Catholic Record.

VOL 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885.

NO. 339

CLERICAL.

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N. Wilson & Co.,

HOLY SEASON.

Holy season is passing by; Songsters are warbling to our land; The snalle of Heaven is breaking forth In sweet, freshening breezes bland.

Stern chains that bind our rolling globe Are bursting link by link away, And happy, sunny days again Are marching on in bright array.

So may the sins that bind us down, Before this boly season close Give way to boly grace and love, And leave our souls in sweet repose. For swiftly, days are coming on, When other eyes will view the skies; And we are resting in the tomb, Our bodies never more to rise.

Think, reader, what a fleeting mist
This life at very best can be;
Then turn thy thoughts to things sublime
That teach the future joys to see.
—T. J. Murrhy, Tara Villa.
Longwood, March 20th, 1885.

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

To the Editor of the Globe (St. Johns, N. B.):

SIR,-Not being a regular subscriber to your excellent journal it was only accidentally to day that I read in your issue of the 9th inst. the communication of a ot the 9th inst, the communication of a Protestant writer signed "Catholic," in which, quoting from a notoriously antipapist account of the Vatican Council and of the debate therein on the question of Papal Infallibility, a grave injustice is done to the prelates whose discourses are quoted, and amongst others, to the late Most Rev. Archbishop Connolly, whose memory is, as it should be, dear to every member of his former flock in New Brunswick. in New Brunswick.

A moment's reflection will convince the candid reader that, in the time of deliberation and debate, when an impor-tant question is being discussed and tant question is being discussed and ventilated, the speakers on both sides use their strongest arguments and best efforts in support of their respective sides, in order that in the end the best decision may be made, and the true merits of the question fully established. The earnest and able discourses of the Fathers above mentioned, of the council, prove that ample liberty of debate and prove that ample liberty of debate and of action was not wanting. But after the decision—to which each and every one tion take away the force or aptness of said arguments, so that they no longer to the case. And such really was apply to the case. And such really was the fact in the discussion of the infalli-

bility question.

The dogma as ultimately defined by the Council is very different in form or wording from the many and different forms in which it was at first formulated by various ones of its advocates. Thus one very illustrious Prelate, in a published letter which he afterwards qualified, advocated the infallibility of the Pope separate and apart from the rest of the Church. This was condemned by the opponents on the ground that to suppose the Pope "separate and apart" from the rest of the Caurch would be to suppose the head separate and apart om the body, a truncated, therefore a eless head. But in the Church, the lifeless head. But in the Church, the body of Christ, there is no separation between the head and body. Sometimes a decayed limb is cut off from the body; but never can the head and body be separated without death. On the trary, in accordance with the simile of the human body, while the heart sends to all parts its life blood, the head, the brain communication that he had learned during his own early theological studies, what, as a theological opinion, from conbrain, communicates the nerve fluid to all the body. When this communication is interrupted by a break at the neck or is interrupted by a break at the neck of other part of the spine, paralysis to all parts below the break ensues—then death. Again, some would define the Pope infallible in all his official acts. To this others opposed the historic fact of Pope Honorius's letters to the Patriarch Sergius, for which the said Pope was condemned as a heretic.

This case of Honorius was a stubborn fact, hard to get over. It was the strong pont in Father Gratry's letters to Mgr. Dechamps. But the letters of the latter in reply showed very plainly that those letters of Pope Honorius were not extended at the decimal that the selection of faith or morals to be held by the University of the contraction. acquiesced in Sergius's preference to remain silent, to make no definition; and it was precisely for this silence—for not defining and denouncing the arrange of the control of the church of our separated brethren, which had always influence. question, which savored of Monothelitism, that he was condemned as a heretic —that is, for fostering heresy by his silence when he ought to have denounced

never desisted, especially in the peni-tential seasons of Advent and Lent, when he entered with heartfelt devotion into

the responsibility of his office as one of the Fathers of the Council, called together by the Chief Pastor to carefully examine and honestly express their opinions during the period of delibera-tion, made him study with all the assidu-ous application of which his great mind was capable, and to express his opinions with all his characteristic, honest, manly candor, and the apostolic liberty which it was his right as well as his duty, according to the regulations of the Council, to employ. This right he exercised, this duty he performed in such a way as to give no just cause of offence to any one, nor to wound his own upright con-science by any faithless abstention from a difficult and delicate duty—the duty of urging his own views against what was evidently the wish of the majority, during the period of deliberation while it was permissible for him to do so. I allude especially to the great question of the Pope's infallibility when speaking cathedra, which engaged so much atten

This doctrine the illustrious Archbishop what, as a theological opinion, from con-viction of reason, he had adhered to; for it was the doctrine which he taught me, when as President of St. Mary's College he taught me theology. The text book in which I then studied, whose author, answering objections. The compendium of this course of Theology is still the manual used by the authorities in Rome in the examination of candidates for Holy Orders—a circumstance which shows the high estimation in which this

But he did not think it advisable to erect this doctrine into a dogma of faith, binding all under pain of anathema. His desire to prostill greater opposition and persecution against the Church and the Apostolic See, made him argue earnestly and in

ops, so that the decrees passed by the fathers came forth very different indeed from the original schemata, or forms in which they first came before the council.

But, Mr. Editor, it is not my intention at present to provoke a discussion about the Vatican Council or other question, but only, with this simple explanation, in justice to the memory of the late Archbishop Connolly, and to the other Bishops of our Province who took part in said Council, to send you two pamphlets from which to make extracts, if you will kindly afford the space—one of them being the funeral sermon preached at the obsequies of Dr. Connolly, the other a letter of the Bishop of Chatham, published in 1872, in reply to certain strictures made on him in connection with a trial which took place that year at Richibucto, which letter bears on the matter now under consideration.

A proleging for the intention it.

But from the beginning he expressed his determination, as a matter of course, of bowing with simplicity and sincerity ow whatever would be the decision of the Council. On the day on which he delivered his second able discourse on this question, he prefaced it by one of the most beautiful, simple, and unreserved acts of faith that can be imagined. Venerable Fathers, "said he, "before entering upon my argument, I wish to express my full and entire acceptance of, and adhesion to, whatever would be the decision of the Council. On the day on which he delivered his second able discourse on the most beautiful, simple, and unreserved acts of faith that can be imagined. Venerable Fathers," said he, "before entering upon my argument, I wish to express my full and entire acceptance of, and adhesion to, whatever would be the decision of the Council. On the day on which he delivered his second able discourse on the most beautiful, simple, and unreserved acts of faith that can be imagined. Venerable Fathers," said he, "before entering upon my argument, I wish to express my full and entire acceptance of, and adhesion to, whatever will be the final decision of this Council. For if the Church of Carist be not truly represented here, where are assembled nearly all the tures made on him in connection with a trial which took place that year at Richibucto, which letter bears on the matter now under consideration.

Apologizing for this intrusion on your columns, and thanking you kindly,

I remain, etc.,

March 12, 1885. VERITAS.

(From the funeral sermon delivered at the obsequies of the late Archbishop Connolly, on 31st July, 1876, by the Rt. Rev. James Rogers, D. D., Bishop of Chatham.)

Also, he "kept the faith." If ever this was true of faithful pastor, it was of him. The spirit of faith—the faith which worketh by charity—animated his every act. The truths of Religion formed an essential part of all his thoughts and feelings, so thoroughly was he imbued with them during his early studies, so congenial were they to his impressionable, devotional nature. He believed not only with the simplicity of blind obedience, but with the most full conviction, the most clear insight into the truth of what he believed. This was evident to all who heard him preach; so garnest in faelings as exercised in the church of Christ be not truly represented then church of Christ be not truly represented the Church of Christ be not truly as series the Church of Christ be not truly lere; where are assembled nearly all the Church of Christ be not truly lere, where are assembled nearly all the Church of Christ be not truly all the Church of Christ be not truly all the Church of Christ be not truly learny spersented here, where are assembled nearly all the Church of Christ be not truly learny spersented here, where are assembled nearly all the Church of Christ be not truly learny spersented here, where are assembled nearly all the Church of Christ be not truly all the Church of Christ be not truly all the Church of Christ be not truly all the Church of Christ and presided over by the Chief Church of the Church o

we see, in practice, a great diversity of belief and opinion, even among the most learned and pious men. How reconcile of intelligent men. As a matter of course, the spirit of the Church's discipline by fasting and praying himself, as well as aiding the Priests in the labors of the confessional. His knowledge of Holy Scripture, of what is called "Loci Theo-" learned and pious men. How reconcile of intelligent men. As a matter of course, this paradox, this contradiction? Did during the period of deliberation and discussion, there is more or less difference should be thus misunderstood? or expounded in an inconsistent and contradiction? Such was the case at the pounded in an inconsistent and contradiction? But the period of deliberation and discussion, there is more or less difference of opinion. Such was the case at the pounded in an inconsistent and contradiction? aiding the Priests in the labors of the confessional. His knowledge of Holy Scripture, of what is called "Loci Theologici," that is, groofs of Religion, natural and revealed, of every imaginable objection to religious truths, and their solutions, which are found elaborated in St. Thomas of Aquin, his favorite author, was admirable. His short, comprehensive instructions to children preparing for first communion were inimitable for their simplicity, clearness and impressiveness, while in the confessional his manner of exciting to contrition, to abhorence of sin, and to a determination of amendment, was so earnest and effective.

When called to take part in the deliberations of the Church in the deliberations of the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth!" (1 Tim. iii, 45), and therefore infallible. Carist communion the Such was the case at the first Council of the Church, held by the Apostles and early Christians at Jerusalem. (Acts xv.) Such has been the case of flist flock should be taught to believe articles of faith, which other bodies of the case at the recent Vatican Council, the case at the recent Vatican Council, the case at the revery Council held since. Such was the case at the pounded in an inconsistent and contradictory manner by those whom He apopting to prevery imaginable objection to religious truths, and their solutions, which are founded to take part in the deliberations of the Caumenical Council of the Church, held by the Apostles and early Christians at Jerusalem. (Acts xv.) Such has been the case at the recent Vatican Council of the Church, held by the Apostles and early Christians at Jerusalem. (Acts xv.) Such has been the case at the first Council of the Church, held by the Apostles and early Christians at Jerusalem. (Acts xv.) Such has been the case at the recent Vatican Council of the Church, the Apostles and early Christians at Jerusalem. (Acts xv.) Such has been the Apostles and early Christians at Jerusalem. (Acts xv.) Such has the postles and early Christian the plem.

> Church, not by the personal qualities or merits of weak, frail men, however good —although such compose her body—but by the promise of Christ to be with her Pastors in the fulfilment of the work of the ministry to which he appointed them; and by the guiding, directing and controlling power of the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, whom He promised to send "To teach them all truth and abide with them forever." (John xiv, xvi). This official infallibility, this inerrancy in her solemn decisions, which Christ promised to the Church, does not by any means imply the individual impeccability or personal exemption from sin of any one of her members, no matter how exalted in rank. On the contrary, all know that like David or Solomon, or St. Peter or Judas, the holiest and best may

in a moment of weakness, if he neglect to "watch and pray lest he enter into temptation," (Matt. xxvi, 4) tall into sin; and if he repent not, he may like Judas, be eternally lost.

In giving His great commission to the Apostles, the first Pastors of His Church, to teach all nations, He promised to "be with them all days even to the consummation of the world." (Matt xxviii 20). This promise He fulfils by His Real Presence in the Adorable Sacrament of the Altar, the Holy Communion, the mystery Altar, the Holy Communion, the layer of faith and love, which Catholics everywhere are celebrating on this day. Between the Christ promised: "I will fore His death Christ promised: "I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. xvi. 18). The Paraclete, the spirit of truth, came to fulfil that promise, to perfect the establishment of the Church and to the establishment of the Church and to preserve it against "the gates of hell," that is against the efforts which the "Father of lies" would make to under-mine it by falsehood or error, "And I will ask the Father and He shall give you another Paraclete that He may abide you another Paraclete that He may abide with you forever. * * * The Holy Ghost whom the Father will send in my name. He will teach you all things and bring all things to your mind whatsoever I shall have said to you." (John xiv. 16, 25.) "When He the Spirit of Truth is come He will teach you all truth," (John xvi, 13). This certitude based on the infallible Word of Christ, that He is with ence when he ought to have denounced it.

Thus every kind of objection was weighed and sifted, and the formulas modified, word after word, by the bish—

See, made him argue earnestly and in all good faith against the opportuneness of defining this question. The Church, guiding, enlivening and rule in the formulas weighed and sifted, and the formulas modified, word after word, by the bish—

See, made him argue earnestly and in all good faith against the opportuneness of defining this question. The Church, guiding, enlivening and rule in the formulas with the opportuneness of defining this question. The Church, guiding, enlivening and rule in the formulas with the opportuneness of defining this question. The church, guiding, enlivening and rule in the formulas with the opportuneness of the formulas weighed and sifted, and the formulas modified, word after word, by the bish—

council, makes Catholics prompt to re-ceive and abide by her decisions. For they regard such decisions, not as the decisions of mere men, however good or wise or learned, but the decisions of the Holy Ghost, of Christ Himself, "He that heareth you, heareth me." "Whatever heareth you, heareth me." "Whatever you shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; whatever you shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven." (Matt. xvi. 19.) The pastors of the church are simply the human instruments, the official channels which the Holy Ghost em-ploys to communicate Religious Truth to men. The great efficient cause, the motive and direct power, so to speak, of this solemn official action of the Church of Christ, is the Holy Ghost. This truth—for if this be not true, then there is no such thing as truth in the Bible, for there is no point more clearly and more frequently repeated in the Bible, while at the same time it is most conformable to right reason—satisfies and convinces the minds of Catholics with as much logical precision as any geometrical demonstra-tion that every dogmatic decision of the Church, every article of faith which she proposes to our belief, must be true, no matter how obscure or unsatisfactory may appear the intrinsic arguments otherwise brought to prove it independ-ently of the Church's decision.

The whole history of the Church illustrates this. From time to time there have been disputes and differences on points of doctrine or discipline, which, when the matters were of sufficient imable, devotional nature. He believed not only with the simplicity of blind obedience, but with the most full conviction, the most clear insight into the truth of what he believed. This was evident to all who heard him preach; so earnest in feeling, so cogent in logic, so replete with accumulative proofs from Scripture and tradition, were his sermons. From the duty of "preaching the Word in season and out of season" he never desisted, especially in the penistential seasons of Addren? He believed, and the penistent of the Church, under the presidency of their Chief Pastor, the Pope. During the period of deliberation the Fathers are expected, in any bound in conscience, to honestly and sincerely express their opinions and the reasons thereof. For this reason suitable regulations as to the mode of conducting the deliberations, providing for the necessary liberty of discussion, the just and decorous order to be observed in conducting it, etc., are made by, or set the presidency of their Chief Pastor, the Pope. During the Pastor, the Pope. During the period of deliberation the Fathers are expected, nay bound in conscience, to honestly and sincerely express their opinions and the reasons thereof. For this reason suitable regulations as to the mode of conducting the deliberations, providing for the necessary liberty of discussion, the just and decorous order to be observed in conducting it, etc., are made by, or swith the sanction of the Pastor, the Pope. During the period of deliberation the Fathers are expected, in council by the Pastor, the Pope. During the Pas portance, were examined and discussed in Council by the Pastors of the Church,

decision—to which each and every one of the Bishops, without exception, duly and reasonably submitted—to quote the argumentations made against the question while the matter was still under deliberation and debate, to quote such opposition arguments, however carnest and embedding and in the Vatican, the same apprised by the Vatican of the Vatican, the same apprised him instead him, the same anxient to decide all such disputes and divisions. This Tribunal is the Church of the living God, the pillar and therefore infallible. Carist composition arguments, however carnest and ebate, to quote such opposition arguments, however carnest and ebate, to quote such and sincere when uttered, as the unalterable opinions or ultimate convictions of the Church is alled to the Church is and therefore infallible. Carist composition arguments, however carnest and effective.

When called to take part in the decision of the church. The thim be to thee as the heathen and publican! That is let him be under the Church is propositions. This Tribunal is the Church is preparated by a large the Church of the living God, the pillar and therefore infallible. Carist commanded His disciples that when any disputes should arise among them, to the decision of the church. The thim be to thee as the heathen and publican!" that is let him be cut of the Church is proposition to decide all such. This tribunal to decide all such. The thim be to thee as the heathen and publican!" that is let him be cut of the Church is private and sincered. Carist of the Church is proposition and therefore infallible. Carist commanded His disciples that when any disputes should arise among them, to the clurch, is proposition to decide all such is the Church is proposition. This infallible and the church is proposition. The trib check the church is proposition. The council by a large the course in the Church is p toral Letter on the subject, printed and published in Nov., 1869, immediately before my departure. At the Council I remained three months after I had got

leave of absence, in order to fulfil my duty and exercise with Apostolic liberty my right of voting during the period and within the just limits of the regulations prescribed for the deliberations; and when the decision was finally and formally given, as soon as I could procure authentic printed copies of the Decrees I sent them by mail to every priest in my Diocese, accompanied by the following circular letter addressed to my flock:

To the Clergy, the Religious and Laity of ou Diocese, Health and Benediction.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—We addressed to you a Pastoral Letter on the occasion of our departure for Rome to take part in the Œcumenical Council. Now that we are returning from it we desire again to address you on the sub-

faithfully to fulfil the sacred and grave duties of our office. We studied and weighed carefully the arguments which militated for and against the questions submitted for our examination. We listened with respectful attention to the discourses of the Venerable Fathers; and when the time came we voted according to our conscience.

according to our conscience.

One question especially, as, doubtless, you learned from the newspapers, much occupied the Council, namely, that of the infallibility of the Pope. When this matter was first officially submitted to our examination, the Fathers of the Council were invited to write their observations theses.

observations thereon. In the "observations," which we wrote on this occasion, we acknowledged that from the period of our clerical studies in the Seminary up to the moment of our arrival at the Council, we had held the opinion of the Pope's infallibility teaching ex cathedra; and that as far as it might concern us personally, no diffi culty existed, since we were in the disposition which we hoped always to retain, of believing everything which the Catholic Church would teach. But when called upon to vote for the erection of this doctrine into a dogma of faith, binding all to believe it under pain of exommunication, we were unwilling to assume that responsibility, principally for two reasons: 1st. Because the certi-

tude of the doctrine, howsoever probable it might be, did not appear to our minds sufficiently evident to justify us in giving such a vote. 2nd, Even though we had acquired this certitude, the definition of the dogma appeared inopportune; since it might give occasion to many to become separate from the Church, and prevent others from entering into her pale because perhaps they would not be pale because perhaps they would not be able to reconcile this definition with certain facts of history in past ages. The subsequent discussion of this sub-ject in the Council hall did not change our opinion. Hence when the time for voting in the General Congregation came we voted negatively: non placet.

But at that moment as well as at all other times, we were in the disposition to abide by the final decision of the Council. For such decision gives us the supreme motive of credibility on which

our faith is grounded, namely, the au-thority of the Church.

According to the permission which we had received, and after complying with the condition required, namely, that of appointing our Procurator for the Council to do all that would be necessary in our absence, such as to sign the decrees, etc., we left Rome before the public sassion of the 18th July took place. Alsion of the 18th July took place. Al-though not present when the last solemn vote of the Fathers and the confirma-tion of the Sovereign Pontiff were given, we soon after became informed of the

Therefore on this feast of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary as well as the anniversary of our episcopal consecration, while unable to be present with you as we had hoped, we endea or to compensate by addressing to you the present letter

matic Decrees of the Council, passed in the public sessions of the 24th of April and the 18th of July, and which are herewith annexed.

2nd. To express our humble submis-

2nd. To express our humble submission and our sincere and full adhesion to the said Decrees.
3rd. To transmit to you the Apostolic Benediction, given to us for you by His Holiness at the audience of leave-taking which he deigned to accord to us some time before our departure.

We earnestly recommend to you, dearly beloved brethren, to offer up your fervent prayers to heaven for the interests of the Church, for its Chief Pastor and all the Pastors and people of the Christian fold. May God bless them and preserve them in the holy unity of charity and of the true Religion! At this moment in which we write these lines the scourge of war is here exercisthis moment in which we write these lines the scourge of war is here exercising its terrible ravages, to which God alone can mark the limits. Alas! the inevitable chastisement of sin! Let us stay the arm of God's justice by a true repentance of our sins, by our humble prayers and persistent supplication to His Divine Heart for mercy.

Let us also supplicate our Immaculate Virgin Mother who, at the wedding of Cana, by her intercession with her

pour down upon you all his most abundant benedictions!

Hotel-Dieu of St Joseph. Beauge, (France), August 15, 1870. +JAMES ROGERS, BISHOP OF CHATHAM, (New Brunswick, Canada.)

On my return to my Diocese, in answering the address of welcome presented to me by the devoted people of Chatham, I failed not to express, as had ever been the tenor of my instructions, the same duty of reasonable obedience and due submission to all lawful and just authority, whether spiritual or temporal. From the notice of what I said on that occasion, published at the time in the local newspapers, I make the following

extract:
* * * "After the Gospel, he preached an earnest, practical instruction which occupied about an bour, taking his text from the Gospels of the Masses of the feast of Christmas, and dwelling emphati-cally on the lesson of "Glory to God and peace on earth to men of good-will," sung by the angelic host over the Crib of Bethlehem—the lesson of obedience to all legitimate and just authority on earth, taught by the example of Mary and Joseph leaving their home at Nazareth, in obedience to the edict of the Pagan Emperor, in order to enregister their names in Bethlehem, and the les-son of the infallible inerrancy of the decisions of God's Church and her Chief visible Head on earth when speaking at Cachedra, as illustrated by the miraculous Star which guided the three eastern Kings or wisemen, first to Jerusalem, where it disappeared and left them to learn from the official ordinary authority which God had established on earth for

the property of the universal church."

When the priests of our diocese, as soon as the season and their laborious duties permitted their absence from

the said Council.

Correspondence of the Catho | Record, HOLY WEEK IN HAM. TON,

The ceremonies of Holy Week were carried out with great splendour in the Cathedral of Hamilton. The office of Tenebræ began on each evening at 3 p. m.
The lamentations and the Benedictus
were sung by the clergy, according to the
strict rite of the Gregorian chant. The
office of the plaintive strains was most

touching.
On Holy Thursday a large number of On Holy Thursday a large number of the clergy, even from the remote districts, assembled for the consecration of the Holy Oils. Amongst those present we noticed Rev. Fr. Cassin, Priceville; Rev. Fr. Wadel, Chepstow; Rev. Fr. Schweitzer, Berlin; Rev. Fr. DeMortier, Guelph; Rev. Fr. Maguire, Galt; Rev. Fr. O'Leary, Freelton; Rev. Fr. Slavin, Oakville; Rev. Fr. Feeny, Dundas; Very Rev. Vicar-General Dowling, Paris; Rev. Fr. Maddigan, Caledonia; Rev. Fr. Lennon, Brantford; Very Rev. Vicar-General Heenan; Rev. Fathers Cleary, Lennon, Bergman, Halm, Very Rev. J. Keough, Rev. Fr. Craven. The bishop was of course, celebrant, attended by Very Rev. Fr. Dowling as assistant priest. During the procession of the Most Holy Sacrament, the canopy was borne by the most distinthe canopy was borne by the most distin-guished gentlemen of the congregation. The altar of repose was simply magnifi-cent, got up in true Roman style, at the expense of the Ladies' Altar Society. From the time the Holy Sacrament was placed on the altar, the ladies of the society of

the time the Holy Sacrament was placed on the altar, the ladies of the society of the perpetual adoration kept continual guard, relieving each other in pairs, at the end of each half-hour, till midday on Good Friday. They took their place at prie dieux before the altar of repose, and were robed in long white veils, which covered the entire figure.

On Good Friday the ceremonies began at half-past nine o'clock, and the Passion was sung according to the Rubrics, the Very Rev. Vicar-General Heenan being celebrant. The Reproaches were also sung at the adoration of the cross. The Passion sermon was preached by the bishop. The same gentlemen as yesterday carried the canopy on its return procession. In the evening there was the usual office of the Tenebrae, and later on the grand procession of the Way of the Cross.

On Holy Saturday the celebrant of the various important rites of the day, was Very Rev. E. Heenan, attended by a large staff of clergy. The greater part of the afternoon of Good Friday and nearly all Holy Saturday was devoted to hearing the confessions of the great number preparing for the Easter duty.

On Easter Sunday there was an immense

cæli of Lambillote. Mr. O'Brien presided at the organ in his usual finished style, and the conductor of the choir was Mr. Cherrier, whose masterly tact in directing the large troupe of accomplished muateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, was never more successfully displayed. orchestral accompaniment added im-

mensely to the great musical treat.

It is pleasant to see this grand revival of religion in our new country and the good Catholics of Hamilton rivalling in their piety the most fervent Catholics of the old country.

The three days' retreat for the Emerald society, as a preparation for the Easter Communion, will commence on next Wednesday.

St. Patrick's Day in Scafortn.

The sacred concert given by the choir of St. James Church on the evening of the 17th inst., (St. Patrick's Day) was nu-merically and financially a success. The altar of the church was beautifully illumialtar of the church was beautifully illuminated by wax tapers, upon which hing a large picture of the Patron Saint of Ireland, the whole presenting a scene at once attractive and pleasing to the eye. The singing by the choir was up to the usual standard. The solos by Messrs. Kent, Klinkhammer and Joslin were well worth listening to, and we can only add our mede of praise to their well-known abilities. Miss Walsh, Miss Killoran, Miss Campbell and Miss Downey each sang a solo, and as they are so well known and deservedly popular with a Seaforth audience, we will not attempt a criticism. Our attention was mainly taken up with the excellent and highly instructive lecture delivered by the Rev. Father Lotz, of Goderich. To do the lecture justice we have not space at our where it disappeared and left them to learn from the official ordinary authority which God had established on earth for guarding and expounding His Divine Law and His Prophets, namely, the Jew ish High Priest, thatit was in Bethlehem of Judea that Jesus was to be born. His Lordship thanked them for their just and warm expression of sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff in his present affliction, and their protest, in common with the Prelates of the Ecclesiastical Province and of Catholics everywhere, against the invasion by the Italian Government of the Patrimony of St. Peter, the transport of the universal church, the property of the universal church, the property of the universal church. proceeds amounted to something about \$50.—Seaforth Sun, March 20th.

Your subscribers feel proud of such an able and fearless exponent of Catholic rights as the RECORD proves it-elf to be.—WM. HAGGERTY, B. A., Sydney Mines,

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PASTORAL LETTER

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. on the Festival of St. Patrick.

"Oh the depth of the rices of the wisdom and of the knowledge of Goa! How incom-prehensible are His judgments and how un-scarchable His ways!"—(Rom. xi, 33.) John Joseph Lynch, by the Grace of God and Appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc.

To the Rev. Clergy, Religious Communi-ties, and the Laity of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord. TENACITY OF THE FAITH.

Yet Christian and Catholic instincts never grow old. On tiles and bricks found in the ruins of Roman temples and found in the ruins of Roman temples and theatres, is found the sign of the Cross, formed by the trowel of the pious workmen—the Christian slaves. Such tenacity of the practice of their faith may be found among the Irish in America. We have found in our missionary travels in remote districts which a Catholic priest never before visited. Irish and German Catholic families. We were often moved to tears, when admiring the wonderful providence of God, who has by this means sown over the whole land seeds of Catholicity. These families had their Sunday Mass prayers, when the father or the sewn over the whole land seeds of Catholicity. These families had their Sunday Mass prayers, when the father or the mother would teach catechism or give a religious instruction to the children. We have baptized grown-up children who had never before seen a Catholic priest, but had been well instructed in religion by pious parents. We have sometimes been obliged to pause, during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, on account of the cries and sobs of the people, who had almost despaired of ever seeing a priest again. One man in Texas continued during twenty years novenas, that he might again. One man in Texas continued out-ing twenty years novenas, that he might not die without seeing a priest and receiv-ing the Sacraments. God heard his ing the Sacraments. God heard his prayer; for one evening, in 1846, the wife of this good man sent after him to prayer; for one evening, in 1846, the wife of this good man sent after him to the fields to come home quickly, for a priest had arrived. You may imagine the joy of the good old man when, on coming near the house, he saw the priest on the verandah: his feelings overpowered him; he leant on the gate and wept. "Many a time," said a good lady to me, "I took the water in my hand to baptize my children when they were sick, but, thank God, they have lived to be baptized by a priest." We must acknowledge, however, that all were not so fervent, or so successful in bringing up their children piously, unassisted by a priest; and again we repeat that the loss of souls from the want of priests has been very great. What we have said of America is equally applicable to all countries where the English language prevails. Nearly half the students of the Propaganda at Rome are Irishmen, or of Irish extraction, destined for the foreign missions, chiefly under Irish Bishops. We were informed in Rome by a Capuchin father, who was charlain to guage prevails. Nearly nail the students of the Propaganda at Rome are Irishmen, or of Irish extraction, destined for the foreign missions, chiefly under Irish Bishops. We were informed in Rome by Bishops. We were informed in Rome by a Capuchin father, who was chaplain to gangs of French workmen employed in digging the Suez Canal, that an English

contractor, who had in his pay a goodly number of Irish workmen, would not allow them the use of a boat on Sundays to go to Mass. "But the faithful Irish," said he, "tied their clothes upon their heads, swam from their little island on the Nile, and heard Mass, to the great edification of my Franch congregation." Mie, and neard Mass, to the great cultica-tion of my French congregation."

We knew an Irishman, who, feeling he was about to die, carried a heavy Hay-dock's Edition of the Bible sixty miles to give it to a Catholic lady, lest, after his death, as he said, it might fall into wicked He died from the fatigue of his journey on foot, without sacraments, of course, as there were no priests within hundreds of miles of him. We strove to obtain the bible as a relic of such faith, but the good lady would not give it up.

And we are the kith and kin of such

contractor, who had in his pay a goodly

people. Let us glory in our faith and live up to such noble examples.

work together unto good," who uses the "weak things of this world to confound the strong," in His hands has this great work been done. "By the Lord is this done and it is wonderful in our sight."— ADVICE IN CONCLUSION.

IRISH FAITH AND IRISH NATIONALITY.

1st. To cherish a love of faith and fatherland. These two loves come from God. They are virtues, and their impulses

there has always flourished in Ireland a true patriotism, betimes wild and foolish, yet intense. But it is our hope and prayer that this race of men will never become extinct. Whatever pertains to politics in Ireland is always mixed up with religion and with the preservation of the people. There are some children of Irishmen who, hardly worthy of having a father, are ashamed of his nationality because it is down-trodden. "Apostacy to nationality," says an illustrious author, "is the first step to apostacy in religion." We have in the higher walks of Irish life many examples of this truth. Tares will grow up among the good wheat. Yet, the many examples of this truth. Tares will grow up among the good wheat. Yet, the Irish clergy, though often tempted by large bribes of worldly gains to take sides with the conquering race, never could be induced to abandon the people. They spurned the pensions offered them by the person of the pensions offered them by the person of the pensions of th English Government, and preferred poverty with their flocks to being the salaried emissaries of any government of this world. From time to time they incur the displeasure of some over zealous patriots; but the policy of the Irish clergy has preserved the people from greater extermina-

tions, and as I have said, tares will grow rather than allow your divine vocation to

tions, and as I have said, tares will grow up amongst the good wheat.

Another means of preserving the nationality and faith of the Irish has been also providential. We have, diffused over the country, in almost every city and town, Irish societies, in which fatherland and religion are fostered, and who, on the recurrence of the festival of their patron saint, attend church and receive the Sacraments, and proclaim to the world their undying love of Ireland and of their faith. This is another of the providential dispositions of God to transmit to future generations of Irishmen the noble spirit of their ancestors. These societies, under generations of Irishmen the noble spirit of their ancestors. These societies, under the direction of the clergy, their best friend, form as it were, banks to preserve this mighty flood of population from being wasted and absorbed in other and less reigious people.

SECRET SOCIETIES. 2nd. To avoid all secret societies, since from their very nature they fall under the censure of the Church. Whatever hates the light cannot be good. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

3rd. We most earnestly recommend the formation of temperance societies, whereever there are ten Irishmen. Would to God that during the last fifty years, temperance societies had been as numerous as at the present time. Tens of thousands of unfortunate Irishmen would have toof unfortunate Irishmen weuld have to-day happy homes and beautiful families. We believe that the Irish people do not drink more than others; but their blood is so hot, and their nature so fervid and exu-berant, that adding to it the fire of alcohol the Irishman becomes more unreasonable than men of other and more plodding temperaments. The remedy for the latter failing is, we thank God, being rapidly applied by this grand movement of temperance, aided, as it must be, by the frequentation of the sacraments. A Cardinal said to me in Rome: "These teetotal Irishmen must be saints since having and sold did. must be saints, since, having such splendid qualities of heart and mind, they add to

that you did not think so when you were rearing them. What will it profit you or them if the riches of the world be gained and heaven lost? If you want to have consolation in your old age with your children, train them up in the holy love and fear of God. Our ancestors have sac rificed all in this world for their faith and rificed all in this world for their faith and rificed all in this world for their faith and that of their children, and why not sacrifice a little for the same object? Do then all you can to encourage the establishment of Catholic schools, for where they have been fairly established they are generally not inferior to the others.

The enemies of our creed and country loss no approximate of sadneing our pressure.

lose no opportunity of seducing our peo-ple into heresy; and the many Irish Catholic names which we begin to find amongst the ministers of the Protestant religion prove what we have said to be but too often true. The Irish heart is religious; and the mind of a child, so easily warped to heavenly feeling, can be readily influenced to what he considers the honorable work of preaching the Gownel It is work of preaching the Gospel. It is, therefore, looking upon the destruction of this race as one of the greatest losses which the Church could sustain, and as Thus, dearly beloved brethren, we have seen how at home and abroad, in the past and in the present, the Irish race has corried out the designs of God upon it. In

and in the present, the frish race has carried out the designs of God upon it. In the hands of Him "who makes all things fits. For by their means the true faith gard reaching fits. For by their means the true faith will be preserved in whatever land they inhabit in large numbers.

SAVE THE CHILDREN. Were the children preserved and had there been priests enough to gather them into congregations, the church would rejoice in additional millions of Catholics in ADVICE IN CONGLUSION.

In order to draw the practical lesson from this great festival of St. Patrick, we most earnestly recommend to his spiritual children: could of the children of this noble race.
They fill every Catholic college, school and convent in this country. Read the ordinations in the various seminaries, and Irish names are the most numerous. Read of the names of those holy virgins who conare most noble.

Irish nationality and the Catholic religion go hand in hand. To break up that nationality is to do serious injury to religion. Through the great mercy of God there has always flourished in Ireland a wisdom of children of the second generations and the Irish names predominate. We are delighted with the deep faith and great wisdom of children of the second generation for the second generati temples of the Holy Spirit.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

5th. Let Irish mothers cultivate amongst their sons the holy spirit of the priesthood. And let Irish families in this country, as in Ireland, make it their glory it is true that some descendants of the Irish, when too highly favored by Providence in worldly goods, have become ashamed of the land of their fathers, because, indeed, it is under the hand of an

in their own. Their undying perseverance in faith and nationality, against the greatest odds, has challenged the admiration of the world. Read, then, the lives of your country's saints; read, too, of her heroes, raised for her by God in her adversities. Read, and learn from their example. Learn, too, the present state of your country. You can do this by hearing lectures, by reading our good Catholic newspapers. They are an immense means of instruction and improvement.

NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

7th. We recommend to the national societies the care of the poor, of emi-

7th. We recommend to the national societies the care of the poor, of emigrants, and especially of the orphans. They bear in their hearts a treasure above all worldly riches—that is, the faith, which is our victory. Let it not be lost. For faith, to the Irishman, is his consolation in the darkest hour of affliction; his hope when the world travers when tion in the darkest hour of affliction; his hope when the world frowns upon him. His Church is the bosom of his home and country. When lonesome in a foreign country, he seeks consolation from his God alone. His faith to him is everything, for it promises him an eternal reward in the enjoyment of God and of his friends in

LOVE OF IRELAND 8th. Lend a helping hand to all peace

Sth. Lend a helping hand to all peaceful and constitutional struggles of the Irish
at home. But do not allow yourself to
be led off in this matter by feelings of resentment or by first impulse; no good can
come from such inconsiderate action.

There is, in this connection, another
evil insinuated by bad and irreligious
men. It is to divide the clergy from the
mass of their people; for what purpose is
evident—to withdraw them from the prudent and religious influence of the Catholic Church, and to place them under the
influence of secular demagoguism, to influence of secular demagoguism, to make them tools of a party, to be used as best suits self-interest and evil associations. The Irish clergy have always stood by the people, and by their rights; and the mass of the people in return have stood by their clergy, and followed their advice. It is true, that when the people, infuriated by crushing tyranny, were instigated to rise to assert their rights as men, the clergy strove to pacify them. They did not tell them that they had no rights to save; but they told them that the little that was left them would be wrested from them by an overpowering best suits self-interest and evil associathe little that was left them would be wrested from them by an overpowering force, and that a rising of weakness against power would only end in sad disaster, and cause misery untold to their families. In this, they acted as prudent and restrictic counsellers and not as abetfamilies. In this, they acted as prudent and patriotic counsellors and not as abet-tors of tyranny. In this country of Can-ada, as a minority, we enjoy rights and liberties which the majority in Ireland are denied; and as we increase in numbers and wealth we will enjoy more. Hence and wealth we will enjoy more. Hence loyalty to this country is a sacred duty As Irishmen, we need not grudge to Eng-land the little power that she enjoys here, since we make our own laws and our own government. To injure this country is to injure ourselves. Were Ireland governed Canada, she would be a happy country; and she would be unworthy of her exist ence as a nation if she were contented with less.

CONCLUSION. We conclude, then, by earnestly exhorting you to persevere in good, and to correct the evil, and we invoke upon you, dearly beloved children in Christ, the blessing of our Lord and Saviour, and the protection of His Immaculate Mother and of St. Patrick to enable you to fulfil your noble destiny on earth, and to reap a glorious reward in Heaven.

Given at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto,

on the feast of St. Gregory the Great, March 12, 1878, and repeated 1885. † John Joseph, Archbishop of Toronto.

By order of His Grace the Archbishop, J. J. McCann, Secretary.

What Pictures Should Adorn the Christian Home.

(T. A. B. in N. O. Morning Star.) There is an inherent love of art in nearly every human soul, and there are few homes, whether among the rich or the

moral characters, whether they be histori-cal or belonging to fiction, should be rigidly excluded, however beautiful or alluring as works of art. Better adorn the home with pastoral scenes, landscapes, pictures of great men who were good and great in their day and generation, and epresentations of fruits, flowers, birds and ne nobler species in the animal kingdom. Family portraits and large-sized photographs of friends appropriately framed graphs of friends appropriately framed, constitute a not uninteresting feature in the artistic adornment of the home refinement. Then why should not the Catholic fireside be illumined by at least one good picture of our blessed Mother occupying the place of honor in the reception room, so as to impress every visitor with the idea that he has come into a distinctively Catholic home, and not into the abode of Catholics who are asbamed of their Faith? Moreover, by thus honoring the Blessed Virgin, who is the Queen of purity and mode we make amends for the errors of so many of our brethren, who allow their homes to be polluted with the sensuous images of a

purely Pagan art.

We would also have, in every Catholic household, a picture or a statuette of the angelical youth, St. Aloysius Gonzaga, to serve as a reminder to the children of the

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. REV. FATHER NOLIN'S SERMON

AT THE BLESSING OF THE GREY NUNS' CHAPEL, OTTAWA, MARCH 25, 1885. The Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I, o the College of Ottawa, addressed the udience in English, taking as his text the following words from the gospel of the day: "And it was the feast of the dedication at Jerusalem; and it was winter. And Jesus walked in the temple, in Solomon's porch." (John x, The festival mentioned in the gospel of that day, he said, bore such striking resemblance to that which they were just then witnessing, that nothing could prove better suited to the occasion, or more suggestive of salutary reflections, than a brief comment on the words just

than a brief comment on the words just quoted. In both cases there was ques-tion of the dedication of a temple to the Lord. At the feast in Jerusalem were to be seen high priest and Levites clad in their richest robes, throngs of pious people, who had come from afar to wor-ship the Most High in His own sacred house, draperies and festoons ornament-ing the walls of that magnificent build-ing, and the smoke of sacrifices ascending, and the smoke of sacrifices ascending on high. There were to be heard the strains of the lyre, accompanying the singing of hymns and psalms. "Here likewise," he continued, "the greatest pomp is displayed. But, withal, how far point is displayed. But, within, now lar superior this our Christian festival to the Jewish solemnity! Here are our vener-able bishops, invested with the reality of the pontificate, of which the high-priestship of the chosen people was but a 'foreshadowing; here are Catholic priests, your devoted pastors, Christ's true and faithful ministers; here is a large assembly of good and pious Christians who have come rejoicing into this house of the Lord; here is Jesus Christ himself truly and substantially present in body and soul and divine perfection, in the adorable sacrament of the altar; yea, here is the reality everywhere superseding prefiguration. Not so grand nor so sumptuously decorated as the temple of Jerusalem, this modest chapel is superior to it in points of capital im-portance. It is, like the ancient temple, a house of sacrifice; but how much more holy is our victim, the Son of God, Jesus Christ himself! All our Catholic churches are eminently, then, houses of sacrifice; but this chapel will be so pre-eminently. Here, besides the sacrifice of the mass Here, besides the sacrifice of the mass which will be offered every morning will also be offered that other sacrific which, after holy mass, is the most sub-lime, namely, the religious profession, by which the Christian virgin will give up all that she holds most dear in this world, and devote herself unreservedly to the love and service of her Divine to the love and service of her Divine Spouse. Here, too, after her day of hard labor and humiliation and self-denial, the good religious will come, in the even-ing, to renew her sacrifice in the presence of her God. The lifting up of my hands as evening sacrifice.' All our Catholic churches are, indeed, houses of prayer, but this chapted will be pre-eminently so. For, at all times, at all hours of the day, there will be some of the pious members of the community prostrate here upon the floor of this house of the Lord breath. the floor of this house of the Lord, breathing forth fervent prayers for themselves, for those that are dear to them, for the

people of this your city, for us all. Of this chapel, then, bath the Lord truly said: 'My house is a house of prayer!' "And it was winter." The Reverend Father here made a striking parallel between that season of winter me in the Gospel of the day and our century, which is in so many countries, alas! an age of indifferentism, materialism, and cold egotism. Aye, too many, now-a-days, or resemble the Jews of those times, of whom St. Augustine says that they were cold, because loath to draw nigh to that divine fire which was in their midst: 'Hiems evat et frigidi erant: ad illum enim divinum ignem accedere pigri evant." The fire was in their midst, and yet they were far from it: "Longe aberant et ihi

But while it is thus cold outside, the Saviour keeps walking in the temple and the portico. "And Jesus walked in the temple, in Solomon's porch." May we not say with much propriety that the temple here represents the clergy, and Solomon's porch our religious communi-ties: for, though the religious do not strictly form part of the ecclesiastical, priestly hierarchy, yet they come im-mediately after it, they more directly rest upon it, as the porch adjoins to and rests upon the building. In these, then, humble, where pictures are not found decorating the walls. There is often, we are sorry to say, but little discrimination exercised in their selection.

Pictures should always be chosen with Jesus works most powerfully and most effectually through the ministry of our Halv Father. Pope Leo XIII., in our venenter the sanctuary of the hearth that are calculated to offend modesty or violate the proprieties. Representations of immoral characters, whether they be historical or belonging to fiction, should notably, the members of which are so admirable for their generous and heroic tending of the sick, for the abnegation with which they take charge of and provide for the aged and infirm, as well as for the tender care with which they instruct and educate the young. ambulab at Jesus in templo, in porticu Solo

How sincerely and gladly, then, ought those present at that beautiful ceremony to congratulate themselves that they had, by their generous contributions, as sisted the good sisters in raising the new sanctuary! The Lord would not fail to em for it, and to bless the city of Ottawa. "Satisbuntur cedri Libani quas plant ant: illic passers nidificabant." The rich, says St. Augustine, are here compared to the Cedars of Libanus, and Christ's own poor to sparrows. . The latter build their houses with the contributions of the former, and God blesses them satiabuntur. The rich give their fields, build churches and monasteries: they thereby enable the sparrows to build their nests in the cedars of Libanus, "Dan agras, dant hortos, acdificant ecclesias, ma teria, colligunt passeres, ut in cedris nidificent." And woe, the great nidificent." And woe, the great doctor adds, woe to the cedar that hath no sparashamed of the land of their fathers, because, indeed, it is under the hand of an oppressor. They will even change or disfigure their names, forgetting that the Irish race is the oldest, most respectable, and least contaminated in all Europe, But there will always be national abor-"vae cedro remanenti sineidis passe rum!" But | phur Soap.

such would not be their case, and, once more, they had good reason on that solemn occasion to rejoice and congrat-

ulate themselves.

The bell which was just about to be essed would suggest to them all those pious thoughts, would invite them to oin the good sisters in praising the Almighty and would recan minds that they were so happy as to minds that they were so happy devoted friends and busy and powerful interces-

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL ON TEM-PERANCE.

The following is Archbishop Parcell's answer to numerous applications for sympathy and assistance in the whiskey crusade:

INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE AGITATORS. St. Paul in his instructions to the comans, and through them to all Christians, advises them not to be more wise than it behooveth to be wise; but to be wise unto sobriety (Rom. xii 30). The undersigned takes this occasion to answer the numerous applications made to him for sympathy and co-operation in the crusade against intemperance. He does not now against intemperance. He does not now for the first time express publicly his sympathy with the object if not with the means adopted by the crusaders, or his readiness to co-operate with every legitimate and wise effort for the suppression of intemperance. Scarcely has he ever had the spiritual care of a congregation, as priest or bishop, without warning those who heard him of the temporal and eternal evils resulting from excess, in sermons and pastoral letters. He has insisted on the necessity and exhorted to the observ-ance of holy temperance, going so far in one of these letters, many years ago, as to express the wish that not one of his flock was a low, disreputable saloon-keeper. For ten years he practiced total abstinence, hoping by example to induce those whom his words did not reach to shun the vice that leads to every other vice. He is even now totally abstinent. This he considers pretty good; but he cannot go to the excess suggested by some of the lady leaguers. He cannot instruct or preach that it is a sin for a day laborer, who has to carry the hod on a boiling hot day in July or August up a steep ladder to the third or fourth story of a building, to restore his exhausted strength by a glass or two of beer. This he would consider cruel. If the toiler has the physical endurance and the will to do without the beverage, in the name of God let him do it, and if he can't take this refreshment without drinking to excess, let him abstain altogether, or quit the hard work, or die; for it is better so than to be a drunkard. Again, the archbishop cannot ask a clergy man to blaspheme the Divine Author of our religion by asking Him why He made wine at Cana in Gali lee to recreate guests at a wedding. Why He instituted the Eucharist, the Lord's Supper, partly in wine, of which He commanded the apostles to drink? why Je-hovah's holy spirit teaches us in the Bible that God made wine to cheer the heart of man? (Judges ix. 13). Why did the dying patriarch, under the influence of Divine inspiration, wish his son "abundance of wine?" Why again does the Holy Ghost tell us that it is hurtful always to drink water or wine, but that to mix them is pleasant, or sometimes to drina on, sometimes the other, in the last verse of the Old Testament? But God, they obthe Old Testament? But wine. We have ject, did not make the wine. We have shown that He did make it. Neither did He make the bread except in the miracle of loaves in the desert; but he made the grape and the wheat, from which wine and pread are made—the one by a process not much simpler than the other. Catholics then, go to the Bible, and they understand it. We cannot with the blessed book before them, with bell, book and candle, with praying and Psalm singing in the mud, excommunicate those

"Use but do not abuse;" and if you can't use without abusing use not at all. Some few years past some three or four Protestant clergymen called on the Archbishop to ask his co-operation in an attempt to abate the nuisance of the grogshops; he told them that when there was question of the licensing or absolute prohibition of the sale of inebriating liquors, he earnestly recommended the imposing of as heavy a fine or license on the ven dors of such liquors, as they could bear, and inexorably to close, by all the penal-ties known to the law, those vile barrooms where bad liquor is sold to minors, drunkards, men or women, who are now the pests of the community, a disgrace to their families, and teaching by word and example the broad way to perdition. This he conceived would be the most effectual check to the evil we deplore. would diminish, perhaps by 2000, the 3000 "spiroculaditus" those craters of bustion, and it would pay the city much, if not all, the expenses of the workhouses and other institutions, which honest, sober citizens are now shamefully taxed to support. All which is respectfully submitted to whom it may concern.

+ J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

TEN years ago all our fine manufactur-TEN years ago all our fine manufactured tobacco came from the United States. But month after month and year after year the superior quality of the "Myrtle Navy" brand has been driving the American article out of the Canadian market. The "Myrtle Navy" is now known in every village in the Dominion, and is as familiar to the smokers upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as to those of the city in which it is manufactured. city in which it is manufactured.

WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated from any cause, scorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels im-purities from the blood as well as regu-lates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys. For Female Complaints it has no equal. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

For Rough conditions of the Sali, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. For Rough conditions of the Skin,

A BRAVE IRISHMAN.

Captain Jack Hussey, the Castle Garden gate-keeper, who has his breast covered with medals for saving lives, is 57 years old, hale, hearty, and strong. He was born in Castlemartyr, County Cork, Ire-land, and has been in America thirty four years. He has saved thirty-seven peop from drowning, and on June 20, 1873 when he had rescued his twenty-fifth per when he had rescued his twenty-fifth person, Congress presented him with a large gold medal, recording his feats. He is stationed at Castle Garden as a gatekeeper, only a few feet from the North River, and not far from Pier 1. He says of him-"Where did I learn to swim? I was

born a swimmer, I've got a blubber bladder and float like a fish. When I was a der and float like a fish. When I was a toddling, many is the time my mother has whipped me naked with nettles every step of the way home from the water. We lived in Cork then, and I began to go in the Bay. Every day I'd go in the water and swim around, and every day my mother, bless her old soul, would give me a flogging for it. But soon I grew larger, and then swam long disme a flogging for it. But soon I grew larger, and then swam long distances. I found I was a strong swimmer and could carry two or three small boys on my back easily. Divil a bit did I dream then of ever saving a person from drowning. I came to America thirty-four years ago, and six months afterwards, in Portland, I jumped overboard from a steamboat and saved a man from drowning. I never shall forget how it was. 'A ing. I never shall forget how it was, 'A man overboard! was the cry. I heard the splash and afore I had time to think the splasa and afore I had time to think a was in the water grabbing for that man. I caught a firm hold of him and 'tis well I did, for he tried to clutch me. I swam along a little way with him and kept him above water until a boat was sent to pick the sent was a sent to be above. us up. After that I went West and stayed a few years. Then I came back to New York and worked as longshoreman at New York and Worked as longshoreman at Pier 47, East River. Sleeping along the dock at night, I would see people walk right off into the river. Some maybe intended to, but the majority either fell in accidentally, walked in without thinking, or were perhaps thrown overboard. Of course I was not going to stand still and see a person drown. No, I would drown myself afore I would. I just jumped in

after them on the rise.
"Six years ago I came to Castle Garden and have brought a good many persons out of the Bay and North River during that time. But I am getting old and rheumatic now. The last man, Bensen, that I saved, I had to stay a long time in the water before I had a rope thrown to me. It made me feel chilly. Ice floes as large as little tugs were floating past and I felt the cramps coming on. Still I kept kicking and floating and holding up the man until help came. I expect to save a good many more, too, afore the cramps

does me up."

Captain Hussey has saved two women, three boys, and thirty-two men- from drowning, and besides that fished sever norses out of the East River. He lives at 50 Jackson street, where he first settled when he came to New York thirty-two years ago. His blue eyes sparkle jovially above his bronzed cheeks and gravish moustache and goatee. He is of middle height, sturdy and well-made. On his flannel lined waistcoat he has pinned four flannel lined waistcoat he has pinned four life saving gold and silver badges, which he proudly displays and cherrises. Six years ago Congressman Cox got him an appointment as gatekeeper at Castle Garden, and he faithfully performs his duties there—Light Apparatus. there, -Irish America

Indian Pall Bearers at a Priest's Funeral.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 27 .- The remains of Rev. Father Gleason, who died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Feb. 24, at the age of eighty-eight years, were brought here for burial. Early in life he who drink, or those who dispense the liquid which God has made to be used the West, and later labored many years with moderation and thanksgiving. This the nis the edict of the word of God: Mohegan tribe on the banks of the Thames River, a few miles below this city. As the body was taken into the Yantic Cemetery in this city, this afternoon, a little band of the head men and women of the Mohegans followed with bared heads in the funeral train. They had not been invited to attend the ceremonies, but were drawn by feelings of love and but were drawn by leelings of love and reverence to pay the last tribute of respect to one whose name was a memory bequeathed to them by elders of the tribe who are now dead. As soon as they appeared in the yard they were voluntarily conceded the first place in participating in the rites. Six of them acted as pall bearers, and after they had borne the casket to the side of the grave they ranged themselves in the bright sunlight on each side of it and sang several hymns, on each side of it and sang several hymns, marked by the peculiar Indian death song intonation. Tears ran down their cheeks as they expressed sorrow for a man whom they had never seen before. There were few dry eyes among the small ga-thering that witnessed the singular burial.

"On the Road to Heaven."

One morning Dean Swift and his man One morning Dean Swift and his man Jack were out early on the road; Jack was riding ahead, and the Dean some distance behind, reading a prayer-book. The Dean forgot to tell Jack to stop and order breakfast, and Jack was out of humor. Some one who knew Jack saluted him, and asked:

"Where are you going so early this morning, Jack?" are on the road to heaven," answered Jack.

"To heaven?" said the other. "Arrah, ack, sure you are not serious?" "We are indeed," said Jack; "my master is praying, and I am fasting."
The Dean overheard Jack, and rewarded his wit with a fine breakfast.

Where to Keep it.

Keep it in your family. The best emedy for accidents and emergencies, for Surns, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness, Sore Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness, Sore Throat, Croup, Rheumatism, Chilblains and Pain or Soreness of all kinds, is that marvellous healing remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds

THE LATE REV. DR. CA

London Universe, March The Guion steamer Wyomin on board the remains of the Rev. Dr. Cahill, and which left h Rev. Dr. Cahill, and which left? early last week, was signalled al Browhead at twenty-five minutes o'clock last night, and shortly o'clock this morning the tug Lor left Messrs. Scott's pier to mee sel. The Dublin deputation, th town Commissioners and press tatives also proceeded by the tug the steamer. The Wyoming safely at Queenstown at half-this morning, and, after landin mains of Dr. Cahill, proceeded ately for Liverpool.

ately for Liverpool.

At such a moment it may not place to give a short sketch of the guished man whose dying wish be buried in the soil of his nat and who for the last twenty year posed peacefully across the Atlar round whose grave in a few days ful and affectionate people will last tribute of affection to one most distinguished countrymen. the following account of Dr. Cal the Universe of Nov. 19th, 1864, pa few days after his death. "A great and good man has departed." ately for Liverpool.

"A great and good man has depar earth; a patriot and benefactor re his labors; a Christian hero ha from his conflict here and gone to ward. Rev. D. W. Cahill, the p scholar, the eloquent orator, the priest, is dead. These brief wastir the feelings of thousands, thousands, in this country, Irela America with profound emotion ness and regret. Not eaches for ness and regret. Not sadness for sleeps—not regret for him who tered upon a new and noble sph because of their great loss, and that the Church, and the Irish can be a support of the results which his soul was devoted, susta death. They mourn that they sha face no more, him who has s aroused their patriotism as he ha with unapproachable eloquence u dear land of Erin; their indignation has portrayed her wrongs, and th lution never to forget her or lose her when he has pointed, as the prophet spoke, to the possible me working out the redemption of so that she may once more stand re and disenthralled in the beauty s nity of a regenerated nationality mourn, also, that the lips which often spoken to them as their r teacher and guide, confirmed and of their faith, and led them as they reverently before the sacred altar, devotions, are now silent in the gr these mourners the loss is irreparal visitation of his death is inscrutal they submit in humble adoration bow to the Almighty rod that h

HIS LAST ILLNESS.

The sad event took place on tult, at the other side of the Atla the city of Boston, where, though f the pleasant fields of his youth, it isfaction to know that he was surr by a teeming colony of his own co ots, who perfumed his dying cou their prayers and soothed his pas another world with all the kindly tion that admiration, based upon af

could suggest.

During the past year Dr. Cal resided in Brooklyn, New York. ously he had made Rome, in the part of that State, his resting planeme. At the urgent request of the Daniel Hearne, of Taunton, the doinduced to visit that city to delive ture. Although in feeble health not feel at liberty to decline the tion. On reaching Taunton, he prostrated as to be unable to preaafter a few days he came to Bost lowed and accompanied by the present of the state of the present of the pre could suggest. lowed and accompanied by the pra his friends, who knew his conditio medical aid would soon restore strength and usefulness. But, al was in vain. He was removed Carney Hospital on the 15th of where he died on the 28th, at four

in the morning, aged 67 years.

The body was embalmed und supervision of Dr. Blake, the supervision of Dr. Blake, the physician of the hospital, and place

etallic coffin.

During Dr. Cahill's sickness ever that human skill could devise was d the beloved sufferer. The good Si Charity were constant in their atte upon him. But all availed nothing word had been spoken; the fiat ha forth; his time had come, and he de up his soul to Him who gave it.

THE LAYING IN STATE.

The remains were placed in a hai casket, and were laid in the chapel hospital. On Sunday hundreds garound the hospital to view the which looked as if the doctor "w THE LAYING IN STATE. dead, but sleeping." A large co followed the removal of the rem the church, which were deposited if five o'clock; shortly after the chur thrown open for the people, who in crowds to view the remains of hi was their great champion. From o'clock until eleven, no less than persons—men, women, and chi passed by the corpse to take a la lingering look at the great departe row was depicted in every counte Early in the evening the Righ Bishop imparted the benediction.

THE SERVICES IN THE CHURC were of the most impressive ch The church itself gave tokens of gu sadness, being tastefully decora

mourning.

The Requiem Mass commenced The Requiem Mass commenced past ten o'clock, and at the usu Father O'Reilly ascended the pulp delivered a very impressive discour the conclusion of the Mass, absolut imparted, and the corpse afterw moved to the hearse, which was ta decorated and drawn by four s black horses. The procession form funeral cortege moved slowly through the procession of the Roxbu Brookline line, where the procession Brookline line, where the processi off and returned to the city. The line Hibernian Association here is corpse, and accompanied it to the tery in Holyrood, where, after the ceremonies, it was deposited in the

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.
Dr. Cahill was born at Graigue,
Queen's County side of Carlow,
29th of November, 1797. He

1885.

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was in vain. He was removed to the Carney Hospital on the 15th of October, where he died on the 25th, at four o'clock

the body was embalmed under the supervision of Dr. Blake, the visiting physician of the hospital, and placed in a matally actin netallic coffin.

During Dr. Cabill's sickness everything

that human skill could devise was done for the beloved sufferer. The good Sisters of Charity were constant in their attendance upon him. But all availed nothing. The word had been spoken; the fiat had gone forth; his time had come, and he delivered up his soul to Him who gave it.

THE LAYING IN STATE The remains were placed in a handsome casket, and were laid in the chapel of the hospital. On Sunday hundrads gathered around the hospital to view the corpse, which looked as if the doctor "was not dead, but sleeping." A large concourse followed the removal of the remains to the church, which were deposited there at five o'clock; shortly after the church was thrown open for the people, who flocked in crowds to view the remains of him who was their great champion. From five o'clock until eleven, no less than -men, women, and childrenpassed by the corpse to take a last fond lingering look at the great departed. Sorrow was depicted in every countenance. Early in the evening the Right Rev. Bishop imparted the benediction. THE SERVICES IN THE CHURCH

were of the most impressive character. The church itself gave tokens of grief and sadness, being tastefully decorated in mourning.

The Requiem Mass commenced at halfpast ten o'clock, and at the usual time Father O'Reilly ascended the pulpit, and delivered a very impressive discourse. At the conclusion of the Mass, absolution was the conclusion of the Mass, absolution was imparted, and the corpse afterwards removed to the hearse, which was tastefully decorated and drawn by four splendid black horses. The procession formed, the funeral cortege moved slowly through the principal streets to the Roxbury and Rockline line, where the procession filed Brookline line, where the procession filed off and returned to the city. The Brookline Hibernian Association here met the corpse, and accompanied it to the cemetry in Holyrood, where the corpse, and accompanied it to the cemetry in Holyrood, where the corpse are the corpse and accompanied it to the cemetry in Holyrood, where the corpse are the corps are the co SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

ecclesiastic subject of the diocese of Kil- delighted audiences, and afterwards lec-

ishment of Maynooth, where he passed additional years in reading a more advanced course of theology and ecclesiastical history. In due time he was taken into full orders in the Church. He was selected for the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Carlow, and, as a proof that his talents were recognized beyond the sphere in which they were exercised with so much efficiency, the degree of doctor in divinity was conferred upon him by the Pope. Dr. Cahill continued in Carlow College for some years, after which he transferred the sphere of his operations to Dublin and for many years subsequently had a seminary at Scapoint, near Blackrock, which became eminent and celebrated.

The sad event took place on the 28th ult., at the other side of the Atlantic in the city of Boston, where, though far from the pleasant fields of his youth, it is a satisfaction to know that he was surrounded by a teeming colony of his own compatriots, who perfumed his dying couch with their prayers and soothed his passage to another world with all the kindly attention that admiration, based upon affection, ion that admiration, based upon affection, could suggest.

During the past year Dr. Cahill had resided in Brooklyn, New York. Previously he had made Rome, in the western part of that State, his resting place and home. At the urgent request of the Rev. Daniel Hearne, of Taunton, the doctor was induced to visit that city to deliver a lecture. Although in feeble health he did not feel at liberty to decline the invitation. On reaching Taunton, he was so prostrated as to be unable to preach, and after a few days he came to Boston, followed and accompanied by the prayers of his friends, who knew his condition, that medical aid would soon restore him to strength and usefulness. But, alas! all was in vain. He was removed to the learning period of Dr. Cahill's many in the doctor was induced to visit that city to deliver a lecture. Although in feeble health he did not feel at liberty to decline the invitation. On reaching Taunton, he was so prostrated as to be unable to preach, and after a few days he came to Boston, followed and accompanied by the prayers of his friends, who knew his condition, that medical aid would soon restore him to strength and usefulness. But, alas! all was in vain. He was removed to the

> the bursting thunderbolt, cast dismay and confusion among the ranks of his country's oppressors and persecutors—when pestilence, plagues, and famine, and an unfeeling and tyrannical Government and its subservient agents, had swept Ireland of millions of its bravest sons and daughters, and levelled their humble habitations to the earth—when annihilation would seem inevitable—then in Ireland's any seem inevitable—then in Ireland's sup-posed weakness, degradation and humility, her heartless despoilers would feign re-enact and legalize a new edition of the desecrated "Penal Laws," which have crimsoned Ireland's verdant soul with blood, and consigned many a holy divine and scholar to the scaffold, or banishment for life from an ancestorial inheritance. To meet and counteract in embryo these contemplate devil designs of the Government, and an intriguing Cabinet, we find this invincible and uncompromising champion of the Church, the philanthropic, patriotic, and eloquent orator, pen in hand, in the field, confronting the degenerate "Iron Duke," or upsetting the wily schemes of a Palmerston or a Russ and awaking from their lethargic slumbers the Courts of Europe, which would soon have fallen victims to English intriguing, and deceitful and designing emissaries, with bland faces and craven and hollow hearts, who, with a smile of deception and a tongue of suavity, were plotting destruction wherever they went." HIS CAREER IN AMERICA.

At the urgent solicitation of many friends, Dr. Cahill was induced to visit the new world. He had long expressed an ardent desire to visit the land of Washington, and had actually delivered a farewell address in Dublin in 1853, but cir-cumstances arose on the eve of his intended departure to alter his determination. At this distance we are not positive as to the actual cause, but we believe it was a prostrating attack of rheumatism, to which he was a great martyr for many years past were then, in fact as in name, the United States. He arrived in the city of New York on the 24th of December, 1859, tery in Holyrood, where, after the usual ceremonies, it was deposited in the vault. Dr. Cahill was born at Graigue, on the Queen's County side of Carlow, on the 29th of November, 1797. He was an commenced his public labors, which have

THE LATE REV. DR. CAHILL.

SECTION OF ILL CAHILL.

SEC ago.' Catholics loved the man because of what he had been, because of the great things he had done for all Catholic charities wherever he went, and because the powers of mind and body wherewith God had singularly endowed him, were for many years honestly devoted to the service of religion and the promotion of Catholic interests. Therefore, they bore with him when the strength of his noble manhood was gone, and with it the vigor and clearness of his mind; they applauded him as warmly as ever when of late he made an effort to appear before them, and he died without being made sensible by the Cacholic public, for whom he had laboured, of the painful fact that he was fast sinking into the dull vacuum of imbecile old age. Thank God he was spared that sore trial and died, as he still honestly believed, in the fulness of his old renown. Peace be to his soul for ever in the mansions of eternal rest! The time had come when it was well for him to go hence, but he will long be remembered with grateful affection amongst the people to whose best interests he was honestly and sincerely devoted, and we are sure that the next generation of American Irish will grow up cherishing his memory as their fathers and mothers do to day. It is sad to think that the warm-hearted, guileless, kindly old man, whom we all knew in the simple garrulity of advanced age, and in the waning light of his spirit's brightness, and who much endeared himself to his own people in his wanderings here and at home, is gone for ever from amongst us, that we shall see his face or hear his voice no more. Truly, many a greater man could be better spared, and would be less missed from the world's stage than our worthy and well-esteemed old friend, Dr. Cahill. But he is gone whither we must all follow, and in all sincerity we beg of God, while praying for the eternal repose of his soul, that our last end may be serone as his, with as fair

presses himself in reference to this important and interesting period of Dr. Caniil's career:

"His manly voice and pen have, like the bursting thunderbolt, cast dismay and confusion among the ranks of his country's oppressors and persecutors—when try's oppressors and persecutors—when the confusion among the ranks of his country's oppressors and persecutors—when the confusion among the ranks of his country's oppressors and persecutors—when the confusion among the ranks of the confusion and adjustity that was the confusion and adjustity that was the confusion and adjustity that was the confusion among the ranks of the co of mien, and a dignity that was the conof mien, and a dignity that was the consciousness of mental power, made him altogether one of the most finished gentlemen of the day. Who can ever forget the effect of his first appearance on an audience—the lofty height from which he seemed ever to look down—the imposing dignity, we had almost said grandeur, of his bearing, and the bland, yet cordial courtesy of his manner when he proceeded to open his discourse.

Dr. Cahill was just the man to captivate an Irish audience, and to wield an influ-

an Irish audience, and to wield an influ-ence amongst Irish people. That he did so is well known, and it has been truly said that no man of our time could draw such audiences together as this magnificent specimen of the Iberian Celts, half Spanish hidalgo, half Irish gentleman, stately and grand, yet cordial, frank, and humorous. to a degree rarely exceeded. Those who best knew Dr. Cahill can bear witness to the many and great virtues which adorned his character, and the few and very trivial failings, which were rather amusing than in any way offensive. Faults, serious blemtshes, there were none-none whatever in the genial, courteous gentleman— the faithful, zealous priest that Dr. Cahill was—profusely hospitable ever, yet temperate, nay, even abstemious, in his own personal habits.

we are not at present in a position to say what course will be adopted with regard to Dr. Cahill's final sepulture, whether his remains shall be allowed to rest as they lie, or shall be conveyed to Ireland. In a letter to our esteemed friend of the Dundalk Democrat, from a personal friend of the deceased, who attended him in his last wevents we find personal friend of the deceased, who attended him in his last moments, we find the following query: "Shall we send his remains to Ireland? His body is embalmed, so that we can send it without any difficulty if his friends desire it." Whatever the decision of his friends be, his dust in Ireland or not, wherever the Irish race is scattered his name shall be held in gratefulness and love, and few held in gratefulness and love, and few shall deny to the intimation of his death the pious echo, upswelling from their affectionate Irish hearts, "God Rest His Soul." Amen.

remedy-Dr. Sage's.

people throughout the world to know that the remains of one of Ireland's most illustrious sons is laid to rest in the dear old land he loved so well.

"Not in the land of the stranger, No! not 'neath the cold alien loam. But the turf on his bones shall rest lightly When latd in his own Island home."

Wingham, St. Patrick's Day, 1885.

A Remarkable Incident.

worn, came to a lonely dwelling in the wilderness. He begged a lodging for the night, stating that it was then impossible night, stating that it was then impossible for him to go farther. The owner said: "Stranger, it is hardly possible; I have but a poor hut; I have no bed to offer." "Only let me have shelter for my horse," the Father replied; "I will lie down on the floor or in the hayloft—any place at all." "Stranger," was the answer, "if you are so easily satisfied you are welcome. Put up your horse; but I cannot well entertain you, for my wife is on her deathtertain you, for my wife is on her death-bed." Entering the house, Father Benoit bed." Entering the house, Father Benore was astonished to see some few Catholic pictures. He addressed the siek woman with words of sympathy, remarking, "It appears to me you are a Catholic?" "I am," said the poor woman. "Now, would you not wish before you die to see a priest?" "Oh! that has been my prayer for seventeen years. I have asked the for seventeen years. I have asked the intercession of the Blessed Virgin that I might see a priest before I die. It is many and many a year since I have seen one. I have had no opportunity for receiving the Sacraments "Father Benoit then said: Your prayer has been heard, for I am a Catholic priest. I am lost in the woods, and it is God who has brought me here." The children were found to be perfectly instructed in their Catechism. The mis sionary remained up nearly the whole night and the next day, to prepare the mother and children, and the second day he gave the last Sacraments to the mother, and First Communion to the children. While Father Benoit was taking a cup of

coffee preparatory to leaving, the poor woman calmly passed away. When a cold or other cause checks the secretive organs, their natural healthy action should be restored by the use of Ayer's Pills, and inflammatory material thereby removed from the system. Much serious sickness and suffering might he prevented by thus promptly correcting those slight de-rangements that, otherwise, often develop into settled disease.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestiye If you have catarrh, use the surest orders of the system. Sold by Harkness & Co, Druggists, Dundas St.

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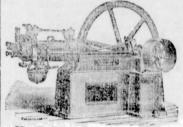


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paper an be stopped.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The great day of Easter has again come

to gladden the hearts and enliven the minds of the faithful. They had, during the days immediately preceding that great astival, followed Our Divine Redeemer through all the heart-rend ing scenes of his passion. They were sad and sorrowful with Him in the garden of Gethsemani-they witnessed the abandonment of Him by his own very chosen onesthey shared in his mortification at the treason of Judas-their hearts sank with His at the denial of Peter-they mourned with Holy Church during the scourging at the pillar-they were rent with grief by the fierce cries of the Jewish mob, clamoring for the blood of the Lamb of Godthey followed Him in the terrible ascent to Calvary, and condoled with the beloved Apostle and Mary, Mother of Jesus, who kept vigil of love and sorrow at the foot of the cross. In their ears rang the agonizing cry, "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" and to the very depths of their inmost natures were they stirred when they saw Jesus bowing His head and yielding up His spirit. . . And then came the gloom and terror which overwhelmed their souls when they saw the sun darkened, the very rocks split in sunder, and all nature shaken and convulsed because of the consummation of the dread sacrifice of Calvary.

The evangelist tells us that the very night itself on which Jesus died, a certain rich man, by name Joseph of Arimathea. himself a disciple of Jesus, went to Pilate to ask the body of the Saviour. Pilate commanded that the body should be given him, and Joseph, taking it, wrapt it in a clean linen cloth, laying it in his own new sepulchre hewn out of rock. Then he rolled a great stone to the door of the monument and went his way. "And there was there Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary sitting over against the sepulchre.' (Matt. xxvii 61), The next day the chief priests and the Pharisees, who had so long thirsted for the blood of Jesus, and feared Him even in His death, took counsel together and proceeded to Pilate, saving : "Sir, we have remembered what that seducer said while he was yet alive. After three days I will rise again. Command therefore, the sepulchre to be guarded until the third day, lest perhaps His disciples come and steal Him away, and say to the people : He is risen from the dead, and the last error shall be worse than the first. Pilate said to them : you have a guard; go, guard it as you know. And they departing, made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and setting guards." (Matt. xxvii, 63 66.) They made the sepulchre sure! Can anything better illustrate the powerlessness of human malignity than this last manifestation of Crucified? What bitter mortification, what excruciating humiliation was so soon to be theirs? They had indeed put Jesus to death, had sealed the great stone that covered His human remains, but by virtue of His power as Son of the Most High, He was on the morrow to rise glorious and immortal, the conqueror of death. "And in the end of the Sabbath, when it began to dawn towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, to see the sepulchre. And behold there was a great earthquake. For an angel of the Lord descended from heaven; and coming, rolled back the stone, and sat upon it. And his countenance was as lightning, and his raiment as snow. And for fear of him the guards were struck with terror, and became as dead men. And the angel answering said to the women: Fear not you; for I know that you seek Jesus who was crucified. He is not here, for He is risen." (Matt. xx viii. 1-6). Such is the simple and touching Scriptural narrative of the resurrection of Jesus. That resurrection had been predicted by the Royal Prophet when he said : "Nor wilt Thou give Thy Holy One to see corruption." (Psalms xv 10). Again, this Holy One of God, speaking by the mouth of the same prophet, saith : "I have slept and have taken my rest, and I have risen up, because the Lord hath protected me." (Psalms iii 6) The prophet Isaias had before his eyes the resurrection of the Son of God when he cried out : "In that day shall be the root of Jesse, who standeth for an ensign

of people, him the gentiles shall beseech, and his sepulchre shall be glorious." (Isaias xi 10.) Jesus Christ himself in the Apocalypse bears testimony to his resurrection

"I am the first and the last, and alive and was dead, and behold I am living for ever and ever, and have the keys of death and hell." (Apoc. 1 18). Is it, can it be, a matter of surprise that Easter Day is of all days in the ecclesiastical year the most joyous and gladsome. On that day Holy church rejoices with her Divine founder glorious resurrection triumphed over Saturday and Easter Sunday in Rome. Easter is celebrated by apostolic tradition

St. Gregory, in his dialogues, says that no food should be taken on Easter Sunday which has not been previously blessed by the priest. Hence the beautiful custom in Italy and in all Catholic countries of having the priest bless not only the eggs, the bread, the lamb, the fruit and the vegetables to be consumed on Easter Sun-day, but also the houses, and every room therein. It is no unusual sight in Rome on Holy Saturday, that of a priest in casplice,—the one carrying the holy-water vase, the other a basket in which the will-ing offerings of the faithful are contained.

time was the liberation at Easter of all prisoners who were not guilty of enormous crimes. The custom was first in troduced by Valentinian the Younger. Of this law St. Ambrose availed himself in objurgating the young Emperor, because, at the instigation of his mother the Great proclaimed this law: "Would that I could recall and resuscitate the lead [on this day], and give them back to

Did I say that St. Peter's used to be doubly illuminated—first in gold, then in silver—on Easter Sunday evening? No? Well, that is an archaism, too—eleven

years old.

As I mentioned the Church of Rome in which the Station is held on this happiest day in the whole ecclesiastical cycle, I might as well mention the good work set down in the old Roman books for us to do to-day. It is alms, of which St Leo the Great writes: "We not only receive from God spiritual liches and celestial gifts, but the faculties of this world also come from His same generous hand; and hence He gives to thee that thou mayest have, and it is His will that thou give to

We cannot conclude without a word of reference to the Easter festivities in London. His Lordship the Bishop officiated at the first mass at 7 o'clock, giving Holy Communion to more than five hundred persons. At 8:30 the Rev. Father Tiernan celebrated the second mass, at which the congregation in attendance was likewise very large. By 10:30, the time for beginning the last Mass, every available spot in the cathedral was filled by a congregation as large as we have ever witnessed within its walls. The celebrant was the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., assisted by Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Kennedy as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. His Lordship the bishop in cope and mitre, assisted at the throne, having for honorary deacons, the Rev. Fathers Coffey and Walsh. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father Walsh, and was one of the most impressive and closely reasoned efforts heard sive and closely reasoned efforts heard for years in St. Peter's. At the close of high mass His Lordship, in wishing the of Catholic Schools, that tribute of ad. hatred on the part of the enemies of the high mass His Lordship, in wishing the congregation a happy Easter, said that this was likely the last Easter Sunday they were to celebrate in that temple. It had served its purpose nobly, and was now about to cede place to the splendid structure that had been raised to the honor of God, and was so rapidly approaching completion. The old church was, he felt, dear to them all. Around it clustered many of the tenderest memories. Within its walls many of them had been regenerated in the living waters of Baptism, many had knelt at its altar to receive the nuptial blessing, and the remains of dear friends of all of them had been brought there to receive the church's last blessing before consignment to the cold and chilling silence of the grave. Let them cherish these memories and enter the new temple faithful, determined to live the life that women, the life that is crowned with indeed, left those who esteemed as well everlasting bliss. His Lordship then, by as those who loved him, but the memory

> Bishop Ireland says that from present indications the trustees of the proposed American Catholic University will receive about \$1,000,000 on their first call, including in this sum, Miss Caldwell's magnificent gift.

> taken up at the various Masses, was the

largest received for many years.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT O'REILLY.

The death of Mr. Robert O'Reilly, a well-known and respected citizen of Ottawa, has cast a gloom over the entire community of which he was so esteemed a member, and filled with deepest sorrow and anguish the hearts of his friends and relatives. For our part we must confess utter inability to find words either to express our own sorrow at his demise or to convey our sympathy to the late Mr. and with the whole court of heaven, be O'Reilly's family. Mr. O'Reilly was a cause He, the Holy One of God, by his Catholic in the true and best sense of the term. In every good work he took a death, conquered hell and obliterated sin, ready and earnest part. Unobtrusive We have just read with interest and plea- and retiring, the deceased gentleman had sure in the Ave Maria an article on Holy no ambition for worldly honor of any kind. To know and feel that he did good The writer, after telling his readers that was to him sufficient neward for any sacrifice he might be called on to make for on Sunday, on which day the Lord con- the benefit of erring, suffering and afflicquered death : and that this Sunday must ted humanity. In the work of Catholic be the first after the 16th day of the first education he bore a share of which few moon, the March moon, proceeds to say : men in this generation can form an idea Twenty five years ago, when the foundations of the Catholic Separate School system were being laid, Mr. O'Reilly played in his native city a part that few, if indeed any man, could fill. He gave the nascent system, form, vitality and endurance. Against the bitterest hostility, on the one hand, and an indifference even more difficult to overcome, on the other, sock and surplice moving from one house to another, attended by a pair of diminutive altar boys, also in cassock and surplice the state of the state need of a sound Catholic training for our youth, nerved him for every difficulty and enabled him to triumph over every obstacle. It was the good fortune of the writer of these lines to have been at an early age placed under the tutorship of Mr. O'Reilly. Often, indeed, have we gone back in memory to the bright and profitable days spent with him as our preceptor. Justina, he imprisoned not a few on a particular Easter Sunday. The Emperors of the East observed the same pious custom. St. John Chrysostom cites the beautiful words with which Theodosius His heart was in his work, and no toil affection. On every subject that can enter the category of human knowledge he seemed to be informed, and his greatest fault, if fault he had, was the love he bore to learning. When the time came for his retirement from the active and onerous duties of principal teacher of the Catholic schools of Ottawa, he did not lose interest in the good work. As Local Superintendent, he still took part in the promotion of Catholic schools, the extent of which few can appreciate. This position he held till the day of his death. The Separate School Board has placed on record its appreciation of his valued services in the following resolutions adopted at a late special meeting:

Moved by Mr. F. R. E Campeau, seconded by Mr. Smith:
That this board having learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Robert O'Reilly, who for the past twenty years and upwards has been the efficient and painstaking local Superintendent of Separate Schools in the city of Ottawa, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bearing public testimony to his bility as a friend of education, as well as his honest and public spirit as a man and

That the members of this board beg to That the members of this board begto offer their warmest and most sincere sympathy to the surviving members of a fierce and barbarous people on the devoured his flesh. He was martyred on by the shore of the island, and thence followed him beyond the fort. sympathy to the sarving their sad be-his family in the hour of their sad be-reavement, and that as a mark of respect for his memory this board do attend his for his memory this board do attend funeral in a body.

That the secretary of this board be instructed to transmit an engrossed copy

of this resolution to Mrs. O'Reilly. The local press further informs us that the Rev. Father Tanguay, who for a long period of years had acted with Mr. O'Reilly in the school inspection, speak-

ing in French, said : "Permit me to take this opportunity miration and esteem which was merite his life. To day, in conversation with by his life. To day, in conversation with His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, His Lordship stated to me that the deceased Lordship stated to me that the grane exwas, in his youth, one of those rare exceptions among young people who by their energetic will acquire a profound and varied education. His Lordship also mentioned his great faith and honor which characterized all his transactions, and the constant devotion which he showed in the cause of educating the

young Catholics of Ottawa." virtue of the faculty extended him in of his blameless life will not die. No! Pontifical letters, bearing date the 8th more enduring than monumental brass, day of Feburary, 1885, imparted the or stately marble pile, the memory Papal benediction. We are pleased to of that life will be an example to his learn that the collection for the clergy, fellowmen, an incitement to all to do the right, an encouragement to the feeble their burden in the combat for the crown of eternal peace, and a lasting monument of the healing, saving and vivifying and the rewards of his God.

death attained his fifty-second year. Ignatius answered: "I know very well camped in the forest on the shore of that The later years of his life had been spent in the service of the Government of Canada, which in him loses one of its most trusted officials. Our earnest souls, it would be very wrong of us to against the wind, made a fire on the frezen prayer is that eternal peace be his, and that light perpetual shine on him.

TWO MARTYRS.

It is Massinger, we believe, that puts into the mouth of a virgin martyr, in the presence of her persecutors, words of sublime self-abnegation and of longing desire for heaven, that bespeak the heroism of the Christian heart. She says: What is this life to me? Not worth

thought.
Or, if it be esteem'd, 'tis that I lose it
To win a better: even thy malice serves
To me but as a ladder to mount up
To such a height of happiness, where I shall
Look down with scorn on thee and on the Where, circled with true pleasures, placed above
The reach of death or time, 'twill be my

The reach of death or time, 'twill be my glory
To think at what an easy price I bought it.
There's a perpetual spring, perpetual youth;
No joint-benumbing cold, or scorching heat,
Famine nor age, have any being there.
Forget for shame your Tempe, bury in
oblivion your feign'd Hesperian orchards:—
The golden fruit, kept by the watchful
dragon.
Which did require a Hercules to get it,
Compared with what grows in all plenty
there.
Deserves not to be named. The Power I
serve

serves not to be named. It could be serve Laughs at your happy Araby, or the Elysian shades, for He hath made his bowers Better, indeed, than you can fancy yours.

The Church keeps sacred the memory

of her martyrs, she cherishes their faith, their constancy, their superhuman endurance. She offers to her children the contemplation of their fidelity to the Divine Master under the most cruel torments, their contempt of the world with its pleasures and honors, their eagerness to be united to Him whom they loved so faithfully. Before their eyes were ever the words of Christ: "If you had been of the world the world would have its own; but because you are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. They will put you out of the synagogues; yea, the hour cometh, that whosoever killeth you, will think that he doeth a service to God." The martyrs feared not death, they welcomed it as the term of their trials here below, the beginning of eternal joys. Among her martyred children the Church gives special honor to Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, who died for Carist under the reign of Trajan, one of the greatest of the Roman emperors. There was a tradition concerning Ignatius, that he was the child whom our Lord took in his arms and blessed when He said to His disciples: Unless you be converted and become as little children, you shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." He was intimate with many of the apostles and was himself a disciple of St. John. He was second bishop of Antioch and was truly a good shepherd to his flock, comforting the ignorant, and leading a truly heavenly life. Because of his great love for our Lord, he was called Theophorus and

Christ with him.

northern confines of the empire, and was the 20th of December and the Church followed him beyond the fort. on his way to punish the Parthians in the east, who had so often defied the prowess of imperial Rome. Trajan was at this moment at the height of power, pride and glory. Never had Roman arms so complete a mastery over the world as they now enjoyed, never had their victorious Two days before that date there is commemorated in the annals of the Church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom—for martyrdom through the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the martyrdom—for martyrdom through the sequence of the church in Canada, the church in Canada, the church in Canada, the east, who had so often defied the prowess such distant regions, and never was man invested with such unlimited power as was that of Trajan. He was an enemy of himself a follower of Christ and taught that He was the only true God. His inscribed on the roll of the canonized sermortification was intensified by the information that this holy bishop had many followers in the city of Antioch. He summoned him before him and interexactness in fulfilling all his religious duties. I can add my testimony to the who call yourself Theophorus, and are the leader of those who speak against the emperors, and will not acknowledge the gods whom we worship?" Ignatius re-But besides his zeal in the cause of plied: "I am Ignatius, and I am Theoeducation, Mr. O'Reilly was an earnest phorus, because I bear on my heart Jesus worker in the causes of temperance and | Christ, who is my God." "What," said charity. He was a life-long member of the emperor with indignation, "and do the Irish Catholic Temperance Society of you not think that we also have within Ottawa, and of the Conference of Our us the immortal gods, who help us in all Lady, of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. we do?" "O emperor," responded the His good works we will not strive to saintly bishop, "do not speak thus, do not raised by the generosity of clergy and enumerate. They are recorded in the call those dumbidols gods. There is only book of life and will be known only on one true God, who is the Creator of heabecame them as Christian men and the great accounting day. He has, ven and earth, the sea and all things that we look on, and His only Son Jesus Christ, who made Himself man for the love of us. you great victories over all your enemies." "Enough," cried the emperor, "of this senseless speech; I will hear no more of and foot sore to take heart and bear this folly; but if you wish to do what will be most pleasing to me, and most for your own advantage, you will come and offer sacrifice to our immortal gods; and

Mr. O'Rielly had at the time of his the father of the Senate." To which shoes, were greatly fatigued. They en-Christ, and I can be a priest to no other spoke unto each other, the emperor and gest to make the journey painful, where the Christians came out to see he was overjoyed to meet his fellowto the amphitheatre. His flesh was torn De Noue's martyrdom: and bruised with whips and stripes; for three days he was without food and not a drop of water was given him to quench the thirst caused by his wounds. Throughout his imprisonment he unceasingly called on the holy name of Jesus. At last the gladsome day, for him, of martyrdom, came. He entered the arena with holy hope and courage. To the multitude that filled the amphitheatre he cried out: "Think not, O Romans ! that I am condemned to the wild beasts for any crime unworthy of a Christian, but only because I desire to join and unite myself to God, after whom I thirst insatiably." While he I desire to join and unite myself to God, shepherd to his flock, comforting the afflicted, visiting the sick, instructing the was yet speaking he could hear the roar of an, whom the French called Charles, at after whom I thirst insatiably." While he the lions about to devour him. Then, the fort, one of four who were spending raising his voice, he cried out with all the fervour of his soul: "I am God's corn, february, he and one of his companions, Christophorus, or one who carries God or and the teeth of these wild beasts must grind me, in order that I may become While Ignatius ruled over the see of pure and white bread fit for Christ's table." Antioch the Emperor Trajan visited that The wild beasts thereupon falling on the

celebrates his feast on the 18th of February. aries did not spring from the savage redmen alone, but from the terrors with which nature armed herself in this stern wilderness of New France. The names of the against the bank of snow before it, and frozen to the haveness of markle. Thus, cohorts carried the imperial eagles into aries did not spring from the savage redwas that of Trajan. He was an enemy of the Christian religion and, therefore, felt indicated when on his arrival at Antioch for Christ at the stake, or succumbed to he found that Ignatius publicly called the terrors of the wilderness, whose children they came to evangelize, are not yet vants of God. But their names and their virtues are revered, and will ever be ven. erated, by the youthful church whose

fo undations they laid. The great historian of New France. himself a Protestant, chronicles the death of De Noue in terms of touching interest and feeling exactitude. He tells us that on the 30th of January, 1646, Father DeNoue set out from Three Rivers to go to the French fort, at the mouth of the Richelieu, where he was to say mass and hear confessions. This worthy priest was then 63 years old

and had been in Canada since 1625. Not being fayored with a happy memory he had not learned the Indian language, and, therefore, gave himself up to the spiritual charge of the French and the Indians around the forts, within reach of an interpreter. He also attended the sick and, in times of scarcity, fished in the river or dug roots for the subsistence of his If you did but know Him, your empire flock. In a word, though sprung from a would be safe from all dangers, for He noble French family, he shrank from no would take care of you, and would give toil, however humble or irksome, to which duty or obedience called him. The aged priest had for companions two soldiers and a Huron Indian. They were all on snow. shoes and the soldiers dragged their baggage on small sledges. Their highway was the bosom of the St. Lawrence, now enpower of the Christian religion, to secure if you do so you will ever be my friend, and glared under the clear winter sun. for man the respect of his fellow-beings, and I will make you great Jupiter's Before night they had walked eighteen priest, and will give you the title of miles, and the sol diers, unused to the snow-

that we ought to be thankful to great expansion of the river known as Lake St. princes when they offer us their favour, Peter, dug away the snow, heaping it but if what they offer us would hurt our around their camping ground as a barrier accept it. Now, what you offer me is earth and then laid down their wearied just such a thing; I am a priest of Jesus forms to sleep. At two o'clock next morning De Noue awoke. The moon god. I daily offer sacrifice to Him, and I shone with the brightness of daylight over wish to sacrifice myself to Him, by dying the vast white desert of the frozen lake, for Him as he died for me." Thus they and the kindly thought struck the good priest's heart that he might ease his com. the bishop, the one a great conqueror, of panions by going in advance to Fort world-wide fame, the other a valiant and Richelieu, and obtain assistance for them unflinching soldier of Christ. Ignatius to drag their sledges over the frozen riverwould not yield either to threat or The road he knew very well. Directing solicitation, and the emperor ordered him his companions to follow the tracks to be brought to Rome, there to be cast to of his snow-shoes in the morning, the lions in the amphitheatre. When the and doubting not that he would, before condemnation of their beloved prelate was night, reach the fort, he left with them made known to them, the Christians of his blanket, his flint and his steel. For Antioch were filled with sorrow and bit- provisions he put a morsel of bread and terness. He had been their pastor for five or six prunes in his pocket, recited forty years, and they feared that they the rosary and set forth. But before should never be able to overcome the dawn the air thickened, clouds covered the temptations that surrounded them with- face of the moon, and a blinding snowout his help and guidance. Ignatius him- storm set in. The traveller was soon in self, on the other hand, was joyful and utter darkness. He lost the points of his confident. He comforted his people by compass, wandered far out in the lake, telling them to put all their trust in their and when daylight came could see nothing Divine Shepherd, Jesus Christ, who would but the snow beneath his feet and the ever abide with them and care for them myriads of falling flakes that enveloped in all their trials and necessities. After him as with a curtain, impervious to the an affectionate parting from his flock, he sight. He pushed on, however, winding was put in irons to be carried off to Rome. hither and thither, at times circling back The soldiers did everything that cruel on his own tracks. He toiled on through hatred of the Christian name could sug- out the live-long day and when night came on he had barely strength enough to but Ignatius never lost courage. Every- dig a hole in the snow, under the shore of an island where he lay down without fire, the holy man, and at Smyrna food or blanket. Meantime the two soldiers and the Indian, unable to follow disciple, St. Polycarp, who was filled with his footsteps, which the fast falling snow holy envy at seeing Ignatius on his way to had obliterated, pursued their way to the die for Christ. "Would to God," he ex- fort, but the Indian was ignorant of the claimed, "that I too were found worthy to country and the soldiers unskilled. They suffer for this cause." Ignatius solaced wandered from their course, and when him by saying: "Doubt not, my dear sunset came, encamped on the shore of the brother, but your time will come at last; island of St. Ignace, not far from De but for the present the Church has need of Noue. Here the Indian, trusting to his you." Arrived at length at Rome, Igna- instinct, set forth alone to find the fort. tius was cast into prison, where he was which he soon succeeded in reaching. We kept for several days before he was brought will let Parkman finish the narrative of

> the Iroquois. Seated by the blazing logs, the Indian asked for De Noue, and, to his astonishment, the soldiers of the garrison told him that he had not been seen. The captain of the post was called; all was anxiety; but nothing could be done that night.

"At daybreak parties went out to search. The two soldiers were readily found; but they looked in vain for the

the winter there.
"On the next morning, the second of together with Baron, a French soldier, resumed the search; and guided by the slight depressions in the snow which had fallen on the wanderer's footprints, the quick eyed savages traced him through all his windings, found his camp

"He had passed near without discove Two days before that date there is a purposed to the appearance of the Church line is sight—stopped to rest at a point a

the first martyr of the Canadian mission." We have said that the names of the early martyrs of Canada are not yet entered on the roll of the canonized. But this will not, we would fain trust and hope, as we do fervently pray, long be the case. The Church lives by her martyrs. Martyrs she has had in every age and country. Not less heroic than the martyrs of the primitive Church were those who in the wildernesses of the new world sealed their faith with their life's blood. If the early Church has had her Ignatiuses, her Polycarps, and her Sebastians, the Church of Canada has had her Brebouets, her Lallemants and her De Noues.

Youthful as is the Church in this new country, it can point to a glorious past. And a glorious past being the presage and guarantee of a glorious future, we should seek to render ourselves worthy the one and the other. We have here noble traditions. Of these traditions let us show ourselves deserving. This we can only do by living as did our ancestors in the faith, living for Christ and ready to die for Him.

We direct attention to the letter in another column, signed Veritas, and the accompanying documents. They will, we feel assured, be read with very great interest and pleasure in every portion of the country and tend not a little to remove certain false impressions concerning the attitude of certain bishops at the Vatican council on the question of Papal infalli-

HOLY WEEK IN LOND The holy season of Lent just to was observed by the Catholics o with a piety which, for alacrity, tude and earnestness, did the honor. The usual impressive were held in St. Peter's Cathedi Holy Week, and were attended standing the exceptionally dis weather, by very large cong The solemn office of the Tene chanted on Wednesday and evenings. On Thursday mornin tifical High Mass the holy oils wer by His Lordship the Bishop of The Bishop was assisted by the priests at Mass and during this pressive rite by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. V. G., Rev. Fathers Tiernan, W Coffey, of this city; Flannery, St. Bayard, Sarnia; Cummins, W. Kelly, Mount Carmel; Molphy, Dunphy and Kennedy, Londorepository prepared for the Bless ment was a model of skill and g reflecting great credit on the go of St. Joseph and those member young ladies' sodality who lent th ance in its preparation. The ablaze with innumerable tapers and adorned with the ra choicest natural flowers. A Blessed Sacrament had been place repository, His Lordship earnes those present to visit their Savi really present, during the day. eve of his crucifixion, that m tender Redeemer, whose bound for man was manifested in the i of the Eucharistic Sacrament, re his chosen three apostles at Ge "What," said He, "could you r one hour with me" His begged of them not to deserve reproach, but to come and w Jesus about to suffer and die fo of all mankind, for the sins of t ent as for those who had go them. On Good Friday at 10 mass of the presanctified was cele the Rev. Father Walsh, coram The passion was sung by the Rev Flannery, Lotz and Dunphy. Tof the day was preached by Father Tiernan. He spoke as for "And bowing His head, He grabost."-John xix. 3). We are assembled here to day

> yet exhausted, is a theme that charm for its readers, and it i mystery whose profound dep not as yet been reach never will, by the knowled quence and erudition of man, it includes in itself the infinit God for man, and the necessity of inite atonement on the part of the sins of man, and these two que God, viz, His infinite love, thatonement required, and the infinite force of the contraction of the man of th the malice of sin, go far beyond and scope of human understandi tion on this subject—the suife death of our Saviour—can alw to bring new thoughts to our m aspirations to our souls, and r tions and feelings to our hearts over the whole history of the and death of our Saviour and that led to them, would requi course of unlimited time, and, my intention this morning is t few of the leading incidents i and sorrowful, but, at the same t instructive history. We will consideration at the place wh Christ began His passion, in the Gethsemani. Our Divine Saviou had partaken of His last supper apostles, repaired to Mount O His chosen ones, and, taking Pe and John apart from the rest, er garden. After they had gone tance, Jesus said to them, "Stop tance, Jesus said to them, "Stop and I'll go yonder and pray, if is sorrowful even unto deat leaving them He went some di fell on His knees in prayer. C scene!—God praying to God. Man Jesus Christ praying the Eternal Father, for the of the human race. The Etern shows Him what He must do, v He must bear, what punishment suffer, what sorrows He must order to procure that salvation a death He must meet with, could grant Him the coveted Then it was, dear brethren Saviour began to realize as man Saviour began to realize as mainte malice of sin, and the infinible, and inexorable justice of I Father. Although only a sin pearance, He now, through His infinite love for man, takes up the sins of man, as though He ner, and condemned to aton all. The Eternal Father perm see all the sins of men; from that was committed by Adam at the garden of Eden to the last committed on the earth, all

committed on the earth, all review before Him. There He

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the ground. His and prostrate ground. His sufferings great on account of the terr that pressed upon Him, that lout from every pore of His and fell in great drops to the gethe midst of this terrible ago out, "Oh, Father, tif it be possibiter chalice pass from Me, will but Thine be done." Correthren, see here, in the very

memorate the sufferings and dea Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, an

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HOLY WEEK IN LONDON.

The holy season of Lent just terminated was observed by the Catholics of London with a piety which, for alacrity, promptiwith a piety which, for alacrity, promptitude and earnestness, did them special honor. The usual impressive devotions were held in St. Peter's Cathedral during Holy Week, and were attended, notwithstanding the exceptionally disagreeable weather, by very large congregations. The solemn office of the Tenebrae was chanted on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. On Thursday morning at Pontifical High Mass the holy oils were blessed by His Lordship the Bishop of London. The Bishop was assisted by the following priests at Mass and during this very imthat pray to Him for strength in the hour of trouble and temptation. He unflinchpressive rite by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Walsh and Coffey, of this city; Flannery, St. Thomas; foes. Judas, one of the twelve, betrayed Him to the rabble and soldiery who accompanied him, by a kiss, one of the greatest marks of friendship. But our Saviour gave the rabble to understand that the could not be the same and Bayard, Sarnia; Cummins, Woodslee; Kelly, Mount Carmel; Molphy, Ingersoll; Dunphy and Kennedy, London. The repository prepared for the Blessed Sacrathat they could not arrest Him or lay hands on Him without His permission, for, as soon as Judas betrayed Him they all rush to lay hands on Him. "Whom do you seek?" says Jesus. They say "Jesus of Nazareth." He said, "I am He," and they all fell prostrate to the ground. ment was a model of skill and good taste. reflecting great credit on the good sisters of St. Joseph and those members of the young ladies' sodality who lent their assistance in its preparation. The altar was ablaze with innumerable tapers and floats, and adorned with the rarest and choicest natural flowers. After the ance in its preparation. The altar was "What," said He, "could you not watch one hour with me." His Lordship begged of them not to deserve any such reproach, but to come and watch with Lesus about to suffer, and, die for the sins. Jesus about to suffer and die for the sins sentenced and condemned to death. They of all mankind, for the sins of those present as for those who had gone before them. On Good Friday at 10 a. m. the mass of the presanctified was celebrated by the Per Exther Weld in the since of the present in the since and content at ordering the since and content in the since and con the Rev. Father Walsh, coram pontifice.
The passion was sung by the Rev. Fathers judge. He saw, that through envy the Jews wished His death, and that in the Flannery, Lotz and Dunphy. Thesermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father Tiernan. He spoke as follows:

"And bowing His head, He grve up the ghost."—John xix. 3).

Jews wished His death, and that in the examination of the witnesses they contradicted themselves. He therefore, said, "I find no cause in this just Man." And oh, parody of justice! to gratify the clamours of the enviable scribes and pharities would be judge of equity and

we are assembled here to day to commemorate the sufferings and death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and to hear repeated the oft-repeated narrative of this sad, sad history. This narrative, though it has been repeated year after year for the last 1852 years, is a subject that is not yet exhausted, is a theme that still has a charm for its readers, and it involves a mystery whose profound depths have not as yet been reached, and never will, by the knowledge, eloquence and crudition of man, because it includes in itself the infinite love of God for man, and the necessity of an infinite atonement on the part of God for the sins of man, and these two qualities of God for Willings and pharises, this would be judge of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to been right, hands over the innocent Jesus to been right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be right, and to hear right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be right, and to hear right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be right, and to hear right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be right, and to hear right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be right, and to hear right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be right, and to hear right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be right, and there, cruel and merciless executioners begin their terrible work. They scourge the trivible work. They scourge the trivible work. They scourge the terrible work. They scourge the trivible work. They scourge the order down of Jesus to be judge of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be pillage of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be pillage of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be pillage of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be pillage of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be pillage of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be pillage of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be pillage of equity and right, hands over the innocent Jesus to be pillage of equity and right, hands the sins of man, and these two qualities of God, viz, His infinite love, the infinite atonement required, and the infinitude of the malice of sin, go far beyond the grasp the malice of sin, go far beyond the grasp the blood to flow down His divine and beautiful face—that face which is the local to flow and the joy and happing the sins of Heaven, and the joy and happing the sins of man, and these two qualities of crowned to the same divine the same and the same divine the sins of man, and these two qualities of crowned the sins of man, and these two qualities of color with a crown of sharp thorns that caused the blood to flow down His divine and the process of human understanding, which is the same and the process of the my intention this morning is to relate a few of the leading incidents in this sad miserate Him, and therefore says Pilate, and sorrowful, but, at the same time, most "Behold the Man." But the terrible, instructive history. We will begin our consideration at the place where Jesus Christ began His passion, in the garden of Gethsemani. Our Divine Saviour, after he had partaken of His last supper with His are the had partaken of His last supper with His are the had partaken of His last supper with His are the first of the man." But the terrible, heartrending spectacle that Jesus presented the Man." But the terrible, heartrending spectacle that Jesus presented from appearing the blood-thirsty feeling of that brutal and ferocious mob, only incited them the more, and they had partaken of His last supper with His cried out "away with Him, away with apostles, repaired to Mount Olivet with Him." Pilate, as a last resort to save His chosen ones, and, taking Peter, James and John apart from the rest, entered the Him and a notorious robber and murderer garden. After they had gone some distance, Jesus said to them, "Stop you here, they would prefer the innocent Jesus to could grant Him the coveted petition.

Then it was, dear brethren, that our Saviour began to renew their cruel and barbarous treatment towards Him.

No mind can conceive, no tongue can give Saviour began to realize as man, the infinition the malice of sin, and the infinite, inflexible, and inexorable justice of His Eternal Father. Although only a sinner in appearance, He now, through His great and infinite love for man, takes upon Himself the sins of man, as though He were a sinner, and condemned to atone for them all. The Eternal Father permits Him to see all the sins of men; from the first sin that was committed by Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden to the last that will be committed on the earth, all passed in committed on the earth, all passed in review before Him. There He saw all the review before film. There he saw all the sins that you will ever commit, and also all the sins that I'll ever commit; we, His professed and avowed followers, we, who bear the sacred name of Christian. He saw our frequent crimes and infidelities, and also all the sins and crimes of every human being, and so awful was the sight of this mountain of sin, and so heavy was its weight, that, like a mighty avalanche, it fell upon Him and prostrated him to the ground. His sufferings became so great on account of the terrible weight that pressed upon Him, that blood oozed out from every pore of His sacred Body and fell in great drops to the ground. In the midst of this terrible agony He cried out, "Oh, Father, jif it be possible let this bitter chalice pass from Me, yet not My will but Thine be done." Oh, my dear brethren, see here, in the very outset of

our Saviour's sufferings, a perfect model of resignation to God's holy will. After this first outburst of sorrow and sufferings Him into a sea of sorrow, and thus was of resignation to God's holy will. After produced in all parts of His body plunged this first outburst of sorrow and sufferings was over, our Redeemer returned to the three disciples and found them sleeping—those from whom He expected sympathy that and my feet, they have numbered all my hones? three disciples and found them sleeping— those from whom He expected sympathy

ingly faces his envious and inveterate

they had heard their Master say "My soul is sorrowful unto death. Watch you here and pray," they seemed to have forgotten everything, and fell fast asleep. Our Saviour, now seeing that He had to tread "the wine-press of pains and sufferings alone," left them, and repeated the self-same prayer for the second and third time. After the third repetition He went to His disciples and said "Arise, let us go hence, for the hour cometh when the Son of Man shall be betrayed into the hands of His enemies." He is now filled with that courage that God imparts to those that pray to Him for strength in the hour the place that is prepared, and when nearly upright it shoots into the opening with a frightful shock. Jesus utters a faint cry— His wounds were torn open in the most fearful manner, and blood again gushed forth. The cross is, at length, planted firmly in the ground and there, between firmly in the ground and there, between in heaven and earth, our Divine Saviour is suspended, as a mediator between God and man. Oh, beloved Christians! you who boast of this noble title, you who acknowledge and profess yourselves to be followers of this crucified Christ, kneel down at the foot of the cross this morning and see what your Divine Model and Master had to suffer for your sakes. Look up from the foot of the cross and see who He is that is nailed to it. It is Jesus, the Eternal Son of the Eternal God, that is suffering Son of the Eternal God, that is suffering and dying for your salvation. It is your sins and my sins, it is the sins of all man-kind that have nailed Him to the cross, and causes Him so much suffering. As soon as He is elevated on high on the tree of the cross, He looks up towards heaven choicest natural flowers. After the Blessed Sacrament had been placed in the repository, His Lordship earnestly urged those present to visit their Saviour there really present, during the day. On the eve of his crucifixion, that meek and tender Redeemer, whose boundless love for man was manifested in the institution of the Eucharistic Sacrament, reproached his chosen three apostles at Gethsemani. "What," said He, "could you not watch one hour with ment and believe of death upon Him, one hour with ment and believe of death upon Him, one hour with ment and believe of death upon Him, one hour with ment and believe of death upon Him, one hour with ment and believe of death upon Him, one hour with ment and believe of death upon Him, or they said to this eternal Father, "Oh humanity would not be obtained, allowed them that they do."—they are blinded by what they do,"—they are blinded by passion, they do not acknowledge me Thy Divine Son, who have come to save them from their sins; they think I am an impostor, therefore, "forgive them, for they know not what they do,"—they are blinded by passion, they do not acknowledge me Thy Divine Son, who have come to save them from their sins; they think I am an impostor, therefore, "forgive them, for they know not what they do,"—they are blinded by passion, they do not acknowledge me Thy Divine Son, who have come to save them from their sins; they think I am an impostor, therefore, "forgive them, for they know not them to arise, and do to Him what they do,"—they are blinded by what they do,"—they are blinded by passion, they do not recognize in me the Messiah, they do not reco and cries out to His eternal Father, "Oh transgressions when we crucify our Divine Lord by the commission of grievous sin. St. Paul says, those that commit mortal St. Paul says, those that commit mortal sin "crucify again the Son of God and make a mockery of Him." Alas, my brethren, in reading the history of the passion of Jesus Christ we are filled with indignation against the Jesus, who crucified our Saviour on account of their cruelty, and yet we are more cruel when we offend Him by the commission of mostal sin. Him by the commission of mortal sin,for we know what we are doing, we know that by the commission of sin we offend God grievously and crucify Christ over again. Oh, let us then for the future avoid sin and not cause such terrible pain and agony to our Lord and Saviour. After this prayer for His enemies Christ looked down upon the earth, and through the gloom and darkness that enshrouded Calvary's hill and the whole earth He saw that in His last moments He was not entirely abandoned by His friends, for there, "at the foot of the cross, stood Mary the Mother of Jesus," and John His beloved disciple. Oh, what feelings must have passed through the Sacred Heart of Jesus at the sight of His Blessed Mother. St. John's is divided as to religion in the He saw Himself abandoned by His apostles and disciples in the hour of His trial, but here He finds one that has always been faithful and true. What though the crowd mock, deride and blaspheme against Her Divine Son, it does not deter her, nor diminish her love for Him. Oh, sacred love of this Immaculate Mother, though the whole world has despised her Son, and His most intimate friends have abandoned Him, yet she is atonement required, and the infinitude of the malice of sin, go far beyond the grasp and scope of human understanding, which is simply finite, and therefore, a meditation on this subject—the suiferings and death of our Saviour—can always serve to bring new thoughts to our minds, new aspirations to our souls, and new affections and feelings to our hearts. To go over the whole history of the sufferings and death of our Saviour and the causes the whole history of the sufferings and death of our Saviour and the causes thinking that the bitter harde and vengonated the possible of the malice of sin, go far beyond the grasp and solve the blood to flow down His divine and beautiful Jesus. It is now, indeed, that the prophecy of Simeon is fulfilled, "that a sword of sorrow would to free Jesus. He took our Saviour out of their hands and placed Him in a prominent position, where all could add to flow down His divine and beautiful Jesus. It is now, indeed, that the prophecy of Simeon is fulfilled, "that a sword of sorrow would convert the whole history of the sufferings and death of our Saviour and the causes thinking that the bitter harde and vengonate to free Jesus. He took our Saviour and the causes thinking that the bitter harde and vengonate the supplementation of their ecclesiastical and beautiful Jesus. It is now, indeed, that the prophecy of Simeon is fulfilled, "that a sword of sorrow would reguire a hist of the firm upholders of law and the fearless defenders of constitutional freedom, that faithful in the discharge of the rights defenders of constitutional freedom, that faithful in the discharge of the rights of the firm upholders of law and the fearless defenders of constitutional freedom, that faithful in the discharge of the rights defenders of constitutional freedom, that faithful in the discharge of the rights defenders of constitutional freedom, that faithful in the discharge of the rights defenders of constitutional freedom, that faithful in the discharge of the rights defenders of constitutional freedom, there at the foot of the cross to hear the Mary, His own Mother, to be our Mother | they have done so much to build up, and also. Our Saviour was growing weaker and weaker every minute. The blood flowand weaker every limite. The blood now-ing from His veins caused His lips to parch and His tongue to become dry, and He cried out, "I thirst," and His execu-tioners dipped a sponge in vinegar and gall and put it to His lips, but He refused this antidote to His sufferings. Oh, what a lesson is taught to us all from this tree of the cross. Drunkards, you can-not, as you say, live without drink, look tance, Jesus said to them, "Stop you here, and I'll go yonder and pray, for my soul is sorrowful 'even unto death." And leaving them He went some distance and fell on His knees in prayer. Oh, what a scene!—God praying to God. The God-man Jesus Christ praying to God, the Eternal Father, for the salvation of the human race. The Eternal Father shows Him what He must do, what trials and acquit the guilty to please a blind and strength and He will easily you. Oh, salvation of the files have the must do, what trials and acquit the guilty to please a blind and strength and He will assist you. Oh, up to your thirsty Jesus, who is atoning Man Jesus Christ praying to God, the Eternal Father, for the salvation of the human race. The Eternal Father shows Him what He must do, what trials He must bear, what punishments He must He must bear, what punishments He must endure in a the Jews obtained from Pilate tering things of earth and its greatness. on the cross. He is without money and free from pride. He is so poor that He is No mind can conceive, no tongue can give utterance to the terrible pains and sufferto be buried in another's tomb, and so humble that he allows Himself to be treated and judged as a malefactor, in ings that Jesus had to bear from their blows, buffets and insults. At last they get him outside of the walls of Pilate's order to teach us the nothingness of riches and the emptiness of all worldly ambition court, and then they place a cross on His sore and mangled shoulders, and conduct Him up to the summit of the steep and Him, cried out to His Eternal Father, "it Him up to the summit of the steep and rugged hill of Calvary. This journey of Jesus, from the court of Pilate, where He was condemned to death, to the top of Calvary, where He was crucified, forms the court of the steep of Calvary, where He was crucified, forms is consummated." The work you gave me to do is now finished. Yes, man's re-

demption is now purchased. His soul can be saved through My merits, if he

can be saved through My merits, if he will only seek to have those merits applied to his soul, and therefore, "Oh, Eternal Father, into Thy hands I commend

explained the nature of the ceremony.

When we kiss the portrait of an absent

friend, we do so, not on account of any

inherent value in the portrait itself, but | Newfoundlanders were not confined to

the subject for meditations on the sta-

tions of the Cross, that you see hung up in every Catholic church. Therefore we

will pass along this sad and mournful journey in silence, and centre our thoughts

and attention for a few minutes upon

what transpires on the top of Calvary's Mount. Our Saviour having arrived at

the place of execution, exhausted from pain and loss of blood and fainting from

weakness and fatigue, is stripped of His

garments and obliged to lay Himself along the hard, rough wood of the cross. This is

because of the absent one so dear to this island. The British empire and the taken as a whole, can have no sympathy us. Catholics act on the same principle States were open to them. Wherever the whatever. The visit was, he held, inin their veneration of the cross. Their English language was spoken, there was tended to check the growth of the love and reverence are referred to Him an opening for an educated Newfound- national movement in the country and of whose sufferings for our salvation the lander. But independently of that, the to hide under the pomp and glitter of

At three o'clock the Way of the Cross and again at 7.30 p. m. the church was faithful, to perform the same pious pilfrom the praetorium to Calvary.

On Easter Saturday at 7.30 a. m. began with the blessing of the fire, which was followed by that of the Paschal candle, and that of the baptismal font, all concluding with High Mass and Vespers, in accordance with the prescription of the ritual for the day.

We cannot say that we are in the least astonished at the result of the recent action of the Legislature of Newfoundland in voting condemnation of the judiciary of the colony, in placing on record its want of confidence in the system of trial by jury, and giving formal expression to its approbation of Orange aggressiveness, violence and murder. That Sir W. V. Whiteway's amendment to Mr. Penny's proposition meant anything else than this, we defy any one who followed the debate to show. Orangemen are enthusiastic admirers of judges thirsting for Papist blood. and firm believers in juries packed to hang innocent Catholics, but in an independent judiciary and in an honest jury system they have no faith whatever. We are not, we repeat, astonished at the result of the narrow and unpatriotic course of the House of Assembly, not surprised to THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO learn that bitterness, instead of being allayed, has grown in intensity, that trade is utterly demoralized, and that from these causes and the additional fact that the failure of the fisheries, owing to the enormous quantities of ice on the coast, and the consequent semi-starvation among the people in the outlying districts of the island which must follow a short catch this year, are amongst the probabilities, the outlook is very blue indeed for our island friends. A despatch from St. John's, the capital city of the island, states that the real gravity of the political crisis has been suppressed in the Newproportion of one Protestant to two Catholics. The latter were, of course, very much exasperated during the passage of the Orange resolutions through the legislature, but we cannot believe that there was the slightest danger to the lives or property of the Protestants of St. John's except that which Orange insult might provoke. We feel confident that, acting and abiding an interest. We cannot let this occasion pass without giving expression to our profound conviction that if Newfoundland formed part of the Canadian confederation, Orangeism could not exercise the sway it now enjoys. Not only has the Parliament of Canada, but the Legislature of the Protestant Province of Ontario refused the Orange association legal recognition. And in the Province of Quebec, one of the principal portions of the confederacy, the association itself is illegal, and all Orange processions by an express statute of the Province prohibited. It is, we believe, in the interest of Newfoundland-Catholic and Protestantthat that island should without delay enter into the Canadian union, of which it should become, through the intelligence and energy of its people, as well as the greatness and variety of its resources, one of the most influential and promising parts. On the 5th of January, 1865, the Most Rev. Dr. Mullock, immediate predecessor in the see of St. John's of its present illustrious bishop, wrote a letter on the subject of confederation which has not, we feel assured, been forgotten among the people who revere his memory. He said: "I took no notes of the observations I made at the last examination of the vouth of St. Bonaventure's College. my spirit." These were the last words of the dying Jesus, and after he pronounced them "He bowed down His head and died." I distinctly remember, however, that among other arguments I used to impress on parents and scholars the necessity of Before the veneration of the cross His education, one was, that according to the Lordship, in brief but very touching terms, tendency of the age, a union of all the British North American Provinces would He said that our veneration had not refertake place, if not immediately, by force ence to the wood or metal of the cross, of circumstances, in a few years; and that but that our heart's affections, of which the such a union would have an extraordinary kissing of the cross was expressive, were, influence on the rising generation of Newthrough that veneration, raised to Our foundland. People were in the habit of Blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, saying that education of a high class was who for us died on the tree of the cross. useless in this country, as the field was too

limited. I repudiate that idea altogether.

cross so strikingly and touchingly reminds confederation of the Provinces would a royal progress the misery, depression open up a home market for and discontent of the Irish people.
education and talent, a market He could not see that it was the best was gone through by a large congregation, increasing every year and of which at present we can form no conception. The these royal personages the real condition crowded to the very doors by the pious bar, for example, would be open to all; of the country and the real feelings of the central Legislature would open up a the Irish people. History taught that grimage with the agonizing Son of God great field for political ability; the highest royal personages had often come to grief offices of the law and the government would be open to Newfoundlanders as the solemn services of the day, beginning well as to Canadians or Nova Scotians; and I hope that they would be found perfeetly qualified by education to take their places side by side with their fellow-con- Dublin should take no part in any defederates, and compete for the prizes the Confederation would hold out to them, on terms of perfect equality. I sincerely ANARCHY IN NEWFOUNDLAND. perience, I consider that the youth of this country have as fine talents and as great an adaptability for learning as I have

seen in any part of the world." The colony of Newfoundland has, we know, twice already refused to cast its lot in with its sister Provinces; but we feel assured that in view of the gloomy political outlook before them in their present state of isolation, the people of that country will, at the earliest practical moment, regardless of factious appeal or partisan cry, reverse this decision, and declare themselves heart and soul in favor of that policy of union and of consolidation destined, by steady pursuit of the public weal, and the unvarying application of sound principles to our legislation, to make of Canada a nation whose greatness will be the envy, as its institutions are already the admiration of the world.

IRELAND.

On Monday, March 16th, a special meet ing of the City Council of Dablin was held, to consider the following letter:

Dublin Castle, 7th March, 1885. My Lord—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform your Lordship that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have fixed Wednesday, the 8th proximo, as the date of their arrival in Ireland. Their Royal Highnesses will disembark at Kingstown, in the forenoon of that day, and proceed at once to Dublin.—I have the honour to be, my Dublin.—I nave the holder lord, your obedient servant, W. S. B. KAYE.

The Right Hon the Lord Mayor, Mansion House.

The attendance of aldermen and burgesses was very large, and great interest manifested in the proceedings by the public generally. When the clerk had read the letter from the Castle it was at once moved by Sir George Owens, J. P., seconded by Alderman Tarpey, J. P. :

"That a loyal address be presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival in Dublin. That the Corporation recognize in this visit a desire on the the members of the Royal family, for whom they trust a royal residence will be here provided. That we resolve ourselves

mover and seconder, in speeches earnest in character, but moderate in tone. Mr. T. D. Sallivan, M. P., then moved in amendment, seconded by Alderman

Meagher, M. P. : "That, inasmuch as the claim of the "That, inasmuch as the claim of the Irish people to a restoration of their ancient National Legislature is unjustly opposed and rejected by the English Government, considering that the constitutional liberties of the Irish people are, and have been for years, superseded by a coercion code of unparalleled severity; having regard to the fact that under cover of those oppressive laws the administraof those oppressive laws the administraof those oppressive laws the administra-tion of Irish affairs has become little better than an odious despotism, perilous to the lives and liberties of innocent per-sons; and further, considering that the visit of the Prince of Wales is a political contrivance, designed to produce a decep-tive show of satisfaction with the rule of Dublin Castle and the British Parliament —we, the Municipal Council of Dublin, whilst most desirous that no disrespect should be offered to the Royal visitors, deem it our duty to abstain from taking any part in their reception, believing that the presentation of congratulatory addresses and other such demonstrations are unsuited to the circumstances of our country, and calculated to mislead the public opinion of England and other nations as to the condition of Ireland and the feelings of the Irish people."

Mr. Sullivan's speech in support of his resolution was a masterly effort. He disclaimed all intention to say a single word that could by any possibility be regarded as offensive to the Prince of Wales, adding that nothing could be further from the minds of all present than to offer any sort of discourtesy towards that "eminent, amiable, and excellent lady," the Princess of Wales. He felicitated Sir George Owens and Alderman Tarpey for the style and manner in which they had introduced their resolutions. The reason why he dissented from their proposal was that be regarded the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales as emanating from a political motive, which is intended to produce a political effect in Ireland—a political effect, however, with which the corporation of Dublin, I am proud to say,

He could not see that it was the best form of loyalty to attempt to hide from because they had been surrounded by temporisers and sycophants who, speaking to them only pleasant things, deceived and blinded them to the true state of affairs. The Corporation of ception of this kind, but show its real mind, show that it regards the present state of things in Ireland as not satisfac tory, that it regards the condition of the country as in fact lamentable, that it regards Ireland as a country in which there is much that is wrong and much that requires to be redressed. . The best course, therefore, for the corporation to adopt, was to decline taking any part in the rejoicings and testivities on the occasion of the royal visit.

Mr. Sullivan concluded his speech by the following spirited appeal:

"I hope that the amendment will be "I hope that the amendment will be passed by a large majority of this Council. I think it is not disrespectful to his Royal Highness. I think it is respectful to ourselves, and worthy of the position we should take. It has been said that the whitewashing of Dublin Castle is the object this Royal visit is intended to object this Royal visit is intended to effect. It may be that the place has been put under alterations to prepare for the visit. The paperhangings, no doubt, are fine; the draperies beautiful, and the gildings charming; but all the perfumes of Arabia would not, in my opinion, sweeten that place. It had been also said that the Royal visit is designed to discredit the National movement in to discredit the National movement in this country, and to show, as it were, that those who are speaking on behalf of the Irish people do not represent the senti-ments of the Irish people. I say that it will fail to produce any such effect, and after the nine days' wonder has passed away the Irish parliamentary party will be still well to the front, and will continue to make themselves recomised. tinue to make themselves recognised in England and Ireland and the world over as the true exponents of the feelings, wants, and wishes of the Irish people (prolonged applause)."

After further discussion the amendment was put to a vote and carried by a majority of 41 to 17. The arrival of the Prince is fixed for the 8th of April. By a certain portion of the Irish people he will be received with enthusiasm, but the mass of the people will certainly follow the counsel of the Irish Parliamentary party which, after full consider ation of the whole subject, resolved that in their opinion it was the duty of the Irish people and of their representatives in all public bodies, while avoiding any act of discourtesy to the Prince and Princess of Wales, to maintain an attitude of reserve which will sufficiently demonstrate their inalienable attach-ment to National principles, and their resolute resentment at the suppression of their constitutional liberties.

EASTER SUNDAY IN HULLETT.

Easter Sunday this year was a joyful Easter Sunnay this year was a joytul and happy day for our little mission. For the first time in many years we heard the holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered up on this grand festival. The young ladies of the parish had the church beautifully decorated. The altar was most artistically ornamented and all spoke well for the chaste taste and sterling piety of those who took part in the good work. The choir, which is now very strong owing to the zeal and good training of the organist, Miss Mary Mullin, did passing well, and the singing manifested a remarkable improvement. The choir sang Peter's Mass in good style, the solos being well executed. The solo "Et in terra pax," by Miss Nellie Reynolds, was ably rendered "Laudamus te" was beautifully sang by Miss Annie Reynolds. This young lady possesses a very fine voice, and is destined to be a good singer. The duett "Et incarnatus est" was sweetly sung by Misses K. Reynolds and M. Mullin. The "Quonian" by Johnnie Reynolds, speaks well for the singer, who has a powerful voice. In fact, all the members of the choir did exceedingly well. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the congregation was very large. Rev. Father Watters sang mass and preached an appropriate sermon for the occasion. The piety of the congregation was seen in the numbers who approached Holy Communion, there being over seventy. We have reason to be thankful to His Lordship Bishop Walsh for giving Father Watters an assistant. We now hear Mass every second Sunday, with prayers and stations of the cross in the evening On Monday mornings we also have Mass. Sometime ago Father Watters established a parochial library for the youth of the parish. The young people take great delight in reading the books, and, no doubt, this library, though small as yet, will be productive of much good among the parishioners. Sunday evening the Rev. Pastor announced to his parishioners that the new Cathedral, London, would be blessed in the first week of June, and invited us to prepare for the occasion, and have our mission represented on that joyful event. He remarked it would be well to choose a few members of the congregation to be present at the blessing. We feel certain we will do blessing. our utmost to comply with the wishes of our pastor, and though we are but few in number, we are resolved to show our beloved bishop that our hearts are with him in his noble work and that with the

banner of the patron saint of our church.

e here This our an-ist and etter in and the will, we reat inn of the remove ing the Vatican infalli-

Poor Clifford Lloyd is still on the shaugh ought to be totally incapacitated for work by this time, but we suppose his illness has been, to a large extent, a diplomatic one, heard of more in answers given by Iriah Chief Secretaries in the House of Commons, than felt by himself. Questioned by Mr. Kenny, on March 10, Mr. Bannerman stated that Mr. Lloyd has been on sick leave for some time, but that he would shortly resume his duty in a district in the North of Ireland. We congratulate the people of Limerick that they are to escape further protection at Mr. Lloyd's hands.

gratulate the people of Limerick that they are to escape further protection at Mr. Lloyd's hands.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has brought down upon himself a deal of unpleasantness and unpopularity by his letter of apology for the statement he made in the Phoenix Park, that when the Prince of Wales landed at Kingstown pier, he would immediately lower the civic flag at the Mansion House. A great number of the popular organizations, throughout the country, have passed resolutions censuring him for making the apology. The committee of the P. F. Fitzgerald Testimonial Fund, in Cork, at once returned him his subscription on reading his letter; and the Usher's quay branch of the National League in Dublin, not merely returned him his subscription of one pound, but erased his name from the list of members. On March 8, when taking pound, but erased his name from the list of members. On March 8, when taking part in the reception accorded to the remains of Dr. Cahil, the hissing and hooting were so violent, that he had to leave the main rank of the procession, and cross the Liffey to the Mansion House. It is now certain that the Lord Mayor is decidedly in favor of passive indifference. as now certain that the Lord Mayor is decidedly in favor of passive indifference to the Royal visitation, and sincerely regrets that he was coerced to write an apology for his speech in the Phoenix Park; and the public may rest assured that the Dublin Corporation will not dishonor the National principles upon which the majority of that body were elected.

Westmeath. A document, signed by one hundred tenant-farmers of the county Westmeath, has been presented to Mr. Trotter, the Master of the Meath Hounds, notifying him that if Earl Spencer continues to hunt with the Meath Hounds, they shall take the necessary legal steps to prevent all hunting over their farms.

Wexford. The proposal to pay the Irish members has taken a very practical shape in Wexford. For some time past a collection to pay the representatives of the county has been made quite unostentatiously; and on March 11, a very representative convention met in the town tive convention met in the town of Wexford to determine how the fund should be dispensed. It was announced that the handsome sum of £1,200 had been received, and it was resolved to close the collection on the 31st of March, and then distribute the amount in hand in equal proportions between Messrs. Barry, Small, J. E. Redmond, and William Redmond, the four Wexford

Great laughter has been caused by the holding of a meeting in Enniscorthy in favor of hunting. The meeting seemed to have been packed with stable boys, and other hangers on of the kennel.

Cork. Sheriff's deputy, with a party of police, proceeded to the Townland of Cootanuller,

maintenance of the extra-police force in the city. A determination was expressed by the members not to pay the tax, and, pending the introduction of legislation on the matter by the Government, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Town Clerk.

An unfeeling but by no means phenomenal concurrence of events has arisen in West Cork, With the biting March winds come eviction notices as thick as snowflakes! There is scarcely a meeting of a Board of Guardians that one or two or three of these documents are not received. three of these documents are not received and this at a time when the chilling breeze and continued frosts are cutting into the very vitals of the best clad, the best fed, very vitals of the bes and the best housed.

Clare. Clare.

The tenants on General Stuart Vandeleur's property in Kilmichael attended, on March 9, to pay their rents. They demanded 25 per cent. off the present rents; they said in the year '76 their rents had been increased from 50 to 60 per cent., and they were not able to pay the present rents. The application was refused, and the tenants left in a body declaring they cannot, under the circumstances, pay the present rents.

The impressive ceremony of ordination took place, in Tralee, on Sunday, March 8, in St. John's church. The young priest is he Rev. Daniel Divane, eldest son of Mr.

the Rev. Daniel Divane, eldeates no f Mr. Timothy Divane, of Caherbeagh.

Patrick Murphy, who was shot recently at Currans, by the accidental discharge of a policeman's rifle, died, on March Sth, in the County Infirmary. Constable Devlin, who has since been dismissed from the force, acknowledged that it was his gun, which went off accidentally, that killed Murphy. He further acknowledged that he induced the brother of the deceased to deny the fact, and they arranged after the occurrence to break the window in Murphy's house, as he (Devlin) was in dread of being dismissed, and it was to shield himself he did so. His revelations form a fitting complement to the disclosures of fir. James Ellis French, the story of the innecent Tubbercurry "blacksmith," and the other romances of the police force which have for the past couple of years enriched our popular literature.

Mayo.

Some of the West is crying aloud for scious attention. Many of those who are the very worst condition include had not reverse the foreign and of Lord Charles Douglas, was a Calliforn, Her name was prouncing from infancy. Her name was prouncing from the very worst condition include had been distincted in several cases by a concave of Cardinals to whom the case was referred. Lord Charles Douglas, was a Calliforn the very worst condition include had been distincted in the very worst condition include had been distincted in the very worst condition include had been distincted in the very worst condition include had not read a few years got the Purch of the deceased to develop the allow of the reduced rents now. Therents are still from the case was referred. Lord Charles Douglas, was a Call for the world as few years got leave the world a few years got leave the world as few years got leave the world as few years got leave the world as few years got leave the world of the West is crying aloud their rents reduced in several cases by inconsequence of her marriage with the Prince of Monaco being declared null and or the world of the West is crying alou

11, by the Limerick Corporation, before Chief Baron Palles, who, however, overruled the objections, and fiated the presentment, which, he said, was compulsory on the Corporation, who owe £2,000 extra police tax, which they have refused to pay.

The County Limerick Hounds were out, on March 7, at Endamore, but the opposit

Poor Clifford Lloyd is still on the shaughtaum. It seems that his illness has not quite left him, but, nevertheless, it appears that he is to resume duty in Ulster in a short time. One would think that as he has been "ill" for such a long period, he ought to be totally incapacitated for work by this time, but we suppose his illness has been, to a large extent, a diplomatic one, heard of more in answers given by Irish Chief Secretaries in the House of Commons, than felt by himself. Questioned by Mr. Kenny, on March 10, Mr. Bannerman stated that Mr. Lloyd has been on sick leave for some time, but that he would shortly resume his duty in a district in the North of Ireland. We congratulate the people of Limerick that they are to escape further protection at Mr. Lloyd's hands.

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Astrim.

The projected royal "invasion" of Ulster is exciting some attention in Belfast. In considering the matter, two parties must be reckoned with—namely, the English and the Irish. From the English party—which includes the military, the landlords, the Freemasons, and the Orange societies—the Prince will get "a cordial reception." From the Irish party—which embraces the merchants, traders, farmers, working-men, and all who give their adhesion to the National League—he is as certain to get no welcome. The action of the Lord Mayor in the Prince's Antrima he is as certain to get no welcome. The action of the Lord Mayor in the Prince' visit is utterly disapproved of by the National and popular party in Ulster.

Tyrone.

Bad as the Local Government Board is it had to condemn the action of the Omagh Board in refusing shoes and stockings to the unfortunate inmates of the

ings to the unfortunate inmates of the workhouse, who have been obliged to parade the yards almost naked during the rigors of last Winter. Little wonder that Mr. Sexton was impelled in Parliament to expose the affair.

Already the people begin to kick at the fixed rents. At a recent meeting of the Killeter National League, it was resolved that, on account of bad seasons, and the fall in the prices of farm produce, it becomes vitally necessary to have the judicial rack-rents reduced by twenty-five per cent. The meeting further called on the surrounding branches to join in a demand for that reduction. Mr. Dickson and the Ulster Whigs, perhaps, by this time, see that the Land Act of '81 is not, after all, "a final settlement of this vexed land question." tion."
Oa March 10, several families were

The work was done by Samuel Drummond, the bailiff, and Mr. McKelvey, the sheriff's officer. There was no crowd, and everything passed off quietly. Mr. Smith is the agent at present for the property. perty.

"Our old nobility" continue to show the vulgar herd the supreme claims they have to be reverenced and testimonialled, and address-presented. The Earl of Annesley is the latest instance of the folly of mis-placed hero-worship, and the meanness of the people who prostrate themselves in adoration before a stiff necked and pitiless caste. Evictions are the order of the day on this noble's Castlewellan estate. The popular Mr. John McCann, P. L. G., has been already turned out of his holding, On March 6, Mr. Dennis Brennan, and the ploughshare has gone over the heriff's deputy, with a party of police, land on which the great popular demonstration. proceeded to the Townland of Cootanuller, and dispossessed Terence Driscoll for non-payment of three years' rent, the plaintiffs being the "trustees" of the M'Carthy Downing estate. The family were not readmitted.

At a meeting of the Cork Corporation on March 6. a communication was read throughout the county, and a monster meeting to protest against his eviction was held on St. Patrick's Day at Castlewellan. True to the instincts of his caste, Lord Annesley prohibited the posting of any placards on the dead-walls of Castlewellan, sometime ago, but the Nationalists of the sometime ago, but the Nationalists of the place are not unequal to such a state of affairs. They hired sandwich-men to go around the town on March 9th, it being fair-day, to notify the holding of the meeting.

The pompously announced Government inquiry at Derry into the attack on the nuns, has ended in a fiasco, which seems to have been carefully contrived. The Crimes' Act doesn't appear to have been invented for Apprentice Boys or Derry roughs of the "loyalist" persuasion.

The Dublin Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Clifford Lloyd as Resident Magistrate for Londonderry.

Two sheriff's bailiffs, accompanied by a body of police, proceeded to the townland of Moneynaena recently, about two miles

of Moneynaena recently, about two miles from Draperstown, where they evicted a farmer named John O'Kane. The bailiffs Bancran, and evicted a widow with seven children, named Bridget Bradley, who is at present very ill, and had to be assisted out of the house. The farm in this cose is held on mortgage from the Land Commissioners.

Galway.

were attached two cables, painted snow white, distant from each other about eighty yards. Any person who dared to stand between those two posts, to view this war-ship, was curtly and insultingly ordered, by her commander, to move on, as if gazing at her would have the effect of blowing her up. blowing her up.

Roscommon.

The Assizes for the county of Roscommon was opened, on March 10, by Judge Murphy. The Grand Jury, having been called and resworn, addressing them, he said he had to congratulate them on the lightness of the criminal business. There were only seven or eight bills to go before them, and none of these, except two, were at all of a serious character. The Grand Jury had good reason to be satisfied with the peaceful character of their county, and the comparative absence of crime; and he trusted its condition would long continue to be a source of congratulation to them, and to all who were interested in the peace and welfare of the county.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic young men in general are not what they should be. As edifying and admirable as is a practical Catholic young admirable as is a practical Catholic young man, he is, sadly do we say it, very rare. To some extent the young man may be kept within the bounds of duty by the prayers of a good mother and the pious example of devoted sisters, but contact with not only an un-Catholic but also an un-Catholic but also an example of the programment of th un-Christian world, often contaminates to such an extent that the foolish young such an extent that the foolish young man, having little thought of the hereafter, regards religion as effeminate, and its practices as unmanly. He fears the sneer of companions, and to be accounted "pious," would appear to him as an insult to his manhood. It is not, then, engrossment with the cares of the world, nor altogether an allurement by its pleasures, that lead the young man astray, the cause is found within himself. The spark of faith may be smouldering in his heart, and the breath of whispering grace may revive it for the moment, but again he allows it to die down, fearing to have it blaze up in all its glowing beauty. It is the false notion that religion is not fashionable and that it is intended only for old women, that is the prime cause of young men's defection from Church. All the allurements of societies and amusements allurements of societies and amusements allurements of societies and amusements under Catholic auspices will do no good, no permanent good, as long as the heart is not reached, and a premium put upon uprightness of character, regular habits and pure morals. As long as simple honesty is taught to be only the best policy, many will limit their religion to its practice in the light of simply a natural virtue. Our age is a practical one and as the old men have made their money regardless of their religion, the young man

in this country, still we must fear the re-sult of having quantity rather than quality. It seems that with increasing numbers there is a drawing out of faith, a weakening of the religious fervor, and there is fear that truths are diminishing from amongst the children of men. Pros-perity, that is, worldly success, must not be the lot of the Church. Her Divine Founder will not permit it, and has always visited her with sufferings, persecutions and trials in every age. These have purified and fortified her. The so-called "Reformation" was, after all, in the Providence of God, the means of accomplishing good. It is in times of war that the the hearts of her persecutors, we do so, understanding that God's will be done, and very often this welfare is found in th very persecution that we pray to be averted from us. Few Catholics lead a life of ted from us. Few Catholics lead a life of faith. Many that will not live for the faith, profess that they will die for it. But not all, who cry, "Lord! Lord! will enter the kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father." The will of the Father is taught us by the infallible guide—the Church, and knowing it, and feeling the obligation of doing it, God help us, if we do not correspond with it. The contemplation of the number of bad and careless Catholics is terrible, but more contemplation of the number of Dad and careless Catholics is terrible, but more terrible will be the sight on the Day of Judgment. Parents accusing each other and their children, children accusing parents of wrong doing,—all will cry "Lord, lord," but will not be heard. Lord," but will not be heard.

N. Y. Catholic Herald. N. Y. Catholic Herald.

There appears to be considerable excitement in London, and, indeed, throughout Great Britain, at the conversion of Lord Charles Douglas, the brother and heir of the Duke of Hamilton. Lord Charles, it is said, was received into the Church at Nice. The Exeter Hall press of London is described as being wild over the conversion. The mother of Lord Charles Douglas was Princess Marie Catherine, daughter of the Duke of Baden, the first cousin of Napoleon III. She herself was a convert. Her eldest son, the present Duke of Hamilton, is of no religion; his father was an alleged Calvinist. Princess Mary, the sister of the Duke of Hamilton

Antigonish Aurora.

In the Local House it has been laid down as "axiomatic" by one of the members that "countries increase in members that "countries increase in population as the people are free and prosperous." An axiom it certainly is with regard to pigs, but not in the case of men. Morality is a more essential condition of increase of population than either freedom or prosperity. Milwaukee Citizen.

Milwaukee Citizen.

Milwaukee Citizen.

Milwaukee Citizen.

It seems to be more necessary for the non-Catholic public to know what Catholics do not believe, than to know what they do believe. At any rate, non-Catholics are not in a position to learn what the Catholic Church really is until they have unlearned much that she is not. Here are a dozen matters which Catholics do not believe, but which are often ascribed to the Church: 1. Image worship. 2. That an indulgence is a permission to commit sin. 3. That the Church has a right to persecute.

4. That a mere confession of sins to the priest and absolution is sufficient to merit forgiveness. 5. That the Pope cannot commit sin, or err in matters of science. 6. That Catholics cannot "search the Scriptures." 7. That republican forms of government are not favored by the Church. 8. That the Catholic Church is opposed to religious toleration. 9. That the end justifies the means. 10. That lying is ever permissable. 11. That the world may not be older than six thousand years. 12. That innocent recreation on Sundays is forbidden.

Cincinnati Telegraph.

A very laudable movement—termed

A very laudable movement—termed that of the "White Cross," was inaugurated, recently, in the City of New York, by the rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, of that city. The objects are worthy of general observance. The movement is modelled after a similar one in England, started by the Bishop of Durham. Its aim is the maintenance of virtue and the suppression of vice. It has five planks in its platform, as follows: First: To treat all women with respect and protect them from insult and harm. Second: To put down all Cincinnati Telegraph. and harm. Second: To put down all indecent language and coarse jest. Third: To maintain the law of purity as equally binding on men and women. Fourth:
To keep thyself from impurity and to To keep thyself from impurity and to spread these principles among young men.

REV. FATHER CAHILL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW ASSISTANT PRIEST OF ST. MARY'S PARISH. Rev. Father Cahill, the newly appointed

the old men have made their money regardless of their religion, the young man tries the same. When a Catholic young man, who neglects his religion, will not be tolerated, when he will be practically, and even forcibly taught to realize his wrong doing, then we may expect to see him a practical Catholic. "With desolation is the whole earth made desolate, for there is the whole earth made desolate, for there is no one who thinketh in his heart."

Though we may pride ourselves upon the steady and rapid growth of Catholicity in this country, still we must fear the rein this country, still we must fear the rein this country, still we must fear the rewind the standard the same of the city on Sunday morning arrived in the city on Sunday morning from San Antonia, Texas. He celebrated early mass at St. Mary's church yesterday morning and officiated at the benediction in the evening. Father Cahill is a tall, well-built man of twenty-seven years of age. He was educated at the Oblate Fathers College in Ottawa and was ordained a priest three years ago last Christmas. He was immediately given a mission at Matawa on the Ottawa river where he remained until October last when he was ordered to San Antonia by the Superior-General of France and soon after Rev. Dr. Lavoie's departure from this city he received instructions to come to Winnipeg.—Winnipeg Free Press, March 19th,

The Holy Sponge.

St. Joseph's Advocate.

"I Love Her Better Than Life." Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks cription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that was ting form. If you love her, take heed.

The Cheapest and Best. On account of its purity and concentra-ted strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all disordered conditions of the blood.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Sure to Conquer. The most troublesome cough is sure to.

yield if timely treated with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Pleasant to take and safe for young or old.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with hypophosphites.— As a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, all wasting diseases and General Debility, we venture to say has no equal in the whole realm of medicine.

Receipts for the Season

A QUINTON OMELET .- Have your pan A QUINTON OMELET,—Have your pan ready heating on the stove, beat the yolks of three eggs, with one and a half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and a tablespoonful of salt well together. Beat the whites separately to a stiff froth. Add the yolks and constant mixture; stir lightly and drop into it a half a cupful of milk; put a tablespoonful of butter or drippings in the hot pan; as soon as it melts pour in the omelet; let it brown, but not burn; cook about seven minutes; fold over and turn out in a hot minutes; fold over and turn out in a holdish.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Three eggs, six tablespoonfuls of milk, a little pepper and salt and mix all together. Put one-fourth of an ounce of butter in the pan and melt, then put in the other ingredients and allow it to remain on the fire for three minutes. Then serve on buttered or dry toast. Two eggs will require six pieces of toast.

HARD EGGS.—Three eggs, six tablespeed.

six pieces of toast.

HARD EGGS CURRIED.—Slice an onion, fry it in butter: take out the onion, add a teacupful of milk and a dessert-spoonful of curry powder. Let it stew till it is rich and thick, then add half a pint of stock thickened with flour and four hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters.

Eggs WITH CHEESE.—Put two table EGGS WITH CHEESE.—Put two table-spoonfuls of grated cheese in a saucepan with a tablespoonful of butter, salt and a little cayenne, five eggs broken in, place on the fire. Stir three or four minutes; serve on toast.

To Bake Eggs, Butter the dish, break four or five eggs, add pepper, salt and butter. Pour in the dish; bake in oven five minutes, or till well set; serve hot,

Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class. The disease commences with a slight

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

—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow itinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they townest. These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In your along the progression of the case of the ration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be properly and properly treated in its first proceeded to the Townland of Cootanuller, and dispossessed Terence Driscoll for non-payment of three years' rent, the plaintiffs being the "trustees" of the M'Carthy Downing estate. The family were not readmitted.

At a meeting of the Cork Corporation on March 6, a communication was read from the Constabulary authorities, Dublin Castle, asking the Corporation to lodge to their credit a sum of £1,500 for the county, and a monster of three parts of those who have stood up against Lord Annesley and his pretensions or claims, and-trials in every age. These have purified her. The so-called Annesley and his pretensions or claims, and trials in every age. These have purified and fortified her. The so-called Annesley and his pretensions or claims, with much veneration. While the male-fied on the Court, and that God may change to the lood, and thus prolong the sufferings, persecutions and-trials in every age. These have purified and fortified her. The so-called Annesley and is pretensions or claims, with much veneration. While the male-fied and fortified her. The so-called Nr. James Murray, against whom an effect make for the contingency by selling off his stock, and removing to Ballinahinch, because the deadly conflict displays the defenses of a country are strengthened, because the deadly conflict displays the defense of a country are strengthened, because the deadly conflict displays the weak places. If we pray for the weltare and this stock, and removing to Ballinahinch, because the deadly conflict displays the disease should be discase should be weak places. If we pray for the weltare and the Court, and that God may change the blood, and thus prolong the sufferings of the Court, and that God may change the blood, and thus prolong the suffering of the Court, and that God may change the corporation to lodge to their credit a sum of £1,500 for the contingency by selling off the Court, and that God may change the corporation to lodge the corporation to lodge to their credit a sum of £1,500 for the contingency proper me disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Sergel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it root and branch

out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2nd, 1382. October 2nd, 1882.

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

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. Turner.
For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug gists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.,) trancoffice, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catari h, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having 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, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with starup, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and CONSUMPTION CURED

OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy and emove worms without injury to adult or

The control of the co

Downright Cruelty. To permit yourself and family to

With sickness when it can be preented and cured so easily With Hop Bitters!!!

Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my

Life!
My trouble always came after eating

However light And digestible. For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most Excruciating pains,
"And the only way I ever got"

"Reliet!"
Was by throwing up all my stomach contained. No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until I was taken! "So that for three weeks

I was taken! "So that for three weeks
I lay in bed and
Could eat nothing!
My sufferings were so that I called
two doctors to give me something that
would stop the pain; their
Efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the
contents of

contents of Next day I was out of bed, and have

not seen a "Sick!" Hour, from the same cause since.
I have recommended it to hundreds
of others. You have no such
"Advocate as I am."—Geo. Kendall,

"Advocate as I am."—Geo. Kendall, Allston, Boston, Mass.
Columbus Advocate. Texas, April 21, 1883. Dear Editor:—I have tried your Hop Bitters, and find they are good for any complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family. H. Talener.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivailed for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. In the pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enloyment of interpretation of the enloyment of the enloyment of the rigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions a belief monthly, Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Screes take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession from the comment of the strict and sconomy, with rednement of menters and sconomy, with rednement of menters and sconomy, with rednement of menter.
TERMS to as it the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocesse.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Flanc, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 60
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and fution per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For turther particulars address, Morther Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE. SAND-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 particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Fresident.

Professional. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 220 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases, J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO-

J. BLAKE, BARKISTER, SUlicitor, etc.
Office-Carling's Block, London.

PR. WOODRUFF. OFFICEQreen's Avenue, a few doors east of
88.1y B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, Etc., on real estate.

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

Meetings.

RISH BENEYOLENT SOCIETY

-The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish
Eenevolent. Society will be held on Friday
evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic
Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested
to be present. C. A. Sippi, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of \$8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually, M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

WESTERN HOTEL.

RARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stabling in the city. Dining-room first-class.—ALFRED E. PANTON, Frop

SONSUMPTION.

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

APRIL 11, 1885

My Easter Lily.

In the black earth the root I laid—
A dry and unlovely thing.
It seemed so far from what was fa
"I only waste," I thought, "my ce
"Nay, nay; it helds a royal flower
"It seeps a piedge of spring.
Watt," whispered Faith, "in patte
Thou shalt see beauty rise from du

To-day thy silver-shining robe,
O. Easter lily, wear,
Unfold thy golden heart; make sw
With incense all the air.
Sing, with mute lips, thy Easter s
I hear it, and my faith grows stron
He sees, who waits in patient trus
Immortal beauty rise from dust. [Marian]

"ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

New York Freeman's Journ The man who complains of th a journal of principle, and trium quotes the lower price of a sheet, is beneath reasonable argument of the prefers what he calls "good principles and true doctring week after week in a journal of the prefers whether the property of the property of the property of the prefers week in a journal of the prefers were the prefers whether were the prefers were the prefers

week after week in a journal character, his conscience must be hardened to reach.

He prefers that his children sha in the filth collected weekly from of the country. If this man wer the teacher of his children tellinothing but continual narratives nothing but continual narratives rors, with an occasional bit of u formation thrown in, he himself, and hardened as he must be, w

His weekly paper is a member household which exerts a silent in The thoughts which are borne is family between those column lines part of the family life. They me thoughts of the family, tincture color its dreams. If the weighty is of this subtle and mighty compared to the family compared to good, is it not worthy of all prencouragement? The man who his "one dollar" weekly with "news" and "spice" prefers a chedollar enemy to a friend who is and ought to be very dear.

If this man wants quantity, he it easy to fill his need. Blanke abound. His boys can learn all a escapades and the private life of

escapades and the private life of ous actresses, all the filthy details latest divorce suit, all the scand can be raked up, for one dollar They can learn to think the tho materialists who write. They is contradiction; they may learn to gl the descriptions of gilded vice triumphs of "smartness." Here a will be a small item,—less rath more correct,—of Catholic news; word in the whole journal that c the children of this ignorant man

the children of this ignorant man and serve God better.

If the yearly "news" of the weekly reprint of a secular dail were made into a book, would an father permit his daughter to read if it were offered for nothing, "premium" thrown in I It would cord of hynchica and in the cord of cord of lynchings, murder, sed and other crimes on which no mind can dwell without being de And yet when this filthy mass filt his household in fifty-two instal the careful father boasts that he ge

one dollar a year!
Such a man is capable of boasti he contributes fifty-two cents a y said of any Christian than that? This careful man will spend a do some personal gratification for eve he gives to God. He would rega most horrible if there should be n

ready to assist at his death-bed. a valuation on this of fifty-two He tells his friends that he wa children to grow up good Catho citizens. He hopes that his be girls will be honest and pure n women. He chuckles over the fa he gets fifty-two installments of "smartness," humorous infidelity morality, without even a prete Christianity, and bits of information ful or not, for one dollar.

And this is the man who prides on his common sense. He can good bargain, and, withal, "there ing mean about him"! He exp educate his children by letting the matter which he would blush aloud. But he gets the best of the olic journal, which points to the the cross, and to the life beyond the Let the man who wants to make dent investment for his family in dollar weekly have the decency fling this investment in the face

anouncing his investment in the face of nals that are not "newsy" or "spicy announcing his "smartness," he a nounces a verdict of foolishness himself. Even a respectable secula paper needs a corrective with a (point of view. This the wise he family will find in a Catholic jour so edited as not to pander to states. How Pale You Are! is frequently the exclamation of or to another. The fact is not a p one to have mention, but still t may be a kindly one, for it sets t addressed to thinking, apprises the fact that she is not in good the fact that she is not in good and leads her to seek a reason the Pallor is almost always attendanthe first stages of consumption system is enfeebled, and the bimpoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Medical Discovery" will act as a upon the system, will enrich the crished blood and rectors reconstructed.

erished blood, and restore roses Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, writes: I upset a tea-kettle of hot water on my hand. I at on plied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, a effect was to immediately allay th

I was cured in three days. A Princely Fortune.

A man may possess the fortun prince but can never possess has without good health; to secure wh

blood must be kept pure and every in proper action. Burdock Blood purify the blood and regulate Accidental.

A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent states that he met with an acciden time ago, by which one of his kne severely injured. A few applicat Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded imm and complete relief.

My Easter Lily.

In the black earth the root I laid—
A dry and unlovely thing.
It seemed so far from what was fair,
"I only waste," I thought, "my care,"
"Nay, nay; it holds a royal flower;
"It keeps a pledge of spring.
Walt," whispered Faith, "in patient trust;
Thou shall see beauty rise from dust,"

To-day thy silver-sbining robe,
O, Easter lily, wear,
Unfold thy golden heart; make sweet
With incense all the air.
Sing, with mute lips, thy Easter song.
I hear it, and my fatth grows strong.
He sees, who waits in patient trust,
Immortal beauty rise from dust. [Marian Douglas.

"ONE DOLLAR A YEAR."

New York Freeman's Journal. The man who complains of the price of a journal of principle, and triumphantly quotes the lower price of a "newsy" sheet, is beneath reasonable argument.

sheet, is beneath reasonable argument.

If he prefers what he calls "news" to good principles and true doctrine, taught week after week in a journal of good character, his conscience must be too much hardened to reach.

He prefers that his children shall wallow in the filth collected weekly from all parts of the country. If this man were to find the teacher of his children telling them nothing but continual narratives of horrors, with an occasional bit of useful inrors, with an occasional bit of useful information thrown in, he himself, ignorant and hardened as he must be, would be

His weekly paper is a member of the household which exerts a silent influence. The thoughts which are borne into the family between those column lines become

family between those column lines become part of the family life. They move the thoughts of the family, tineture its life, color its dreams. If the weighty influence of this subtle and mighty companion be good, is it not worthy of all praise and encouragement? The man who flaunts his "one dollar" weekly with all the "news" and "spice" prefers a cheap one-dollar enemy to a friend who is dearer, and ought to be very dear.

If this man wants quantity, he can find it easy to fill his need. Blanket sheets abound. His boys can learn all about the escapades and the private life of notorious actresses, all the filthy details of the latest divorce suit, all the scandals that can be raked up, for one dollar a year! They can learn to think the thoughts of materialists who write. They may see Mr. Ingersoll's nonsense quoted without contradiction; they may learn to gloat over the descriptions of gilded wise and the

Let the man who wants to make a prudent investment for his family in a one-dollar weekly have the decency not to fling this investment in the face of journals that are not "newsy" or "spicy." By announcing his "smartness," he also pronounces a verdict of foolishness against himself. Even a respectable secular newspaper needs a corrective with a Catholic paper needs a corrective with a Catholic point of view. This the wise head of a family will find in a Catholic journal—if so edited as not to pander to corrupt

How Pale You Are!

is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mention, but still the act may be a kindly one, for it sets the one addressed to thinking, apprises her of the fact that she is not in good health, the fact that she is not in good therefor, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. Pallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The Pallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled, and the blood is impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic apon the system, will enrich the impov-erished blood, and restore roses to the

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich. writes: I upset a tea kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once ap-plied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

AN EXCELLENT PAPER BY EX JUDGE RYAN

sample of sand from the Nubian desert at Wady Halfa.

JUDGE RYAN'S LECTURE ON GALILEO. The Judge did not lessen his reputation as a lecturer by his effort of last night. He dealt with the large subject on hand in a comprehensive and judicial manner, showing much learning and, as usual with him, extensive reading. He vindicated the Catholic Church at large, and especially the Roman authorities of Galileo's day, from the charge of persecuting the Florentine sage, or designing to prevent the advancement of the Copernican system. As to the latter point he showed that the system owed its very name to a Catholic Cleric, Nicholas Copernicus, a Polish Priest, whose work on the earth's motion was dedicated to the Pope, and published at the expense of a Cardinal. Galileo only adopted this Priest's theory, and while he kept within the domain of science was treated as well, if not better, than Copernicus. It was because of his persistent endeavors to reconcile his views with Scripture that he was "reduced to silence." It was considered dangerous to adopt this course, the Scriptures appearing to be contrary. On this point the Judge quoted a passage from the London Saturday Review, of September, 1879, which said: "In the opinion of the immense majority of the religious world, Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, it directly contradicted the letter of Scripture, and therefore seemed to under-

escapades and the private life of notorious actresses, all the filthy details of the latest divorce suit, all the scandals that can be raked up, for one dollar a year!

They can learn to think the thoughts of materialists who write. They may see Mr. Ingersoll's nonsense quoted without contradiction; they may learn to gloat over the descriptions of gilded vice and the triumphs of "smartness." Here and there will be a small item,—less rather than more correct,—of Catholic news; but no word in the whole journal that can help the children of this ignorant man to love and serve God better.

If the yearly "news" of the average weekly reprint of a secular daily paper were made into a book, would any decent father permit his daughter to read it, even if it were offered for nothing, with a "premium" thrown in ? It would be a record of lynchings, murder, seductions, and other crimes on which no human mind can dwell without being degraded. And yet when this filthy mass filters into the contributes fifty—two cents a year to the church. What worse thing can be said of any Christian than that?

This careful man will spend a dollar for some personal gratification for every cent he gives to God. He would regard it as most horrible if there should be no priest ready to assist at his death-bed. He puts a year!

He tells his friends that he wants his Household Hints.

than any alcoholic drink.

Some one asks how fruit jellies can be preserved from mould. If the surface is covered one-fourth of an inch deep with loaf sugar, finely pulverized, they will keep in good condition and no mould pen-

tetrate.

The livers of chickens and turkeys are nice fried with a few thin slices of bacon. Cut the liver and bacon very thin, season with pepper and salt. This is a good breakfast dish.

breakfast dish.

A teaspoonful of borax in the last water in which clothes are rinsed, will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that have been labeled away for two or three years.

away for two or three years.

If grease or oil is spilled on a carpet sprinkle flour or fine meal over the spot as soon as possible, let it lay for several hours, and it will absorb the grease. Dust and marks of children's fingers can e removed from icy windows these cold days by using a sponge to wipe them which you have dipped in a little ammonia and water.—Cottage Hearth.

Habits of the Abyssinians.

Mr. F. Villiers, the well-known artist of the London Illustrated News, accompanied the English commissioners to Abysorpina M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling to twater on my hand. I at once apolled Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the flect was to immediately allay the pain.

A Princely Fortune.

A man may possess the fortune of a rince but can never possess happiness rithout good health; to secure which the without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs.

Accidental.

A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent letter, states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate and complete relief. Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BOURGET COLLEGE.

The usual monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held Thursday. The executive council met, and after disposing of some routine business, adjourned till Monday in consequence of Judge Ryan's lecture.

The following new members were elected: H. W. Kennedy, Messrs. Evans, E. F. Carter, Henry G. Dexter, W. F. Alloway, Alderman Crotty, D. M. Telford, Frank Ness, Weston Crowther, Judge Taylor, Walter Keen, W. S. Becher, John A Belt, G. A. Muttlebury, A. Dawson, Hon. Lawrence Clarke, Alexander Woods, William Woods, Henry Woods, Captain Kirby, Jas. W. Anson.

Mr. Chas. H. Swinford presented a sample of sand from the Nubian desert at Wady Halfa.

JUDGE RYAN'S LECTURE ON GALILEO.

I attended Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q., since September 1884, and am now fully convinced that I made a very profit. A brief or served convinced me of the unrivalled merits of Rigaud Business College, which I received convinced me of the unrivalled merits of Rigaud Business College, which I received convinced me of the unrivalled merits of Rigaud Business College, which I received convinced me of the unrivalled merits of Rigaud Business College, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business of Rigaud Business College, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business of Rigaud Business College, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A business college, which I received convinced that I made a very profit. A river; therefore its scenery is majestic. From the summit of the verduous mountain you can almost discriminate the lofty spires of Montreal. You have a splendid view of the surrounding towns and villages. The beautiful Ottawa river calmly glides at a short distance from the college, and its crystalized waters produces a delightful aspect to the students. The above college is five storey, and is divided into many classes, constituting the classical course and two commercial courses. I will only speck of the English commercial course, which is divided into three departments, viz., superior or banking; senior or business, and junior. These classes are large and fitted in proportion, the superior and senior containing a handsome bank and store, in which transactions of every degree are carried on. Each student is furnished with a capital consisting of cash, merchandize, real estate, etc. He rents a store, buys, sells, holds different communications with the bank, buying and selling shares, depositing, forming partnerships, holding correspondence with different firms, etc, etc: The bank is furnished with a complete set of books in order that the student may not be ambiguous in any of his transactions. If any party fail his goods are sold by auction, and claimed by the highest bidder. Business of every kind is executed, in order that the scholar may be a perfect accountant in the most difficult undertakings of a business life. The principal studies, besides those already mentioned, consist a business life. The principal studies, besides those already mentioned, consist besides those already mentioned, consist of rhetoric, sciences, algebra, geometry, grammar, commercial law, political economy, brokerage, shipment, etc., also all the preparatory branches. There are pupils from ten years of age to thirty, and classes to suit the capacity of each. The board is excellent, amusements of every kind can be had, consisting of literary associations, concerts, music, swines, ball board is excellent, amusements of every kind can be had, consisting of literary associations, concerts, music, swings, ball alleys, etc, etc. I have no hesitation in asserting that any person of ordinary abilities can procure a sound knowledge of accuracy in a very short time. If the Rigaud Business College was extensively advertised and the public made aware of the ease of obtaining a fund of knowledge, the number of their pupils would increase wonderfully in a very short time. Being the first year of this business class the success was marvelous. I think it my duty to propagate it, as much as is in my power, to all those who have the intention of business customs. They will find the Rigaud Business College in every respect very beneficial to them. I feel confident in assuring you that I learned more in the six months I passed in Rigaud Business College than I had in the previous four years. This short letter is but a brief sketch of what I was a witness during six months.

Respectfully yours,

N. Dernentz

Respectfully yours,
N. DERUCHIE. Glen Walter, Ont., March 15, 1885.

months.

What He Should Weigh.

a valuation on this of fifty-two cents a year!

He tells his friends that he wants his children to grow up good Catholics and citizens. He hopes that his boys and girls will be honest and pure men and women. He chuckles over the fact that he gets fifty-two installments of vice, "smartness," humorous infidelity, mock morality, without even a pretence of Christianity, and bits of information, useful or not, for one dollar.

And this is the man who prides himself on his common sense. He can make a good bargain, and, withal, "there's nothing mean about him"! He expects to educate his children by letting them read matter which he would blush to read aloud. But he gets the best of the Catholic journal, which points to the way of the cross, and to the life beyond the world. Let the man who wants to make a product of the cross, and to the life beyond the world. Let the man who wants to make a product investment for his family in a one-dollar weekly have the decency not to ling this invastvent. to have soo cubic feet of weil-ventilated space. He would throw off by the skin 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid every 24 hours, and his total loss during the 24 hours would be 6 pounds of water, and a little above 2 pounds of other matter.

A Monster Bell.

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Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently follow a negiected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? Is it not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. It is worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for this frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Irajand.

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C. M. B. A.

OFFICIAL.

Since January 1st there have been twenty-two deaths in the C. M. B. A. ranks, of which two were in Canada and nineteen

of which two were in Canada and nineteen in the United States.

Assessments Nos. 4 and 5 have been issued to pay the beneficiaries of deaths 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21. Five of these were in New York State, one in Pennsylvania, one in Michigan, and one in Karses.

I have received notice of the death of Mr. Thomas Sullivan, of Branch 10, St. Catharines. Mr. Sullivan died on March Catarines. Mr. Sunivan died on March. 23rd, 1885, at the age of thirty-five years. He joined Branch 10 on the 4th January, 1883; the cause of his death was tumor of brain. This is one of the deaths that occurred in Canada C. M. B. A. since 1st occurred in Canada C. M. B. A. since 1st January; the other was that of James Mc-Andrew, of Branch 1s, Niagara Falls, Ont., which occurred January 5th. The death rate in the whole Association is not extremely high, and our members in Canada are thankful that the C. M. B. A. death rate here is very low, showing a truly healthy state of the Society in this country, and that our Branches medical ountry, and that our Branches, medical examiners, and supervising examiner, study the future, as well as the present, interests of the Association.

This week each Branch will be sent its

unt for amount due the Grand Council up to 1st April, and prompt remittance is requested. In next issue will be published, if space permits, the membership of each Branch in Canada. A new Branch will be organized, in a few days, at Cornwall, a petition for charter signed by twenty ntlemen of said town, having been sen

St. Thomas, April 3rd, 1885.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR,—At our regular meeting held in the hall of Branch No. 2, C. M. B. A., leat evening the fellowing. last evening, the following resolution were adopted:—

were adopted:—
Moved by Brother William B. Reath,
and seconded by Brother John Butler, that
the writer of an article appearing in a
late issue of the Irish Canadian, and signed a member of Branch No. 2, is unauthor-ized by this Branch, and is hereby censured for statements therein made.

That a copy of this resolution be pub-

lished in the CATHOLIC RECORD, our official organ in Canada. P. L. M. EGAN, Rec. Sec. Branch 2, C. M. B. A.

Essex Centre, April 5, 1885. To my Fellow-members in the Canadian Branches of the C. M. B. A :-

DEAR BROTHERS, -I do not need to re mind you how sincerely I desire the welfare of our Grand Association, and how I have directed my talents, as far as my ability went, in working for what I have honestly considered was best for all its members.

Those who know me, and are not influenced by local differences, will concede this. I, therefore, beg pardon for intrudthis. I, therefore, beg pardon for intrudictions. ing my views upon you unsolicited; but unfortunately, the fate of all preceding institutions—not even excepting our Holy Mother, the Church—has been made to suffer from opposition, calumny and misrepresentation by those who had at some previous time been among her most trust-ed and faithful servants, who had worked with one heart and one head, as it were, for her covered. with one heart and one head, as it were, for her general advancement. This being the case, the C. M. B. A.—an institution admirably adapted to meet the wants of Catholics of modern times, the principles of which are based upon Catholic charity and benevolence, and destined to perform many of the corporal works of mercy, laid many of the corporal works of mercy, laid down for Catholics to practice in the Christian doctrine taught by our Holy Church — could not hope to escape this universal rule, so suffers from ill-advised attacks by some of her own members, who, either through misguided motives or lack of judgment, seek to belittle by officery. er through misguided motives or lack dgment, seek to belittle her officers. of judgment, seek to belittle her officers, who have to bear the brunt of the trials and troubles that are naturally experienced in guiding the efficient forms. Everything is in readiness guiding the affairs of so new an associa

tion.

Although nine-tenths of the members of Although nine-tenths of the Grand Council of the Branches forming the Grand Council of Canada have spoken very emphatically as to how they wish the affairs of the C. M. B. A. how they wish the affairs of the C. M. B. A. to be conducted in Canada, the remaining one-tenth appear to think that the nine-tenths ought to abandon their views and take up with those of the one-tenth. I will not contend, however, but that there might be a case where the nine tenths might be wrong and the one-tenth right; yet, apply the ordinary tests to the case in point, and it becomes as glaring as the sun at noon-day; that it is not so with the C. M. B. A. in Canada.

If the C. M. B. A. is a Catholic institution, it will heed the advice of its clergy.
The wisdom and experience of bishops and
priests is not to be despised. This the
nine-tenths have done and still propose to
do. I am not so sure that the one-tenth
are all of this way of thinking I know
there are some among them who, if they
could, would banish priests from office in
the C. M. B. A., and restrict them to the
bare observance of spiritual duties. While
I do not claim that priests, as members,
are entitled to any privileges that are not
common to lay members, yet their social
position, their education, and other talents,
constitute them safe guides to look to for
advice and support in the honest and fair
management of the C. M. B. A.
I am convinced that it is useless to argue
with persons who are beforehand determined not to be appeased, and whom no
sort of policy but their own would satisfy.
I see no way of remedying this state of If the C. M. B. A. is a Catholic institu-

I see no way of remedying this state of affairs, except that our friends and fellowamans except that our friends and fellow-members who have been placed in power in the Grand Council offices by large, majorities should step down, and allow

M. P., that the act will place the "C. M. B. A. in a very satisfactory position."

Yours faithfully,
H. W. DEARE.

THE RESELLION

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Saturday,—News received to-day indicates the situation to be hourly growing graver. Indians throughout the territory holding war councils and preparing to rise. Half breeds complete organization, and are ready to rise at a moment's warning. Archbishop Tache denounces Riel and his confederates. Troops from Winnipeg reach Qu'Appelle. The Dominion Government decide to send 2,000 soldiers to the reene of disturbance. Military ac-

to the scene of disturbance. Military activity throughout Ontario and Quebec.
Toronto troops ready to move.
Sunday,—Information received that on the 27th, Colonel Irvine, with a force of

the 27th, Colonel Irvine, with a force of 260 police and volunteers, abandoned Fort Carlton after burning stores and other supplies likely to fall into the rebels' hands. The evacuation of the Fort was rendered necessary from lack of provisions to supply the increased force, and the exposed character of the post in the event of an attack from surrounding hills. Irvine, with his force, proceeded to Prince Albert, it being a larger settlement requiring prowith his force, proceeded to Prince Albert, it being a larger settlement requiring protection. Particulars of the fight at Duck Lake show the half-breeds fired on the police during a parley with Major Crozier under a flag of truce. Hudson Bay supplies and Government stores being freighted from the North-west were seized by rebels at Batouche's Crossing. Half-breeds declare, now that blood has been shed, to fight it out to the bitter end. Military activity continues.

me by Brother J. Gibson, of Branch 16.
We also expect a Branch instituted at Lindsay shortly. Samuel R. Brown,
Secretary Grand Council.

Secretary Grand Council.

Secretary Grand Council. minabitants escape to the barracks, upon which they expect an attack. Indians threaten to burn the town. A general Indian rising imminent. An outbreak of those on File Hills Reserve, thirty miles north-west of Fort Qu'Appelle. Three companies of Winnipeg Rifles despatched to the scene, as Gen. Middleton learns an Indian agent ramed Nigheles has been to the scene, as Gen. Middleton learns an Indian agent named Nicholas has been kilked. People of Manitoba organizing and arming. Gen. Middleton applies for 4,000 troops to suppress the rebellion. Departure of the Queen's Own and 10th Royal Grenadiers for the front. Additional troops called out.

Tuesday,—Despatches from Battleford state Stoney Indians have risen and are marching to the place. Indians and half

state Stoney Indians have risen and are marching to the place. Indians and half breeds sack all the houses in Battleford. Several men from the barracks attempt to reach the Hudson Bay Co's stores for supplies and are fired on by rebels, two farm instructors named Payne and Applegarth being killed. Two settlers also reported slain. A portion of the town said to have been burned. The Indians preparing to attack the barracks. Col. preparing to attack the barracks. Col. Herchmer with a force of Mounted Police leaves Regina for Battleford. The Seventh Fusiliers called out for active service, and

loyally respond.

Wednesday,—Battleford still infested with Indians. Many Indian bands joining Riel. Troops proceeding to the front as rapidly as possible.

rapidly as possible.

Thursday,—Half-breeds and Indians, while plundering houses at Battleford, are shelled out of town. The barracks still menaced. Everything in Taylor Settle-ment, twenty-five miles west of Battle-ford, destroyed. A general advance of troops from Qu'Appelle. At Touchwood Hills artillery have a skiranish with Indi-ans, the latter being scattered, leaving two killed. Riel's headquarters at Batouche's Crossing, where he have forward too. Crossing, where he has a force of 1,900 half-breeds and Indians. The File Hill Indians return to their reserve. Col. Herchmer recalled, Gen. Middleton fear-

ing his small force might be annihilated. Friday,-Both Battleford and Prince Albert (where Colonel Irvine is) are be-

connecting and confusing, but sufficient is known to cause the greatest uneasiness as to the fate of the men in charge at stations and posts north of Humboldt. The latter post is now threatened by rebel forces, who have advanced to Hood's, thirty miles west, and rebel videttes are seen every day scouting around. Gurnsey, the policeman in charge at Humboldt, has wired down that he will abandon the post if down that he will abandon the post if a detachment is not sent up at once to guard detachment is not sent up at once to guard the place. The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the claims of the half breeds, composed of W. P. R. Street, Registrar Goulet and A. E. Forget, organized in Winnipeg last night, and selected N. O. Cole as secretary. They leave for Qu'Appelle on Tuesday, thence to Touchwood Hills. They will then return to Regina, and proceed thence to Maple Creek, Calgary and Fort McLeod. They think it will be fully two months before they return. The Commissioners have issued a circular stating that they will meet the half-breed claims at the under-mentioned places:—Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchward Hills.

open peace negotiations with Osman Digna appropriate sermon on the Resurrection. At the service in the evening the church possessing the power to control the natives. It is stated that Gen. Graham has been nstructed to secure such terms as will enable him to evacuate the country at once. Whether it was in pursuance of these particular instructions Gen. Graham to day withdrew his whole force back from Tamai withdrew his whole force back from Tamai to Suakim, leaving only a small contingent at Gen. McNeill's zereba. It is believed that no operations will be undertaken against Tamanieb. The heat is practically intolerable in the desert west of Tamai, which is itself almost beyond the influence of the water of the Red Sea. The officers and men belonging to Gen. Stewart's force are completely disgusted over the negative results of the expedition, and are all anxious to be at once recalled home. The disgust of the magnificent fellows who have come all the way from Australia to help to maintain the mother country's prestige is simply supreme and indescribable.

A spy who has returned to Suakim, from Erkowit, reports that Osman Digna, with 900 men, is at Shakatel, which is a strong position between Sinkat and Erkowit. The spy says that Osman Digna's followers are openly deserting him.

MGR LAROCQUE'S GOLDEN JUBI. LEE.

We published in our last issue an interesting report of the celebration of the golden jubilee of Mgr. Larocque, formerly bishop of St. Hyacinthe, and now titular of Germanicopolis, which took place at St. Hyacinthe on the 19th of March last. Among other congratulations addressed to the venerable prelate was one from the speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, on behalf of that body. On the 27th of March Mr. Speaker Wurtele informed the House that he had received a reply to the message of congratulation he had sent in its name to Mgr. Larocque. The reply was read :

St. Hyacinthe, March 25, 1885. To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec:

MR SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN,—It is

with a deep feeling of gratitude that I acknowledge the honor you have done me in telegraphing your congratulations on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the occasion of the littleth anniversary of my priesthood. Such a demonstration, which I had not the slightest expectation of receiving, is all the more valuable that it comes from a body occupying so high a position in society, and I, therefore, beg to tender a thousand thanks. During the course of my very humble existence, my country and everything affecting its intercountry and everything affecting its inter-ests have always been dear to me, and I have endeavored, within the limited measure of the talents and capacity with which heaven has endowed me, to devote

myself to them.

At present, worn out by age and the infirmities inherent to our frail human nature, I live retired and in solitude, but not as an egotist. In my thoughts I follow those of my fellow-countrymen, who labor for the public weal, and, in particular, for those hard-working legis lators who devote themselves to the arduous task of framing our laws and promoting, by wise measures, our various

Under present circumstances especi ally my vigils are passed in prayer, while theirs are occupied in the fatiguing work of a legislative session, and I pray the great Law Maker to strengthen and sup-

port them in their self-sacrifice.

With sincere respect and gratitude I remain, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Bishop of Germanicopolis, late Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. The reading of this letter evoked arty applause from both sides of the Chamber. Then on the motion of the Saturday,—News from the north is most conflicting and confusing, but sufficient is

onded by the Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the Opposition, the letter was ordered to be entered on the journals of the House. The legislature of Quebec has never within our recollection done itself more honor, nor truly reflected the Catholic sentiment of the great community it represents than by the respect it has thus shown one of the most venerated members of the Canadian hier-

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM WINDSOR.

With a devotional service of more than usual significance Easter Sunday was observed in St. Alphonsus church, it being not only the great festival commemor-ative of the glorious Resurrection of our Divine Redeemer, kept throughout the Catholic world with a beautiful fervor undimmed by flight of time, but it was the half-breed claims at the under mentioned places:—Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills and Regina, Maple Creek and Fort McLeod. Points where insurrection is rampant have been left in abeyance pending the result of the present military operations. The programme seems to be to put down the rebellion with force and vigor, and adjust the claims afterwards.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

Divine Redeemer, Rept Cauchy with a becautiful fervor Catholic world with a beautiful fervor undimmed by flight of time, but it was the day of general communion for the C. M. B. A. of this parish. After the congregation received Holy Communion at So 'clock mass, ninety members of the C. M. B. A. took their ranks in the main aisle with precision due in a great measure to their military marshall, D. Cronin. They advanced, knelt at the sanctuary railings, received Holy Communion at the hands of their Director, Dean Wagner, filed down the side aisles, returning to members who have been placed in power in the Grand Council offices by large majorities should step down, and allow those in opposition to occupy their places, when undoubtedly there are among those some men of means and talent who could buy out the London Catholic Record and conduct a C. M. B. A. column in it to suit themselves, without regard to the wishes or taste of the other nine-tents.

In conclusion, I would inform you, my brothers, that in a very short time the Government Bill affecting Mutual Benefit Associations will pass, and the C. M. B. A. will have to accept the law, and act under its provisions, or else leave its officers exposed to legal prosecutions and heavy fines, for I have positive information that all such societies must conform, or cease no operate in Canada, but at the same time I have the assurance of Sir Leonard Tilley, made to me through our member for North Essex, J. C. Patterson, Esq.,

At the service in the evening the church was crowded to the doors. On entering, the visitor was greeted with a brilliant scene. The sanctuary was illuminated by a con-stellation of innumerable lights, forming an immense heart, giving a gorgeous effect to the beautiful white marble altar with its exquisite decorations of golden Easter

lilies. There were five hundred com-municants on Easter Sunday and about the same number on Holy Thursday. We regretted very much to lose our own "Soggarth Aroon," Father Dixon, who left last Wednesday for Port Lambton, but we are pleased to see Father McManne but we are pleased to see Father McManus restored to health and able to assist Father Scanlon and our esteemed pastor, Very Rev. Dean Wagner. M. Windsor, April 6th, 1885.

SERGT. WM. DALTON.

We have with regret to announce the death of Mr. Wm. Dalton, of this city, which occurred on Monday last. The deceased gentleman was born in Kilkenny in 1802, and in 1822 enlisted in the 87th regiment. In 1847 he came to Canada, settling in London, where he resided till his death. He held the position of Barrack Sergeant and Paymaster of Pensioners, for some ten years. He spent in all fifty years in the service of the government, eighteen of which he passed in the East Indies, having taken part in the Afghan campaign of 1842. He retired with the rank of Color Sergeant. His death occurred on the 6th geant. His death occurred on the 6th inst. The late Mr. Dalton was a pious inst. The late Mr. Dalton was a product and sincere Catholic and died a most edifying death. His funeral was largely edifying death. May his attended on Thursday last: May soul rest in peace.

CONCERT IN INGERSOLL.

We are glad to learn that the concert in Ingersoil, in aid of the church funds, on Monday evening, was largely attended and was financially a very decided success. and was financiarly a very decided success, Not only was the concert well patronized by the Catholics of Ingersoll, but also very liberally by the Protestant citizens of that town and vicinity. The following pro-gramme was executed:

PART I. Song—"Take Mo Jamie Dear,"......Bischoff Miss Cameron. Song—"Come into the Garden, Maud,".Balfe Dr. Sippi. Violin Solo—"Legende,"...... Wieniawski Master G. Fox.

Song... Miss Reidy.
Song... "The Isle That's Crowned with Shamrocks," Mr. John Drongole. [Baker Song..." Pretty Pond Lillies," Baker Miss Hughson.

Barrod." Barrod.

Chas. Butler.

PART II.

Violin Duett.

Mr. Beaumann and Master G. Fox.

Song—'We'il Meet Nae Mair at Sunset,"...

Sons—'Me'il Meet Nae Mair at Sunset,"...

Mr. Wm. Skinner.

Duett—'Come Where the Lillies Grow,"...

The Misses Hughson.

Song—'The Kerry Dance,"...

Violin Solo—'Huggarian Pance,"... Hauser

Master George Fox.

Song...

Miss Cameron.

Song...

Yhe Highlandman's Toast,"...Luno

Mr. John Dromgole. Comic Song. Chas. Butler.

We deeply regret to learn of the sudden death of the Rev. Father Prevost, O. M. I., chaplain to the 65th Battalion en route for the North-West. This sad event occurred at Mattawa, on the C. P. R. line. Father Prevost was a pious and

devoted ecclesiastic. R. I. P.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves. Paper, 75c.; cloth, 81.25. By mail, free. Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.

MARKET REPORT.

Wheat—Spring, 1 35 to 1 40; Deihl, ₹ 100 lbs, 1 35 to 1 40; Deemcrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Beed, 1 35 to 1 40. Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Red, 1 35 to 1 40. Oats, 57c to 90c, Corn, 85c to 90. Barley, 90c to 1 10. Peas. 98c to 1 00. Rye, 90c to 95. Clover seed. 3 00 to 5 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 225 to 2 50 talmeal, 8tandard, 2 10 to 2 20; Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 20 to 1 600. Hay, 800 to 1 800. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 800 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 200 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 18c to 22c; crock, 16c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retall, 22c to 23c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, 1b., 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 2 06. Chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 80c. Onlons, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. Apples, per bag, 30 to 50c. Onlons, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 75 to 6 60. Beef, per cwt, 400 to 6 to. Mutton, per lb, tc to 6c. Lamb, per lb, 6c to 7c. Hops, per lb, 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50. LONDON.



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and claims more victims than any other complaiot.

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A GRAND EASTER SERVICE-THE OF CHRIST'S COMING—SPEAKING ARMED RESISTANCE IN THE NOF THE ATTITUDE OF THE TOWARDS IT—THERE SHOULD WARFARE—UNDER CANADA'S CO Kingston Whig, April 7th

On Sunday a grand Pontific Mass was celebrated in St. Mary' drai and the Bishop of Kingston d a sermon. He congratulated the on the evidence they had give reality and the fervour of their reality and the fervour of their constant attendance at the service week from Wednesday to Satus spite the inclemency of the weath specially remarked their full asse Good Friday night, when this larger drawas crowded to the doors by worshippers, who waded know through the snow in order to tak the pious exercise of the way of the standard of the way of the standard or the standard of the way of the standard or t the pious exercise of the way of t adoring their suffering Saviour an adoring their suffering Saviour aring Him in the successive stages passion. For all this the Bish thanks to God and prayed for a cance of this lively faith and piety hearts of the Catholic people of K He next referred to the mystery Lord's Resurrection, which he term key stone of the

ARCH OF CHRISTIAN LIFE. He compared Easter to the other

memorations of the year, and would be fruitless without Easter completion. The entire system of tian faith would be only a theory beautiful indeed and infinitely milme than all the theories of the philosophers, but equally unsult as they, and insufficient for the ful as they, and insufficient for the ful intellectual conviction or the effect straint of the passions of the human This he explained by recalling the of the coming of the Son of God earth. It was to fulfil the promi the seed of the woman would cru serpent's head and thus undo the v human ruin effected by Satan in the human ruin effected by Satan in t den of Paradise. What was this v den of Paradise. What was this vruin? It was sin. By sin came to of the body, and the doom of damnation; by sin and death and the of hell Satan acquired a right over child of Adam. He was the exec of divine anger, empowered to smen, and after killing them boddrag their guilty souls down thus Satan became the master world. Jesus Christ came to depri world. Jesus Christ came to depri of his mastery and to liberate m from the guilt of sin and its death p that lay against soul and body. was the arch-enemy of Christ, who spoke of him as His adversary "the man armed keeping his court," wh had come to dislodge and to div spoils. He styles Satan also "the of this world" and "the power of dar

THE "EMPEROR OF DEATH," holding all men in life-long servitu the terrors of death, until his empi destroyed by the triumph of Jesus in His resurrection from the grave. if the Son of God was subjected by to the common law of human more to the common law of human more and remained fast-bound, like all in the dark prison of the grave, the ence would be that He, too, we wickim of Satan, that He failed to a plish the end for which He came on that death was yet mankind's ac doom, and consequently, that sin, the cause of death, was unatoned, Gunpropitiated, man was unredeemed argument would avail forever a belief in the success of Christ's mit is substantially the same as that Jewish populace who insulted Himagony, walking up and down beforeoss and wagging their heads a claiming, "If he be the Son of Ghe be the King of Israel-let him down from the cross and we will be in him." Let us, therefore, rejethis day of Christian joy, for Eaths seal of redemption, the proof accomplishment of the whole purp the Incarnation. It is the solid fotion of all our hopes, without which. Paul declares, "Our preaching is and your faith is also vain, and your to the common law of human mor and remained fast-bound, like all

rence and earnest devotion to