father Bardou's

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reply many were moved to tears, and at its conclusion all knelt and received his blessing. blessing. The purse, which contained nearly \$300, was presented by Mr. James Sinon, and Mr. A. Savage performed the duries of chairman.

The ladies of the Sodality met in the school house after the meeting of the cor-gregation, when Miss Maggie Ryan read an address on behalf of that society and Miss Jane McDermott, the Prefect, presented Father Bardou with a silver shell purse containing 865. He was considerably affected at this new token of kindness, and in thanking the members took occa-sion to exhort them to continue their de-votion to the Mother of God. A few of the leading, Protestant citizens, among them the Mayor, Hon. A. S. Hardy. The ladies of the Sodality met in the

A few of the leading, Protestant citizens, among them the Mayor, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Wm. Patterson, M. P., Henry Yates, John H. Stratford, Robert Henry, Dr. Heowood, Dr. Digby, Walter C. Hately, H. McK. Wilson, A. Robertson, S. Read, W. L. Creighton, Geo. H. Wilkes, Lord T. Whiteleed, Jas. Pollock, J. S. Hamilton, C. S. Jones, Fred. T. Wilkes, C. H. Wat-erous, S. Read, W. Roberts and J. C. Pal-mer, on hearing of Father Bardou's inten-ded removal, waited upon him and pre-sented him with a flattering address and a purse of \$125-a mark of esteem which sented mm with a flattering address and a purse of \$125—a mark of esteem which the reverend gentleman must highly ap-preciate. He was also the recipient of presents from the school children and one n and one or two other sources, and on Friday last a large number of people assembled at the station, when he was leaving, to say good-

#### VISIT FROM THE BISHOP.

VISIT FROM THE BISHOP. On Sunday His Lordship Bishop Crin-non paid us a visit and spoke at High Mass and vespers. His sermon in the evening on the Real presence of Christ in the Blessed Eucharist was clear and forcible, and was listened to attentively by a very Blessed Eucharist was clear and forcible, and was listened to attentively by a very large congregation. His Lordship re-mained a few days in the city. Rev. Father Doherty is acting as parish priest. DEATH. Mr. Michael Shannahan buried his workest shill be wash, a little gid of

Mr. Michael Spannahan youngest child last week, a little girl of five years. NAYR.

St. Patrick's Church and Grave.

The shrine of St. Patrick, enriched by many precious offerings, was destroyed in the general profanation under Henry VIII. "I had a very pleasant ride to Downpat-rick," says Rev. Dr. Vetromile, "where I went to see the church built by St. Patrick, for which I paid a shilling to the woman who kept the key. The church is Gothic, and has been nearly rebuilt by the Episco-palians. I asked the woman—a Protestant —if St Patrick was a Protestant. She answered, 'No-a Catholic.' 'How then is it,' said I, 'that the church is in the hands of Protestants?' They took it from the Catholics,' she rephed. 'Then,' I said, 'it should be given back to the Catholies,' If they fight for it they will get it,' she answered. The inside of the church is plain. I saw the place where the altar must have stood, the 'publit, etc. Then I went to see St. Patrick's grave, which is close to the church in the cemetery, now used by Protestants. There is noth-ing to distinguish the grave of Ireland's Apostle. It is only a mound without headstone or inscription, not so much as a cross; yet everybody knows it, and the

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Hall, ST., LONDON. Catholic Columbian.

ON THE 7th of April the Church SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN could will this year commemorate the death of Jesus Christ. It is eminscarcely be considered an Irishman, ently fitting that on that day Chrisbut he has been guilty of a bull that should figure in history. In extend-ing the congratulations of the Amertians should lay aside worldly avocations and give their time to mournican people to the Queen upon her ing and joy-mourning for sin and escape from bodily harm, when fired at the other day, he said: "The teelthe passion of our Blessed Saviour, joy for the blessings which His sufing of indignation and thankfulness ferings have obtained for them. Away from your fields, out from your shops, and mills, and offices, O Christian people, assemble in your Christian people, assemble in your churches and gather together in dignant at her Majesty's safety, but your home circles, and meditate on we believe the American people the mystery of the love of God for rather felt more indignant at the attempt upon a ruler's life. you. Let business be forgotten for

once-close the stores on Good Fri-"WHY can not men begin to glorify God with a yardstick, a pair of shears, a hand saw, a pen in their hands, and not wait for golden harps. --Mt. Carmel, Ill., Republican." Nothing new in that sentiment. THE New York Times has the earliest information of an intention on Eighteen hundred years ago St. Paul the part of the Holy Father to leave taught that "whether you eat or drink or whatsoever else you do, do Rome for Quebec. The entire arrangement is in charge of a mysteriit all for the honor and glory of ous "lay Jesuit" who occupies an important official position in Canada! God. while our farmers were still obliged to look to foreign markets instead of the home mar-

The Times makes this announcement THE Catholic Church of old con-

### PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The Budget debate was resumed in the House of Commons by Mr. Boultbee, who defended Sir Charles Tupper from the charge defended Sir Charles Tupper from the charge of suppressing and perverting Sir Henry Tyler's speech, made some reference to Sir Richard Cartwright, and gave a running comment on Hon. Mr. Angina's speech, the Hansard report of which he had before him. Mr. Ross, Middlesex, rejoined and after de-voting a few words to Mr. Boultbee, dealt with a constituent in such that the second voting a lew words to Mr. Boultbee, dealt with the questions at issue. He dwelt at length on the effect of the N. P., especially in regard to the coal duty. He showed that all the world was pressperous, and it would be extraordinary indeed if Canada did not share in the general revival of business. He contrasted the expenditure as it is and as it was under the late Gevernment, claiming an increase of \$4,000,000 notwithstanding the contention of Sir Leonard Tilley, Sin Charles Tupper, and others on the Conser-vative side that the expenditure was not sufficiently controlled by the Liberal Govsufficiently controlled by the Liberal Gov-ernment when in power. He maintained Sir L. Tilley's doctrine of averages, showed now rapidly controllable expenditure had increased in the past three years, that the numbers of civil servants had increased from 469 in 1878 to 537 at present. He held that the failures of 1878 were not chiefly among manufacturers but among im-porters and traders, and that those interests had suffred most then. Importers and had suffered most then. Importers and traders against whom the tariff was operative, were now prospering in spite of the burdens, showing it was not the tariff that produced the improvement in business. He called attention to the marked decline of our shipping industries as the undoubted result of the fiscal policy of the Government,

but his bill relating to interest on mortgages met with better fortune and got a econd reading. In the House of Commons on Thursday

the 9th, in answer to Mr. Merner, Sir John Macdonald stated that there are still some portions of the Mennonite reserves in Manitoba unoccupied, that the Mennonites have applied for an extension of time in which to occupy them, and that their application is now under the consideration of the Government. In answer to Mr. Fitzsimmons, he stated that some of the Thousand Islands were placed some of the Thousand Islands were placed under lease to private parties last year. A large part of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion of Mr. Kirkpatrick's Bill to regulate the sale of railway tickets, the motion being for the second reading, which was carried. At the request of Sir John Macdonald Mr. Blake allowed his protion respective real mixing regulations motion respecting coal mining regulations in the North-Weat to stand until after the

reports on geological surveys were brought down. A number of motions for returns were passed with little discussion, and before the House adjourned Mr. Blake called attention to the state of sessional business. Sir John Macdonald replied, and promised to expedite matters as much as possible.

The New Bishop of Seez.

The consecration of Mgr. Tregaro to the see of Seez took place in the basilica the see of Seez took place in the basilica of St. Anne at Vannes. The consecrating prelate was Mgr. Belcel, Bishop of Vannes. Mgr. Belcel Coq, Bishop of Nantes, and Mgr. Hugonin, Bishop of Bayeux, were present. The new bishop is determined to avoid all party politics. In his reply to clergy, after his consecration, Mgr Tre-garo declared that his life belonged to Jesus Christ, to his flock, and to France. He added that he had made this triple offering when he was lying prostrate in He added that he had made this triple offering when he was lying prostrate in the sanctnary during the Litanies of the Saints, and that he asked for the prayers of his priests and his people to enable him to carry out this programme of simple faith to the end. It is of such men as this that the survival Ramphicans of today

as are children in parting with you we are grieved as are children in parting from a fond father, and we pray that we shall all meet again, if not on this earth, then where Christ shall receive us, saying "well done." Brantford, March Sth, 1882. faith to the end. It is of such men as this thot the spurious Republicans of to-day speak as "functionaries who are opposed to the progress of the Republic." When the Republic of France is constitutional and impartial, it will receive the support of all good Catholics. But it is too much to expect reverence from those who are reviled and persecuted daily and hourly by those who pretend to love liberty. The present regime in Catholic France is the In reply Father Bardou said he accepted the testimonial as another mark of their kindness and good feeling. From the close and intimate relations existing between himself and the congregation in the past fourteen years he could under-stand and appreciate their manifestation of affection.

that we have been compelled to admire your sterling qualities in teaching us that the school room is the feeder of the church and that secular and religious training should always go hand in hand to illum inate the gloomy and untrodden pathway of life. The fine school house which you caused

The fine school house which you caused to be erected shall also remain as a land-mark of your fidelity to Catholic educa-tion in our city and shall stay to testify how dearly you loved that cause, as your last words showed, "guard well and long the school I loven so tenderly." The Presbytery and Sister's Convent have also hear added to the church under your also been added to the church under your guidance and direction. In fine, the estate of the church in Brantford is a credit to you, and shall ever shed not only lustre on your name, but shall stand as a mon-

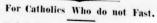
ument of your zeal. But all those deeds and good works will remain when you are gone from our midst.

The credit given him in the

remain when you are gone from our midst, and to night "Here are the people and priest, Like the scene in the East. When St. Paul left the faithful he loved, When bidding adien To his children, like you, Their fondest emotions were stirred." Still, since it is the will of God that you he removed from us, we will always not

Aposte. It is only a mound without headstone or inscription, not so much as a cross; yet everybody knows it, and the path leading to it from the road is kept smooth by the frequent visits of the Irish, where there to reary and there is a cavity smooth by the frequent visits of the frish, who go there to pray; and there is a cavity over the grave made by the Irish taking away, in their devotion, the earth for a memento. I could not but think what a be removed from us, we will always car-nestly pray that you may receive every blessing that God has in store for those who have done his will. "Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." Long and late, however, will be cherished the min-gled feelings of sadness and regret accom-panying this farewell. Night after night, when we shall assemble within the lonely walls of St. Basil, and shall miss you from your accustomed place, we shall feel as if one source of consolation is lost to us. All we can now advance to testify how justly an't highly we have appreciated your be removed from us, we will always ear memento. I could not but think what a magnificent monument they would build up on the grave of their Apostle, were they but allowed to  $d_{250}$ . Still, though St. Patrick's grave has no sign to mark it after the lapse of nearly fifteen centuries, many of them passed in bitter persecution, in a part of Ireland inhabited by Orangemen, every one in Downatrick, and thou men, every one in Downpatrick, and thou-sands elsewhere, can point out the spot. justly and highly we have appreciated your noble services among us is to ask your ac-ceptance of this purse as a mark of our af-

sands elsewhere, can point out the spot. It is shown from generation to generations by tradition, and herein Protestants have before their eyes a certain proof of the truth and reliability of tradition."—Travels in Europe. Now, in parting with you we are grieved



God forbid, says Bishop Toebbe, that the law of fasting, which is holy, should be made to any of you the occasion of sin, as it is to those who, being under the law do not obey it. For them the most holy season of the year is becoming the most season of the year is becoming the most sinful; by resisting the ordinance of God they purchase to themselves damna-tion, and the days of salvation are made for them days of destruction. It is but a sorry sort of Catholic that loves a bit of bread or meat more than his soul and his Maker and he where God is his belle reviled and persecuted daily and hourly by those who pretend to love liberty. The present regime in Catholic France is the

fection for you.

2

Heart-Longings. BY AGNES MONROE.

If the treasures of city and country And the gens of earth and sea Were mine. they could fill—no, never. This awfue and flowers would wither, And palaces crumble to dust; The glare of the jewels weary me, And the silver and gold would rust.

And the short had a bar of the countless thousands of hearts which this world contains Was used it would bring me nothing Bu heartaches and bitter pain. And I, this shire, might worship For years, in one single day To find all my bright hopes vanished And failen my idols to clay.

Take the shell from the sea, and listen! Do you hear it moan and sigh? Pluck the flower from the field: tho' tended, 'Twill droop, and wither, and die. As the shell belongs to the ocean. And each little flower to the sod. So the soul belongs to Heaven, And the heart to its maker-God.

house in this street whe

So, my soul may be filled with longings And yearnings for things to be; But God, and His dear love, only, Can fill this vold in me. Yes, safe from the world and its turmoli, I, and my heart, may be, Forever, and ever, in desus, And Jesus forever in me.

From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE. CHAPTER XIII.

A BAND OF REVELLERS

The evening mentioned in the note sent by Mr. Quip to his familiar Juniper, was ushered in gusty and wild. The day had been one of severe cold and high winds, and the night threatened to be even more and the night threatened to be even more tempestuous and disagreeable. The snow lay deep in the streets, and the wind caught it up in powdery masses, and flung it against the buildings and in the faces of heave the fury se who had ventured to brave the fury of the storm. It was piled high on the roadways and left the unfrequented lanes open to the travellers that never thought of passing through. The plate-glass win-dows of the rich gleamed cheery defiance she comes dows of the rich gleamed cheety denance at the storm, which fretted its snowy pin-ions against them. The rags and paper of the poor offered only the show of resist-ance to the enemy. Where it was not ance to the enemy Where it was not wanted it came with a rush and a roar, as if sure of a welcome, creeping through chinks and crevices with noiseless feet, staring in its ghostly silence at the misery which alone perforce it would greet. The wealthy looked at its deadly beautiful him back. face from the protection of a luxurious fireside. The pauper shook it with a dreary smile from his pillow and his coverlet, and laughed to see how boldly it lay in the cold fingers which would have melted its treacherous life away. Around the lamps at the corners the flakes sported like white-winged beetles, and the light falling on the crystals seemed to create for itself a new medium and shone with weird splendor. Where the great buildings formed a barrier against the wind, and with their lights opened a pathway through the darkness, it was pleasant enough to walk and to watch the hurry-ing and listen to the voices of the tempest; in the more retired streets it severe labor to make headway against the drifts, the wind, and the blinding snow. The blackness was Egyptian, and the eyes

were of little service. Mr. Quip and Mr. Juniper, who had responded promptly to his friend's invitawere breasting the wind and the night in one of the streets of the West End. It was close on eleven o'clock. The violence of the storm did not seem to where with the advancing hours, and for-ward movement was such desperate work that neither gentlemen was in the humor for talking. Mr. Juniper was, moreover, in a mood. He was displeased with the situation, with his companions for bring-ing him into it, with the wretched inclinations which were strong enough to force him from warmth and comfort and safety into the misery and actual danger of the night. He was very superstitious and imaginative, and every moan of the tempest struck a new terror into his heart. Every unaccountable noise startled him.

street. Very little of its real character was visible, but what could be seen was most ill favored. The houses were of the most part low rookeries inclined at every fessed himself to be-was surrounded at ressen minsen to be-was surrounded at once by a fun-loving crowd, and severely cross-examined as to his scruples of con-science and his life at the asylum. The room was filled with smoke, and the outlines of objects could be seen but dimly. The anartment was large, and in

possible angle, and threatening the lives of possible angle, and threatening the lives of the dwellers and passers-by. Shutters, when they hung anywhere, were never closed, but rattled and screaked and banged incessantly. So little of glass was dimly. The apartment was large, and in it glory might have had about it considerable magnificence. The walls were pan-elled, and carved with great taste and skill. The ceiling, darkened by time, neglect, and ill-usage, was of valuable wood, and the floor and old-fashioned furin the windows, and so many opaque substances had supplied its place, that lights could be seen only at long inter-vals, the feeble glimmer of a poor fire or poorer candle indicating the poverty of those within. niture seemed to be of similar material. The students, who had rented the place as a society-room for the carryings-on of their orgies undisturbed by the police or by ex-"In the wickedest way, Billy," said Mr. Quip, after a pause sufficiently long to allow of his former remark making a due

acting boarding house mistresses, had dis-turbed nothing that was fit for use ; and impression on Juniper's heated imaginawhen the air was clear and the sun let shine through the windows a suspicion of "If a mark were put upon every in this street where a murder had house in this street where a murder had been done, not one would escape save this we are standing by. Crime lurks every-where. The houses opposite is a shelter for every criminal in the city while the

shine through the windows a suspicion of old-time refinement, and grace, and mys-tery hung about its faded walls. Mr. Quip enjoyed a distinction among the company that was quite enviable. He owed it to his unsurpassed impudence and his interested but apparently open-hearted generosity. For Mr. Quip spent money with the freedom of a milhonaire, and never dreamed of a return. We have seen how he recompensed himself in a few instances. His real character was unknown to the individuals over whom he presided. It might not have mattered much if they officers are after him. Look at the fellow stealing out now. Night, and such a night as this, is the only time he would dare to venture forth. Perhaps he is stained with blood or with a lesser crime. The lake is below us, and an old wharf lies there. It below us, and an old whart hes there. It has not been used for years except by the unfortunate who look for rest in the waters under it. Sometimes a girl is found floating there with her hair twisted around It might not have mattered much if they had known. Many of them could not lay had known. Many of them could not fay claim to better deeds or dispositions, and were secretly indebted to the symposiarch for advice, useful sympathy, and trifling money loans. Mr. Quip might be trusted to make good use of the influence which he had thus obtained. He was politic but not backward in using it. Relentless as a upper loader withes as a tiger he yet the rotten beams; sometimes a poor fellow with his head battered in. I was there myself one morning after a meeting. It was four o'clock, and there was a heavy fog out. I saw the harbor police busy about something, and I went down to look on. They were dragging out a poor devil, stiff and water-soaked. I can see money-lender, pitiless as a tiger, he yet understood the peculiarities of his own him yet with his fingers clutching at noth-ing and his eyes full of the slime of the lake. It beat the dissection room of the understood the peculiarities of his own position sufficiently never to attempt the high hand with his victims. He was always the friend, the consoler, the injured party—a new-world Pecksniff in all the outlines of that famous but overdraan you. There ! do you hear that yell ? It was a woman, and one that won't be alive to-morrow, I'll warrant. Ah ! look, there character. Juniper was perhaps the only individual besides Dr. Killany who had a clear insight into the man's character. But he yet spoke a door not far distant opened. A woman came flying out on the pavement as though hurled there by an Juniper was looked upon as a fool, and the book was never closed for him. He had iron hand within. A few muttered curses were heard as the door closed. There was not sense enough, in Quip's sarcasti opinion, to make anything out of the printed page. If he had, thought the a painful silence, the woman remaining where she had fallen. Juniper would have gone forward to assist the unfortunsymposiarch, sipping his punch lazily, he would not be here to-night; or, being here, he would drink less whiskey and ate to rise, but his cooler companion held "She is not the kind," he whispered,

keep himself ready for danger. "Roseleigh," he said suddenly to a pleas-"to understand or appreciate gallantry or pity. Lie close and watch her. I could ant young fellow who sat beside him, "come to the other side of the room. I wager any money on her next move." The woman at last rose slowly and with want to talk with you."

"You must keep an eye on Juniper," evident pain. She did not see the two men almost at her side, and they in turn he said when they were out of hearing of the others, "and not let him drink too much. See that he drinks enough to made no effort to attract her attention. Supporting herself on the same railing against which they leaned, she looked much. See that he drinks enough to loosen his tongue, for I must get some information out of him, which is my rea-son for bringing him here to-night. He's so close a foot that if he suspects what I am after, drunk or not, he wont't open his lips to-night. You understand ?" "Perfectly," replied the genial Rose-leigh, whose readiness to obey the chief arose from the fact of his slight indebtedagainst which they related, she howed silently for a long time at the house from which she had been so summarily ejected. "At last," they heard her say, and her voice, broken and harsh though it was, spoke eloquently of her wretchedness and it has a come. It misery—"at last my time has come. It was not so very long in arriving, and now It arose from the fact of his slight indebted ness to Quip. "Trust me to manage

Was not so to morrow—no to-morrow it is here. No to-morrow—no to-morrow for me ! O God ! what an ending. Oh !" "There was a sigh," whispered Quip, touched with a little pity, "that broke her him. A whisper in Juniper's ear brought the gentleman, after a short struggle with the they students, to the symposiarch's side. "You are drinking too much," said Roseleigh. "The boys are filing you pur-posely, and wish to lay you out along with themselves. I heard them plotting Juniper was in agony. He was young, and still blessed with a sensitive, kindly heart, and it required a vigorous pinching from his friend to restrain him from rush-

"It will take all the poetry out of the the thing." "They are a little too late," laughed thing, if you do," argued Quip. "She doesn't want to be interfered with, and you'll get a smart bit of a very smart Juniper, with his eyes fixed rather curi-ously on Quip. "You saved me in the nick of time, for I would have gone on tongue for your trouble. Cry, if you feel inclined, but be practical and stop where until the jug had been finished.

Mr. Quip paid no attention to his friend. you are." The woman remained but a short time He resumed the conversation which seemed to have been interrupted by Juniper's appearance. He was giving a detailed account of his adventures in other in her present position. Moaning in a piteous way, she staggered down the street, and in the light of a lamp at the corner they saw her stand for a moment, throw her arms in anguish towards the sky, and with a mad laugh of despair run of temperature. climes than Canada, with a view to excite in Mr. Juniper's breast a desire to excel lution. The symposiarch remained inexthem by the relation of his own. It was hat took easily. The symposiarc a hait deeds of old were brilliant in themselves and excellent in the telling, but they were of a kind which might happen to any Bohemian. There was no mystery about them, nothing of the indefinable charm them, nothing of the indefinable charm which leaves the listener so many ques-tions to be asked with no possibility of a satisfactory answer. In this respect Mr Juniper had the advantage. He was reputed a fine story-teller, and never lost an occasion of adding to his laurels. His faculties were now misty with unlimited punch, and he was nettled with a certain air of conceit which the volatile Mr. Quip bosely displayed. know a tale worth twenty such as you have been telling," he said after Quip The bird like eyes snapped with delight. "The old thing you always drag out on big occasions," said he contemptuously. "It's like fire-crackers on the Queen's "It's hike hre-crackers on the Queen's birthday, and as old as R-seleigh's hat. Couldn't you vary it, Juniper, in some unexpected way ? Bring the children to life; have them discover the man that chested them: let the girl fall in love with him, marry him, and so keep the fortun in the family and one man out of jailcouldn't you do that, Juniper ?" could and shall, if I choose, "Yes,

"And the children died." "No, they didn't" answered the victori-ous Juniper, with an expression of coun-tenance quite indescribable. "They lived, they grew up to be man and woman, and they will yet meet with the man who injured them and give him his "Not dead !" growled the symposiarch

profanely. "The devil !" "You hold the chief place in this In-"Answer your ferno," replied Juniper.

own provocation." Mr. Quip remembered himself immediately and became silent. But later when the whole party had turned their attention to the jug, he drew Juniper aside. "Were you in earnest," he asked, "when you said that those children were

living What does it matter to you, Quip, you

infe nal schemer ? Have you another "Take care, my boy," cried the sympo-siarch, with a fierce intensity of tone that made the other tremble. "I wouldn't made the other tremble. "I wouldn't think twice of spilling you over the old wharf to-night on our way home. You know too many secrets for your own

whow too many secrets for your own good." "I beg your pardon," meekly replied the offender. "It was unintentional." "I can understand that it was," sneered Quip. "But it may not always be so harmless. Were you in earnest, I say, when you asserted those children to be living ?" living? "I was, and be hanged to you ! You get no more information out o me." "It isn't wanted. I only wish to inform

you that by this new ending to an old story you have lost a cool hundred dollars

Mr. Juniper stared.

Mr. Juniper stared. "The explanation is," continued Quip, "that not long ago I was commissioned to find a man who would swear to the death of any two children, provided that they were a boy and girl, orphans, whose par-entage could not be easily traced, and were of such an age as to have been twenty-nine and twenty-two respectively had they lived to this day. It was to be a perfectly fair and honest transaction. No perjury, everything legal. There was nothing to be done but declare before a lady, or per haps before a court, the death of these two children, and for so simple a service you would have received any sum from one to ten hundred dollars. I had heard this story of yours before, and thought to benefit you and save myself trouble by giving you the chance. I suspected that you hed in your former version. I

brought you here to muddle your head and nettle you into telling the truth. have done so. You have lost a great opportunity and I have earned additional labor. So much for not sticking to a good solid lie when once you got hold of it." There was too much sincerity in the symposiarch's manner for Juniper to doubt the truth of his words, and the resulting grief at his ill fortune found com-

ical expression in the gentleman's face. "One to ten hundred," he muttered "We can always make asses of ourselves." "You are a shining illustration of your own remark," snapped Quip, who was really aunoyed.

"Suppose," ve tured Juniper, after a long and thoughtful silence, "I would be willing to swear to the death of these two children, no matter what the facts might

"Simply impossible," answered Quip, with a grim suile. "It is probable that if the case came before a court—which does not seem likely-the career of those children would be traced up to the ast degree of certainty. Jail for very respectable people would result. No, no. We want facts; and as ou haven't got them, the

Mr. Juniper's avarice once excited, he was not to be put off by decision of manner or emphatic language. He began, therefore, a maudin assault on Mr. Quip's heart, with a view to weakening his res orable, and at last pretended to dismiss the matter altogether

UNION.

In the House of Commons on Wednes-Mr. Smyth wished to invite the atten-

tion of the House to a subject of tran-scendent magnitude, namely, the political relations established between Great Britain relations established between Great Britain and Ireland by an Act passed by the Leg-islature in 1800. He deemed it right in this year, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Grattan, to proclaim the fact that every prediction of Grattan with regard to the consequence of the Union had been verified. On the 9th of April, 1782, Mr. Fox communicated to the British Parlia-ment a message from the King stating that his Majesty, being concerned to find discontent and jealousy prevailing among his loyal subjects in Ireland on matters of great weight and importance, earnestly great weight and importance, earnestly recommended the House to take them in-to its most serious consideration with a view to a final adjustment that would give mutual satisfaction. A similar com-munication was made to the Irish Parlia-ment by the Duke of Portland, the Lord Lieutenant. On the motion for adopting the address, Grattan moved the celebrated declaration maintaining the right of Ireland, as a distinct kingdom in connection land, as a distinct kingdom in connection with England, to a Parliament of her own, and asserting that Irishmen could not yield up the liberties which were their birthright but with their lives. The amendment was carried unanimously in both Houses of the Irish Parliament, and subscouently approved of by both Houses subsequently approved of by both Houses of the British Parliament. Then followed important legislation by the British and Irish Parliaments, and the final adjustment was complete. It was a treaty perfect in all its | arts. As such it was universally regarded in Ireland, and after a long period of slavery Ireland assumed her legitimate position. The conspicuous part taken in that epoch by the Irish Volunteers was acknowledged by the Parliaments of both kingdoms. Ireland now had no Volunteers; yet she was the first of European countries to set the ex-ample of a citizen army clothed, equipped and drilled without the cost of a shilling and drilled without the cost of a similar to the State. The Irish Volunteers saved the island from foreign invasion, pre-served domestic peace, upheld the law, and established on the basis of free trade a free constitution. When the gentry of Ireland were addressed as land thieves Ireland were addressed as land theves, robbers, tyrants, usurpers by the English garrison, even as they had been addressed within the precincts of the House, he should have expected that some member of that order, some representative at least of the province of Ulster, the cradle of that Volunteer force, would have risen and reminded them of its loyal and patriotic character. He would not defend in every particular the use made by the Irish Parliament of its recovered liberty ; but this he did say, that during its brief but brilliant career it conferred more benefits on Ireland than any Parliament then existing conferred in th same period on any other country. His authority was Lord Clare, who said that no nation in the habitable globe advanced in cultivathe hashable globe advanced in curvature tion, commerce, agriculture and manufac-tures with the same rapidity as Ireland did in the same period. In the space of fifteen years it passed four different statutes of relief in favor of the Catholics.

The Union retarded Catholic Emancipation. He would not shock the House the recital of how the Union was carried Let a select committee be appointed, and he would undertake to prove that it was carried by force, fraud, and the most open and profligate corruption that ever disand prompte contained that out out  $f_{1,2}$  and  $f_{2,2}$  and  $f_{2,2}$ in every department of the public service bribery and corruption were reduced to a regular system. In spite of all that, the Union was rejected by the Irish Parlia-ment in 1799, but it was carried in that of 1880, chiefly through the introduction

MARCH 17, 1882.

P. J. SMYTH ON REPEAL OF THE fruitless, unless he could nerve himself to fruitless, unless he could herve hinself to deal with grappling with the great problem-mamely, how Irish legislative independence could be reconciled with the security of the throne and the intethe security of the throne and the inte-grity of the empire (hear, hear). It was a difficult problem, no doubt; but a simi-lar one had been successfully solved in other countries, and this one ought not to be incapable of solution here. He begged to move, as an amendment to the address, to add, "And humbly to assure her Ma-jesty that, in the opinion of this House, the only efficacious remedy for the deplor-able condition of Ireland is a readjustment of the political relations established be-tween Great Britain and Ireland by the Act of Legislative Union of 1800.

BISHOP O'FARRELL ON O'CONNELL.

Lessons From the Life and Teachings of the Itish Patriot.

St. Peter's Church, in New York was thronged last Sunday evening with ladies and gentlemen to listen to a lecture ladies and genuemen to insten to a fecture by Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, and formerly pastor of the church, in aid of the parochial school of St. Peter's. The aisles were filled as well as the pews. His subject was "Ireland and O'Connell," and he treated it in a mas-terly and elonguent way.

terly and eloquent way. "How shall I speak," said he, "dear brethren, on a subject so vast and comprehensive ? Ireland, with its long history of sorrow and glory, with its pages filled with heroic deeds written in drops of pages filled blood, with all its memories and tradi tions surging about it; and of O'Connell that glorious son of Ireland, who repre-sented the wants and the feelings of the people, on whom were concentrated their hopes and their longings. In love for Ire-land I know that your hearts beat in uni son with mine and in admiration for the name of O'Connell, who raised Ireland, as it were, from a sleep of death. The patriots who to-day are struggling in her cause are no truer to her than was Dan of Derrynane

'In this year we celebrate the centennial of Irish independence under Grattan in 1782. O'Connell was then about seven years of age. The spirit that Grattan and the volunteers then aroused struck the keynote, which has never died since, and which we never will let die-namely, that the king, Lords, and Commons of Ireland should make the laws for Ireland. Thank God that the same hopes of 1782 are still alive to-day, and with better hopes of success, and that they will be realized before long. If in 1782 the volunteers under Grattan had only emancipated the Irish Catholics, then 1798 would have been im-possible, and the legislative union with

England would never have occurred. "The eighteen years of glory, when Dublin was the capital of the nation, fol lowed, and the cloquence of Burke, Grat-tan, Curran, and other brilliant sons of Ireland resounded in the Irish Parliament and astonished the world. But the volunteers were disbanded, the enemy fostered dissensions, and a country once dis banded is easily crushed. A rebellion was banded is easily crushed. A rebellion was fostered, and 50,000 Irish people were slaughtered. All that has taken place since O'Connell's time has been the result of his policy. He began his career with a speech for the repeal of the union, and although he closed nis life in suffering he paragrave up the aspirations of his youth never gave up the aspirations of his youth. He hal seen the noblest sons of Ireland redden the scaffold with their blood. O'Connell found a nation crushed and cowed and 'hating each for the love of God,' as it was said. For twenty years he fought, despite all obstacles, the hatred of the English and indifference of some Irish, for Catholic emancipation. He at last aroused the people and emancipation followed in 1829. He has been accused of being insincere in his efforts for the repeal of the union, but no charge was ever more unjust or unfounded. Ireland was isolated then, and there was no new Ireland in America to help old Ireland at home. The Irish were traduced an lies. In 1847 came the awful famine, fol-lowed by the plague, and the people died by the roadside in thousands from starvaby the roadside in thousands from starva-tion and sickness in a land capable of sup-porting four times its population. When O'Connell saw these things it broke his great heart, and he went to die in exile. "Take him all in all, his patriotism, his energy and eloquence and power, and Ire-land never saw a grander son than Daniel O'Connell. He has died, but his principles never will die. The Land League to-day could not do what it has done but for O'Connell's teaching, and they will yet shake the portals of the British Constitution unless they are opened for Irish legislation. "Out of the famine of 1878 rose the Land League, which is doing such grand work for Ireland. It is foolish to precipitate an unarmed people on a soldiery thirsting for their blood. By patience and waiting for the proper time the present battle is to be won. Let the principles of O'Connell, Parnell, and Davitt prevail. I speak not as a bishop or a priest, but as an Irishman. It is not by such men as Captain Moonshine. not by such principles, that Ireland's freedom will be achieved. Parnell and his associates have pursued the tactics and doctrines of O'Connell and announce that the man who commits a crime is an enemy to his country. The speaker then reviewed the Land Act and showed the tyranny and double-dealing of Gladstone in its true light. In alluding to the "no-rent" manifesto, said that it only meant no rent while the Land League leaders were kept in prison, and until the courts had decided on the tenants' cases. He regretted that communistic persons had taken it up literally and argued that it meant no rent under any circumstances. Such a doctrine would be criminal. The Irish pepole will pay what they justly owe and no more. What we want is home rule and Irish independence, and then we will MAR

Written for

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The Con (Bishop ] If we of Tuan Achonry pointed lived f

He was glad to walk with his and his hand on Quip's arm, and he grum-bled for mere sake of the companionship which Quip, stalking along gravely and silently as a crane, seemed disinclined to show.

"And only for what's coming," said he, stopping with his back to the wind, that he might breathe easily for a few minutes before starting out again, "only that I wish to see how the men who helped to spend my money can spend their own, I wouldn't think twice abou: getting back to the asylum.

Your taste for whiskey has more to do with your coming than anything else, observed Quip sneeringly. "I learned that from you," retorted the

"But as yet I haven't the nose for smelling it out which you have, nor your impudence for drinking it at the expense of my neighbor. Hold on ! Don't start yet. Let us rest alongside this railing, for I can't stand this wind-choking any

Copger." "Don't forget the anecdotes, Billy. Cheer up, my lad, and forward. There is but one block more." "Hold on, I say ! I'm going to rest if I were at the very door," yelled Juniper sullenly. "You can face the wind, for you're not even breathing hard." "There's a reason for it. Juniper, as

"There's a reason for it, Juniper, as there is, I suppose, for the existence of a great many things in this world. I haven't said one word to your twenty in the last hour.'

Juniper did not at once reply. They had braced themselves against the railing, had braced themselves against the railing, and, freed from the persecution of the wind, could talk more freely and hear more distinctly. A dull roar from the lower end of the street had struck upon Juniper's ear. It was a solemn, steady sound, sometimes lower, sometimes higher than the crash of the storm, and it him unpleasantly. He was impressed silent with awe.

"What noise is that ?" he asked after a

"The devil of the storm shouting his orders, I suppose," Quip answered in a tone purposely serious and broken. "If It is a terrible place, Billy." street now.

They resumed their way in silence, and arrived before a building which by day-light must have presented a more respectable though not less neglected appearance other on this famous street. than any

stood far back from the road, had a high, dilapidated fence running close to sidewalk, and presented the general ap-pearance of an old, decayed family man-sion. The gate was cunningly fixed in the high fence and opened inwardly. Mr. Quip opened it, and they entered at once upon a snow-hidden pathway, thickly cov-

ered over with trees and vines, which led up to a side entrance. Another key admitted them into the lower halls, where

a few lamps burned with light sufficient to epable them to find their way in safety. A new stairway to the upper story had replaced the old, and they mounted replaced the old, and they mounted quickly, passing along the hall until they reached a door at the extreme end. From the moment of their entrance the sound

heart.

ing at once to her aid.

the moment of their entrance the sound of voices, mingled with uproarous bursts of laughter, singing, and the clinking of glasses, had reached their ears. From the room before which they now stood these noises came. They had an animating effect on Mr. Juniper. His cheeks glowed, his breath labored as if he were still buffet-ing the wind. As with every forward step ing the wind. As with every forward step the uproar became more distinct and more musical, his excitement became more un-

controllable, and at last he burst into the room with a shout that silenced the revel in an instant. Before it could be resumed a voice cried

out

"The symposiarch."

And the assembly, numbering twenty young men of various ages, rose respect-fully, and, with a clinking of glasses and a rattling of bottles, cried out

"The symposiarch." Mr. Quip moved majestically to a seat at the head of the table around which the company were gathered. "I am late this evening, gentlemen,

"It is not my intention to make said. excuses, but our friend Juniper became so

conscience-stricken on the way by a few purposely serious and broken. "If anywhere in the city, he is in this philosophy. It belongs to you to finish what I began. Continue the revels." philo

"In what way, Jack?" His voice was become tremulous. The mysterious sounds of the night, the dark-ness, the neighborhood, which Mr. Quip's solemn manner and words had suddenly invested with a painful interest, had set him shivering. Before replying Mr. Quip looked impressively up and down the

answered the other sulkily. "Then I command you to begin," said Quip, with the air of one who expected to laugh heartily for the next ten minutes. Juniper was more nettled than ever. "Let the boys gather round," he said ;

but Quip objected : "I had no such audience, and they are

too tipsy to listen.'

The story, therefore, went on without the boys. Roseleigh and one or two more the boys. sober boys formed the group of listeners, and displayed an attention as flattering to Mr. Juniper's vain soul as the assumed indifference of Quip was galling. By degrees, however, the symposiarch's manner awakened into interest. His eyes began to glisten. He moved himself into easier position and nearer Juniper, the an easier position and neares, better to hear every word. better to hear every word. Not a move-ment was lost on Juniper. He drank in slowly the triumph that seemed so insen-sibly offered him, and exerted himself to throw all the charm of a stirring romance

about the adventures of two children who had fallen with their fortune into the hands of a faithless guardian. When the narrator arrived at the point where he usually descr bed the death of the wronged

"I am sorry to see you so cut over it." he said, "and I won't object to doing you this much of a favor : If I fail to find any one who has the requisite knowledge of facts, and if we must come down to per-jury, I shall call upon you. I know I am running a risk, but I have run risks before. It will be worth more than your life to you to dream of ever going back on me.' Juniper's protestations of undying ecrecy and reckless faithfulness fell unundying

heeded on Quip's ears. "I never thought your foolish soul could

be bought so cheaply," was his inward and sneering comment as he walked to his seat at the table

The hilarity at the early part of the evening had yielded to a council table. A few had surrendered themselves to the demon of sleep, and were musically engaged under the table. The others, staring with watery and uncertain eyes through the smoky atmosphere, babbled taring with watery and uncertain and laughed to their companions, and sang snatches of drinking songs with funereal solemnity. 't was near four o'clock, and Quip made preparations for immediate departure. Some prescribed ceremonies were gone through while Roseleigh, stand-ier an emproved thickler. 't was near four o'clock, and

"The effort of assuming a standing pu tion was more successful for many than the attempt to sit in the same seat again, and as the symposiarch and his henchman left the room most of the convives found their way to the chorus under the table. The night had grown calmer. The winds were silent, and a ragged rent in the clouds had given liberty to a few sta s to twinkle coldly in the frosty air. Juni-per shivered when the unceasing roar of the lake reached his ears. It would have a disagreeable association for him in the future. He could not help thinking of a white face and clinging hair down among the rotten beams of the old wharf.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### A Good Housewife.

A good housewife, when she is giving er house its spring renovating, should her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, aud that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly orphans, Quip cried out with a snarl of and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and triumph : best of medicines.-Concord(N. H.)Patriot.

1880, chi-fly through the introduction into the nomination boroughs of English-men and Scotchmen who were uncon-nected, either by birth or by property with the country. It was impossible to destroy the desire for a Parliament held by Irishmen, for it was enshrined in the hearts of that people, and established in the sanctuary of their constitution. The Union might be made binding as a law, but it was impossible to make it obligatory on the conscience (Irish cheers). It on the conscience (Irish cheers). would be obeyed so long as England

strong; that obedience would be an abstract duty, the exhibition of which would be merely dependent on the potency of this country. It would not be long before this country. It would not be long before the sound of the trumpet-note announcing the judgment day would be heard. Al

though helpless, Ireland was not dead-Death that hath suck'd the honey of thy breath, Hath had no power yet upon thy beauty; Thou art not concuer'd; beauty's ensign yet

Thou art not conquer'd; beauty's ensign ye Is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks, And death's pale flag is not advanced there (cheers). Ever since the Union the public life of that country has declined. would judge of the condition of a country we must regard public opinion, and the we must regard public opinion, and the spirit of the press, of its platform and pul-pit (hear, hear). O'Connell was the champion in that country of civil and religious liberty for nearly half a century. O'Connell was, in fact, Ireland, and Ire-land was, politically, O'Connell. By his marvelious influence he compelled a res-pect for property and life in Ireland. He raised around him a band of followers who were actuated by the most generous and were actuated by the most generous and ennobling passions. Many of these, after O'Connell's decease, departed for distant O'Connell's decease, departed for distant shores, and there laid the foundations of our empire in those quarters of the globe. With the exception of the period of O'Conneil's public life, Ireland had been for whole eighty years tending downward with an ever-increasing velocity. Public life-if life it can be called-of to day 18 lower than it has ever been at any time in her history. The Prime Minister in a re-

markable speech, reproached the masses in Ireland with selfishness and apathy in markable the face of social disorder. That reproach was only too well deserved; but what did

that condition of things show? It showed that the Parliament of this country was unable to administer the government of Ireland properly (Irish cheers). No one could appreciate more than he the noble and generous efforts of the right hon. gentleman—in fact, all true Irishmen must appreciate such efforts (Ministerial But he could tell the right hon. cheers). gentleman that the ameliorative force of Church Acts and Land Acts must prove

have— "Ireland, great, glorious, and free, "Ireland, great, glorious, and first gem of First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

The World's Dispensary and Invalids? Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed by fire a year ago, is rebuilt and full of patients. For "Invalid's Guide Books," giving par-ticulars and terms of treatment, address, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

### TARCH 17 1889

could nerve himself to how Irish legislative d be reconciled with throne and the inte-(hear, hear). It was no doubt; but a simisuccessfully solved in I this one ought not to ution here. He begged He begged indment to the addi bly to assure her Ma-pinion of this House, remedy for the deplor-reland is a readjustment lations established be in and Ireland by the Union of 1800.

### ELL ON O'CONNELL.

ish Patriot.

### e Life and Teachings

hutch, in New York Sunday evening with nen to listen to a lecture J. O'Farrell, Bishop of brinerly pastor of the the parochial school of aisles were filled as well subject was "Ireland and

he treated it in a mas-it way. speak," said he, "dear bject so vast and compred. with its long history of y, with its pages filled ls written in drops of its memories and tradi out it; and of O'Connell of Ireland, who repreand the feelings of were concentrated thei ongings. In love for Ire-t your hearts beat in uni-nd in admiration for the ell, who raised Ireland, as a sleep of death. The a sleep of death. The day are struggling in her er to her than was Dan of

we celebrate the centen ependence under Grattan nell was then about seven 'he spirit that Grattan ar then aroused struck the has never died since, and will let die-namely, that , and Commons of Ireland e laws for Ireland. Thank me hopes of 1782 are still d with better hopes of sucney will be realized before 782 the volunteers under nly emancipated the Irish 1798 would have been im-he legislative union with never have occurred.

en years of glory, when capital of the nation, fol eloquence of Burke, Grat-nd other brilliant sons of led in the Irish Parliament the world. But the vol disbanded, the enemy fos ns, and a country once dis v crushed. A rebellion was 50,000 Irish people were All that has taken place I's time has been the result He began his career with a repeal of the union, and osed his life in suffering he the aspirations of his youth. he noblest sons of Ireland caffold with their blood. and a nation crushed and ating each for the love of said. For twenty years he e all obstacles, the hatred of ad indifference of some Irish, emancipation. He at last cople and emancipation fol-He has been accused of e in his efforts for the repeal but no charge was ever more ounded. Ireland was isola there was no new Ireland in lp old Ireland at home. The duced and vi came the awful famine, fol came the awful famine, for-plague, and the people died le in thousands from starva-ness in a land capable of sup-times its population. When w these things it broke his nd he went to die in exile. all in all his natriotism. his all in all, his patriotism, his loquence and power, and Ire-w a grander son than Daniel has died, but his principles e. The Land League to-day o what it has done but for teaching, and they will yet rtals of the British Constituney are opened for Irish legisthe famine of 1878 rose the by which is doing such grand land. It is foolish to pre-marmed people on a soldiery their blood. By patience for the proper time the le is to be won. Let the f O'Connell, Parnell, and ail. I speak not as a bishop out as an Irishman. It is not as Captain Moonshine, no ciples, that Ireland's freedom ieved. Parnell and his as re pursued the tactics and O'Connell and announce that o commits a crime is an enemy wed the tyranny and double-ladstone in its true light. In the "no-rent" manifesto, only meant no rent while the e leaders were kept in prison, he courts had decided on the es. He regretted that com-rsons had taken it up literally that it meant no rent under Such a doctrin nstances. Such a doctrine minal. The Irish pepole will ey justly owe and no more. want is home rule and endence, and then we will

### MARCH 17, 1882.

### Written for the Record. Tokens.

You ask for a token of love, my friend,— A voice from the tent of my heart; Ah! well may you ask this gift, my friend, In the morning of life, ere we part.

Who knows where the noonday sun ma find The forms that we loved once dear; For the brightest life hath cold, cold storms, And below each glad joy is a tear.

The mother who sits by her cradle prize Hath token of fondest love; Yet the angels are weaving its fate mayhap A bright, bright token above.

What blossom so bright in the garden of life That wintry froat may not sear? What token from heaven so full of hope Not woven with joy and fear?

# You ask for a token of love my friend,— A beam from the fire of my heart; Ab! well may you ask this gift, my friend, In the morning of life, ere we part! THOMAS O'HAGAN.

detail.

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### IRELAND'S SUFFERING FOR THE FAITH.

The Condition of the Catholics of Ireland One Hundred Years ago. (Bishop Patrick Francis Moran of Ossory in the Dublin Review.)

### (CONTINUED.)

(CONTINUED.) If we turn to the ecclesiastical province of Tuam, we meet with the Bishop of Achonry, Dr. John Hart, who was ap-pointed to this See in the year 1735, and lived for a time tranquilly with his brother at the family house of Cloona-mahon. This property had been pur-chased some time before, under the name of a friendly Protestant named Betteridge, who professed a great affection for Catho-lics. He proved, however, a false friend, He proved, however, a false friend, lics. and in a short time he appropriated to himself the house and property thus pur-chased in his name. The venerable bishop, short time he appropriated to chased in his name. The venerable bishop, driven from his family home, found a refuge in the neighborhood with some families, who risked all that they possessed in thus sheltering him. The parishioners of Ballysodare still hold in veneration an aged ash, and tradition tells us that during the latter years of his us that during the latter years of his episcopate it was under its wide-spreading branches that he used to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. There is a popular legend connected with this pre-late which may perhaps be mentioned in these pages. He had a great affection for the little singing-birds, liberating them wherever he could from their cages, and otherwise giving proof of care for us that during the latter years of his and otherwise giving proof of care for and otherwise giving proof of care for them in a thousand ways. On the day of his interment the little songsters requited the kindness of their benefactor, and myriads of them perched on the churchyard trees and

CHIRRUPED THEIR MOST PLAINTIVE TUNES CHIRRUPED THEIR MOST PLAINTIVE TUNES. Dr. Thaddeus O'Rorke was appointed to the See of Killalla, 1707. He was the son of an Irish officer who had been dis-tinguished for his valor in the Italian campaign, and who had fallen in the battle of Luzzara. He himself had held the post of private chaplain to Prince Eugene, of Savoy, and this illustrious commander, who held him in the highest esteem, presented him with a gold cross commander, who held him in the highest esteem, presented him with a gold cross and a ring set in diamonds, and obtained a letter from the Emperor Leopold, re-commending the newly-consecrated bishop to his ally, the Queen of England. But those marks of imperial patronage could be of little avail to a Catholic bishop

and died in 1774. Towards the close of his episcopate, he was permitted to dwell undisturbed in an humble thatched cabin, on the site now occupied by the archi-episcopal residence in Thurles. N THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, DUBLIN, I have met with ten official documents

which relate to the imprisonment and ban-ishment of Dr. Sleyne, Bishop of Cork

and Cloyne. As these docume is are un-published, and abundantly prove that the exercise of spiritual authority was the only crime of which this venerable bishop was accused, whilst they at the same time throw considerable light on the whole procedure of the Government in Ireland against the Catholic clergy, it may not be out of place to refer to them somewhat in

1. The first in this series of documents "committee on the state of the nation." tices' reply, "Let him continue for the He had been asked to forward to the castle all the particulars regarding the the Rev. James Hannat, P. P., of Kilclief, is a presentment from the grand jury of the City and County of Cork, dated 27th He had been asked to forward to the present whether than a present whether the first and the particulars regarding the stay of Dr. Sleyne at Cork; he had also received several complaints relative to the after two years' imprisonment, sentenced to transportation. This worthy priest bishop, but the bishop had been shipped for tortugal before anything could be done. of July, 1702, complaining that John Sleyne, titular Bishop of Cork, had coll-ated Rev. Richard Hornet to the parish cf Youghal, and had excommunicated Dominic Gough, the priest already in that town, for not submitting to said collation; and further, that Peter Murrough, titular vicar general of the said bishop, still con-tinued in the city, and exercised ecclesias-

done. THESE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS HITHERTO UN-PUBLISHED, leave no doubt as to the lengthened im-prisonment and banishment of this vener-able prelate for the sole offence of exer-cising his episcopal authority. He died at the Dominican Convent of Buon Suc-cesso, near Lisbon, in 1714, aged minety wears. But it is time that we should take tical jurisdiction there. 2. Letter of Joshua Dawson, secretary 2. Letter of Joshua Dawson, secretary at the Castle, to the Mayor of Cork, from Dublin Castle, 8th of August, 1702, conveying a warrant for the transportation to Portugal "of the titular Bishop of Cork, and a fryar and also one Martin, a years. But it is time that we should take fryar, which will be brought from Limersome instances from THE SUFFERINGS OF THE PAROCHIAL

THE SOFFERIASS OF THE FARMENTAL CLERGY. In October, 1712, when the proclamation ordering the laws against Popish priests, &c., to be put into force was published in the barrier of the 3. Memorial of Dr. Sleyne, addressed 3. Memorial of Dr. Sleyne, addressed from prison to Count Wratislaw, Austrian Ambassador in London, and forwarded by Lord Rochester, Lord Lieutenant, from London, to the lords justices in Dublin, on 27th of October, 1702. This valuable paper, thus officially preserved, is of particular interest, and is as follows:— Most excellent Sir. primatial city. He had him accordingly arrested without delay, and thrown into Most excellent Sir,-Your petitioner, John Baptista Sleyne, prison. The official correspondence in the Irish Record Office gives us full details re-Your petitioner, John Baptista Sieyne, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, eighty years old, and laden with infirmities and weak-ne-ses, having been five years kept in close prison—viz., from the year 1698—most humbly shews that lately, at a general sessions held for the Queen in the city of Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, eighty years old, and laden with infirmities and weak-ne-ses, having been five years kept in close frison.-viz., from the year 1698-most humbly shews that lately, at a general assions held for the Queen in the city of Cork, the petitioner was convicted before this infirmity and matching, your peti-islands which he knows not) in this rigor-to gading discussed the authorities of the singles, it is decreed that after so long and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his of dage and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-se goes with her Majesty in this thing, and holf firmity and misery, seeing nothing now remains for him but a grave. If your se excellency, out of your tender regard to be godes cause and the Church, should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be charled the Church should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be charled be charled the Governament, gaves of the Panese of the sexcellency, out of your tender regard to be dod's cause and the Church, should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be church should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be charled to the Governament, gives a curi-tor, and hore should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be charled. The core is none in the godo the degraves of the prease of the should firmity and misery, seeing nothing now that here and have had

his old age and gray hairs, filled with m-firmity and misery, seeing nothing now remains for him but a grave. If your excellency, out of your tender regard to God's cause and the Church, should inter-pose with her Majesty in this thing, and oppose this cruel sentence, it is in the pose with her Majesty in this thing, and oppose this cruel sentence, it is in the power of her Majesty and her lieutenant to prefer the petitioner to spend the few days he has yet remaining in his native country, either in or out of prison; and if it should be necessary for his liberty, he would give security of the ablest men not to do anything to the prejudice of the publick. So your afflicted petitioner, lying under difficulty, most humbly prays who will never leave off imploring the In the publick. So your afflicted petitioner, Units and to adopt various diguises signed a warrant pointed Bishop of Elphin. He was pointed and state reaction, in 1735. It was also in the year of pointed Bishop of Elphin. He was pointed Bishop of Elphin. He was pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
 Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
 Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
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 Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop to the pointed bishop to pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
 Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop to Bishop to pointed Bishop priest, he says, named Bourke, a native of Connaught, was preaching through vari-ous districts of Kerry. He went barefoot, bareheaded, with a staff in his hand and he exhorted the people as he met them on the roads, or in the fields, to forsake their vices and lead a pious life. He had a catechism, which he read and explained to them in Irish; and at the end of his dis-course he used to intone the "Missrerer."

gent in the observing your orders, for that by his own account to Mr. Dawson, it was taken notice of here, his reasons were very slender for not having done as he was directed. S. Letter of Joshua Dawson, from Dub-lin Castle 9th of Feb., 170<sup>2</sup>, to the Collec-tor of Customs at Cork, to pay to the mayor of the city the necessary amount for shipping Dr. Sleyne to Portugal. 9. Letter of J. Dawson, on same date, to the Mayor of Cork conveying the order

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

9. Letter of J. Dawson, on same date, to the Mayor of Cork conveying the order of council "that you cause the said Popish bishop to be put on board the first shall be bound from Corke to Portu-gal." 10. Letter of Rowland Davies, Dean of Ross, to Dr. Marmeduke Coghill, in Dub-lin, from Dawestown, 4th of October, "committee on the state of the nation." the inhabitants within the town, and we have not amongst us within the town above seven Papists; and by the return above one hundred and fifty Papists in the whole barony. Favor me with an answer to this, with the Government's pleasure therein." This important letter bears the significant endorsement, con-veying the substance of the Lords Jus-

the greatest storm. The following let-ters, addressed to the Secretary at the Castle, preserve authentic details of his imprisonment:-Downe, Feb. 21, 1712.

Downe, Feb. 21, 1712. Sir,—I formerly gave you an account that I sent to search for one James Han-nat, a prtest whom I had reason to believe exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this diocese, and the most dangerous man in all the country. I am now to acquaint you that he is taken; and Major Norris and I have sent him to this gaol with our mit-timus. The Major and I are desirous to know these miment of the Government how timus. The major and 1 are desired to to know the sentiment of the Government how we are to have ourselves on this occasion; and if it be b, ilable what bail we are to take. I must tell you that the Papists in this country are very much alarmed

A MAGISTRATE IN LISTOWEL, whose letter of August 13, 1711, was for-warded to the Government, gives a curi-ous picture of the earnestness with which the Catholic clergy in the souch labored to promote piety among the people. A priest, he says, named Bourke, a native of Connaucht was preaching through vari-connaucht was preaching through vari-

ROBERT JONES, High Sheriff. ROBERT JONES, High Sheriff. Father Hannat was in due time trans-ported, but the vessel was shipwrecked on the Antrim coast, and he made his way back to labor with renewed zeal among his people. He held in after years the dignity of Archdeacon of Down. The in former who had betrayed him was hated by everyone. The wild justice of re-venge even followed him after death, and his body would not be allowed to rest in

made, that gross outrages against inoffensive animals are unusually and alarmingly common in our midst, and that the clergy have been hitherto remiss in raising their voices against them. 7th. That, for these and other reason

7th. That, for these and other reactions, I can be no party to the address to the Irish people which you so earnestly re-commend; that, speaking for myself, I have, by word of mouth as well as in writing, repeatedly denounced outrages of every kind; and that I have quite reevery kind; and that I have quite re-cently done so most emphatically in a letter addressed by me to the clergy of Cashel, as may be seen by the printed ex-tract from it which I subjoin.

tract from it which I subjoin. EXTRACT FROM ARCHBISHOP'S LENTEN LETTER. Outrages of every kind should be stren-uously denounced by the clergy, Sunday after Sunday, as offences against God and a disgrace to the country, besides being highly injurious to our national character, as well as to the national cause.

highly injurious to our national character, as well as to the national cause. I have the honour to remain, my dear sir, your very faithful servant, + T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

FATHER BURKE.

### Dean Meagher.

Dublin Freeman's Journal. On Sunday a meeting of the parish-ioners of Rathmines and of the other friends of the late Dean Meagher was held

General. The Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P., proposed the second resolution as fol-

That this meeting, representing all That this meeting, representing all classes in and outside this parish, under-takes, in union with the pastor and clergy of the parish, the creation of a memorial to perpetuate the remembrance of the name and virtues of Dean Meagher; and the meating consider the mean existence the meeting considers the most suitable memorial would be the erection of a grand high altar, and the execution at the same time of such other works as may be

additional dignity and worth that attached to that utter consecratiou to God and to the people which the very idea of the priesthood involved; and therefore it had been truly said that of all the thoughts, even of God, that had been realized on earth, there was not one more level with the very idea that Christian education will rear a Christian throughts will rear a people that are at least un-thristiani y will soon become anti-Christian. Well, now, why have I said these things? to the people when the very lide of the priesthood involved; and therefore it had been truly said that of all the thoughts, even of God, that had been realized on earth, there was not one more gleriously beautiful than that which was embodied and realized in the Christian priesthood (hear, hear). They were as-sembled to honour the memory of a man who, even were he not a priest, would still have been a noble character—noble for his intellectual attainments, noble for his irreproachable life, and noble in that highest nobility, the nobility of cha-racter which always put itself, and the things that regarded self, last and lowest of all (applause). But when they added to these the higher graces and gifts that belonged to him as graces and gifts that belonged to him as

which leads its politics, who are endeavor-ing, in like manner, to drive the teachers of religion out from the schools of the little children, and to reduce the education hear) in such a character they had some-thing the recollection of which sweetened thing the recollection of which sweetened the memory of the past, whilst truly they might say, "Take him for all in all, we shall never look upon his like again" (applause). There was in him a certain stateliness of one that belonged to the old the below of the second statelines. of the people of France to the same level of desecrated secular teaching. I must of descerated secular teaching. I must acknowledge to you that, as an English-man, I am proud of England. A bill has been passed for the University Education of Ireland which gives free liberty of constateliness of one that beinged to the old school, which he regretted was fast dying out, but that stateliness of manner was combined with a child-like simplicity— simple as a child, he had a mind enriched with enrich leaving. Intellectually he science to every man. Jesuits may teach, and Sisters of Mercy may teach, and Sissimple as a child, he had a must child with with priestly learning. Intellectually he was an ornament to the priesthood ; and the beauty of his private life ranged him high, indeed, in the order of saccridtal sanctity (hear, hear). He seemed to have no idea at all of self, or of his own com-forts, much less of the luxuries of life. His surroundings were more than simple Intellectually he ters of Charity may teach, and all the re-ligious Orders, from the North to the South of Ireland, may teach in their schools and their colleges without let and hindrance on the part of the civil law of this Empire. His surroundings were more than simple —they breathed an evangelical poverty, ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND. which might edify and instruct the most zealous son of St. Francis. He seemed to live but for God, for God's house, and for The following items of English Perlia mentary news is a curious commentary on the boasted freedom enjoyed by British live but for God, for God's house, and for the salvation of God's people. Even when years came upon him, and brought with them the infirmities of age, he still preserved the freshness of his spirit, and never relaxed or uncent in the slightest subjects in Ireland. Mr. Metge asked the Attorney-General for Ireland if it is the case that a man named Anthony Hill has been sentenced never relaxed or uncent in the slightest degree the earnestness and vigour of his work—still he prayed, laboured, fasted, preached, and taught, until the Angel of Death came, touched him and summoned him before his master (applause). He was for years the confidential adviser and right hand of the great and illustrious Cardinal Cullen (hear, hear) and the worthy successor on whom to three months in prison at Ennis for cheering for Mr. Parnell, and if so, under what statute it can be shown to be a criminal act to cheer for a member of Parliament. In putting the question Mr Metge wished to correct a portion of it. The actual punishment imposed was six 4th. That, in my opinion, the suspici-ous, because systematic, outery now raised against outrages has been got up, not upon purely sympathetic or humanitarian grounds, but with a view to discredit, as far as may be, the Land League move-ment and organization, which are per-sistently pointed at by a few as the real cause of those offences. 5. That while her Most Gracious Ma-iesty, rightly and becomingly, and with months' imprisonment and not three, and Hill was not a man by any means, only a young lad between 16 and 17 years of age. The Attorney-General for Ireland said that Anthony Hill had been charged with inciting to riot (laughter), and was bound to the peace for six months. He found bail, and had since gone to America. Inthan his Grace could tell how much the diocese had lost in losing Dean Meagher (hear, hear). But if he had so large a claim on the diocese, how much greater his claim on the people of Rathmines par-ish. To young and old, rich and poor, gentle and simple, he was like the apostle, "all to all." But above all were his gen-therees and merry-merry not citing to riot was a criminal offence. Mr. Metge-It is a curious fact that his mother does not know he has gone to America (great laughter). "Their Occupation Gone." R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and general giving away of the whole system. Fail-ing to find relief in remedies prescribed, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery." It effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone. teness, kindness, and mercy-mercy not strained but falling like the gentle rain from heaven upon ail mankind, but es-pecially upon the poor and the erring, who required it most (hear, hear). Though he had not the honor of very great intimacy with him, he knew of many instances in which the late Dean displayed the most Godlike, the most Christlike mercy to the Godike, the most Christike mercy to the in every mining no barrier of the doctors would, like fallen and to those on whom the world would be inclined to turn its back (hear). It has been justly said that the Dean had raised more than one memorial to him-L. R. MCMILLAN, M. D., Breesport, N. Y.

self. He had built up for himself during the long years of his holy and laborious life an imperishable memorial in the re-verence and love with which his name wou'd be remembered in the diocese of Dublin (hear). He had raised to himself Dublin (hear). He had raised to himself another memorial in that sacred temple in which they were now assembled, so that although his body might lie elsewhere that beautiful church would still speak of him and proclaim his name to future gen-erations (hear). But his friends still without it that the their second for his tool erations (hear). But his friends still wished to testify their regard for his venwished to testify their regard for his ven-erated memory, and the question was what form the testimony of their regard should take. As had been suggested by his Grace, he would say, consult the dead. Ask the man who was lying in his grave, and whose spirit was at the foot of the great Throne of God. Ask him what on this earth he loved most—what he would most desire—and he would tell them it would be the erection of a High Altar in the there is a start of the the start in the the start he loved the start in the start he loved most of a High Altar in that church and the completion of that noble temple to which in life his energies were devoted (hear, hear). The rev. speaker concluded amid loud applause by proposing the resolution.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY

# His Panegyric of the Late Very Rev. Cardinal Manning Says\_it is Christjan

Our fathers educated us as Christians. Shall the next generation be educated as Christians or not *l* Shall the great in-heritance of the Christian faith, and the great tradition of Christian education, which descended in Germany from St. friends of the late Dean Meagher was held in the parochial church, Rathmines, to consider the best means of erecting a memorial as a token of respect on the part of the parishioners and of many other friends in the diocese, of which he was for many years Dean and Vicar General. Boniface, and in England from St. Augus-tine,—shall this great Christian education, which has come down with all the knowl-edge of the science of this world, all the culture of the intellect consecrated by the light of faith, so that we have Christian education and Christian civilization,— shall those be transmitted with power and undiminished to these who expressions of the science. undiminished to those who come after us, or shall the wise men of the 19th century

or shall the wise men of the 15th centerly separate off science on this hand and relig-ion on the other, and drive religion, and faith, and Christianity, and the teachers of religion out of the schools of our children, and leave them smitten and stricken with the winter of unbelief, to be taught with the winter of unbedier, to be taught to read and to write, and to cast up sums without the knowledge of God and their Redeemer? That is the great question of the 19th century. It is not a question of They had all heard the proverb that the honest man was the noblest work of God, and if that saying were true in itself it was true in a tenfold greater degree when that man happened to be a priest (hear, hear); for in addition to the nobility which honesty and uprightness additional dignity and worth that attached to that utter consecration to the mans, unless by the fervor and faith of our graces and gifts that belonged to him as mans, unless by the lervor and faith of our one who was justly pronounced by their Archbishop a type of the priesthood not only for that diocese, but for the whole church, and which lifted him above the add one more word. What is happening

church, and which lifted him above the mere category of honest men into some thing higher and holier, till the light of spirituality and sanctity shone upon him, and the very appearance of the man designated him as a saint of God (hear hear) in such a descent they had some

3

eat, glorious, and free, r of the earth, and first gem of

d's Dispensary and Invalids? are Dispensary and invalids; iffalo, N. Y., destroyed by fire is rebuilt and full of patients. 's Guide Books," giving par-terms of treatment, address, amps, WorLD's DISPENSARY SSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOLDING IMFORTANT OFFICES IN THE ORDER OF ST. DOMINIC. Every precaution was taken to conceal as far as possible his concertation and his homeward journey. Nevertheless, im-mediately on his arrival in London he was arrested and thrown into prison. When under examination Dr. MacDermot passed off as an Italian. The interpreter, who happened to be an apostate, had known him in Rome, and at once recog-nized him, but having received some August last to the then Mayor of Corkey but no account having ever been sent up of the execution of that order, or any reasons being given why the said bishop was not transported, their Excellencies have commanded me to write up to you for an account of that matter, and upon receipt of your answer further directions will be sent downe to you therein; and in the mean time no further persecution is to be had against the said bishop, which I signify to you by their Excellencies comknown him in home, and received some nized him, but having received some kindness from him in former times, did not betray him. After his trial an official of the Court informed him that the I signify to you of the servant, mands, and am, Sir, Your most humble servant, J. DAWSON. of the Court informed him that the authorities were fully acquainted with all the details of his career, and that they had learned from their agents on the Conti-nent the full particulars of his consecra-tion on the content of the content of the content tion on the content of the content

5. Reply of John Whiting, Mayor of 5. Reply of John Whiting, Mayor of Cork, to the above, setting forth that on receipt of this letter he had communicated with his predecessor in the mayoralty, Aiderman Dring, who stated that he had nent the full particulars of his consecta-tion and his appointment to an Irish See. He was sent back to prison, and it was only after an imprisonment of four months that, through the influence of the received the orders referred to, but could months that, through the influence of the Venetian Ambassador, he was liberated on condition that he would quit the kingdom within six days. He sailed at once for Holland, and thence without delay took find no ship going to Portugal. As re-gards himself, he had met with the same gards himself, he had met with the same difficulty, and though he had agreed with several ships to take the bishop on board, yet they all pretended to be "forced to sea unawares," so that the bishop is still "in as had a condition to be transported or forced."

Within six days. He sailed at once tor Holland, and thence without delay took shipping for Cork, and, travelling about under the assumed name of De Witt, and in various disguises, ministered to his flock till his death in 1717. In 1702 a memorial was presented to the Papal Nuncio, in Paris, on behalf cf Dr. Comer-ford, Archbishop of Cashel. He had labored on the Irish mission for more than twenty years in a country district where the charity of the poor was his only rev-ente. In consequence of the rewards now offered by Government for the arrest of archbishops or bishops, he had little doubt that even this scanty means of support Would soon cease, for as he was THE ONLY ARCHBISHOP THEN RESIDENT IN THE ONLY ARCHBISHOP THEN RESIDENT IN

jurisdiction, and that he had not been transported to Portugal; and therefore the orders had been signed on the 8th of August last for carrying out his tran-sportations, by putting him on board the first ship bound for Portugal. 7. Letter of Lord Rochester, dated Cocknitt, 30th of January 1702 to the IRELAND, all the informers would be in pursuit of him, and he would have to retire to some solitary place where he might be wholly unknown. It is added in his praise that unknown. It is added in his praise that "neither chains, whose rigors he had already felt, nor the fear of hving an out-already felt, nor the hope of find-Cockpitt, 30th of January,  $170_3^2$  to the Lords of the Council in Ireland:-Lords of the Council in Ireland.— I had the opportunity yesterday to lay before the Queen at the Cabinet Council your lordship's letter of the 19th inst., relating to the titular Popish Bishop of Corke, and have received her Majesty's

already felt, nor the fear of living an out-cast and, wanderer, nor the hope of find-ing a place of refuge abroad, nor even the terrors of death, with which he has been often menaced, could ever induce him to desert the flock committed to his care." His successor in the See of Cashel, Dr. Christopher Butler, was the son of Walter Butler, of Kilcash, and was thus closely allied to the noble families of Ormond Fingall. His abode was for the most part in the Galtee mountains, not far from commands to send you direction that your own order of the 8th of August last your own order of the stn of August last for the transferring the said Popish bishop to Portugal be put in execution. You will therefore take care accordingly, and some particular directions must be given to the Mayor of Corke to be more dili-

ringall. His about was for the most part in the Galtee mountains, not far from his old family estates. The next prelate, Dr. James Butler, lived to a great old age,

behalf, the lords justices signed a warrant requiring the mayor and sheriffs of Corke to cause the said titular bishop to be put on board the first ship that should be bound from Corke to Portugall, which order I enclosed in my letter of the 8th of August last to the then Mayor of Corke, but no secount having over been sent up

ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE OF THE PRIEST

HUNTERS was known by the name of Edward Terrel. In the year 1712, upon his information, two priests, named Patrick McCarthy uon, two priests, named ratrick alcoarthy and William Hennessy, were arrested at Cork, thrown into prison, convicted, and transported. In October the same year he presented a petition to the Castle, set-ting forth his own zeal for the Gospel and completing of the ramisences of the marg

the country:

complaining of the remissness of the mag-istrates. Next month he accompanied the magistrates of Ferbane in search of priests through a very wild counter to the the magnetrates of reroane in search of priests through a very wild country to the house of Mr. John Coghlan, "in a most retired place, far distant from any high road;" they found plenty of books, but the priests had fled. Early in 1713 this unfortunate man's career was brought to road," they found pienty of books, out the priests had fied. Early in 1713 this runfortunate man's career was brought to a premature close. The Dublin newspa-t pers of the 23rd of May, 1713, announced that "This day, Terrel, the famous priest-catcher, who was condemned this term for having several wives, was exe-cuted." Among the official letters pre-served at the Public Record Office, Dublin, there is one addressed by George Macart-ney, the Soverign of Belfast, to th Secret-ary at the Castle, dated from Belfast, March 1707, and giving some intelesting details, relative to Dr. Phelim O'Hamill, who was the registered priest for the extensive districts of Belfast, Derryaghy and Drum. This priest had been ordained in 1677, by

districts of Belfast, Derryagny and Dian This priest had been ordained in 1677, by the martyred primate, Oliver Plunket, and was now in his 80th year. A pro-clamation had been issued for his arrest, clamation composition of any crime and as he was not conscious of any crime

he wrote at once to the magistrate, stating that he was laid up with sickness, bu was quite willing to put himself in the magistrate's hands, and would do so as soon as he was able to proceed to Belfast ;

soon as he was able to proceed to be have, "accordingly, he came on Monday last," writes Mr. Macartney, "but being at Antrim upon the commission of array for the Militia, he stayed in this town till I came home, and hath this day surrend-

ered himself to me. I have put him into our town gaol, and desire you would communicate this account to their Excelused animals, being habituary of these and beaten and mercilessly flung out, shelter-less, on the roadside because of their in-ability to meet the requirements of ruth-less and exacting taskmasters. communicate this account to their Excel-lencies (the Lords Justices), where I intend to keep him till I know their further pleasure." He then adds that the be-havior of P. O'Hamill had been such since the Revolution, and he had during the disturbances

SHOWN BUCH KINDNESS TO THE PROTES

TANTS.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL ON OUTRAGES AGAINST ANI-

The following reply has been given by the Archbishop of Cashel to Mr. Brady, secretary to the Society for the Preven-tion of Cruelty to Animals, who, on the tion of Crucity to Animats, which is on the part of the body which he represents, re-quested his Grace to join with the other bishops and clergy of Ireland in denounc-ing the outrages against animals which are taking place occasionally throughout

FEB. 19, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your esteemed communication, dated yesterday, and referring to certain outrages upon dumb and defenceless animals which, undumb and defenceless animals which, un-fortunately, have from time to time taken place of late in various districts of the country, I beg respectfully to say: 1st. That no one can deplore such out-rages more bitterly than I do. 2nd. That I believe them, however, to be grossly and wilfully exaggerated, both as regards number and character.

3rd. That they are not in reality, and 3rd. That they are not in reality, and at no time were, greatly in excess of the average of such offences in past years; and that they are fewer in number, and, as a rule, of an infinitely less savage and re-volting type, in Ireland than they have been proportionately in England during the same period the same period.

4th. That, in my opinion, the suspici-

jesty, rightly and becomingly, and with that true queenly instinct which so well that true queenly instinct which so well befits her, expresses her abhorrence of out-rages committed against dumb and de-fenceless animals, she might, had she thought well of it, with equal propriety have given expression to a similar feeling with regard to a large section of her Irish subjects, who, though, thank God, not dumb, are certainly defenceless and ill-used animals, being habitually bruised and heaten and mercilessly fung out, shelter-

less and exacting taskmasters. 6th. That a united appeal, such as you speak of, on the part of the bishops and clergy of Ireland, if made as you suggest, would go far to give credit and currency to the false statement, so persistently

## The Catholic Mecord

P iblished every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street. THOS, COFFEY, Publishet and Proprietor.

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP EISHOP WALH. London, Ont., May 23, 187. Data M. COPFEY, - As you have become reported and publisher of the CATHOLIC for the subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in fits thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-diverse you will work no change in fits thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-diverse you will work the change of proprietorship will work on change in fits thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-diverse you will work the change of the charge of the charge and later of the charge of mend that under your experienced man-mend it to the patronage and encourage-been and efficiency ; and I therefore earness mend it to the patronage and encourage-mend the clergy and laity of the dioces. Believe me. Your wery sincerely, Hango of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 188 St. Mary 8, Hailina, Nov. 7, 1920. I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that the faithful of this diocese. + MICHAEL HANNAN, Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 17, 1882. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The national festival, which will this day be celebrated by Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, throughout the world, with the heartiest enthusiasm, is one of peculiar interest not alone to people of Irish origin, but to all classes of population in countries wherein Irishmen have made homes. The history of the Irish race is one of such world-wide interest that the celebration of St. Patrick's day invariably brings its leading characteristics under consideration. These characteristics are so very marked as to distinguish the Irishman everywhere from his fellow-citizens of other origin. To one only do we desire to-day to allude, and that is the unswerving devotion of the Irish people in all lands to the faith preached to their ancestors by St. Patrick. That faith was gladly accepted by the Irish, and its teachings adhered to under every vicissitude of national life. There is no Christian people that can show a nobler record of devotedness to religion than the Irish. They have been faithful both at home and abroad. At home they have shed their blood profusely in defence of religion. Neither war, nor pestilence, nor persecution could shake their faith in the doctrines implanted in the soil of Erin by the great apostle himself. The Irish race at home is to-day as firm as ever in allegiance to Catholicity. Abroad the Irish race has carried the light of divine faith to every region of the globe. In North America, especially, where a century ago but few Catholics could be found outside the Canadas, the progress of the church through the instrumen. tality of the children of Erin has been so wonderful as to be without parallel since apostolic times. The rapid ascension in our generation of the Irish in America to a front rank in its citizenship affords a most gratifying proof of Irish adaptability to free institutions and their undeniable capacity for self-government. By steady adherence to the religion of their fathers, they have won admiration and respect from the opponents of their faith, and earned, by honorable services in the discharge of every duty of citizenship, the esteem of their fellowmen of every origin. They have now a firm foothold on this continent-a glorious future here awaits them. If under adverse circumstances, they have achieved so much, they will by the same means which led to past successes and triumphs, accomplish great results in a higher if not cloudless future. The celebration of St. Patrick's day will ever, we firmly believe, continue to be heartily and euthusiastically celebrated by Irish men and their posterity to the remotest future, in protestation of their devotion to Catholic faith and doctrine. Its celebration will benefit not only themselves, but all others with whom they are brought into contact.

the Separate School system during the session of the Ontario Parliament recently terminated shows that public attention is being directed in a very marked degree to the present status and efficiency of that system. For a long time it was the practice of certain of the enemies of Catholic ed. ucation to deem the existence of Cath. olic schools a matter of too little moment to require attention. Others, again, when deigning to refer to them, indulged in either violent condemnation of the system or in prophecy of its speedy downfall. There is now quite a change in the attitude of the non-Catholic public in regard of our

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The frequent references made to

schools. The number of friends of Catholic education amongst non-Catholics has year by year increased, till it may be said that in the Province of Ontario a large majority of Protestant citizens is well affected towards the Separate School system It has, however, numerous enemies, some quiescent, awaiting a welltimed opportunity for assault, others as loud and pronounced in condemnation as ever. It is well, in our es-

timation, for the friends of Catholic education in Ontario that it should have its enemies, for enmity ever makes friends vigilant, active, and earnest. The time may come-we cannot say how soon-when all the vigilance, activity and earnestness of the friends of the Ontario Separate School system will be called into play. It is our duty to prepare for that time by giving the condition of our Schools, the causes of their inefficiency-wherever inefficiency exists-and the further legal protection demanded for their growth and solid development, such consideration as may lead to their being placed on a solid and unassailable basis. The present condition of our Catholic Schools affords just ground for self-congratulation. When we compare their present status with that of twenty years ago, we see on every side evidences of marvellous progress, impervious to the most adverse criticism. In every city and town of Ontario where Separate Schools existed in 1863. there has been, as our readers well know, so very decided an im- The aristocratic Whig section of the provement in the condition of our schools as to lead to the hope that in the next twenty years a much more decided improvement can be effected. dividing line between the two wings There has been advancement in the character of school buildings, in the election, more marked than ever benumber and quality of teachers, and fore, so much so, indeed, that it is in the intellectual training of pupils which even a comparison with the ers will ever again be found shoulder progress of the public schools in that to shoulder in an electoral contest. light. The causes of the rapid pro- new and important issues before the gress of our schools in the face of adverse legislation, and of ill disguised if not open hostility on the part of school officials, as well as the indifference of a large number of Catholics themselves are (1)the thorough devotedness and noble self-sacrifice of the Catholic laity of Ontario in the organization and support of Separate Schools-(2) the ceaseless supervision and active assistance extended to the schools by the hierarchy and clergy of the Province, and (3) the untiring though materially illrewarded labor of the Catholic teachers, lay and religious, in the furtherance of the moral and intellectual welfare of the Catholic youth of Ontario. Wherever inefficiency now exists, t is due, as has always been the case, to either one of these causes, the absonce of adequate legislation, the hostility of departmental and municipal officers, the indifference of Catholic school-supporters, resulting in unwise selections of trustees, the employment of ill-qualified teachers, the want of necessary school requisites, and the irregular attendance of children. Several amendments to the School law have been, of late years, made in a direction beneficial to Separate Schools. These amendments should be utilized to the fullest practical extent, and others necessary-and there are some very necessary-called for ment of the kind every given in the city. We therefore hope the hall will be crowded in every part on the evening of the participation of the should never the train at once disappeared. First, and municipal officials should never under the Tudors came regal desand municipal officials should never under the Tudors came regal desbe allowed to pass without ready ex potism, of a character without parposure and severe condemnation. allel since the days of Caligula and

work of Catholic education. Their the support of a nobility bribed by Lords has not of late years shown conduct should meet with so stern a liberal grants from the confiscated itself possessed of the strength, effireprobation on the part of Catholics temporal possessions of the church. as to lead, if at all possible, to their attention cannot be given by Catholics to the selection of Separate School Trustees. An inefficient board of trustees, either in whole or part, always exercises a most deleterious effect on the schools under its care. If thoroughly devoted Catholics only be appointed to these important charges, there will be earnestness in school management, wise selections made of teachers and a ready provision of all requisites called for in progressive and efficient schools. people, and had to lean for support We have now in this Province a body of Catholic teachers second to eign. It thus became identified none in the Dominion. By their fruits are they known. Many of them have grown gray in the noble work and have the consolation to know that through their assistance a gener- and tenacity of the Tudor dynasty ation of patriotic citizens has risen, a credit to country and religion. tergiversation of the Stuarts, the Others are but beginning what must fury of the people fell upon the be a useful and honorable career. All Lords-and with kingly power of them, whether lay or religious, in their own for a time was abolview of past services and present ished. The House of Lords known merit and efficiency, require and in the English Parliamentary sysshould have generously extended to tem since 1688 is a comparatively them the ready and undivided sup- new body, and has never enjoyed the port of every section of the Catholic power and consideration pertaining population of Ontario.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

### THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The time is fast approaching when the Whig element of the present liberal party in Britain will be forced into alliance with the Conservatives. and radicalism, as the popular liberalism of the country is termed, brought into direct conflict with the whole strength of aristocracy. The Whigs have always had till now such controlling influence in the liberal ranks that many measures upon which the people had set their hearts met with rejection, delay or mutila. tion. There is, however, a quiet but steady and radical change coming on the liberal party. Its victory in the spring of 1880 was achieved by the enthusiasm and activity of the sc-called radical element which developed at the polls a strength surpassing even the most sanguine anticipations of its own adherents. party view with no pleasure the increasing strength of the advanced liberals-and as a consequence the of the party has grown, since the not likely that their respective follow-British people, upon the fate of the abolition of the House of Lords. which will depend the very existence of the Empire. Among these issues will assuredly be foremost the abolition or radical reform of the House of Lords. The constitution of this body dates from feudal times, when for ages its influence in shaping and controlling legislation was paramount. In those times the Lords Chamber was representative of the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the church in its union with the state, and of the interests of the lordly influence and interests of the great families of the realm. There was then a community of interest between the people, nobles, and prelates against royal aggression and despotism. The clergy and nobility often stood between tyrannical princes and the oppressed people, wresting from the former many of the privileges now most prized by Englishmen. There vas, therefore, not only no conflict between the great estates of the kingdom, the commons being protected in their rights by the influence of the clergy and nobility, and these latter secured and sustained in their privileges by the hearty adhesion of the commons, but a thorough unity of action and identity of interests established between them. But with the reformation a great change comes. The admirable order established and maintained

deprived the people of the dearest The Lords' and Commons' houses of Parliament, became, during this unfortunate period mere registers of the royal will and were never summoned to meet but to have thrown on them the responsibility of sanctioning some further invasion of popular rights. With the disappearance of the influence of the clergy from the Upper Chamber, its authority and power at once diminished. It lost the respect of the on the arbitrariness of the Soverwith the cruelties, robberies, and exactions which characterize this unfortunate epoch of English history. When, therefore, the firmness gave way to the pusillanimity and

to the Upper Chamber in pre-Reformation times. The tendency in British politics since that time has been to extend the powers of the Commons at the expense of lordly privileges. Nothing but the comination of royal influence with that of the landed interest could have till now kept the second chamber in existence. It has so often made itself odious to the people by stubbornly and sometimes stupidly opposing measures of reform absolu tely demanded in the interests of the country, that for some years its abolition has been eagerly called for. If the Lords Chamber of today were the same as that of pre-Reformation times, if it now stood as it then stood, the ready and powerful defender of the rights of all estates in the kingdom, one with the people in opposition to royal aggressiveness, one with the sovereign against popular excesses-no good citizen could declare himself in favor of its abolition. But as the chamber is to-day constituted, it may be, as it has been in fact, of late years used to contradict and set at defiance the just demands of the people. It is of no use as a protective for the authority of the sover-

ciency and impartiality of a second chamber, which we consider a neces official decapitation. Too much rights secured by Magna Charta. sity in every free country. There may, and we trust there will be found some means of amending its present constitution so as to procure for it the attributes required to pertain to such a body-and thus save the country from the horrors of revolution. But we fear that the growing strength of radical and revolutionary ideas, and the hold they have of late taken of the English mind, may, before many years, uproot the foundations of Britain's presont constitutional system. With the downfall of that system must perish the Lords, and we believe also the monarchy itself. Upon the tomb of the Upper Chamber may be written the words, "Perished by its own short-sightedness and disregard of popular rights.'

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese question has with our

American neighbors assumed a new and important phase. There was some few years ago but little feeling outside the states on the Pacific slope against a continuance of Chinese immigration. The true character and injurious results of the inpour of thousands of Chinamen into a country, inhabited by a race with whom they could not, and would not if they could, have any community of feeling governed by laws to which they gave but outward conformity in their relations with Americans and persistently and systematically refused obedience in their relations with each other, could not but have had from the beginning very serious and pernicious consequences. The people of the Pacific states, from a very early period, kept before the nation their views on the questions international, social, and economic con nected with the growth of Chinese immigration, but could not, seemingly, persuade the majority of their countrymen that an exclusion of Chinese immigrants could be attended by any but deleterious effects. Out side the Californian group of states there has been till now either apathy or hostility in the national treatment of this important question. In New England especially there has been a very decided and outspoken disapproval of the Anti-Chinese movement, while in the South and through the North and West, if we except certain classes of the urban eign, its very pertinacity in seeking population, there has been a general to preserve certain of its own anti- indifference in public feeling regardquated privileges weaken and lessen ing the interests of the American peo. times cannot but bring into fuller Their final separation will bring tion of the people seem now deter- golian immigration. Now, however, of cruelty or injustice upon the actual the power of royalty. A large por. ple in the far West as affected by Monthe public mind everywhere throughout the union is fairly alive to the importance of the question, and the result is seen in the very decided majority cast in the American Senate in favor of a limited restriction of immigration, the forerunner of the total exclusion of Chinamen as domiciliaries in the republic. The sudden growth of the Anti-Chinese feeling now evidenced everywhere throughout the union is due to two principal causes, (1) the better acquaintance of the American people with the inadaptibility of Chinese character to their national institutions, and (2) the universal acknowledgment of the evils attendant upon the existence and growth of another heterogeneous race within the limits of the republic. That the American government has a right to sanction and carry into effect legislation of a character such as that of the proposed Anti-Chinese law has been disputed on various grounds. The staple argument, however, on the part of the pro-Mongolian advocate has been that from an international point of view the exclusion of Chinamen is impolitic and unjust. It must, indeed, be admitted that any measure such as that now before Congress is calculated to lead to unpleasantness from such a standpoint. But unpleasantness is one thing, injustice another. The first duty of every nation is to protect its own people, for between government and citizen there is an unwritten but undeniable covenant that for that protection the latter yields al-Many of these persons find a partic- Nero, which robbed the clergy of may not prove an unmixed good to have no right to look for perpetual ular gratification in impeding the their just influence in state affairs and the British nation. The House of domicile and protection in another,

MARCH 17, 1882.

unless it be with the consent, always revocable, of the latter. If, therefore, any state finds that its own interest and its duty to its subjects require the exclusion of an alien population, its right to order such an exclusion is unquestionable. More especially is this right beyond cavil or contradiction if this alien race so affected be inadaptable by reason of heterogeneity of race and incompatibility of national character, custom and traditions," to the institutions of the state wherein they seek shelter and protection. With as much reason might the right of the individual citizen to extend, or limit hospitality to strangers be questioned as that of the state to act, as its own interests dictate, in the admission or exclusion of foreigners. The American people have too clearly before their eyes the evils and dangers that must ever afflict and disturb the nation, through the presence and growth of the negro race, to permit another less adapted to their institutions and systems of government to take hold on their soil. They see very plainly that the Chinese empire, if its surplus population were once permitted to find an outlet in America, could without any serious loss, suffer the emigration to the United States of as many millions as the total population of the republic numbers to-day. It the presence of a few thousand Chinese be now found a great evil to the white population in one of the most promising sections of the Union, what should be said of the influx of fifty millions of the same people? Would it not, on all sides. e considered a monstrous evil? Would not the voice of every good citizen be raised in loud demand that the government should use force, if necessary, to prevent such an overwhelming inpour of Chinese? Would not the establishment of a vast body of Chinamen within the limits of the republic, lead to strife, dissensions and bloodshed, and bring to ruin the republican system of government? This is not a picture heightened and exaggerated by imagination. China could spare within twenty-five years a popula. tion of thirty or forty millions whose presence in America would, of a certainty, lead to the very worst consequences. The present is the time. then, to deal with the question of Chinese immigration. No obligations of international polity and justice stand in the way of an effective treatment of the question. It is now so well understood by the American citizens in its social and economic aspects, as well as in its international bearing, that without the infliction

### THE CONCERT.

We wish to again remind our readers of the Grand Concert to take place in the Opera House on Friday evening next. From the arrangements in progress, and a glance at the programme, we hesitate not to say it will be the very best entertain-

The soul suffers more from internal dissension than it does from exterior force. The worst enemies a man has are those of his own household.

mined to stop at nothing short of The real influence of that house in moulding legislation is daily growing less. It is only when its own special privileges or those of any considerable number of its members are proposed to be interfered with that the Lords display any real activity, and assume to reject or make vital alterations in a bill sent from the Commons. This studied attention of the Upper Chamber to protect its own rights and the privileges of its members, had frequently, within the last fifty years especially, led it into conflict with popular opinion, and brought upon it much of that odium under which it now labors and gave rise to the demand for its abolition. The legislative system of Britain is at present so framed that the abolition of the Upper Chamber could not be effected without a complete remodelling of the constitution. Britain is a country where the difference between the various classes of society are yet very marked and the rights and privileges of each carefully defined and determined. These differences are not, indeed, so very decided as they were in feudal times, nor have they the same raison d'etre, but they nevertheless exist and now depend for continuance upon the influence of the Lord's Chamber, representing the landed interest of the kingdom. If that Chamber be abolished-an event, we think, unlikely to happen without a revolution, there will, of necessity, follow its abolition, a total levelling of all so-

Chinese population of America, which all good men must deprecate and deplore, there should be carried into effect a preventative of evils which experience has shown to be the necessary consequence of the growth in the midst of Americans of a Chinese population. The results of the action now about to be taken in this direction by the neighboring republic, will, no doubt, be viewed with absorbing interest in this country, for the time is at hand. when we too will have a Chinese question to deal with in response to the demands and in defence of the hights of the white population of our Pacific coast.

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The last number of the Voice contained the following letter from Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., in reference to the Catholic Record :

London Record : LONDON, Ont., Feb. 20th, 1882. TO THE EDITOR OF THE VOICE, Rev'd and Dear Sir.—Allow me to solicit the favor of a small space in your invaluable journal, with a view to place before the public a fact which, perhaps, is not yet known to all the readers of the Vorce. VOICE.

Among the many good works inaugu-rated by the enlightened Bishop of London, for the good of religion and truth, I do not hesitate to rank as foremost the excellent and truly Catholic Journal, "The Record," established in London but a few years since. The signal service already ren-dered to the cause of truth and religion by this excellent journal, has induced the Episcopate, as well as the most distinguished clergymen in the Dominion, to give it their hearty approval and encour-agement. I beg to mention as a further encouragement to that noble undertaking, the appointment as Co-Editor of the "Catholic Record," of the Rev'd "Catholic Record," of the Rev'd John Coffey, a clergyman well-known to the public by the vigor of his pen and thorough knowledge of all matters con-nected with Catholic journalism. This cannot fail to give the "Recerd" fresh im-pulse, and enhance the confidence of the public in the complete success of the un-dertaking.

dertaking. Asking of you again, Rev'd and Dear Sir, the very great kindness to insert the above notice in the next issue of our wel-come friend the "Voice,"

I beg to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant, J. M. BRUYERE, V.G.

### RCH 17, 1882.

he consent, always latter. If, thereds that its own inity to its subjects ision] of an alien ght to order such s unquestionable. s this right beyond ction if this alien be inadaptable by eneity of race and national character. tions," to the institate wherein they protection. With night the right of lizen to extend, or to strangers be t of the state to act, sts dictate, in the usion of foreigners. people have too heir eves the evils t must ever afflict nation, through the owth of the negro other less adapted ns and systems of ake hold on their very plainly that ire, if its surplus once permitted to n America, could ous loss, suffer the United States of as the total populalie numbers to-day. of a few thousand ound a great evil to tion in one of the sections of the uld be said of the illions of the same it not, on all sides, a monstrous evil? oice of every good in loud demand ment should use y, to prevent such inpour of Chinese? establishment of a inamen within the ablic, lead to strife, bloodshed, and e republican system This is not a picand exaggerated by bina could spare ve years a popula. orty millions whose rica would, of a cere very worst consepresent is the time. th the question of ation. No obligaonal polity and jus way of an effective question. It is now d by the American ocial and economic s in its international thout the infliction tice upon the actual tion of America,

#### MARCH 17, 1882.

#### Tae N. Y. Freeman's Journal's ranslation AN ENCYCLICAL LFTTER

POPE LEO XIII., To HIS VENERABLE BROTHERS THE ARCH-BISHOPS, BISHOPS AND OTHER ORDIN ARIES OF PLACES IN THE ITALIAN

### LEO PP. XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN :- Salvation and

VENERABLE BRETHREN:-Salvation and the Apostolic Benediction: Though, according to the authori y and fulness of the Apostolic Office, We embrace with all the watchfulness and love We can at once the entire hristian Common-wealth and each of its parts; now, at least, Italy draws to itself in a very particular way Our solicitude and Our thoughts. In these thoughts and cares We have sight of somewhat deeper and more divine than The theory out solution of the theory of the solution of the second sec you, Venerable Brethren, to apply your attention more diligently to them : to observe the downward bent of the Commonwealth; more watchfully to fortify the minds of the people; to strengthen all the bulwarks, lest the treasure the most precious of all, the Catholic Faith, may be laid waste. The most pernicious sect of men, whose

The most permicious sect of men, whose authors and chiefs hide not, nor dissemble, what they seek, has its seat this long time in Italy. It strives, having declared war on Jesus Christ, to rob the people of Christian Institutions. How far it has suce eded by its audacity is not necessary to say here; especially as the crumblings and ruins already inflicted, whether on religion or on morals, are known to you, open, Venerable Breth-ren, before your eyes. Among the Italian Nations which in all past times have rested faithful and constant to their ancestral religion, now, everywhere, the liberty of the Church is hampered; and this goes on sharper continually, to the this goes on sharper continually, to the purpose that the form and, so to say, character of Christianity, which was ever, and with good reason, a title of renown for Italians, may be blotted out. The gatherings of religious Sodalities are taken away; the properties of the Church sequestrated; marriages are ratified with-out Catholic rites; no place is left to Ecclesuastical authority in the schooling of youth. Nor bounds nor measure is set to youth. Nor bounds nor measure is set to the bitter and sorrowful warfare started against the Apostolic See; and because of this the Church suffers past belief, and the Roman Pontiff is driven to extreme straits. For, if he be robbed of his Civil Principality, he must needs pass under the jurisdiction and power of a foreign Government. And Rome (Urbs Roma), the most august of Christian cities, is stripped and laid open to whatever enem-ies of the Church, polluted by profane novelties, and schools and temples dedinovelues, and schools and temples dedi-cated to heretical rites. Over and above, it is reported that she is to receive, com-ing to a council and gathering of some kind, in this present year, delegates and heads of the sect most hostile to Catholic welfare.

suredly, were they wise, were they guided by true love of country, would neither distrust the Church, nor attempt to de-tract from her native liberty, by reason of any wrongful suspicions. Rather would Very clear is the reason for these secany wrongful suspicions. Rather would they change their purposes from opposing taries choosing this place. It is to vent in wanton insult the hatred conceived against the Church, and to carry the destructive torches of war close to the Roman Pontiff, by assailing him in his own See. No doubt the Crurch, at some to guarding and helping her, and, as the first step, would provide that the Roman Pontiff should be restored to his rights. For the more engaging in a conflict with the Apostolic See hurts the Church, the less will it profit the safety of the Italian States. On which matter, in another place, we have declared Our mind: "Say own See. No doubt the Crurch, at some time, will come out victorious from these impious attempts of men. But it is sure and ascertained that the wish is, by these devices, to assail, and where it possible, to quench, together with its Head, the whole body of the Church, and all religion. that the political affairs of Italy can neither prosper nor have lasting peace unless the dignity of the Roman See, and the THE "ITALIANISMES" EXPOSED. liberty of the Sovereign Pontiff, be re-garded." It should seem impossible of belief that they wish this who profess themselves the most devoted to the name of Italians. For, the Catholic Faith exterminated, of Wherefore, because We desire nothing more than the welfare of the Christian more than the welfare of the Christian Commonwealth, more earnestly than ever before We exhort you, Venerable Breth-ren, that you will apply your solicitude and your charity to finding remedies for so many evils. And first, indeed, instruct the people with the greatest care how paramount the importance of possessing Catholic Faith, and how great the necess-ity of granzing it. But because compile rigorous necessity the name Italian were shut off from the source of its nichest ad-vantages. For, if the Christian Religion has brought forth for all nations the choicest safeguards of the public weal; the sanc-tion of rights; the wardship of justice; if power it has bridled everywhere the blind and reckless avarices of men;-comity of guarding it. But because enemies and opponents of the Catholic name, that they the easier deceive the unwary, in rade and helper of all endeavors that are honorable, praiseworthy, grand;—if every-where its action has been to compose the they the easier deceive the unwary, in many matters do one thing and pretend another, it is very important to expose their secret counsels, and drag them to the light, so that what these really desire, and for what object they contend being clearly understood, the ardor of Catholics may be kindled, and they may manfully and openly defend the Church—that is to say, their own salvation. TRYING TO WAKEN UP ITALIANS. Whether because of their inexperience arious conditions of life in States, and to Italians, more copiously than on others, an abundance of these benefits. On too great a number (of Italians) it is a blot and a stain that they proclaim the Church as obstructing and hurting the welfare and expansion of the common TRYING TO WAKEN UP ITALIANS. Whether because of their inexperience in public affairs, or because the greatness of the dangers had not been sufficiently understood, the courage of many, at this time, has seemed slow in action, and reweal, and count the Roman Pontificate an enemy to the prosperity and greatness of the Italian name. All monuments of the Italian name. All monuments of past history retute these complaints and absurd charges. To the Church, and to its Sovereign Pontiffs, Italy chiefly owes, in fact, that it has handed down its glory among all Nations; that it did not sink miss in labor. But, now that by ex-perience the times have become known, nothing would be more ruinous than to bear listlessly the prolonged malice of the wicked, and to leave the ground to them under the repeated attacks of the Barbar-ians;—and repulsed, unconquered, the fierce onsets of the Turks;—and in many unresisted for lenger vexing according to their lust the Christian Commonwealth. changes of affairs, long preserved a just and lawful liberty, and enriched the States They, indeed more wise than the children of light, have ventured far. Smaller in of Italy with very many, and these undy-ing, monuments of the finest arts. numbers, stronger in cunning and devices, in a period not long they have kindled THE FOFES MADE ITALY. Nor is it last of praises due to the Popes of Reme that they held together the Provinces of Italy,—antagonistic [di-versus] by races and by ways of living,—one, among us great conflagrations. Let, then, Popes of Rome that they held together the Provinces of Italy,—antagonistic [di-stand that the time has come to attempt stand whoever love the Catholic name under-

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## hinder its liberty. For the beneficent power that abides in Catholic-instituted workings, because from it their nature springs-pontaneously, is unchangeable and perpetual. In like manner as the Catho-lic religion embaces all intervals of time and spring to the spring lic religion embraces all intervals of time and space for the salvation of souls, so, also, in civil matters, everywhere, and always, it stretches forth and unfolds it-self for the advantages of men. But so many and such great benefits disca ded, most grierous ills follow. For they who hate Christian wisdom,—let them say what they may of their inten-tions,—doom the State to disaster. For nothing is more and to set mind. care and provide the Societies may be in-creased, and flourish, in number, in co-operation, and in the accomplishment of works; that in these the principal object may be the holding and stirring up of care for Faith, and of the other Christian virtues. Of these are As-sociations of youth, of laboring men, and such as are for gathering Catholics in meetings held at stated times, or in sol-acing the poor, the religious observation of Holy Days, the instruction of children of the poorest classes, and many others of tions,-doom the State to disaster. For nothing is more apt to set minds on flame, and to nourish most hurt-ful passions, than the teachings of these. of the poorest classes, and many others of the same kind. And as it imports in the highest degree for the Catholsc weal that Forsooth, in things embraced by inquiry and knowledge, they reject the heavenly light of Faith; which, quenched, the human mind is most often carried away into errors, nor discerns what things are true, and hence it readily lapses, and it is tumbled into base and foul materialism. They reject, on system, the eternal and the Roman Pontiff should be, and be known to be, free from all peril, annoy-ance and difficulty, let these Associations strive, by remonstrance, and by every form of action within the law, for the cause of They reject, on system, the eternal and immutable plan of morals, and shut their eyes on God, the Supreme Giver and Prothe Pope. Let them endeavor and do; nor take rest till there is restored to Us that liberty, in fact and not in figure, eyes on God, the Supreme Giver and Fro-tector of laws. These foundations gone, it follows, there being no sufficient sanc-tion for laws, that every man for him-self takes, at his will, his rule of living. Licence is begotten in the State from the unbounded liberty they proclaim and desire; disturbance of order with which, as in a compulsory bond, is joined not only the Church's good, but a favorable course of Italian Government, and the tranquility of Christian nations. CATHOLIC WRITINGS AND JOURNALS EN-

COURAGED.

In furtherance of this, it is of the very reatest importance that wholesome writ are the portance that wholesome writ-ings should be published, and spread far and wide. They who, in deadly hatred, depart from the Church, are accustomed to fighting with published writings, and use these as the weapons most fit for injury. Hence a vilest flood of books; munity-follows license. In very deed, no more deformed shape, or more wretched condition, of a State can be, than where doctrines such as these, and men, avail to rule for any length of time. itad not late examples supplied the proof, it had surpassed belief that men, mad with crime and recklessness, had plunged into such demolitions, keeping, as a jest, the name of liberty while rev. hence seditious and wicked newspapers, whose raving assaults neither laws bridle nor-shame holds in any bounds. Whatever has been done in these latest

as a jest, the name of liberty, while rev elling in bloodshed and conflagrations. years by conspiracy and violence, they defend as rightly done. They dissemble, or they counterfeit the truth. They assail If Italy, not yet, has felt such terrors,— first of all to the special goodness of God be it attributed. Next, to the fact, that the Church and Sovereign Pontiff with daily abjurations and false criminations. Nor be it attributed. Next, to the fact, that We ought to mention, that the Italians, in far larger part, persevere in the Catholic are there any opinions so absurd, or so pestiferous, that they are not ready to give Therefore, the last of depraved nengion. Incretore, the last of depraved opinions, that We have described, could not prevail. But if these ramparts, afforded by religion, may be broken down, Italy, forthwith, will lapse into those very could be the second se them continual vogue. The force of this is so great an evil

growing worse daily, must, therefore, be most earnestly checked. With severe and grave care the people must be led to be on their guard, with mind alert, and to have times, the greatest and most prosperous Nations. For it follows, inexorably, that the will to exert, as a religious obligation, a prudent choice in what they read. Over and above, writings must be op-

same. Nay, perbaps the Italian people may rue greater punishments for its out-rages on Religion, because it has heaped posed to writings, that an art that is most powerfully used for harm may itself be turned to the saving and benefiting men. To which purpose it is much to be desired that, at least in each Province, some plan may be devised of demonstrating what, and how great, are the duties of Christians severally towards the Church, given to Italy that it should be, from the beginning, a participator of the Salvation wrought by Jesus Christ, and in its breast and bosom held placed the See of Blessed Peter; and should enjoy, through a long course of ages, those grandest and divine blessings which freely flow from the Catholic Religion. Wherefore, greatly should be feared what Paul the Apostle threateningly announced to ungrateful peoples: "The earth, drinking in the nain falling often upon it, and bringing forth the plants timely for those by whom it is cultivated, receives a blessing from God. But if it brings forth thorns and thistles, it is rejected, and very near to a curse,—whose end is a burning." (Heb. vi. 7-8.) May God forbid this so great a horror. in writings made public, at frequent in-tervals, and, if possible, daily. First, let the surpassing m rits of the Catholic Religion among all nations be set in view. Let its power in private and in public affairs be explained by discussion; let it be affairs be explained by discussion; let it be set forth of how great importance it is that the Church should speedily be res-tored to that place of dignity in the State which alike its divine greatness demands, and the public advantage of nations. To do this, they who shall have given their mind to writing should keep several things in view. All should have the same object. Fix with firm judgment what is best to do and do it. Omit noth-ing inquiry into which may seem useful gers,—partly present, partly threatened,— by those who, not for common advantage, but serving the will of the Sects, pour deadly hostilities on the Church; who, as-surelly, were they wise, were they guided

whence it is understood that virtue in the Clergy must in these times, have such robustness as to hold firm, conquer all the flatteries of passions, and, unharmed, over-corre the perils of bad example. Besides, through enactments made to the hurt of through enactments made to the hurt of the Church, there has come a scarcity of Priests, so that, clearly, they who are enrolled in the Holy Orders by the gift of God must double their work, and make up for the meagre supply by an increased industry, carefulness and devotion. Which indeed they can never do effectively except they carry a will fixed on its nurexcept they carry a will fixed on its purpose, abstinent, untarnished, burning with charity, prompt ever and alert to under-going labors for the eternal salvation of men. And for duties of this kind there must be a preparation, long and diligent. For to the attaining of such habits there is no easy and short course. And truly, they will exercise the Priesthood, in an untarnished and holy manner, who shall have exercised themselves from youth in this way, so that they may seem rather to have been born, than to have been, trained, to those virtues above enumerated. For these reasons. Venerable Brethren, men. And for duties of this kind there

For these reasons, Venerable Brethren, by right, Ecclesiastical Seminaries have the most and greatest claims on your thought, consideration and watchfulness. It has by no means escaped your wisdom by what precepts and training it is necessary to guide clerics from youth to virtue and morals. In later studies, Our Encyclical Æterni Patris showed the best way and plan of studies. But, because in so great an impetus as now of men of cleverness, many things are found out wisely and to advantage, which it would not be becomary antage, which it would not be becom-ing to ignore-especially as impious men are given to bringing forth daily some-what of this kind as new weapons to be turned on truths divinely given :- labor, Vanazhie Berthermen (charles) Venerable Brethren, so far as you can, that the youth who graduate in sacred studies may not only be more instructed in the investigation of Nature, but also instructed well in those arts that relate to the investigation. the investigation, by interpretation or by authority, of the Sacred Writings. Surely, we are not unaware that many things are necessary to the finishing of highest studies that untimely laws take away, or diminish, in Ecclesiastical Seminaries Italy. But, in these circumstances, the times demand that those belonging to us take care by their largesses and munificence to promote the Catholic

Religion. The good will of Our ancestors, pious and beneficent, grandly provided for needs of this kind, so that by prudence and savings the Church was able, as guar-dian and conservator of holy things, to dispense with further free-will offerings of her children. But her patrimony legitimate and also consecrated, that the ravages of former times had spared, has been scattered by the tempests of our times. Therefore, the reason appears anew why they who love the Catholic name should bring their will to renew the liberality of their forefathers. Certainly, situations not much different, the con-tributions of the French, of the Belgians, and of others, are shining proofs of their munificence, most worthy of honor not only by those living, but of future ages. Nor do we doubt that the Italian people, moved by the consideration of the same state of affairs, will so act, according to their means, that they may take a part worthy of their fathers, and from their

in the matters whereof We have clear talk, that all people can understand. The but as to others, [than those proposing to from the heart, wish that civil and sacred interests may prosper, defended by the gratent support from the abundance of his wealth. For, certainly, they who devote them should be writing [for Civit should be super state to the super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For, certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For, certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For, certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For, certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For, certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For, certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For, certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For certainly, they who devote them should be super state support from the abundance of his wealth. For certainly, they who devote them away. So, too, We invoke suppliantly the Immaculate Virgin Mary, the great Mother of God, Fosterer and Helper of all best counsels; together with her most holy Spouse, St. Joseph, Guardian and Patron of all Christians. And with equal Patron of all Christians. And with equal care We beseech the great Apostles Peter and Paul, that they may keep safe in the Italian nations the fruit of their labors, and that to the latest generations they may keep holy and updefiled the Catholic name, that, by their blood, they brought forth in Our ancestors forth in Our ancestors. Relying on the heavenly patronage of all these, We impart to you all, Venerable Brethren, and to the peoples committed to your charge, as a harbinger of divine gifts, and witness of Our especial good will, most lovingly in the Lord, the Apostolic Breathing of the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on Feb. 15, 1882, in the fourth year of Our Pontificate. LEO PP. XIII.

### HAMILION LETTER.

#### St. Patrick's Day in Hamilton and Dundas-Generous Donation-Fire in Dundas-The Fine Arts-Strikes Obituary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. It is generally expected that the Sacred Concert to te given on the evening of St. Patrick's Day will be entirely successful. The other great feature of the evening will be Father Lillis' lecture, which of it-self will be sufficient to attract a large audience. Judging by the preparations the music will be of an unusually high order. In other to account of the sufficience order. In order to accommodate every body the tickets have been placed at the

w price of twenty-five cents. Dundas is also to have an entertainment on the same evening in the town hall. It will consist of a lecture and concert; the former will be delivered by Vican General Dowling of Paris. Notwithstand-ing its proximity to Hamilton, the "Vallev City" will no doubt as usual bring its affair to a successful issue.

GENEROUS ACTION.

GENEROUS ACTION. One hundred patent desks of the new style were recently presented to the Sep-arate Schools by His Lordship Bishop Crinnon. This is but one out of many generous donations made by the Bishop to our educational institutions.

FIRE IN DUNDAS. On Sunday morning last a fire broke out in this town which proved in its effects to be more than usually destruc-tive. It originated from a cause said to be accidental in Mr. Atkinson's pork store, King street, near Ogilvie. From be accidental in Mr. Atkinson's pork store, King street, near Ogilvie. From this spot the fire spread right and left, de-stroying before it ceased six houses, in-cluding the venerable old blacksmith-shop on the corner. The fire b igade of the town did their dest to subdue the flames, but the old pine buildings burned up like tinder in spite of all their efforts. Nearly all the furniture was saved and no lives were lost. As the fire occurred in the business part of the town, the greater injury done is the interruption of business.

STATUARY. Professor Wilkins' studio, on Park treet, contains some admirable speciment of sculptured work. His latest is a life size bust of the late Mrs. Robert Duncan, wife of the well known bookseller and stationer of this city. It is executed in fine Italian marble and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. The physical out-lines are remarkably true, the expression of the features natural, and the attitude free and graceful. The artistic taste of the sculptor as exhibited in the chastely decorated vesture and coiffure well har-monizes with his skill. All who were acquainted with the living lady would pro-nounce the statue a remarkable resembl-ance. It is a display of ability that might well have been expected from the pupil of Prof. Cauer, the renowned continental sculptor. Herr Wilkens has lived and studied among the productions of the studied among the productions of the world's greatest artists and has witnessed the beauties of Art in its very home. It is no wonder then that as a sculptor he exhibits such peculiar talent. STRIKES.

The founders have given their men an advance of ten per cent. which the latter have accepted and gone to work. The tailors are on a "strike" here now.

The tailors are on a "strike" here now. They complain that prices have been gra

time and time again by the Sacred Con-gregation of Rites; but I have said the Mass of the day, not for the repose of the soul of this dear little one, that died in baptismal purity, and, therefore, does not need our prayers, but in thanksgi /ing to our Blessed Lord, the Beloved of the Canticles, Who has come down into the gar-den of His Church and from the bed of the aromatic spices of virgin innocence, has gathered this fair little lily of spotless childhood to Himself."

5

(Prepared for The Catholic Record.) THE PASSION.

#### Its Historical, Doctrinal and Mystical Character.

#### By Father Faber CONTINUED.

Let us begin by making a simple picture of the Passion for ourselves, one which will not distract us by any multiplicity of details. We stand upon the low top of Calvary, that alvary which is in so many senses the highest mountain in the world. There is a preternatural darkness, like the luminous gloom of an eclipse, all around us. But it is preternatural, no mere eclipse. There is silence there, only mingled with a few sounds; there were There is silence there, only some people in the darkness stirring; yet only stirring, as if afraid to move. It gradually grows lighter. The white roofs of a city, not far inland, become visible. As the light waxes clearer, sounds increase both in number and in loudness. Slowly disclose l against the darkness is the blood-less Body of the Son of God, indescriba-bly venerable in the excess of its disformaless Body of the Son of God, indescriba-bly venerable in the excess of its disfigure-ments, hanging on the Cross, facing the west as if in prophecy of its grand Chris-tian future. Standing beneath the Cross, now wet with blood, is the broken-hearted Mother, Mother of God, and now also Mother of men. There also is the Virgin Apostle John, with such impassioned calm on his woe-worn features as his knowledge of the secrets of the Sacred Heart would be certain to imprint upon them Among of the secrets of the Sacred Heart would be certain to imprint upon them. Among all the sons of men there are few so great, so holy, so privileged as he who by his beauty took captive the Human Heart of his Creator. There also is the glorious Magdalen, the brightest trophy of God's love, which men take heart when they look upon, a very picture of the utter-most forlornness of human sorrow, trans-figured by the radiance of adoration into more than angelic beauty. O Magdalen t more than angelic beauty. O Magdalen ! thou art there to tell how the hopes of all men may be so bold as to take refuge on Calvary

This is the Passion-the Passion consummated. This is the grand event in the world's history, giving the law to all other events whatsoever. This is the visible events whatsoever. This is the visible impression made on the decrees of the Creator by the free-will of the creature. This is the incredible revelation of the Divine Perfections, which an angel's intel-ligence could never have imagined, and even now is unable to fathom. Incred-ible, even when revealed, unless also a supernatural gift be given with the knowledge, whereby we may be strength-ened to believe it. That mystery on the hill top, which we eveness by the name of Given it do

express by the name of Calvary, is the fountain of all supernatural things, flowing both before and behind. That darkng ooth before and bennd. That dark-ness has illuminated forty centuries of time already, before it actually over-spread the green sward of the suburban bill. That blood has inundated all the billder of the suburban children of those centuries, with innumer-

children of those centuries, with innumer-alle graces, while it was unshed itself. There has not been a grace in any human soul from Adam downwards, but it came from the foresight of Calvary. In all those dark and dreary and lagging age, there has been no lightening of any human burden, no brightness of any human destiny, no possibility of human destiny, no possibility of v.rtue, no struggle of manful hearts against overwhelming evil, no birth of in-

fancy, no death of age, which have not been full anticipations and prophecies of

Calvary. Even the inanimate creations had some sort of consciousness that Cal-vary was the centre of the world, when, as

en must deprecate e should be carried eventative of evils e has shown to be nsequence of the midst of Amerie population. The on now about to be ction by the neighwill, no doubt, be orbing interest in he time is at hand ll have a Chinese with in response to in defence of the e population of our

### LIC RECORD.

of the Voice con-g letter from Right V. G., in reference to

nt., Feb. 20th, 1882.

HE VOICE, Sir.—Allow me to a small space in your with a view to place fact which, perhaps, all the readers of the

good works inaugu-ned Bishop cf London, on and truth, I do not oremost the excellent purnal, "The Record," on but a few years service already renf truth and religion ournal, has induced all as the most distinin the Dominion, to pproval and encour-mention as a further at noble undertaking, s Co-Editor of the of the Rev<sup>2</sup> of the Rev'd man well-known to igor of his pen and of all matters conc journalism. This e "Record" fresh im-he confidence of the te success of the un-

in, Rev'd and Dear indness to insert the ext issue of our wel-ice," myself, your most M. BRUYERE, V.G.

proclaim and desire; disturbance of order -the greatest and worst pest of a com-

conditions that have overturned, in pa

like teachings bring like endings; and evil seed will pour forth fruits of the

up the perfidy and impiety of an un-grateful disposition. For, not by any chance, or flexile will of man, was it given to Italy that it should be, from the hardness of the state of the s

May God forbid this so great a horror.

And may all consider seriously the dan-

Religion.

For, certainly, they who devote them-selves to writing [for Catholic interests] should be afforded assistances of this kind; without which their industry would have no expansion, or precarious and not far-reaching. In all these matters, if the men of Our cause (nostri homines) suffer some hardships, and have conflicts to undergo, let them go boldly to the sacrifice, for no cause can be more just for a Christian man to undergo inconveniences, or labors, than that Religion should not be exposed than that Keingion should not be exposed to be wounded by the wicked. For never has the Church generated, or educated, sons with the contract that, time and need demanding, she should expect from them no help. Her law is that every son of here should set the selection of sonly and hers should set the salvation of souls, and the preservation of the Christian Common-wealth, above his desire for ease, and his

private advantages. CARE FOR THE CLERGY. But, Venerable Brethren, your highest cares and considerations ought to keep watch over this,-that you correctly train fit ministers of God. For if it is the duty fit ministers of God. For if it is the duty of Bishops to give the greatest care and watchfulness over rightly training all youth, it is far more true that they must labor for the c ergy who are growing up, to be the hope of the Church, and par-takers, and helpers, in a future time, of offices the most holy. Grave are the rea-sons, and common to every age, that ask many and great adornments of virtues in Priests. But this our age earnestly de-mands more and greater. In fact, the defence of the Catholic Faith, in which Priests ought to labor with especial indefence of the Catholic Faith, in which Priests ought to labor with especial in-dustry, and which, in these times, is so much more needful, requires no common or average learning, but a training vari-ous and convisit which man estimates ous and exquisite, which may embrace not only sacred, but philosophical studies; and may be well stored in the handling of physical and historical subjects. For the error of men seeking to sap the foundations of Christian wisdom, that

is to Le rotted out is multiplex. And very often the contest is to be with men clever in devices, obstinate in dispute, who have gathered their resources from who have gathered their resources from all kirds of science. In like man-ner, as the corruption of morals, in our days, is great and widespread, a singular excellence of virtue and constancy is needed in Priests. It is impossible for them to avoid the commerce of men; nay, they are commanded, by the duties of their office, to bring themselves into con-tact with all people, and that in States

#### CONCERT IN STRATHROY.

We understand that it is the intention of the esteemed pastor of Strathroy, Rev. Peter Feron, P. P., to have a grand concert for the benefit of his Church, at an

early date after St. Patrick's day. The organization of the Concert is under the care of Miss Feron; and it can be in no better hands. We have had from time to time in our columns reference to the active part taken by Miss Feron in Ottawa, in organizing and carrying out with marked success, concerts for the benefit of the poor, and in aid of the charitable Societies in that city. A very distinguished per-former on the harp and piano, herself, Miss Feron always attracted the very best munical theory of Ottawa to herseld in the musical talent of Ottawa to her aid in these concerts, which became the events of the musical world there. We are sure that in Strathroy her efforts will be crowned with the same success; and we anticipate for the people of Strathroy, and the large number who we doubt not will go from London and other places, one of the greatest musical treats given in this part

of the province for a long time. Miss Nora Clench, the child-violinisr, and Miss Reidy, both so well known and appreciated, will take part, while Miss Feron's own contributions to the programme will be such as may be expected from so talented and accomplished a pianist.

Mr. Stonehewer Cooper thus writes, in "Coral Lands," and the same may be said of almost every body of Catholic missionaries wherever they may be situated: "When I reflect on the perfect self-denial of the Marist Fathers, who have left their native land *forever* to spread in distant Polynesia the great truths of Christianity, as taught by the one Church which speaks with the consciousness of claimed infalli-bility, I am lost in admiration. These men have no confortable homes to repair to after a few years' labors under sunny skies; no wife nor child to solace

them during that labor. For them life is indeed a following of the Cross, which is Indeed a following of the Cross, which is sustained by the certainty that a crown will follow in God's good time. The records of the Propaganda are too little known to the world, but they are regis-tered by Him who knows His own. Barely supported, hardly thought of by the bulk of Europeans, the silent work of the French missionaries goes on and of the French missionaries goes on, and they care little for human praise or human blame. Though, as Mr. Litton Forbes says in Two Years in Fiji, 'they are the most careful civilizers of any religious teachers in the South Seas, their business

is a school for eternity, and when their life's class-time is over they will reap their reward."

#### A FLOWER FOR THE GARDEN OF PARADISE.

The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis at the Hospital in Columbus, last year adopted a little girl named Mary, then aged four. Two weeks ago the child died. At the funeral Bishop Watterson, as we learn from the Catholic Columbian, preached a sermon, at the opening of which he said : "I am glad to see the beautiful instructions of the Roman Ritual carried out so perfectly on this occasion ; for the Ritual directs, that, when a baptized child dies before it has come to the use of reason, it is to be clad in a fitting raiment according to its age, and, "a crown of flowers or of aromatic and oderiferous leaves is to be placed upon its head," as a sign of the sweet innocence of its soul and of the vir-ginal integrity of its body. You asked me to say the Mass of the Angels this morning. I am sorry that the rubrics of to-day's Office did not permit me to do so. The custom of saying the Mass of the Angels indiscriminately on occasions of this kind and without any reference to the directs, that, when a baptized child dies

old tradition held, the waters of the Del-uge drifted thither the body of Adam and uge drifted thither the body of Adam and entombed it in the yielding soil. But if the whole history of the world previous to the Passion is filled with presentiments of it, nay, is wholly unintelligible except by the light of it, much greater is the influ-ence of the Passion upon the history which follows. Henceforth the annals of the world are little more than chronicles of the Passion. It has implanted naw of the Passion. It has implanted new ideas in men's minds. It has worn deep traces upon their language. It has worn deep traces upon their language. It has reno-vated their philosophy. It has given another form and a different spirit to their literature. It has enlarged their moral instincts, whilst it has also refined and instances, while it is also renned and given them new life. The victory of de-feat, the triumph of self-abasement, the holiness of suffering, the magnificence of shame, the power of silence, -all these are ideas from the world of the Incarnation; and they have supplied men with weights and measures, which, if not in all respects literally new, are practically new from that irresistable authentication which the Pasirresistable authentication sion has conferred upon them.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### **Redpath** on Boucicault.

1.4

James Redpath, says Dion Boucicault, has rendered resplendent services to Ire-land by driving from all respectable theatres that balf-ruffian, half idiot, the stage Irishman of the English dramatists. Mr. Boucicault has done as much tists. Mr. Bouencault has done as much as any one man now living to vindicate his countrymen against one of the most effective libels of their enemies. When the countrymen of Mr. Boueicault in America, instead of patronising actors most of them natives of Ireland who still carn money by caricativing the Lish most of them haves of Ireland who still earn money by caricaturing the Irish peasant, attend the performances only to hiss them into a sense of decency, they will prove themselves worthy of their great dramatic champion. It is very dis-creditable to the Irish in America that they not only permit but are the chief supporters of these professional defamers of their race.

Calvery Cemetery (Catholic), New York, was laid out in 1848. The grounds cover an area of over two hundred acres. Over 400 000 bodies have been interred. this kind and without any reference to the Office of the day, has been condemned there were over 16 000 burials.

The Poet and His Songs. LONGFELLOW.

As the birds come in the Spring We know not from where; As the stars come at evening From the depths of the air;

6

As the rain comes from the cloud, And the brook from the ground As suddenly, 'ow or loud, Out of silence a sound;

As the grape comes to the vine, The fruit to the free; As the wind comes to the pine, And the tide to the sea,

As come the white sails of ships Over the ocean's verge; As comes the smile to the lips, The foam to the surge;

So come to the Poet his songs, All hitherward blown From the misty realm, that belongs To the vast Unknown.

His, and not his, are the lays He sings; and their fame Is his and not his; and the praise And the pride of a name.

For voices pursue him by day, And haunt him by night, And he listens, and needs must obey, When the Angel says: "Write!"

#### SICK CALLS.

### The Preparation for Holy Compunion.

No. II.

When the priest is about to give Holy Communion to the sick person, every Catholic in the room should unite with the sick one in making preparation for his or her reception of our divine Lord. The sick one is in spiritual necessity, and The sick one is in spinitual necessity and you should come to his or her aid in the best manner possible. When a poor per-son asks you for food, the appeal touches your heart. You know that adversity may come on you and yours and the probabilyour heart. You know hat all the probabil-ity gives activity to the charitable prompt-ings of your heart. You give to the poor in their necessity, and faith tells you that God puts your gift into His treasury for the time of your need. The charity is exhibited for the care of the body; but how much stronger is the tie that binds you to come to the aid of your suffering brother in the time of his spiritual need. You have the possibility of corporeal want meeting you in the path of life, but there is a certainty, yes, absolute, of you being in spiritual need, and this will happen to you when life's energies are wasted; when the fear of approaching death has snapped the cord of reason, and frightened fancies only catch the sound of the prayer that the cord of reason, and rightened fancies only catch the sound of the prayer that the Church sends her priest to offer for you. Those are things to be remembered when you are in the sick room and the priest is preparing to give to the soul the "Bread of Angels." THAT SOUL BEFORE YOU IS ON THE VERGE

OF ETERNITY.

OF ETERNITY. The world is confined to you and the few that are with you in the house of death. Whole armies of evil spirits are to be overcome. The combat is one against many. The sick person is on one side, his enemies on the other. Friends can help him, and, oh t he does need them, you are in the room, breathing the same air with him; your faith tells you of the fight that is going on, and how greatly the air with him; your faith tens you of the fight that is going on, and how greatly the sick one desires your assistance. Do not refuse the aid that is in your power to give the sick. The priest begins with entering the house to bestow tlessings on the sick and the others within it.

and the others within it. THE MOMENTS HAVE COME. Our Lord will enter the soul of the sick one. The priest sprinkles those "bout the bed with Holy Water, "and begs God to send down His mercy on them." Now, after the priest says a short prayer, the "Confiteor" must be said by some one. "Confiteor" must be said by some one. All that are in the room should say it. You are on your knees, and must bow down your heads whilst the priest says the most, you win require these same holy in instrations of the priest. Merit them of God by the exercise of your charity towards the poor sick soul who hes before you. Charity is extended towards the charitable in return, for the exercise of two verses that end the "Confi "Misereatur." "Indulgentiam." You must devoutly adore our divine Lord while the priest holds the "Blessed Sacrament" and says the "Domine non sum Dignus' three times. Before this you have made preparation with and for the sick person so that he or she might receive our Lord with the fulness of His gifts in this Most Holy Sacrament of His love. Now the priest approaches the bed. The room Holy Sacrament of His love. Now the priest approaches the bed. The room may be dark. Let one of the persons present, a man or woman, hold a light, so that there be no danger of accident while the priest is giving "Holy Communion." There should be a clean cloth, and it should be spotless, placed under the chin of the sick person before he receives our Lord, so that if any accident should happen the Blessed Sacrament micht fall on it and the Blessed Sacrament might fall on it not on the bed clothes. You cannot You cannot be too particular in your arrangements, for it is Jesus Christ who comes into your into your house for the food and strength of the sick. therefore, give him the most gracious reception that you are able. The sick one has re ceived our Lord. Help him or her with thanksgiving to God, because He has come into the soul of the sick one to decome into the soul of the sick one to de-fend it from its malignant enemy and bring it to eternal life. The priest puri-fies his fingers and then reads the prayer after Holy Communion, begging God to grant that the Most Holy Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, His Son,  $m \varepsilon y$  be a sempiternal remedy to both the body and the coul of the receiptert. the soul of the recipient. During this time you should say some prayers begging God to look on the sick one with the eye of His most tender mercy and supply by His own love what may be wanting in the preparation and thanksgiving of the sick Faith tells you that where our Lord is, there also are His angels, who accompany Him and give to Him that adoration on which their happiness is founded. They are ministering spirits, and love to offer God the petitions of man. Your Guarel and the Guardian Angel of the dian Ans sick are in this room ADORING JESUS CHRIST

Be concerned, then, only for the welfare of the soul in its agony. As you see the poor body now stretched out on its bed of sickness before you, so you will have one day others around you, pitying and pray-ing for you, if your charity demand this favor from God. You must have concern for those who die about you, if you wish to have this charity extended to you on your bed of death. THE FRIEST IS GOING TO ANOINT WITH

THE PRIEST IS GOING TO ANOINT WITH

THE PRIEST IS GOING TO ANOINT WITH HOLY OIL the sick person, and you, on your knees, must accompany the priest with prayers to God for pardon and mercy. The priest anoints the eyes, ears, nostrils, lips, hands (inside or palms) and feet. The stockings must be taken from the feet of the sick person. This should be done be-fore the priest comes to the house, or im-mediately after he has given the sick per-son the "Blessed Sacrament." Before anointing, the priest prays our Lord Jesus anointing, the priest prays our Lord Jesus Christ to enter this house, that virtue may reign in it and vice det art from it. He begs our Lord to bless our conversation, the house and those who dwell in it, to

begs our Lora to bless our conversation, the house and those who dwell in it, to send them a holy Guardian Angel, make them consider the wonders of His law, turn from them all contrary powers, snatch them from all fear and perturba-tion of evil, and keep them safe in this holy tabernacle. Once again, in the short prayer that follows this entreaty, the priest begs the Eternal Father to guard, cherish, protect, visit, and defend all dwell-ing in this tabernacle. After this prayer the "Confiteor," should be recited by the sick person, if able, and by those who are in the sick room. Then the priest, after saying the two finishing verses of the "Confiteor," viz.: "Misereatur" and "In-dulgentiam," makes the sign of the cross three times over the sick person—"fin three times over the sick person-"In nomine Patris + et Filii + et Spiritus + Sancti," and pray that all strength of the Devil, through the imposition of his hands, and through the invocation of all hands, and through the invocation of an the holy Angels, Archangels, Fatriarchs, Prophets, Apottles, Mariyrs, Confessora, Virgins, and all Saints, may be ex-tinguished in the sick bersons. The priest maintens his right thumb with

moistens his right thumb with HOLY OIL BLESSED EOR THE SICK

on Holy Thursday by the Bishop, and antoints first the eyes, then the ears, nostrils, lsps, hands and feet of the sick, praying at the same time that God may, through this holy unction and His most holy elemency, pardon the sick one for the offenses he has committed by the respective members or senses he (the priest) is anointing. After the anointing follow prayers for the sick person, in which the priest reminds our Lord of the promises that He has made, through St. James, to those who make use of this Holy Sacrament of Exterme Unction: 'If any one is sick among you, let him bring in the priest of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name

pains of mind and body, to mercifully grant full health, interiorly and exteriorly, and restore him to his duties. Again the priest prays that God may bestow His healing grace on the sick person, liberate him from his sickness and give to him, through His holy spouse, the grace desired. During all this time remain on your knees and occupy yourself in praying for the sick person. Remember that death and restore him to his duties. Again the will come to you, and in a few years, at the most, you will require these same holy

CHONNE!

Never marry because the person has a handsome face or a well turned figure; for we soon become insensible to angelic forms and faces. Handsome is as handsome does. If the countenance has life and indoes. If the countenance has life and in-telligence, if the walk is indicative of firmness, the carriage modest, and the whole appearance proves the possesser to have a clear mind, a pure heart and a religious soul, that person is worth all the skin-deep beauties—men and women —that ever went up to the marriage altar, with nothing but their good looks to commend them. If the admired one is rich in real estate, bank stock or railroad shares, do not let

bank stock or railroad shares, do not let that prove an insurmountable objection; but if poor like yourself, so much the bet-

There is nothing like a young couple, about he age of twenty-two, starting in life with fond hearts, clear heads, easy consciences, and empty pockets. You have something to hope for, to work for, to live for! Your early struggles will

only bind your hearts closer together. Fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

#### Nothing on Earth so Good.

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters, to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main street, Worcester, Mass. "I suffered so badly with rheum Mass. "I suffered so badly with rheum-atism in my leg last winter that I was un-able to attend to my work, being com-pletely helpless. I heard of St. Jacobs Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I fe't greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism.

#### What to Study.

Pope, the poetical philosopher said, "The proper study of mankind is man' and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense remedy like Bur-dock Blood Bitters, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to " might be effectually rem-

edied. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action. Among the pains and aches cured with

marvellous rapidity by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, is ear-ache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this



(From Daily Globe, March 4th.)

The Beetheven Organ can be shipped in 5 minutes notice. (now shipping over to a The Beetheven Organ can be shipped in 5 minutes notice. (now shipping over to a sty demand internating.) Working nights by Edison's Electric Light to fill orders for this style promptly. Remitiances may be made by Bank Bratt, Peet Ofice Henery Order, Style promptly. It is a style of the style Registered Letter, or by Express Prepaid. IATISFACTION GUABANTEED OB MONEY REFUNDED IATISFACTION GUABANTEED OB MONEY REFUNDED

If the Seekhoven Organ, after concreate use, does not give you entire as the bits bits of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the tests be taken. By object in placing this organ at \$90, is to have it intro home in this country. Every one sold is sure to sell another. Often 30 as from the first one introduced. All that is asked of the purchasors story ments a fair train, it hold by thing friends to see it and hear. Its much effects

magnificent ever made. The view is of a walnut case, highly policied, with gold, but when preferred, you can order an ebonised case in plute mentations in gold, which produce a fine effect, new books of the is the same price. When ordering, specify definitely which estimate we allike and no case as the output in grout definitely which estimates THE BERTHOVEN CASE. (Height, 75 incl

Il Sets Golden Tongue Beeds contains 3 Octaves, 10 full sets of GOLDET TOKOUS NEEDS, as follows (1) man, 16 feet temes (8) Dispanson, 8 feet tons; (8) Buiclans, 8 feet ( 8) feet temes (6) French Horn, 8 feet temes; (8) Harsphene, 8 feet ( Calasta, 8 feet temes; also, Coupler Harmonique, Harp Zollas, 4 feet temes; (8) Vielans, 4 feet Nemana, Vor Juhinals and Other grand accessory effects.

STOPS! (No DUMMIES, ALL OF PRACTICAL USE.)

WORK. 27 IN ALL. OF STOP Manual Sub-Bass (5) Bourdon. (4) Saxaphone. (7)
 (10) Grand Expressione (11) French Horm, (18)
 (15) Duiciana, (16) Clarionet. (17) Voix Celeste. (18)
 (21) Coupler Harmonique. (22) Orchestral Forte. (42)
 Stop. (25) Automatic Vaire Stop. (35) Right Duplex Damper, (37) Left Duplex Damper. On September 19th, 1881, my Factory was entirely destroyed by THE FIRE fre, nothing but ashes remaining where was one of the largest

THE FINE for hotting but safe realizing that are realized with my own hands I lifted out the first actories of the kind in the world. Three days afterwards, with my own hands I lifted out the first RE-BUILT Three days afterwards, with my own hands I lifted out the first relic where it stood, and by the all of vast capital, perfect to whether of what was wanted, and kind words of cheer from thousands, I was enabled in the here real better equipped factory. inery, in a larger and bette out a larger number of better instruments daily than ever before. This neurpassed in the history of enterprise. ving orders for the BEETHOVEN (price 900) at the rate of over 1,000 per any great works far into the night by the use of 820

and as I run my great works far into the night by the use of \$20 EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHTS, the only Organ and Piano Factory in the world that uses it. I can fill all orders promptly for this style as I have now with a 200-horse power engine, driving over 100 wood-working

Fl Pe Th Th St



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

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ATTANT

ORCA

MARCH 17, 1882.

in the Blessed Sacrament; unite your prayers with theirs, and ask them to beg of God the graces that He wishes to besick one. Do not spend your tow on the time in idle thoughts or foolish criticism.

It is too precious, both for you and the sick. Graces are needed, and God must be asked for them. We are told that

this virtue makes it bring forth fruit an hundred fold.—S. S. M. in Catholic Columbian.

#### Could Hardly Stand on Her Feet.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D. Baffalo, N. Y. : Dear Sir-I must tell you what your medicine has done for me. Before taking your "Favorite Prescription" I could hardly your "Favorite Prescription" I could hardly stand on my feet, but, by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The "Fa-vorite Prescription" is a wonderful medi-cine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express how thankful I am to you for your advice. Your truly, MRS. CORNELIA ALLISON, Peosta, Ia.

Meeting at court one day, Rochester with nock politeness thus accosted Barrow, the mock politeness thus accosted Barrow witty divine: "Doctor, I am yours to shoe-tie"; to which Barrow rejoined, shoe-tie"; to which Barrow rejoined, "My lord, I am yours to the ground"; followed b. Rochester with, "Doctor, I am yours to the centre"; to which the doctor returned, "My lord, I am your to the antipodes." Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a piece of musty divinity, as he termed Barrow, replied: "Doctor, I am yours to the bottom-less pit," whereupon Barrow, turning on his heel, quietly observed: "There, my lord, I leave you." I leave you

#### Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of ague, bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sick-ness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—Burlington Hawk-

#### **Restored to Complete Health.**

FROM CHAS. E. PEARCY, of Brooks, Me. "I rom early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally ; was unable to labor much, and only at some light business, and then only

with great caution. Seven years ago, the past spring, I had a severe attack of Diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so that I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertise-ment of PERUVIAN SYRUP, I gave it a trial and to my creation soon found my

trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the SYRUF until three bottles had been be asked for them. We are told that mental energy is sapped by the decay of the body. Yet we know by faith that man requires all his faculties in the luster of activity when death raps at the door of his soul. There is only one thing that can more than make up for the loss of man's vital energy when death approaches, of the SYRUP until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day. I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it

The Electric Light,

susperceding as it does all other modes of illumination, and rivalled only by the glorious sunshine, will not be hailed with greater joy by mankind, than is Burdock Blood Bitters, which is as far superior to all other blood purifiers and tonics as the electric light is superior to the old fash-jond tallow dip. Burlock Blood Bitters ioned tallow dip. Burlock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula, and all foul humors and impurities of the blood.

#### Hagyard's Yellow Oil

Will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilbains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For in-ternal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine. A Reliable Fact.

It is an established fact that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, bronchitis, and all troubles arising from neglected colds. Price 25 cents.

#### Cardinal Newman.

This distinguished ecclesiastic completed his 81st year on Tuesday, and celebrated the occasion by singing High Mass at the the occasion by singing High Mass at the Church of the Oratory, Birmingham. The service took place as early as eight o'clock, the Cardinal entering the church with a light step and apparently in ex-cellent health. He was attended by Fathers Hutton and Morgan as deacon and sub-deacon, Father Bellasis officiating as master of companying There was as master of ceremonies. There was a as master of ceremonies. There was a full choir, and the attendance of the members of the congregation was un-usually large. The students of the col-lege attached to the Oratory were granted helidua In the forman the definition of the students of the second states of the second s holiday. In the afternoon-the day exceedingly fine-the Cardinal being took a long walk, spending some time in the Botanical Gardens, a pleasant resort used by the elite of the neighbourhood.

In this country very many non-Catho lic children are sent by their parents to be educated in Catholic Convent schools, be educated in Catholic Convent schools, but there are very few non-Catholic chil-dren in our Catholic Parochial schools. In England it is different. We notice that according to the statistics of parochial schools in the Diocese of Birmingham the respective numbers of Catholic end non-Catholic children attending those schools, are 13.796 and 5,317.

have sent to the Australian colonies. They have also done a large trade there in saw mills, and have now on their books two cable orders from Sydney for one thirty horse power double circular saw mill, one twenty-five horse power saw mill, and one twenty horse power saw mill. Their net shipment to Manitoba is a com-plete machinery outfit for the Cochrane Ranch Company, of Bow River, N. W. T. We might mention a rather strange fact in this connection, viz, that the freight on a twentyfive horse power saw mill to Sydney, via New York, including insurance and all charges, is one-third less than to Brandon, N. W. T. N. W. T.

#### Beatty Investigated.

Beatty Investigate d. A TRIP TO WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. A representative of an Advertising Agency sending business to this paper, visited the new mammoth Plano and Organ factory of Daniel F. Beatty, at Washington, New Jorsey, a few days since and thus speaks of the gigantic enterprise: "Leaving New York, foot of Barclay Street, a run of two hours brought us to the city made famous by its present Mayor, Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, who wans and controls one of the most extensive and well organized factories on this hemis-here, where is manufactured his well-known and highly prized factories on this hemis-time of the city made famous by front of like principal trains for the sole adirect to the factory where we, in a hurdfor in the new factory where we, in a hurdfor in the new factory where we, in a hurdfor in the new factory where we, in a hurdfor in the new factory where were assured would be doubled in 30 days, and trebled in 90, for it must be remembered this we finsh instruments a day, which we were assured would be doubled in 30 days, and trebled in 90, for it must be remembered that the final finish on instruments in this new factory had but just instruments in this how have solved take alook at these adays of the set were assured would be doubled in 30 days, and trebled in 90, for it instruments in this new factory had but just instruments in this new factory and but just instruments in this

enormous works, as we did, common justice would demand retractions for all they ever "The treatment received from the proprie-tor and the facilities given to look thor-oughly into his business showed an entire conducnee in himself, his system and his in-struments. At the well-known Beatty Building, in the heart of the city, he has the most magnificent and well arranged suites of office rooms on the continent, and busy, in-dents and clerks, attest to the perfect system moth establishment. We listened to the music of the Beethoven Organ, now being so well advertised, for hearly an hour. The in-struments were taken at random from the hot, and we never heard better, sweeter toned yet a complete wonder to us how such a magnificent instrument, in appearance, in tone and in variety, can be made for any-hing like the money he asks for it. We can see how upon such a scale, selling direct to the consimer and having perfect ongaliza-tion Mr. Beatty can out-do all competitors, but that they should be out-done to the ex-tent they are, is yet a mystery. Success to mayor fice and his efforts accomplished in bringing these instruments within the reach of all."

#### A Burnt Child.

does not dread Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed, which is the best liniment for burns, sprans, and bruises. It also breaks up colds, fevers, inflammatory attacks, and cures rheumatism. Of all druggists.

KHEUMATIJM. Neuralgia, Scietica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

TO THE THE A MITCHE

THE GREAT

#### Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches. No Proparation on earth equals Sr. Jacome Oit as a sofe, surce, simple and cheap External Remedy: A trial entails but the comparatively trifing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its elaims.

claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE A. VOGELER & CO. ore, Md., U. S. A.

Yellow as a Guinea. The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, culminating in jaundice, is literally "as yellow as a guinea." It has this appear-ance because the bile, which enables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this symptom there fis nausea, coating of the tongue, sick headache, impurity of the breath, pains through the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and constipation. These and other concomitants of liver com-plaints are completely removed by the use of NoRTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DIS-COVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE, which is COVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE, which i also an eradicant of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, cancers, humors, female weakness, jaundice, lumbago. It tones the stomach, rouses the liver, and after relieving them, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High pro-fessional sanction has been accorded to it and its claims to public confidence are justified by ample evidence. Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Nor-THROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-simile of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers. The first triumvirate, formed 59 B. C.

consisted of Cassar, Pompey and Crassus, and the three leading business pens of Esterbrook's make are the Falcon, Bank and Easy Writer.

## W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGEN1, de.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 85,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Ferritory. Partics wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. WM. M. MOORE & Co., Federal Bank Building, London. 180.19

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, Fnglish and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, '24 Dundas-street, and 125 Carling street. THE SADEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sor-cow to the grave is now, we are glad to

ow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become 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 Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to FDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has re-

moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale

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ARCH 17, 1882.

(c7; ds, 27 Stops,

ONEY REFUNDED ou entire matisfaction, kindly so with interest. Nothing have it introduced into every Often 50 sales can be traced SE. cut shows, the most

s the cut shows, polished, and ornamented e in pure black, inlay orna-micensbic, and is furnished are is wanted. The design are is wanted. The design are is wanted. The design are is described by the following

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UMMIES, ALL OF ACTICAL USE. as directed every stop in the presentations of Monopolists

K. 27 IN ALL.. s (5) Bourdon, (5) Saxaphone, (7) ressione (11) French Horn, (12) o Clarionet, (17) Voix Celeste, (18) onique, (22) Orchestral Forte, (23) tic Valve Stop, (26) Right Duplez ctory was entirely destroyed by

mg where was billed out the first the aid of vast capital, perfect the aid of vast capital, perfect rom thousands, I was enabled in ger and better equipped Factory covers nearly i acres of space, at daily than ever before. This ise, is wo at the rate of over 1.000 per te use of \$20 LIGHTS,

t. I can fill all orders promptly driving over 100 wood-working the very latest approved wood which no old establishment has, the wants to do work well and lroad tracks to the various doors ments for less money than ever cilities. cilities. open to visitors always. (Five) \$5 if you can not call, write for cata-with the instrument. If you do ATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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For free Price \$60 hamton, N. Y.

cientific combination ost powerful restoravegetable kingdom. hair to its original the scalp white and andruff and humors, he hair. It furnishes nciple by which the and supported. It oist, soft and glossy. l as a hair dressing onomical preparation public, as its effects me, making only an tion necessary. It is used by eminent officially endorsed by r of Massachusetts. Hall's Hair Renewer th the test of many his country and in it is now known and

dealers.

NOTICES.

#### ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT A HE FALLYALDER THE RETAIL TRADE ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY. A Permanent, sure cure for Diseases, Dis rders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladde orders and Allments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or attendant Complaints-causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., Gravel. Catarrh of the Bladder and Passages; Brights' Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, tc., etc. Pamplets and Testimonials can be ob-tained from Druggists free. Prates-Child's Pad, \$1:50 (cures Bed.wet-ting). Regular Pad, \$2:00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, \$3:00. Sold by C. H. Kermott & Co., Drayton; John Stan-dish, M.D., Palmerston; W. T. Bray, Wing-ham; R. M. Thurtell, Teeswater; John H. Tennant, Lucknow; De Witt H. Martyn, M. D., Kincardine; G & J. A. Preston, Har-riston; J. H. Michener, M. D., Listowell; M. Springer, Strathroy; E. F. Stephonson, Park-hill. SOCIETY.-This Society meets every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The objects of the society are many, the principle ones being to cultivate a literary taste among its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to those who may be taken sick. The rooms are open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members to pass a bleasant evening. Every BALSAN BURNETT & CO. is attended to in the most satisfactory man-ner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city 41.1y A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.-The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONDA, Presi-den' Taylor's Bank, Richmond St., London. promptly. Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store. & Co. are prepared to ublic buildings, hotels lences with Brussels, AGRICULTURAL lences with Brussels, apestry, three-ply Kid-tich carpets, India and nglish oil cloth, cut to ican and Canadian oil nglish and German lace hand. Largest stock of in America. Carpets rery small charges, cut, ked free, 124 Dundas-ding street. oF SAD SIGHTS.—The being brought with sor-is now, we are glad to SAVINGS & LOAN CO. JOHN SCANDRETT. URESCOUCHS COLDS HOARSENESS.ETC. members to pass a pleasant evening. Every Catholic young man in the city should belong to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all. CHRIS. HEVEY, Pres. THOS. GOULD. See'y. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, UNDERTAKERS. Wilson & Munro COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS. **NEW RICH BLOOD** Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entiresystem in three months. A my person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing to need to be a sound be a blood and the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health of the sound the need to be a sound health of the sound health o CHRIS. HEVEY, Pres. THOS. GOULD. See'Y. OATHOLIU MUTUAL BENEFIT OASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutua-Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually R+V. W. O'MAHONY, Pres., AZEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec. CAPITAL,-\$1,000,000, SUBSCRIBED,-\$000,000, PAIDUT,-\$000,000, RESERTEFUND,-\$38,000, TOTAL ASSETS,-\$720,000. SUCCESSORS TO W. HINTON FRANK SMITH & CO., (From London England.) B. A. MITCHELL, London, Money loaned on Real Bitate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municita Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. UNDERTAKER, &C. Wholesale Agent. GROCERS. may be restored to sound health, if such a thin be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass formerly Bangor, Me. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. **SPRING SUITINGS!** WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, Professional. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street. is now, we are glad to DUNDAS ST., LONDON. rer every year as the use Restorer becomes more se the scanty locks of ame their former color me their former color WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN-TIST. OFFICE-Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets., Londos. (Over Brown & Morris'). Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLON WOOLVERTON, L. D. S., lets of Grimshy. Money received on deposit and interest a lowed at highest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario. The business will be earried 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. Scotch & Irish Morris'.) Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranced. SoLON WOOLVERTON, L.D.S., late of Grimsby. DR.W. J. MCGUIGAN, GRADUATE, for MeGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. 219 **TLECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE** 320 Dundas street. London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-cases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician. KILGOUR & SON, me thick and luxuriant id we can now defy the esting assured that no rate will come to sadden nts per bottle. For sale urest and Best Medicine ever Made. FURNITURE DEALERS ation of Hops, Buchu, Man ad Dandelion, with all the best and TWEEDS! Blood Purifier, Live UNDERTAKERS WILSON & MUNRO. HAVE REMOVED TO THE ssibly long exist where Hop otos made in the city go 30 Dundas street. Call r stock of frames and latest styles and finest city. Children's pictures CRONYN BLOCK \$16 & \$18 REMEMBER! 7 give new 1 fe and vigor .o the age . and infirm Dundas st., and Market Square. ary organs, or who i Hygienic Physician. M DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Out. DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Post office. 38.1y PER SUIT. FOR FIRST-CLASS without into BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. atirg. or sympton is use Hop Bi ck but if yo **BOOTS & SHOES** E.-J. McKenzie has re-Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. ty hall building. This chine repair part and at-um of the city. Better aring and cheaper rates mond's celebrated mas. Don't wait until you ly feel bad or miserab PETHICK & M'DONALD VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. It may save your life. It has \$500 will be paid for a caure or help. Do not suffer infer, but use and urge the MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. will J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO-393 Richmond Street. Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals. Hop B Of Every Description licitor, etc. Office-Carling's Block, London. 2S Remember, Hop Bitter MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y. SBURGHT thers!! Mothers!! dat night and broken of child suffering and crying ing pain of cutting tech? and get a bottle of MRS. THING SYRUP. It will the sufferer immediately-ere is no mistake about it. toother on earth who has will not tell you at once a the bowels, and give rest relief and health to the ke magic. It is perfectly asses, and pleasant to the orescription of one of the s. Sold everywhere at 25 South to the Suffaura BEST IN USE! -AT---OCCIDENTAL HOTEL-P. K. FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich. "INVAL ledicine ever made; the " nd UOP2" and no person hould be without them. Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises, 214 Dundas street, where we are now fitting up a Photograph Emporium and Art Studio, the finest and most complete in this courtry. With greatly increased facilities in every departm nt, we will be enabled to serve our patrons with thorough efficiency. VERY LOW PRICES THE COOK'S FRIEND STAMMERING Solution be without them. **D.I.C.** is an absolute and is for brunkeness, use of opium marcotics. All sold by dru for Circular. Hop Eiters Rochester, N.Y and Toron BAKING POWDER -CALL AT-Is the most popular Baking Powder in the bominion, because : It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not in-jured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do. The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the esti-mation in which it is held by consumers. Manufactured only by 55 College Street, Montreal Retailed everywhere. The Canadian Institute for the Cure of Stammering and all forms of Impediment in Speech. Hundreds of speech sufferer have been cured at this Institute during th past three years. For circulars and testi monials, address-STAMMERING INSTITUTE JOHN ST., LONDON, ONT. 572 made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me. june3-ly 198 DUNDAS STREET. I cannot be undersold. TO FARMERS. TO LONDON. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Jeweiler, etc., has re-turned to London and per-manently located at No. 141 Dundas street, cor. Market Lane, Cootes' Block, where he will been competibility on **EDY BROTHERS** BACK то Join ST., LON DAY, ONT. Join ST., LON DAY, ONT. I have been troubled for a number of year-with a very disagreeable impediment in speech. I heard of the London Institute, and after considerable investigation I concluded to try it. The treatment proved to be all could wish, and I found myself improving from the first day in a very short time my speech was perfectly free, and I was enabled to speak in public as well as private without fear of stammering. It is now four months since I left the Institute, and I am certain now that the cure is permanent. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Queen's University, Kingston. J. P. THOMPSON Any farmer who will send us his name Q In full, number of lot, concession, Town-ship and Post Office address, will receive free of cost a copy of a magnificent treatise on diseases of the Horse. Address CATHOLIC RECORD office, London. Cure without an operation or the injury trus-ses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 25 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents. jan 13-1y. Cornst and after cure mailed for 10 cents. jan 13-1y. Solution and after the weak out. Solution and after the second second second Solution and the second second second second Received Second Second Second Second Second Solution and Second Secon THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY Lane, Cootes' Block, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of finest Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the Lowest Prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers ones. Repairing in all its O. McGLOGHLON, Practical ad Jeweller. BRUSHES Retailed everywhere. 560a week in your own town. Terms and Co., Portland, Me. 55 TO\$20 worth \$6 free. Address Brix-son & Co., Portland, Me. Junes-Ly Jone-Ly Jone-Ly Jone-Ly OPPIUM MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten years established, 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich. 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. and many new branches. W. D. THOS. BRYAN, 71 and 75 Dundas street, west.

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MANUFACTURED IN TORONTO.

so. Sold everywhere at 20 fort to the Suffering. EHOLD PANACRA" has ne g pain, both internal and is Pain in the Side, Back re Throat, Rheumatism, ago and any kind of a Pain most surely quicken the is its acting power is won-nors surely quicken the is the acting power is won-ged as the great Pain Re-uble the strength of any niment in the world, should ily handy for use when lify is the best remedy in mps in the Stomach, and of all kinds," and is for sale t 25 cents a bottle.



United States.

ing the naturalization of Chinese. A despatch from Fort Assiniboine, Mon-

A despatch from fort Assimbolie, Mon-tana Territory, states that there is much excitement in that section, caused by the capture of Sheriff Healy and others by In-dians and half-breeds from across the Cana-

dian line. Healy had arrested six of the alleged marauders for smuggling, and had

seized a quantity of furs. Subsequently Healy and his two followers were in turn made captive by Crees and half-breeds. A

large detachment of United States troops has been sent to the scene, and a conflict is

Canadian.

probable

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

8

AL AL

It is said that in order to prevent per-petual divisions in the Irish Parliament-ary party and lax attendance of its mem-Czar." A Prussian spy has been arrested at Brot-teaux, a suburb of Lyons. A number of maps and plans of defensive works were found in his luggage. He states he was a captain in the German army. bers, it is proposed to pay each member elected at the next election £300 per session, and contribute £300 towards the expenses of each contested election. The New York Legislature passed a Parnellites expect to return seventy-five Parienties expect to return seventy nee members next election. It is proposed to raise the fund by the levy of one shilling a year from each elector, and ask the Land L ague to contribute in the event

The New York Legislature passed a resolution on Monday urging Congress to demand the speedy trial or immediate re-lease of American citizens confined in British dungeons. At a meeting of Jewish citizens in Brooklyn, N. Y., it was stated that 10,000 refugees from Russia would arrive in the United States in the next thirty days. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7.—David Na-varro, known as the "Fat Boy," and un-doubtedly the biggest man in the world, died of small pox in the pest house here to-day. He was 20 years old and weighed 700 pounds. The Bill to prohibit Chinese emigration has passed the United States Senate. An amendment was made to the Bill prohibit-ing the naturalization of Chinese. of a deficit. On many estates, money for the pay-ment of rates has been lodged in the bank to the joint cr-dit of the landlord and tenant, the latter binding himself to give his signature for withdrawal of the money the moment the suspects are re-leased. of a deficit.

Tuilamore, March 7.-Forster spoke to Tuliamore, March 7.—Forster spoke to a crowd here vesterday. He deplored the outrages in Ireland, and asked the people to help to stop them. He said, "God save Ireland from cruel, grasping land-lords, nack rented tenants and midnight marauders." He also said the English people have no ill will towards Ireland. "We know you have been a badlywe know you have been a badly-governed country. The Euglish Govern-ment of the bast did many cruel, unjust things to Ireland and allowed many to be We wish to undo that and make you as prosperous, iich and powerful as ourselves." Forster said that suspects will be released as soon as the outrages cease. The address was listened to with deep attention and created a profound Up to Feb. 24th, 72,408 applications

Two factory gir's have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for drunk-ness in Lowell, Mass. They were young, and their case excited sympathy in court. made to the Land Court to fix fair rents. Parties agreed between themselves in 2,180 cases, and 2,365 cases were decided by the court. Small-pox continues to increase in Bel-

As they were being taken out the officers saw their mother slip a bottle of whiskey into the pocket of each. There was no longer any astonishment that they had become drunkards so young. fast. During one week recently 129 cases were under treatment in the hospital of the Union Work-house; thirty patients were admitted during the week, and three

of ammunition were seized at Waterford on Monday, and several arrests made. The United States Minister, in replying to an application on behalf of American citizens arrested in Ireland, says the Coer-cion Act is contrary to the foundation of the principles both of English and Ameri-can jurisprudence, but is the law of the land, and controls all persons domiciled in the proclaimed districts of Ireland, whether British subjects or not. It is manifestly futile to claim that naturalized citizens of men were standing on the sidewalk in front of the building, the roof shot out the United States should be exempted from the operation of the Act.

James Rourke, the business partner of Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion Act, on a charge of intimidation.

#### Great Britain.

front of the building, the roof shot out into the street, carrying the front wall with it, and buried a number of those standing on the street. Among these were Hamilton Howe, undertaker, killed instantaneously; A. H. Kettridge and E. W. Woodbury, proprietor Queen's Hotel, severely wounded, the latter has a leg broken; G. M. Francis, confectioner; T. Legalee, drayman; David Gibson, grocer; Dougald Graham, grocer; Wm. Murdock, carpenter; Richard Wallace, book-keeper; Rolt. McEwen, Vorus Spurr, shoemaker; John Lanfesty, Jr., these being severely but not fatally injured. McLean has been removed to Reading jail. The eminent physicians, Mandsley and Goderich, say that his insanity has been of long standing. The Duchess of Argyll (mother of long the physician standard st Lord Lorne) is lying dangerously ill in but not fatally injured. The St. Patrick's Society, of Montreal,

London. The Empress of Austria visited the has passed a resolution requesting Mr. Costigan to move a resolution in the House of Commons for an address to the Queen at Windsor on Monday, and was re-

ceived with a royal salute. Amazement has been created in political Queen expressing sympathy with their fellow-subjects in Ireland, and praying Her Majesty to release the suspects and grant a local Parliament for Ireland. circles by the announcement in the St. James Gazette of the discovery that there has for some time past been in existence a secret convention between the Govern-ments of Germany and France. The Gazette says its information is from Durache and is of coefficient and each of the An old man named John Kelly had both legs cut off in the Canada Southern Gazette says its information is from Brussels, and is of a positive and authentic yards at Amherstburg Monday morning, and died half an hour later. He was

# At the request of numerous readers we

publish in detail the amount voted by the Outario Legislature at its last session for colonization roads in the North and South Ridings of Renfrew.

Osceola and Pembroke Road-New, \$700 00 Cobden and Eganville Road-Exten-600 00 500 00 Douglass and Haley's Station Road Pembroke and Eganville Road-Re-500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00

### WINNERS OF PRIZES.

De La Salle Novitiate Drawing-The Lucky One. Resident in Kingston and Vicinity.

 Mrs. Jas. Murray, Clergy street, a hand-some bible, presented by Rev. P. A. Twohey.
 Miss Catharine Swift, King street, two large handsome volumes of the Life of Christ and the Blessed Virgin, presented by Rev.
 Bro. Reticlus, Provincial of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of America.
 Mrs. I-saæ Noble, Rideau street, a hand-some marble clock, valued at \$40, presented by Very Rev. Father Laurent, V. G., Tor-onto. Apples, & bag... Onions, & bhl. Hops, & cwt.... Wood & cord.

onto. 4. Mrs. Lonergan, Princess street, an Irish writing desk, presented by a fr.end in Tipp-

writing desk, presented by a fr.end in Tipperary.
5. Mrs. R. A. Irwin, Royal Military College, a handsome sofa chair, presented by the Ladies of Loretto Abbey, Toronto.
6. Mrs. L. Simard, corner King and Gore streets, a beautiful cruet stand, presented by Mr. Jas. Mason, Toronto.
7. Miss B. Doran, Barrie street, five volumes Faber's Works, best binding, presented by Mr. C. O'Reilly, Quebec.
8. Mrs. J. Waters, George street, fancy chair, presented by Rev. Bro. Narcissus, Montreal.
9. Miss H. Lynch, Johnson street, a silverplated pickle stand, presented by a friend in Montreal.
10. Mr. J. F. Mullane, Barrie street, a hand.

Huron & Erie London Loan Ontario Royal Standard.....

PEAS-No. 1 79c to \$0 80. No. 2, 77c to 78c OATS-No. 1, 41c to 41. No. 2, 40c.

Miss H. Lynch, Johnson street, a silver-plated pickle stand, presented by a friend in Montreal.
 M. J. F. Mullane, Barrie street, a hand-some writing d. sk, presented by Very Rev. Father Rooney, V. G., Toronto.
 M. George Claxton, Wellington St, five handsomely bound volumes of poetical works, by different authors, presented by a friend of education.
 Rev. Father Higgins, the Palace, four handsomely bound and beautifully illustra-ted volumes of Darras's History of the Church, presented by Rev. Bro. Christian, Visitor, Christian Brothers, Baltimore.
 Miss Charlotte McNell, Gordon treet, Life of Christ and the Blessed Virgin, a large handsome volume, beautifully illustrated, morocco binding, presented by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, London, Ont.
 Miss Ellen Monahan, Ontario St., two handsome frames, with portraits of Bishops O'Brien and Cleary, presented by the Chris-tian Brothers. Miss Monahan also won the portraits of Messrs. Panel and Davitt, promised by Rev. Ero. Arneil and Davitt, promised by Rev. Ero. Arneil and Davitt, promised by Rev. Bro. Arneid, and which ke is yet to send from Montael alace, a large handsome statue of the Bessed Virgin and Child, presented by His Lordship Bishop Jamot, Braecbridg Ont.
 Michael Oy. His Lordship Bishop Jamot, Braecbridg Ont.
 Michael Oy. His Lordship Bishop Jamot, Braecbridg Ont.
 M. Michael Oy. His Lordship Bishop Jamot, Braecbridg Ont.
 M. M. E. Bicke, Fortsmouth, A large handsome bible, presented by Very Rev. Dean Multigan, St. Koaharines.
 M. M. E. Bicke, Fortsmouth, A large's fold watch and chain, presented by Very Rev.
 M. K. Geo, McAuley, Portsmouth, five volumes Faber's Works, presented by Mr. Wm.
 Ja. Mr. Beach, Works, presented by Mr. C.

volumes Faber's Works, presented by Mr. C. O'Reilly, Quebec. 19. Mrs. McCullough, Wolfe Island, a valu-able silver watch, presented by Dr. Hobley, Toronto. 20. Mr. P. O'Connor, Kingston Mills, brass cornet Bb., presented by Rev. Bro. Novatian, Montreal, now of Kingston. It has been ascertained that the number 9,253, which we published a few days since, was sold by Miss Frances Brophy to Rev. J. T. Hogan, of the Palace, Kingston.

Two others were slightly hurt. The dam-age to the works was cousiderable. Wednesday evening a boy named Shouldiers, a resident of Nepean, whilst crossing the Rideau, at Ottawa, broke through the ice, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned. His sister, a girl of twelve years, made and attempt to save him, but without success. A man named John McNeil committed suicide near Grand Narrows, C. B., in the coolest and most deliberate manner. He he was stricken with small-pox are now coolest and most deliberate manner. He took a rope and axe from his own door, and going down to the shore, he picked up a large stone, and having carried it out on the ice, calmly cut a large hole in

COMMERCIAL. London Markets. GRAIN Wheat, Spring Deihl, ... Tredwell Clawson. Rea Rye ..... Buckwheat ... Clover Seed ... Timothy Seed 3 25 to 3 5 3 00 to 3 2 Bian.... Bian... Straw, per load.... PRODUCE. 2 50 to Eggs, retail.... 0 13 to 0 1 0 12 to 0 1 Butter per lb. " crock. " tubs... Cheese & lb... Lard. Maple Sugar. SKINS AND HIDES. SKINS AND E Lambskins, each. Calfskins, green, **# b**. dry **t** Tallow, rendered rough. Hides, No. 1..... 0 75 to 1 30 MISCELLANEOUS. furkeys, each. Chickens, # pair. Ducks per pair. Beef, # cwt. Mutton, # b. Lamb. " 0 75 to 2 00 0 50 to 0 70 Lamb, " Veal, " Dressed Hogs. Potatoes # bag

### LOCAL NEWS.

John and Danial Coughlin left on Wednesday last for Winnipeg. The London Junction Railway Bill passed the Ontario Legislature last weel

by a large majority. The 7th Fusileer Band have purchased about twenty new instruments, which will tend to strenghten them considerably. The city is to give the electric light a trial. Six lamps are to be erected and are to be maintained for one month.

The new Skating Rink Co., have purchased a site on Queen's Avenue, opposite Picton street, for the sum of \$4,500, and a magnificent building wiil be erected this summer.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Philip Hart, of this city, which took place at Washington, D. C. whither he had gone to receive medical treatment. His remains were brought to this city and were followed to the grave by a large number of his friends.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting of this society was held in the beautiful and spacicus new rooms of the Society in the Masonic Temple, on Friday last. The directors met at 7 p. m., Mr. J. M. Keary in the chair. After the preliminary business was transacted the President, Mr. Benj. Cronyn, took the chair, and the annual financial report was read by Mr. P. F. Boyle, the Financial Secretary. The receipt for the year were \$450. 89: The receipt for the year were \$450. 89; disbursements \$295. 01, leaving a balance on hand of \$158. 88. The liabilities will not exceed \$20, while the assets amount to the handsome sum of \$700.57. The following gentlemen were elected to hold office for the coming year:--London Stock Market. London, –noon. Mar. 11. Name. Buyers. Sellers culturai,........xd 121 John M. Keary, President. John Smith, 1st Vice-President. John M. O'Mara, 2nd Vice-President. M. D. Frazer, 3rd Vice-President, P. F. Boyle, Financial Secretary. B. C. McCann, Recording Secretary. John F. Mahon, Treasurer.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. which consists of twelve gentlemen were as follows: John J. Gibbons, John La-

136 batt, Thos. Coffey, D. Regan, Geo. Robin-son, B. Cronyn, Chas. Taylor, J. P. O'Byrne, Thos. Smallman, H. D. Long, Jas. Magee,

 
 WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$125 to \$125.
 Toronto,Mar. 11.

 122 to \$123.
 No. 3, \$119 to \$120.
 Spring-to 1, \$127 to \$127.
 No. 2, \$125 to \$125.

 BARLEY-No. 1, \$56 to \$9 86.
 No. 2, \$60.
 \$2, \$20.
 \$20.

 131 to \$127.
 No. 2, \$125 to \$125.
 \$20.
 \$20.

 152 to \$127.
 No. 2, \$20.
 \$20.
 \$20.

 153 to \$1.
 No. 3 extra, 77c to 77c.
 No. 3, 72c to 77c.
 M. McElheran.

90

 $\frac{106}{162}$ 

624

114

1331

Ontario Investment Ass'n London Life.

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

**montreal market.** Montreal, Mar. 11 FLOUR-Receipts, 100; sales 200. Market juiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows superior, 6 00 to 6 10; extra, 5 90 to 6 00; spring stra. 5 75 to 5 80; superfine, 5 25 to 5 35; trong bakers', 6 50 to 7 75; fine, 4 50 to 4 60 inidilings; 3 60 to 3 70; pollards. 3 25 to 3 50; natario bags, 2 60 to 2 80; city bags, 3 90 to 00. a specialty. Good pay to local agents and private correspondents. 179.6w.eow

Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

4 00. GRAIN-Wheat, red winter, 1 42 to 1 43; Upper Canada white winter, 1 37 to 1 37; ppring, 1 35 to 1 40. Corn, Soc to 58c. Peas, 75c to 76c. Oats, 36c to 37c. Barley, 60c to 70c. MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal 3 40 to 3 50. At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very com-plete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this department, and all will admit that it is the beginv house of London. We it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3 4 and 6

Montreal Market.

The says its information is from authentic is from a surfact and so fap positive and authentic nature. The Brussels news does not give many details of the convention, but says and is of a positive and authentic is many details of the convention, but says wilking on the track, when he was struck by a popy engine, which severed both legs wilking on the track, when he was struck by a popy engine, which severed both legs wilking on the track, when he was struck by a popy engine, which severed both legs wilking on the track, when he was struck by a popy engine, which severed both legs was sold by Miss Frances Brophy to Bert. J. Bow, of the Palace, Kingston.
It has been ascertained that the number of fact, and arranges among other things the annexation of Luxenburg to France under certain eventualities.
Russia.
According to intelligence from St. Potesta, the care, on receiving Skobeleff, said: "I'm displeased with you. You doubles wished to glorify Russia.
Look at the results obtained. Before your speech Russia enjoyed a certain authority in Europe. Now you see her forms saken. Austria is irritated and France distant. Gladstone has his hands tied, and fifty feet away, was fatally injured. The Russo. Prohobist English party trii umphs at finding a foundation on which
Menter and the Russo. Prohobist English party trii. umphs at finding a foundation on which
Menter and state and form a construct of the particular crime and base was considerable.
Menter and the Russo. Prohobist English party trii.
Menter and the function of the fourty triis are the distant. Gladstone has his hands tied, and the results obtained on on which are possitive and fifty feet away, was fatally injured. The Russo. Prohobist English party triis are the works was considerable.
Menter and the Russo. Prohobist English party triis are the states at the second at the order of the particular crime apprending a foundation on which the more and the Russo. Prohobist E outtons, while other houses haves ibstituted an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the first quality and selling them at the prices at which other stores sell the inferior ar ticle. His stock of real and imitation lace embroideries, &c., is very complete and well worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money lar store

CHANCE! EIGHT DAYS' SALE

MARCH 17, 1882

LAST

HANRATTY Will close his SALE and

STORE on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., and finally retire from the

# RETAIL Trade!

I will give my friends and patrons one more Grand Benefit in the way of

DRY GOODS.

### MILLINERY,

MANTLES.

# GENTS' FURNISHINGS, CARPETS, Etc.,

at less than net cost.

James M. Redmond takes possession of my store on the 1st of April, with a stock of BOOTS AND SHOES.

**REMEMBER!** 

about half price.

VINING-388 Dufferin Avenue, on the 11th March, the wife of J. B. Vining, of a son. CORN-006 to 006. WOOL-006 to 00. FLOUR-Superior, \$5 15 to \$5 55; extra, 5 35 to \$5 40, BRAN-\$16 00 to \$16 50. BUTTER-196 to 206. GRASS SEED-Clover, \$4 50 to \$4 90. GRASS SEED-Clover, \$4 50 to \$4 90. BARLEY (street)-Fall, \$119 to \$1 22. OATMEAL-\$4 60 to \$4 75. HOGS (street)-\$500 to \$8 25. TEACHERS WANTED

### . J. Blake. The auditors-W. K. Atkinson and R.

# BORN.

Of every kind, to fill Spring, Summer and Fall engagements now coming to hand. GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES of any Schol, Seminary, or College, of litt e or no experience, or other persons desiring to teach, should not fail to address at once, with draw for application form

with stamp, for application form. National Teachers' Agency, CINCINNATI, OHIO. N. B.-Situations in the West and South

the Russo-Prohobist English party tri-umphs at finding a foundation on which to base its invectives against what it regards as the bellicose disposition and grasp-ing tendencies of Russia." The Nihilist leader arrested at Moscow

is Stephanovitch. He directed the publi-cation of two Revolutionary papers. The death sentence of the woman Jakimoff having made a bad impression in Russia, her name was struck from the list of condemned and replaced by that of an-

A London despatch says the Czar refused to accept Ignatieff's resignation because he feared to offend the Pan-Slavist party, who are the sole supporters of the Govern-ment. The Berlin Bourse feels inclined to interpret this as an indication that the

instant war party is in the ascendant. The Russian Nihilists have issued a declaration that if the executions of the re-cently-condemned Nihilists at St. Petersburg are not averted their deaths will be avenged.

Germany.

The Prussian Chamber has voted the required sum for the establishment of a legation at the Vatican. The Liberals opposed the measure. The North German Kranz Zeitung says

that Gen. Skobeleff's speeches have so impressed and influenced the public mind in Russia and in Poland that there is imminent danger and a reasonable possibility of a war breaking out, in which Germany will find herself involved in complications which she is at present anxto avoid.

The reported convention between Ger-nany and France for the annexation by the latter of Luxemburg is contradicted.

#### Rome.

At the approaching Consistory, the Pope, it is said, will create seven new Cardinals, including McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin.

The new Cardinals to be created will include the Archbishops of Seville and Al. giers, and the Patriarch of Venice.

the icc, and then tying a stone around his neck he jumped in. Mount Forest, March 10.—A sad acci-dent occurred on the line of the T., G. & P. P. Barris and the static of the S. C. & D. Custon B. Railway near the station, whereby Jno. Walker lost his iife. It appears he was putting on the brakes at the bridge when the hand wheel broke off, precipitating him on the platform. The train was back-ing at the time and passed over him,

severing both legs and arms. Death was instantaneous. A GOLDEN WEDDING.

#### Pope Leo XIII. Blesses the Venerable Couple.

On Monday week, in the village of Rigaud two of the most respected and ven-erable inhabitants of the parish celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, the happy couple being Mr. Amable Campeau and Sophie Lefebvre. High Mass was celebrated in the Parish church, and their son, the Rev. L. N. Campeau, of the diocese of Ottawa, officiated, assisted by the Rev. L. T. Adam, of Whitehall, N. Y., and A. Labelle, of Rigaud. Mr. and Mrs. Campeau were surrounded on this golden occasion by their seven chil-dren and by fifty grandchildren. Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, who is at present in Rome, wishing to give to the

clude the Archbishops of Seville and Al. giers, and the Patriarch of Venice. France. M. Victor Hugo has issued a protest against the sentence passed on the Nihilists Apostolic Benediction.

#### A Custom to be Abolished.

Parents complain of the exorbitant cost of supplying their children with books, says the Catholic Standard, and not a few of the persons who have attended Missions and been incited to great zeal and devo-tion, become disgusted when they find the vestibule of the church turned into a mar-ket place for speculating on their size. ket place for speculating on their pious desires to supply themselves with religious books, crucifixes and other articles of debooks, crucinxes and other articles of de-votion. One of our clear-sighted Western Bishops, perceiving the injury thus done, not long ago prohibited this kind of specu-lation in his diocese, forbiding the sale of books in schools and Missions for the sake

of making a pecuniary profit by them. It was a wise and prudent measure, and if the custom were abolished everywhere the schools and the Mis-sions would lose nothing by it in the end. end.

By advertisement it will be seen that Mr. Hanratty retires from the retail trade on Salurday, the 5th March, at 10 o'clock p.m. As we are satisfied that Mr. H. will give them dry goods at lower prices than can be had elsewhere. Price being no object the goods must be turned into cash at any sacrifice. This booming dry goods sale will only last EIGHT DAYS MORE. The many customers served this last four weeks at Hanratty's can testify to the immense sacrifice he is making to close out his stock. CALL AT ONCE and you will save money by making your purchases at Hanratty's great giving-up business sale.

never loses its character.

 exgs, 10 w
 15, cheese hole:
 hole: hole: x
 hole: x

0 90 to 1 00 per bag; corn, in rn e; rye, 75c to 77c; clover, 4 50 to 4 60; timothy 2 50 to 3 00. KINGSTON, Mar. 11.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 8 00; fall wheat, 1 25 to 0 00; spring wheat, 9 00 to 1 25; barley, 70c to 75; peas, 75c to 00; oats, 35c to 00c; cattle, live weight. 3 00 to 4 00; beet, 5 00 to 6 00; mutton, 7 00 to 8 00, dressed hogs, 9 50 to 1 o oo: hides, 6 00 to 8 00, sheep-skins, 0 oo to 1 25; wool, 20c to 24c; butter, 20c to 25c; eggs, ooc to 20c; cheese, 15 to 00c; hay, 8 00 to 9 50; potalces, 55c to 80c per bush; corn, 00c to 00c; rye, 75c to 00c. BRANTFORD, Mar 11,—Flour, No. 1 super, 600 to 6 25; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 22; barley, foo to 52c; peas, 70c to 8 00; dressed hogs, 7 50 to 8 00; hides, 5 00 to 6 00; sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 30; wool, 20c to 22c; butter, No. 1 super, 6 25 to 6 52; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 22; barley, cattle, (live weight), 4 00 to 6 00; beer, 6 50 to 1 30; wool, 20c to 22c; butter, No. 1 super, 6 25 to 6 52; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 25; oats 22c # 14c; cheese, 13c to 15c; potalces, 00 to 1 00 per bag; corn, 60c to 35c; spring do, 1 30 to 1 35; barley 65; to 70c; peas, 7 00 to 53; spring do, 1 30 to 1 35; barley 65; to 70c; peas, 70 to 0 52; oats 9 35 to 0 40; cattle (live weight), 3 00 to 4 50; beef, 6 00 to 7 00; mutton, 6 00 to 7 00; dressed hogs, 8 50 to 9 00; hides, 7 00 to 8 50; sheepskins 9 30 to 1 10; wool, 23c to 25; butter, 16c to 24c; eggs, 16c to 20c; hay 10 00 to 11 00; potatoes, 9 00 to 10 wer bag. Corn 70c to 80c.

#### **Consumption Cured.**

As old physician, retired from practice, hving had placed in his hands by an East ladia missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections also a positive and radical and Affections, also a positive and radical cur for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after hiving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German Freedo or English business sale. Vulgar speech betrays a degraded nature —the stream that is tainted at its source never loses its character. will send tree of charge to all who desire it, with send tree of charge to all who desire it, with send tree of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Novres, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. dec23.4m

hasing these goods at Green's popu This is a golden opportunity to obtain first-class goods at

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Never give up the Ship.

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Fre-man'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.

THOMAS D. EGAN,

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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 of goods you may want.

As your AGENT, it will execute any busi-ness or look after any private matter needing 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.

WANTED A CATHLIC MAN of good business disposition and short distances in section in which he re-sides. Apply, with references, to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 311 Broadway, N.Y. [179.3m]



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