Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."--(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1892.

NOT A CRIME TO BE PARTISAN.

"Political parties are the outcome of

They are landmarks to

political freedom. Parties are not to be confounded with factions. The

stamped on the heart and memory of

MARY AT THE FOOT OF THE

CROSS.

every American citizen.

The maintenance of party

" Sixth,

the ballotbox.

Good Friday Night. " In the Name of the Father "-But where is the Son ? In the tomb they have laid Him : His mission is done. They seized Him, they bound Him, They scourged Him with rods ; With cruel thorns crowned Him Whose birthright was God's.

Whose birthing to the source of the source o

Three hours He lay dying, Three hours of pain; Three long hours of pain; The tears of His Mother Fell fast as the rain. O night of Good Friday, O vigil of gloom ! The Master has left us, He lies in the tomb.

"In the Name of the Father "-But where is the Son ? But where is the cont. He waits resurrection ; Salvation is won. —Ave Maria

Manning.

simple-souled, brave-hearted, peerless brained. The pure, the good, the generous, the just. The knight whose lance was ever held in

To put down wrong, however well main-tained-Whose shield no deed unworthy ever stained. Whose strong hand lifted thousands out the dust

dust o manhood's lofty throne, nor time can rust renvy dim the glory he has gained. To mi

No coward he, no sycophant ; he knew That right was right and wrong was wrong, hove speaking sophists God's great statutes

read: In manhood's cause a flaming sword he drew And holdly in the combat kept it bare Till, vanquished by his years, himself fell dead. -R. G. McHuyh in Boston Pilot.

"THE TRAFFIC IN VOTES."

Cardinal Gibbons' Article in the April North American Review

The following extract from Cardinal Gibbons' article on "Patriotism and Politics" in the April North American Review has attracted much attention : "I have no apology to make," says

the Cardinal, "for offering some re-flections on the political outlook of the nation, for my rights as a citizen were not abdicated or abridged on becoming a Christian prelate, and the sacred character which I profess, far from essening, rather increases my obliga-

tion to my country. "In answer to those who affirm that a churchman is not qualified to discuss politics, by reason of his sacred calling, which removes him from the political arena, I would say that this statement may be true in the sense that a clergy man as such should not be a heated moral. partisan of any political party ; but it is not true in the sense that he is untitted by his sacred profession for dis-cussing political principles. His very seclusion from popular agitation gives him a vantage-ground over those that are in the whirlpool of party strife, just as they who never witnessed Shakespeare's plays performed on the

stage are better qualified to judge of the genius of the author and the literary merit of his productions than they who witness the playsamid the environment of stage scenery. " It is needless to say that I write not

"The privilege of voting is not an in-herent or inalienable right. It is a nation. On those days, when the usual displays her self-sacrifice, a spirit of solemn and sacred trust, to be used in occupations of life are suspended, every strict accordance with the intentions of citizen has leisure to study and admire the political institutions of his counthe authority from which it emanates. "When a citizen exercises his honest try, and to thank God for the benedic judgment in casting his vote for the tions that He has poured out on us as a people. most acceptable candidate, he is making a legitimate use of the prerogatives confided to him. But when he sells or holidays will create and develop in

barters his vote, when he disposes of it to the highest bidder, like a merchantable commodity, he is clearly violating his trust and degrading his citizenship. By the young, especially, are holidays welcomed with keen delight; and as

THE ENORMITY OF THE OFFENCE will be readily perceived by pushing there is a natural, though unconscious, association in the mind between the it to its logical consequences : "First, Once the purchase of votes is civic festivity and the cause that gave tolerated or condoned or connived at, it birth, their attachment to the day the obvious result is that the right of will extend to the patriotic event or to suffrage becomes a solemn farce. The sovereignty is no longer vested in the the men whose anniversary is celebrated. people, but in corrupt politicians or in wealthy corporations ; money instead of lines is an indispensable means for pre-serving political purity. One party merit becomes the test of success ; the election is determined, not by the personal fitness and integrity of the can watches the other, takes note of its short didate, but by the length of his own or comings, its blunders and defects ; and his patron's purse ; and the aspirant for office owes his victory not to the votes

of his constituents, but to the grace of some political boss. Second, The better class of citizens will lose heart and absent themselves from the polls, knowing that it is use less to engage in a contest which is already decided by irresponsible man-

former contend for a principle, the latagers. "Third, Disappointment, vexation "Third, Disappointment, vill burn in ter struggle for a master. "To jurists and statesmen these considerations may seem trite, elementary and righteous indignation will burn in and commonplace. But, like all the breasts of upright citizens. These sentiments will be followed by apathy elementary principles, they are of vital import. They should be kept prominently in view before the people, and despair of carrying out success vital import. fully a popular form of government and not obscured in a maze of wordy The enemies of the Republic will then take advantage of the existing scan-dals to decry our system and laud absolute monarchies. The last stage technicalities. guide men in the path of public duty, and they would vastly contribute to in the drama is political stagnation or the good order and stability of the Commonwealth if they were indelibly

revolution. "In conclusion, I shall presume to suggest, with all deference, a briefoutline of what appears to me the mos efficient means to preserve purity of elections and to perpetuate our political independence.

A PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of his sermon in the Cathedral at Baltimore "Many partial remedies may be last Sunday, said : "One cannot fail named. The main purpose of these remedies is to foster and preserve what to observe that our Saviour was a man of a tender heart, of deep sensibility be called a Public Conscience. In and a great consideration for the feelthe individual man, conscience is that ings of those around Him. He showed this tenderness of feeling with the wept at the grave of His friend, Lazarus, inner light which directs him in the knowledge and choice of good and evil, that practical judgment which proand when He wept over the city of Jeru-salem, foreseeing, as He did, the im-pending ruin of it and its inhabitants. nounces over every one of his acts, that it is right or wrong, moral or im-Now, this light and judgment He showed it when He was moved with which directs man in the ordinary compassion at the sorrow of the widow personal affairs of life, must be his of Nain as she followed her son's bier to the grave. He showed His sympathy guide also in the affairs of his political life ; for he is answerable to God, when He fed the starving multitudes in for his political, as well as his personal, the desert. His sensitive regards for the feelings of others, which is the characteristic of a gentleman — and

life. "The individual conscience is an enlightenment and a guide ; and it is it self illumined and directed by the great maxims of natural law and the towards the apostles in the rudeness conclusions which the mind is conand selfishness they so often displayed, Now, is there not a set of maxims and opinions that fulfill the office of guides to the masses in their political life ? Like all sensitive natures, Jesus stantly deducing from those maxims.

to the masses in their political life? TO PRESERVE PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

fortitude and sublime heroism in stemming the tide of adversity that often puts to shame the cold calculations and cautious cowardice of the sterner sex. Have you suffered, my brethren, from the ingratitude of men Look upon the face of your Christ. He will heal the wounds that ingrati tude has inflicted. their minds a knowledge of our history "Nothing is dearer to a man than and admiration for our system of gov-ernment. It will help, also, to mould our people into unity of political faith.

Catholic Record.

his reputation and good name. The enemies of Christ knew His. They knew that if His character was blasted, all sympathy for Him would be lessened and His power among the people would fade away. He was denounced as a religious enthusiast, the propagator of the false doctrines. What a lesson again we have here ! It happens not unfrequently that SOME RELIGIOUS MOUNTEBANK

will assail the religion of Christ, which you, my brethren, profess. He will ascribe to you doctrines and practices which you repudiate and adhor. Learn from your Master's example never to lose your temper under such imputations, but to refute the slanders to migs, its disposal the means for re-buking any abuse of power on the part of the dominant side, by appeal-ing to the country at the tribunal of with a zeal which is inspired by charity. "You will say it is a fearful thing

to confront the world and to look into the face of your neighbor with a foul calumny stamped on your brow. I grant it. And if their is a moral hero in the world it is the man who lives down a false imputation. It is hard to be under a cloud. But was not Suzanna under a cloud ? And did she not emerge from it with the sunlight of heaven shining on her innocent Was not Thomas More under a cloud? Was he not condemned and executed for high treason? And what name to-day is more honored than his in English history?

"Did not Christ go down to His grave branded as a malefactor by the civil and ecclesistical authorities? But He has risen glorious and immortal from the tomb. To-day He is honored as the moral Governor of the world. we worship Him as our God, and, oh, we love Him for the wounds which calumny inflicted upon Him. And where are His calumniators to-day? They are buried in oblivion, or they are immortalized only that their names may be held to infamy by the voice of mankind.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORÔNTO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The two weeks' mission in St. Michael's parish which has just closed has been one of the most successful ever held in the city. The vision Rev. Father Ryan, who preached the mission, would realize, I am sure, Dan Dougherty's ideal of a pulpit orator. The in-tense earnestness which quivered in every word that he ultered, the thorough knowledge which he displayed of the weaknesses of poor humanity and the temptations peculiar to young men, the clearness and simplicity of the language he employed, and his masterly delivery, were irresistible, and made one's mind revert to apostolic times. The amount of good accomplished cannot be estimated, but it is certain to be far-reaching and en-enduring. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Christ was the gentleman by eminence -was manifested by His forbearance

enduring. The members of the St. Paul's Catholic

EDITORIAL NOTES. MR. RICHARD O'BRIEN, city editor and one of the proprietors of the St. John Globe, has been elected Alderman for King's Ward in St. John, N. B. Although the present aldermen held their seats three years, he led the poll. The RECORD extends its conpoll. The RECORD extends its conpoll. The RECORD extends its con-gratulations to the alderman elect. Ald. O'Brien is a popular and success ful journalist, well versed in civic matters, and is a decided acquisition to the Council Board. We hope yet to see him take a place in the Local Legislature of New Brunswick or in the House of Commons, Ottawa. His talants amiontly fit him for such as

to see him take a place of New Brunswick or in the House of Commons, Ottawa. His talents emiently fit him for such a position. THE interment of the late Earl of Denbigh took place at St. David's Franciscan Monastery, St. Asaph, Flintshire. It may be interesting to our readers to know that this distinguished nobleman was a convert to the Catholic Church. The conversion of a man of his position and great prospects in those early days (1850) an excitement which scarcely occurs are converts are converts are converts are converts are converts are converted throw a hitle light into the secrets of the clique down to the secrets of the clique down to the secret of the clique down to the secret of the state of the state of Denbigh took place at St. David's Franciscan Monastery, St. Asaph, Flintshire. It may be interesting to our readers to know that this disting tinguished nobleman was a convert to the Catholic Church. The conversion of a man of his position and great prospects in those early days (1850) an excitement which scarcely occurs are converts are converted throw a hittle more light on the subject in the state of the clique down there. However, in any next letter 1 will throw a little more light on the subject in the state of the clique down there. However, in any next letter 1 will throw a little more light on the subject in the state of the clique down there. However, in any next letter 1 will throw a little more light on the subject in the state of the state of the clique down there. However, in any next letter 1 will throw a little more light on the subject in the state of the clique down there. State PLAT.

more numerous in England. The Bishop of Salford preached at the funeral, and gave an account of the late Earl's conversion. He mentioned that whilst a Protestant Lord Denbigh was once much shocked after communion by the sexton carelessly sweeping away the crumbs that were left. His doubts regarding the validity of Anglican orders not being removed on consulting a Church of England clergyman drove him to seek counsel of Bishop Gillis, of St. Mary's, Devonshire, who, not knowing his rank, spent two hours in conversation, with the result that the Earl became a convert to the Cathcarried to their last resting-place by his brethren, the Capuchin Friars.

WE regret to note that a spirit of unfairness towards Catholics seems to have taken possession of a majority of the School Board of Halifax, and we Coercion Government from office cannot help thinking that the governing motive in such action is prompted by showing their hand, but would keep there, as in Ontario, by a desire to steadily before them the principle they throw obstacles in the way of Catholic were fighting for. The details of the Home Rule Bill could safely be left to education. We publish in this issue a full statement of the case. It is pleasant to reflect that the most influential

Protestants are thoroughly ashamed of the action taken by the bigots on the School Board, and their feelings are greatest English statesman of the age

NO. 704.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

At a public meeting recently held in London, Mr. William O'Brien, be-fore beginning his speech, unfurled a banner of The O'Gorman Mahon Branch. The hon, member hoped that branch would have as long and vigot ous a life as that of the veteran Irish man whose name it bore (cheers).

IT WAS THE IRISH CHURCH IN ENGLAND. HE SAID, THAT HAD SAVED THE

CAUSE OF HOME RULE. He thanked God that they could loo! forward to a general election in which they would have the blessed and unparalleled sight of the people electing a House of Commons whose first business would be to establish a parliament on olic Church. It was his wish to be Irish soil (cheers). They could await laid out not in the trappings and Irish soil without disquietude, because pageantry of aristocratic right, but in they knew they were pursuing the they knew they were pursuing the tight course. The only substantial friar and that his remains should be point in dispute between Irishmen might be compared to the recipe for making have soup (laughter). Me Redmond had doubts as to whether the soup would be properly cooked, but they said, "First catch your hare" (cheers). They had to secure a Home they (cheers). They were not going to play the same game of the Tory party

> a later stage. THEY WERE NOT GOING TO TREAT MR

The details of the

GLADSTONE AS A WELSHER anxious to run away from his engage voiced by the following extract which (cheers) and had full confidence in him. They were prepared to

merely as a churchman, but as a citizen ; not in a partisan, but patriotic spirit ; not in advocacy of any partic-ular party, but in vindication of pure government. There is a moral side to most political questions ; and my pur-pose here is to consider the ethical aspects of politics, and the principles of justice by which they should be regulated.

"Our Christian civilization gives us no immunity from political corruption and disaster. The oft-repeated cry of election frauds should not be treated with indifference, though, in many instances, no doubt, it is the empty charge of defeated partisans against successful rivals, or the heated language of a party press. "But after all reasonable allowances

are made, enough remains of a sub stantial character to be ominous. In every possible way, by tickets insidu-ously printed, by "colonizing," "re-peating," and "personation," frauds are attempted, and too often success-fully, on the ballot. I am info med by a trustworthy gentleman that, in certain localities, the adherents of one party, while proof against bribes from their political opponents, will exact compensation before giving their vote even to their own party candidates. The evil would be great enough if it were restricted to examples of this kind, but it becomes much more serious when large bodies of men are debauched by bribes or intimidated by the threats of wealthy corporations.

"Let the minister of justice arise, and clothed with the panoply of authority, let him drive those impious men from the temple.

LET THE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF VOTES BE DECLARED INFAMOUS ; for they are trading in our American birthright. Let them be cast forth from the pale of American citizenship and e treated as outlaws.

"I do not think the punishment too severe when we consider the enormity and far-reaching consequences of their crime. I hold that the man who undermines our elective system is only less criminal than the traitor who fights against his country with a foreign in-The one compasses his end by vader. fraud, the other by force.

"The means which I propose are: "First, The enactment of strict and wholesome laws for preventing bribery and the corruption of the ballot-box accompanied with condign punish ment against the violators of the law. Let such protection and privacy be thrown around the polling booth that

the humblest citizen may be able to record his vote without fear of pressure or of interference from those that might influence him. Such a remedy has already been attempted, with more or less success, in some States by the introduction of new systems of voting. " Second, A pure, enlightened and independent judiciary to interpret and enforce the laws. "Third, A vigilant and fearless

press that will reflect and create a healthy public opinion. Such a press guided by the laws of justice and the spirit of American institutions, is the organ and the reflection of national factor. thought, the outer bulwark of the rights and liberties of the citizen against the usurpations of authority and the injustice of parties, the speed iest and most direct castigator of and dishonesty. It is a duty of the citizens of a free country not only to encourage the press, but to co-operate with it : and it is a misfortune for any land when its leading men neglect to instruct their country and act on public opinion through his powerful instru ment for good.

Fourth, The incorporation into our school system of familiar lessons embodying a history of our country, a brief sketch of her heroes, statesmen, and patriots, whose civic virtues the rising generation will thus be taught The duties and rights of to emulate. citizens along with reverence for our political institutions should likewise be inculcated, as Dr. Andrews, president of Brown University, recommends in

a recent article. "Fifth, A more hearty celebration

"Fifth, A more nearly colored among the faithess." In cowardly dis-of our national holidays. "The United Stateshasalready estab-lished three national holidays. The first is consecrated to the birth of the the breast of a woman, and that first is consecrated to the birth of the the breast of a woman, and that the the breast of a woman, and that the the breast of a woman, and that the the breast of a woman was Mary. Undaunted she to be the birth of the the cross. While woman is the birth of the nation ; and the third is observed as a day of Thanksgiving not tempered, like man to encounter

tude of those who had received favor at His hands. How sharp, then, must have been the sword of grief that pierced our Saviour's heart, especially in the last hours of His life, when He saw Himself abandoned by the people He had befriended, and even by His chosen disciples. Where are they now on whom our

Lord wrought miracles of mercy? Where are the lepers whom cleansed? Where are the paraly He cleansed? Where are the paralyzed arms that He healed? Where are the blind, the deaf and dumb, whose sight hearing and speech were restored? Where are the lame whom He made Alas ! the arm that was re whole? stored to vigor is not raised in defense of the Healer; the eyes that were opened shed no tears of sympathy for the Great Physician; the tongues that

were loosened offer no words of protest against the indignities to their Bene-The halt, whose limbs were quickened with new life, do not run to console their Friend, but betake themselves to flight lest they should be

recognized among His disciples. "Where is Judas? He rose rose from the Last Supper and went to the enem-ies of His Master, and agreed to betray Him for thirty pieces of silver. His besetting sin was avarice, which dries up the springs of affection, and sacrifices duty and friendship on the altar of Mammon. And where are you And where are you now, O, Peter, prince of the Apostles, the chosen leader to whom your Master promised to give the keys of the King-

lom of Heaven? You protested short time ago that, though all should abandon their Master, you should never forsake Him. You exhibited a spasmodic and blustering courage in cutting off the ear of Malchus but now you are quietly warming yourself at a fire, while your Lord is in the hands of His enemies

> " But there WAS ONE FAITHFUL SOUL

among the faithless. There was one brave heart among the cowardly dis-

but it is certain to be far-reaching and energing it it is certain to be far-reaching and energing it is comparations for a grand dramatic entertainment to come off the Wednesday after Easter, 20th April. No pains are being spared to make it a decided snecess. It will consist of an operetta called "The Swiss Cottage" and a drama named "A Regular Fix." It is under the management of Mrs, Belle Rose Emslie, and this fact alone will guarantee its success. This society consists of two branches, a ladies' and a genutemen's, the latter of which was established about two years ago, and the former last October by His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony. Since its inception its growth has been very rapid. The halies' branches, and chis. Judge Falcon, bridge, who displays great interest in it and having now ninety. A good deal of the credit of its success is due to Mrs. Judge Falcon, bridge, who displays great interest in it and having not here is a weekly programme, consisting of debates, essays, reading, discussed of the poets, and calisthenie exercises. At present the ladies have taken up the study of Shakespeare's "Merchant of venice," The men's branch discusses the society to make an effort to establish a library. The falce is not a study of shakespeare's "Merchant of the partiam, orcurrit Deus. (Who seeks wisdom, finds God.) It is the intention of the society to make an effort to establish a library.

ibrary. The following programme will be presented on the above da PROGRAMME.

Operetta-" Swiss Courtship; or, Why Don She Marry?" Dramatis Persona.

Dramatis Terror. Natz Tiek (in love with Lisette) P. J. Neven Max (brother to Lisette) M. F. Morgan Lisette Miss M. Scanlon Louise Miss M. Hallinan Jeanette Miss M. Hallinan Sokilers and Peasants. Drama-"A Regular Fix." Louis Larkin

Drana.-" A Regular Fix." Hugh De Brass John Larkin Mr. Surplus (a lawyer) J. R. McDermott Chas Surplus (his nephew) Thos. O'Connor Anel Inick (clerk) J. Porter Surplus Miss E. O'Hagan Emily Miss K. Kelly Miss K. Kelly Miss M. O'Byrne Mis M. Thompson, Mr. Owen Mechan, of Lecone an analysis

Mrs. Carter (housekeeper) Miss B., O'Byrne Matilda Jane (servart). Miss M. Thompson. Mr, Owen Meehan, of Logan, a member of the A. O. H., died on last Friday and was buried on Sunday. The society gave him an imposing funeral. About three handred of them, with suitable badges, attended and wilked in order ahead of the hearse to St. Michael's Cathedral, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated. In response to the invitations which they sent out some time ago, the Knights of St. John have received numerous communica-tions from the other command arise assuring them of their intention to attend the conven-tion in a body. Everything goes to show that there will be a monster gathering in the city next June. The Knights here are ception.

The young Emperior of China is studying French. His tutor is one of the priests of the Lazarist mission.

we reproduce from the Halifax Mail of 1st April :

It appears to us, and we think to the great body of citizens, that the majority of the school Board are acting most unwisely. Sc faith with our Catholis fellow-citizens has no faith with our Catholis fellow-citizens has no even the more instituation of saving a fea

far as we can see their proposed breach of faith with our Catholic follow-citizens has not even the por justification of saving a few dollars to the ratepayers. If the facts be as stated in Archbishop O'Brien's letter, of which we have no doubt, then the action of the Board is sheer wanton recklessness—the action of men seeking a quarrel. Solely for the sake of having a quarrel. The parrot cry that "the Board should own its own school houses" has nothing in it. Why should the Board own the school houses? In cannot build them as cheaply as private parties can. It cannot keep them in repair as cheaply. And in order to own them it has to load the city with a large debt, which impairs the city's credit. In our judgment it would be much better for the Board to rent buildings on easy terms than to erect them. If our recent experiences in connection with elec-tion of school buildings is to be repeated, the loss we have of that sort of thing the better. But the main argument against the Board's action is that it is a breach of faith, which caunot fail to produce a quarrel. Indeed it looks very much as if the underlying motive of the majority of the Board was to provoke a quarrel. They may, however, get a little more quarrel than they bargain for, because the sober minded, sensible Protestants of this city are not going to be parties to any such action as that which the Board senses bent

summarily dealt with. The person who makes religion a test for employment is a miserable sample of a man.

The following is the letter referred

to: To the Editor of the Watchman :

SIR-In looking over the Examiner some time ago I saw a communication copied from the Boston *Pilot*, signed "An Irish P. E. His Mother?

the long and weary struggle again if necessary, but they intended to keep faith with the Liberal party in passing a satisfactory measure of Home Rule (cheers). Therefore they declined to clamor for particulars, as their enemies were doing. They had been passing through a revolution in Ire-land, and the only wonder was that things had not been a thousand times worse than they were (hear, hear) He noted as a significant fact the con ciliatory spirit which animated the two Irish parties,

AND COMMENDED IT AS A HAPPY OMES FOR HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The Irish people had been learning a bitter lesson in self-government, and if there were any dissensions among them he appealed to them not to quarrel in the face of the enemy, but leave their differences to be settled at the general election by the people themselves (cheers).

Webster's International Dictionary.

a quarrel. They may, however, get a little more quarrel than they bargain for, because the sober minded, sensible Protestants of this city are not going to be parties to any such action as that which the Board seems been on. The good citizens of Halifax, both Cath-olic and Protestant, are opposed to any such going to allow a few foolish firebrand fanat-ics to provoke it. A writer in the Watchman, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., makes com-plaint that the Catholic people are not fairly treated in the distribution of railroad employment in that end of the Dominion. An investigation, at least, a gross wrong has been per-petrated against our people, those who are responsible therefor should be summarily dealt with. The person who

Cardinal Newman once said : "Those nations and countries have lost their faith in the Divinity of Christ, who have given up devotion to His Mother and those, on the other hand, who have been foremost in her honor have re tained their orthodoxy." How, indeed, could the Lord bless those who slight

The New Man at Rossmere CHAPTER XI.

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CONTRASTS.

The Tievina family grouped about the gallery presented a cozy contrast to the home the major had just left, and about which he had been ruminating uncomfortably. Reclining luxuriously in the netted hammock, swung diagonally across one end of the gallery, was Mr. Southmead, his slightly bald head bared to the evening breeze, taking his ease and his evening smoke Southmead, handsome, indclent, urbane, sat near him, swaying a huge fan for their united benefit. Ursula was talking to Carl, whose curly head lay close against her cheek, as he leaned over her shoulder. Fred's flute, which was rather a melancholy instrument, sent its dolorous notes out through the opened parlor windows to complete with the brisk yoddling of a mocking-bird close by. The lighted lamp on the hall table gave the group to the major's leisurely inspection as he came up the dusky walk, seeing but unseen. often a marked characteristic in women

'One would think there was no such thing as levees, or booming rivers, or possible inundations, if one's impressions were to be gathered in this serene presence," he said, sending his cheer-ful voice ahead of him by a few steps then, mounting the steps, and waiving the ceremony of a general hand-shak-ing, he took a vacant chair by Mrs. Ralston's side.

These presence, more correctly !' says Mr. Southmead, assuming an un-easy sitting posture in the swaying hammock as a concession to his guest. "This is my hour, Denny. The supremacy of the feminine element in asleep this househouse does not permit me to make very frequent use of that little which than his own features in slum possessive pronoun in the singular number. But, I repeat, this is my ber. The house was silent and dark, and presently, when Mrs. Thorn In it thou shalt do no manner did come out, she was so white and and still and grave that, without much of work, thou, nor thy wife, nor the niece, nor the stranger that is within effort of imagination, one could faney her slowly petrifying, to be in keeping thy gates. Have a cigar ! Carl, you rogue, bring the major a match. with the rigid condition of her life

"If the entire decalogue consulted human fallibility to the exent the comful piece of statuary," says Ursula, mand for rest does, we should approach nearer perfection than we are like to accepting his fancy and complimenting Mrs. Thorn through it. do at our present rate of progress," the major answers, scratching the match Carl has brought him on the floor, and can scarcely be two opinions about that. illuminating his face for a second as he applies it to his cigar. "You will let Carl take your hat and

whip, Major Denny, and remain to tea with us, I hope. I am quite sure Mr. Southmead desires it."

Mrs. Southmead's hospitality was ex tended in that voice of cool dignity she reserved especially for intercourse with the new man at Rossmere. She had not yet quite gained free absolution from herself for being on such appa-rently friendly terms with their mortal foe. She perferred reserving to herself the privilege of saying, "I told you so," in case he should suddenly develop any of those vicious tendencies which she was morally sure must be latent in every Yankee breast. She was prepared to say on a moment's notice : "You know I never did thoroughly in-dorse the man." And the major was humorously aware of her guileful atti-tude. But Sula did thoroughly "in dorse the man," so it was without any mental reservation that she touched over and warmed up this somewhat

languid invitation. "I hope you won't consider it a hardship to keep Uncle George in counten-

your friend. Can't say that I see any. Why didn't you fetch him along? The friends of our friends are our friends, you know. Hope he isn't mount than Roxy." "What's that about Roxy?" Mr. friends, you know. Hope he isn't waiting for a special invitation. Carl,

Southmead turns on him in warm go hurry up supper, you rogue." Mr. Southmead's habit of saying his defense of his pet animal, and the talk branches from that horse to horses in say out without any pause or reference to questions to be answered proved of general, which is a never-failing topic with a Southern man.

to questions to be answered proved of inestimable service in the present instance. The major's face flushed painfully. Fortunately, the darkness concealed that. He abhorred deceit in any and every one of its manifold manifestations. Manton had once been in imminent danger of going to "Sula," says Mrs. Southmead mysteriously as, soon after tea, the major takes his leave and Mr. Southmead walks down to the gate to see him off hospitably, "I hope some of these days to get a little credit for discrimination. Did you notice that man's embarrassthe penitentiary of New York state as a defaulter. He, Stirling, had im-poverished himself to ward off the disment in talking about his friend Craycraft?" Sula reluctantly admitted that she

grace and to send him to Europe. He had returned as Manton Craycraft, had noticed a slight hesitation about his reply. "But what then?" she asks, tartly, for her.

which was really his name with the Denny dropped. If Stirling could have have had his way, his brother would never have come back. As it "There is something wrong," Mrs Southmead says, exultingly — "a mystery somewhere. I've never felt quite sure of him. He is a Yankee" would never have come back. As it was, no good could come of stripping off his disguise, and much harm might accure. Mrs. Southmead, with that keenness of observation which is so which was quite as if she had said, no

good thing can abide therein. Sula turned away coldly. She had no patience with nor words for such an unreasoning and unreasonable spirit as this. It was not to be com-It was simply to be ignored. bated.

CHAPTER XII.

A HIT IN THE DARK.

gentleman seemed really in of assistance this afternoon, Squire Thorn's prediction that it would likely blow "big guns" that night seemed destined to fiteral fulfilland asked Craycraft to stay. I was d.awing a contrast," he contin-ued, rather hurriedly, "as I came up ment, and, as they sat around the sup per-table, which, out of compliment to the walk there, between this home and that one. You all loooked so cozy and united, and -- like a family in short. There we found the old man "wite folks company," Aunt Luc had sadly overloaded with badly cooke Aunt Lucy and indigestible dishes, with barry cooked whistling in through the unceiled weather-boards, setting the lamp flame all a-flutter, Manton Craycraft complion an iron lounge, seemed scarcely more rigid mented him on his weather wisdom.

"All the more reason," says the squire, hospitably piling a poached egg on top of the heap of fried Irish potatoes he had rather autocratically helped his guest to, "why you should fortify yourself well before facing the blizzard. We've got to do sentinel duty at the big ditch by my gin to-night. The levee 'crost it is pretty well soaked now. Them devils on t'other side of the lake are just as like as not to pick out to-night for cuttin the levee.

A sudden inspiration seized upon Major Denny. Why should he not "I should think it would take an unusually fearless person to venture across the lake in a skiff to-night. make this sweet woman by his side, to whom his own heart went out with The waves are white-capped and furimere tender appreciation every time ous," Agnes says, studiously glancing they came in contact, an unconscious away from Manton's plate after having coadjutor in his self-constituted guardcaught his look of amused dismay at ianship of the squire's wife from a nameless vague danger? There was the task set him by the squire.

"I s'poss it does look sort of scary to a chivalric determination in his heart woman, but if I had a ill turn to to ward off from that lonely woman at serve any body I'd as soon, and a little Thorndale the possibility of more trouble. In spite of him Manton had sooner, cross the lake now as any other The squire finished his coffee established himself at Thorndale. audibly, and turned his attention There Stirling was quite sure he would paternally upon Manton. cling. The gossiping proclivities of a

"Make out your supper, man, don't eat like a bird. You've got a jolly rough night ahead of you. I think after this experience you're likely to small country neighborhood were some-thing to be dreaded and warded off vigorously. He turned to 'Sula with the eagerness of a suddenly conceived beg off. But you are in for it this time.

"Thanks," said Manton, "I feel fully equal to the night. With Mrs. Thorn's permission I will smoke a cigar It would be in keeping with your reputation for charity, Mrs. Ralston, if you would bestow as much time and before we start," and he pushed his chair back from the table. Agnes it becomes the duty of the sponsors to attention on her as possible. I am sure she is appreciative. She speaks gratewatched the two men making their he efforts you and Mrs. Southpreparations for the night with a feelmead have already made in her being of helpless resentment at the cool insolence of this man who had forced the knowledge of religion. The his presence upon her, and yet, by his Church forbids to take as sponsors any his presence upon her, and yet, by his seeming absorption in her husband and his affairs, left her powerless to banish him. She seemed but the merest domestic adjunct to the squire in her guest's apprehension. The men got into their mackintoshes and rubber overalls, took each a lantern and a box of matches and were equipped for the night. The squire filled his short brierwood pipe with strong plung tobacco and complacently the other side. puffed it in company with Manton's fragrant Havana. As they opened the front door a fierce gust of wind swept in upon them, accompanied by a blind-ing dash of rain. The squire's laning dash of rain. tern was extinguished by it. Manton knelt on the gallery floor to relight it. holding his hat between the wind and the flickering match. "How beautiful his head is," Agne thought, standing by her husband's side and looking down upon the close clinging brown waves of hair that surmounted the young man's head. With sudden remorseful impulse she laid her hand upon the squire's shoulder. "This is a fearful night for you to be out. Can not you delegate your duties to Mr. Craycraft and to Jim Doakes? You can trust Jim." 'Jim's got his work laid out closter o home." the old man said in a voice made unusually mild by this unexpected display of wifely interest. "I ain't a'goin' to forget that I've got a roing, Bieco wife to look after as well as a levee. Jim's better than a dozen watch dogs. I've give him orders not to leave the COL. house to-night except for a turn on the levee in front out yonder, from the old sycamore tree down to the chain gate. The levee's all right as a trivit long my front, Craycraft, but there's niggers on the Rowan place, just across the lake, that would think they was a doin' the Lord a good service by

horse now and Uncle George keeps him constantly under the saddle." "I think I can give you a better bim constantly under the saddle." "I think I can give you a better steps slippin' over and takin' a slice out of my levee to-night. Rowan ain't none too good to do it himself, only he'd be my levee to night. Rowan ain't none too good to do it himself, only he'd be afeared of ketchin' cold, so he'd send some of his folks."

" Is Jim armed ?" Craycraft asked, pulling the collar of his rubber coat well up about his ears.

"With nothin' but a good stout club. I'd as soon think of armin' a mule with a pistol as Jim. He'd blow his own brains out by way of practicin' the use "Then he'd only be dangerous at

close range. Pretty dark out yonder, isn't it?

Manton laughed and boldly led the way out into the wet and blustering night. The squire, bracing himself against the plunge by pulling down the soft brim of his felt hat, and making sure of all the buttons on his mackintosh, followed with a step quite as determined, if not so springy. Agnes could hear them sloppily making their way through the rain drenched yard; could hear them speak to each other in voices raised high to suit the uproar of the storm and the dismal swish swash of the wind-lashed waves as they broke against the resisting levee. She knew when they reached the road by the glimmer of Manton's cigar as he turned to latch the gate behind them. Then her husband's voice came harshly back to her through the turbulent night.

"If you get scared while Jim's out o' sight, Agnes, there's a loaded pistol in the writin' desk drawer that may

sorter comfort you. TO BE CONTINUED.

True Love.

The true way to love our neighbors

is to love them in God and for God we must love the good things with which God has endowed them ; and we must, for His sake, submit to the priva tion of those things which He has denied them. When we love them with reference to self. our self-love makes us impatient, sensitive, jealous demanding much and deserving little. But the love of God, loving friends apart from self, knows how to love them patiently with all their faults, and does not insist upon finding in our friends what God has not placed there.

A novel idea for the suppression of intemperance was started recently in Pittsburg by Rev. Father Sheedy, of St. Mary of Mercy Church. It is called the Lenten Association, in honor of the sacred thirst and agony of Christ. It is inspired by the exclamation made by the Redeemer on the cross, "I thirst, I thirst." In reading the regulations for Lent Father Sheedy said that Catholics could fast if they wanted to, even though the Bishop had dis pensed them from doing so. place of this dispension we are asked by the Bishop to practice "self denial," said Father Sheody, especially in those luxuries which are neither necessary nor conducive to the preservation of the bodily health and strength; for instance, the use of intoxicating liquors. Parents should be careful in the

selection of sponsors for their children, says Archbishop Janssens. For should parents neglect the religious instructake, if possible, the parents' place and to see that their god-children be to see that their god-children be raised in the fear and love of God and



Is Nature's effort to expel foreign sub-stances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

most popular of all cough cures. "Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred discases, there is none, within the range of my experi-tion of the state of the state of the state to all the state of the state of the state to all of the reinders as the state vised to try Ayer's Cherry Peet or all to lay all other remedies aside I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have siways kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure." - Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss. "A few years ago I took a severe cold

— Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss. "A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a ter-rible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the con-tinual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

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about 45 acres in grass, no.a., barn, etc. For Sale.—Lot 17, Con. 14, Tp. of McGillivray; 100 acres, more or less; house, barns, etc., and orchard. Address, P. O. Drawer 478, London.

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APRIL 10 For the CATHOL

APRIL 16, 1892.

PALM SUNDAY.

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REAL PALMS

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BY JAMES CONTE

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He was also

ance during his lazy hour. You must find your duties of general supervision Mrs. Southmead says, groaning of all the levee forces tiresome in the extreme. We expend a great deal of pity on you here at Tievina." "I should like extremely to retain

your sympathy by pleading exhaus-tion," he said, "but I am afraid I can't conscientiously. I really enjoy the life of constant activity I am forced to I do not feel in the least fatigued, lead. and if it were not for the grave uncer-tainty of our situation I should even enjoy the *soupcon* of danger that flavors our daily experiences just at present.

sent." *Southornead* "Mrs. Southmead but she knows best why she married him." says, dolorously. "If the levee goes this time, I shall never understake to have a garden or raise poultry again. My past experience of raising spring chickens in a wagon-bed hoisted on high trestles, and of diving for submerged radishes and lettuce, is too agonizingly fresh in my memory as ter than he how to feel for one whose templatively, and if the boy were quite secondary to the radishes : "it keeps one person busy fishing him out of the water and drying him off. I do hope, Major Denny, you are keeping every body well up to the mark. I have always contended that supineness on that part of the white men and stupid ity on the part of the darkeys has had much more to do with our past misfortunes than Providence. It is all very well to fold one's hands and lay every

thing on Providence !" "Denny," says Mr. Southmead, with a laugh, "if you don't prove yourself more than a match for Provi dence and the Mississippi River combined, your reputation will be in tat ters. 'Supineness' and 'stupidity will be adjectives altogether inade quate to your deserts. You're a second Atlas, man, with only the difference between a solid and liquid world between your burdens. By the way where is your shadow this evening? your friend Craycraft? Do you know my women folks have discovered a marked resemblance between you and

"After a varied experience with many so-called cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory results. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints." John B. Bell, Sr., Abilene, Texas.

memory of that ride to Thorndale. "My back aches yet from it." Sula seemed strangely unresponsive

"She may well call it an effor

"She is also a very lonely woman

desire in his voice :

fully of

half.

whose minds never soar into the realm of abstract justice, took note of the un-

usual delay in the major's response and the constraint in his voice when it

"I left him at Squire Thorn's. The

"She would result in a very beauti-

"Yes; she is very handsome. There

finally came.

old

need

for her. He asked, bluntly : · Do you not like what you have seen of her?

"If you think I can be of any ser-vice to Mrs. Thorn, I will gladly exert myself in her behalf. You know she does not invite intimacy. Then, more warmly : "I would like her very warmly: "I would like her very much if she would let me. I confess her union with Squire Thorn has some-

But she knows best why she married

"At risk of being considered newsmonger, I will tell you what have heard." And the major told the story of Agnes' brother, his salvation tion by the squire on the condition of her mighty sacrifice. Who knew betentire life was warped by the ill doing

of a brother ? "It was nobly done," said Mr. South mead, as the major concluded his story ' By George, the spirit of self-abnega tion in women is marvelous.

"It was unselfishly done," says Sula, slowly, "but--"

"But what ?" the major asks, curi ous to know more of the ethics held by

this gentle, reticent woman. "Not well done," she concluded, adding eagerly, "I pity her very much

"Well, if she committed a crime in marrying the squire from such motives," says Mrs. Southmead decismotives," says Mrs. Southineau territories, " she is being punished mor promptly than criminals generally

are. There's the tea-bell at last. "Perhaps you will not mind riding" over to Thorndale with me to morrow, says the major, rather insistently, as walks by 'Sula's side toward the

dining-room. "I should quite like to," she answered, "only we have but one riding

As a cure for cold in the head and catarrh Nasal Balm is endorsed by prominent men everywhere. D. Derbyshire, president of the Ontario Creamery Association, says :-"Nasal Balm beats the world for catarrh and cold in the. In my own case it effected relief from the first application." Sold by dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price-50 cts. and **S1** a bottle, Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont. As a cure for cold in the head and catarrh Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Blotches, pimples, liver patches, G. M. D. right quick dispatches, Drives away incipient tumors, Clears the blood from poisonous humors; Ailling one, whoor you be, Try the worth of G. M. D.—

which is the great Golden Medical Dis covery of Dr. Pierce – a wonderful tonic and blood purifier. The "Discovery" is a standard remedy for con-sumption, bronchitis, colds and lung troubles; guaranteed to benefit or cure, if taken in time, or money refunded.



in the most necessary nu friends, who h instances un render them pathies of hu y the menta famine and "At our in witnessed son have now sta sick and the trouble to re Immediate sioners for island, by m the ships and accommodat On the 2 opened in M the 28th Jul The follow from the Th "In view be expected have been accommodat sick, and fo the destitute required. made by the service. A may be muc classes of in have reason panied by a possessed of acquisition On the 2

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. GROSSE ISLE.

1847.

BY JAMES M. O'LEARY, OF OFTAWA.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

"The island should, as it formerly was, be put under military government, which alone is adeunder minitary government, which alone is ade-quate to maintain order amongst the thousands liable to be landed there, and a proper medical staff or establishment be appointed, and at all times in readiness, with suitable salaries, and all contingencies of the station controlled by two or contingencies of the station controlled by two or three medical men at Quebec. As it is, the super-intendent has a monoply of the powers on the island, besides other bodies, without any efficient

I beg to assure you that I am not anxious by check an enquiry to give myself or others trouble in this matter, nor to put the country to an expense which an investigation must necessarily occasion, but will be content, if, after your submitting it to His Excellency, Lord Elgin, measures are taken to establish a police, and better regulations than have prevailed on the island, during the last and so far of this season, as I feel persuaded His Excellency will have pleasure in ordering it to

" My residence in Quebec ; the interest, in common with its citizens, I take for the health of the city ; and, above all, my public duty, must be my

apology for the present. "I have, etc., "(Signed) ROBERT CHRISTIE.

"The Hon. D. Daly, "Provincial Secretary." In alluding to the police force on the island, the Reverend Father Moylan (at present a member of the Society of Jesus) said there is no available force to keep the peace, except six policemen, who, besides their small number, were, for the greater part, the first to give a bad example of drunkenness and immorality.

In consequence of the alarming state of affairs Lieutenant Studdart and fifty men of the 93rd regi-ment were sent from Quebec on the 1st of June to preserve order in the island.

The Government also appointed a commission, consisting of Doctors Joseph Painchaud of Que-bec, R. L. McDonnell and George Campbell, both of Montreal, to enquire into the character and amount of sickness prevailing among the emi-grants at Grosse Isle, and the best mode to be adopted to arrest the disease, and prevent its dissemination, with full powers to make at once such changes on the island as they thought pro-

In the event of all the passengers being landed Dr. Douglas stated that it would be impossible to keep up the necessary separation of the sick from the healthy, and suggested that the best means of carrying out the order would be by landing the healthy at Cliff Island, which he described as being about a thousand yards from Grosse Isle, easy of access, high and dry, covered with light wood available for fuel, and the ground well suited for tents.

He was also of opinion that landing the poor, emaciated beings, as the majority of them were, weakened by fasting and privation, on the rocks without covering and destitute as many of them were of everything but the wretched clothing that covered them, would only increase the mortality, while by remaining on board they had their berths, cooking places, and the convenience of water for washing. By obliging the masters to open the bow ports, with which all vessels in the imber trade were provided, and by likewise opening the stern-ports, knocking down all the bulk-heads and midship berths, a complete current of air would pass through the hold; by whitewashing it daily, by washing every article of bedding and clothing, the health of the passen-gers would be improved.

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Cliff Island was examined, but it was found impossible to pitch tents there, the rocky nature of the soil rendering it unfit for driving pegs. In fact the land at Grosse Isle, where the tents were, was either gravel, from which the pegs loosened in windy weather, or soft alluvial soil, into which one would sink after a shower of rain. As for Dr. Douglas' second suggestion, it was

found that the mortality on board the vessels was reater than on shore.

House of Assembly, consisting of the Honorable Messrs. Solicitor-General Cameron, Cayley, Bald-win, Lafontaine and Macdonald were named to draft an address to the Queen, on the subject of immigration. The following address prepared by them was agreed to by the House : To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :

"Most GRACIOUS MAJESTY — We, Your Ma-jesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly venture to represent the apprehension which we entertain for the unprecedented influx of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of destitution, starvation and disease unparalleled in the history of the Province.

"We venture humbly to state that arrange ments for the reception of the sick at Gross lste, the quarantine station, although made on an extensive scale, have proved wholly inadequate to the unprecedented emergency ; that the entire range of buildings intended for the use of emigrants generally at that station have been converted into hospitals, and still are insufficient for the numerous and increasing sick ; that the island itself, which is three miles in length and a half mile in breadth, has been reported as not sufficiently extensive to receive all those, who, by the regulations of the health officers, are required to perform quarantine; that the apparently healthy have consequently been forwarded with out being subject to the usual precaution, and, as a further consequence, that fever is showing itself among the inhabitants of the populous cities of Montreal and Quebec, and, in addition, that the progress of emigrants into the interior is marked by disease and death.

"We feel bound to declare to Your Majesty that while we believe that this House and the people of the Province are most desirous to welome to the colony all those of their fellow-subjects who may think proper to emigrate from the parent country to settle among them, we are convinced that a continued emigration of a similar character to that which is now taking place is calculated to produce a most injurious effect upon our prosperity unless conducted upon some more systematic principle.

"We beseech the interference of Your Majesty under the infliction with which this land has been visited, and is still further threatened, not to per mit the helpless, the starving, the sick and diseased, unequal and unfit as they are to face the hardships of a settler's life, to embark for these shores, which, if they reach, they reach in too

many instances, only to find a grave. "We humbly pray, Your Majesty, that measures may be adopted by Your Majesty's Government that the emigrant ships may be large and airy that ample space may be allotted to the emi-grants, and that a larger allowance of better food than is now furnished, with sufficient medical

attendance, shall be always provided on board. "We humbly inform Your Majesty that in the opinion of this House an unusually large expenditure must be made in this Province, in the present season, to meet such unexampled destitu-tion and distress, and we assure Your Majesty of our confident belief that the justice as well as the liberality of the Imperial Government will provide for this expenditure, from the Imperial funds. (Signed) ALLEN N. MCNAB,

Legislative Assembly Hall. "Friday, 25th June 1847."

On the 6th July a similar address passed the Legislative Council, and both addresses were duly forwarded. Accompanying them was memorandum drawn up by the Executive Council, on immigration to Canada.

Speaker.

Earl Grey, at that time Colonial Secretary, lost no time in acknowledging their receipt, with a promise that they would "receive serious con sideration."

"In the meantime," he continued, "I have to direct your Lordships' attention to the importance of enforcing the strictest economy in afford ing such assistance to the emigrants as may be absolutely necessary, and of not losing sight of the danger that the grant of such assistance if not most rigidly guarded may have the effect of inducing the emigrants to relax their exertions to provide for themselves.

In July, 1847, the Provincial Parliament named Messrs. Aylwin, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Boulton, Dewitt, Murney, Moffatt and Christie, a committee of the Hous management of the quarantine station. They reported soon after appointment that the shortness of the session precluded such an examination of the all-important subject referred to them, as to authorize the adoption of any con-clusion to be recommended to your Honorable House, and the committee was accordingly dissolved Once again to the dark and dreary island On the 1st June the Superintendent of Public Works was employed in erecting hospitals and cook houses for the passenger sheds used as tem-porary hospitals, and crowded in every part. The number of patients entrusted to each doctor was infinitely greater than he could with effici-ency attend to. In fact as many as four hundred and fifty were under one doctor's charge with a staff of attendants scalesly worthy of the name, while the sick afloat could not possibly be visited daily or even on alternate days. On the 5th June the steamers "Queen 'Quebec" and "Rowland Hill" were sent t were sent to Grosse Isle to convey the healthy emigrants direct to Montreal. The fare was \$1 a head. On the arrival of the steamers in the evening Dr. Douglas selected the perfectly healthy, in his opinion, from eleven of the ships that had been for the longest time at the station, retaining the sick and doubtful until accommodation could be obtained for them ashore. On the 7th June the so-called healthy part gers of seven other vessels were transhipped by two steamers direct to Montreal, and this continued during the season. There was no attention paid to overcrowding, or to the question of comfort, or convenience of shelter from the heat of the burning sun of midsummer, or the inclemency of the weather. In some cases crowds were stowed away in barges or bateaux. It was indeed a heart-rending time. Families were scattered forever without a moment's notice Friendships were ruthlessly broken. Little did the father or mother, or children, sister or brother, in the hospitals know that never again would they hear the voice or their eyes fall upon those who were nearest and dearest to them, or that they would never learn tidings of each other. Few but could not disapprove of the plan of keeping a vessel in quarantine for any period however prolonged, whilst the sick and the healthy were congregated together, breathing the same atmosphere, sleeping in the same the same atmosphere, sleeping in berths and exposed to the same exciting causes of contagion. The melancholy experience of '47, in many instances proved that the number attacked by fever and the mortality of the disease increased

in direct ratio with the length of time the ship would be detained under such circumstances As an evidence of the truth of the above statement, there was the case of the "Agres' that ment arrived about the 20th May, with 364 passengers, of whom not more than 150 were in a healthy condition, the remainder being either dead, or

sick on board, or in the hospitals. On the 9th June His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, Joseph Signay, addressed the follow-ing circular letter to the Catholic Archbishops and **Bishops of Ireland :**

"Quebec, 9th June, 1847. "MY LORD AND VENERABLE BROTHER - "The

voice of religion and humanity imposes on me the sacred and imperative duty of exposing to your Lordship the dismal fate that awaits thousands of the unfortunate children of Ireland who come to seek in Canada an asylum from the countless evils afflicting them in their native land.

"Already a considerable number of vessel overloaded with emigrants from Ireland have arrived in the waters of the St. Lawrence.

During the passage, many of them, weakened beforehand by misery and starvation, have con-tracted fatal diseases, and the greater part have thus become the victims of an untimely death This was but the result of their precarious situa Crowded in the hold of the vessels, unable tion. strictly adhere to the rules of cleanliness breathing constantly a putrid atmosphere, and relying frequently for nourishment upon in sufficient and very bad provisions, it was morally impossible to escape safe and sound from s many causes of destruction.

"Anchoring at Grosse Isle, about thirty miles below Quebec, where they are compelled to perform quarantine, the trans Atlantic vessels are mostly infected with sick and dying emigrants

"Last week more than two thousand patient were detained at that station. of whom more than a half had to remain on board - in some case abandoned by their friends—spreading contagion among the healthy passengers who were confined in the vessels and exhibiting the heart-rending spectacle of a mortality three times greater than what prevailed on shore.

"Already more than a thousand human beings have been consigned to their eternal rest in the Catholic cemeteries, precursors of thousands who will join them there if the stream of emigration from Ireland continues to flow in the same abundance.

"One Catholic clergyman alone, in ordinary circumstances, ministered to the spiritual want of the quarantine station, but this year the services of even seven at a time have been indis pensibly required to afford to the dying emi grants the last rites and consolations of their cherished religion. Two of these gentlemen are actually lying on the bed of sickness from the extreme fatigues they have undergone, and the fever they have contracted in visiting the in-fected vessels and the hospitals on the island, to accomplish the duties of their sacred ministry and gladden the last moments of the Irish emi grants. "The details we receive of the scenes of horro

and desolation, of which the chaplains are daily witnesses, almost stagger belief and baffle des cription. Most despairingly and unmeasureably do they affect us, as the available means are totally inadequate to apply an effectual remedy to such awful calamities. Many of the unfortun ate emigrants who escape from Grosse Isle in good health pay tribute to the prevailing diseases either at Quebec or Montreal, and overcrowd the hospitals of these two cities where temporary buildings are erected for the reception of a great number without still affording sufficient accommodation. Amid the present confusion we have had neither leisure nor opportunity to ascertain the number of orphans and families that are thrown for support on public charity.

"I deem it also necessary to mention that those who have escaped from the fatal influence of disease are far from realizing, on their arrival here, the ardent hopes they so fondly cherished of meeting with unspeakable comfort and prosperity on the banks of the St. Lawrence. attain so desirable an end they should posses means, which the greater number have not and which cannot be rendered available and efficacious unless emigration be conducted on a more

to the hospitals. But they were Irish, mere Irish. voa ki ow !

A deputy agent from the emigration departand a clerk also resided at the tents to afford assistance and advice, and to fe ward by steamer to Montreal those unable pay for their passage.

In the hospitals the number of sick continued to increase, being limited only by the amount of accommodation.

The accumulation of so vast a multitude of fever cases in one place generated a miasna so virulent and concentrated that few who came within its poisonous atmosphere escaped

The clergy, doctors, hospital attendants, serv-ants and police fell ill one after another.

With respect to the clergy, a judicious plan was adopted, of, when the fever had broken out in its intensity, retaining them for one week only. By this means many escaped, but with the medical men and their attendants this could not be done. The average period of time which a medical man withstood the disease was from eighteen to twenty-one days. Out of the twentyemployed during the season in the hospital and visiting the vessels, three alone escaped the fever, though otherwise severely affected in gen eral health, from breathing the foul air of the vessels and tents.

Of the forty-two Catholic priests who attended rosse Isle, nineteen contracted the fever and our died.

Of the seventeen Protestant ministers, seven were laid up by fever and two died. Much difficulty was experienced in retaining

ny nurses or attendants, and on those days of the week when the opportunity of leaving the island offered by the arrival of the steamer from Juebec, great number of servants insisted upon heir discharge. But such applications firmly refused, unless the applicant could pro-duce a substitute. It is needless to observe that many so retained against their will neglected their duty to the sick and sought by every means

Dr. Douglas stated that the servants sent to Grosse Isle to be engaged "were, in many cases. the vilest and most profligate of both sexes, and were influenced by the most sordid motives."

On the 12th June a new hospital capable of accommodating one hundred and twenty was completed, and occupied. Two others of the same size were finished by the end of the month.

On the 15th June 1700 were sick in the hospitals, and 500 aboard the vessels, and on th 16th June 1500 were sick ashore, and 1,000 afloat.

Prior to this time a circular was addressed by the Archbishop of Quebec to those of his clergy who were intimate with the English language to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Gross Isle

On the 21st June there were 1,935 sick on shore, 260 afloat and 199 deaths in the hospitals and ships.

From the 19th to the 26th of June much rain fell, with a high temperature and fog. This had a most pernicious effect upon the sick under can This had The tents were, in the first instance, floored with boards, on which the straw beds, if procur able, were laid. Iron bedsteads were afterwards substituted as soon as a supply of the same was obtained from the military stores, yet the tents afforded insufficient protection from the weather when wet, and the mortality was in consequence much greater than in the hospitals.

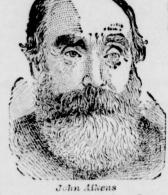
During the prevalence of this rain it was found impossible to wash or dry the vast quanti-

ties of hospital bedding. On the 27th June there were 1,758 in the hospitals, 155 died during the week and 228 were discharged.

Great blame was attached to Dr. Douglas for the unsatisfactory state of affairs at the island. In the Reverend Father O'Reilly, now Monsiegnor O'Reilly, S. J., of New York, he found an able defender, as the following letter will show, and which was addressed to the editor of the Quebec Mercury :

" Quarantine Station, Gros

"Saturday evening, July 11, 1847. "My DEAR SIR—I cannot allow the Reverend Mr. Halle to leave the island without writing you a few words. You may consider this letter as private or not, and make such use of it as circumstances may prescribe or your own judgment con-sider expedient.



Of St. Mary's, Ont. A Great Sufferer from Dyspepsia

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For 25 Years

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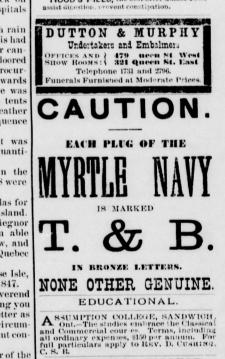
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and feel stronger than I have for many pears. I have taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla bought of Mr. Sanderson, the druggist." JOHN AIKENS.

CORDIAL ENDORSEMENT.

From Mr. Sanderson, the Druggist. " I know Mr. Aikens to be a strictly honest, straightforward man, and take much pleasus in testifying to the truth of the testimoni he gives above." F. G. SANDERSON, Drug-gist, Queen Street, St. Mary's, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS, the best after-dinner Pills.



The Commissioners reported that Grosse Isle "is very well adapted for a quarantine station. It affords ample room, where the necessary buildings erected upon it for the accommodation and perfect isolation of even a hundred thousand emigrants. A deep bay forms its upper or western extremity into a small peninsula, upon which are erected the hospital tents and sheds for the accommodation of the sick. The lower or eastern extremity of the island, distant about a mile, contains a large portion of cleared and well cultivated land" (this was Dr. Douglas' farm), possesses good natural facilities for the landing and embarkation of emigrants, and is connected with the western end by an excellent road. It is at this latter situation that the tents are in progress of erection."

Of the sick in the hospitals, sheds and tents, they said, "we found these unfortunate people in the most deplorable condition for want of necessary nurses and hospital attendants; their friends, who had partially recovered, being in many instances unable, and, in most, unwilling, to render them any assistance, the common sym-pathies of humanity being apparently annihilated by the mental and bodily depression produced by famine and disease.

At our inspection of many of the vessels we witnessed some appalling instances of what we have now stated—corpses lying in the bed with sick and the dying, the healthy not taking the trouble to remove them."

Immediate steps were taken by the commis-sioners for affording temporary shelter on the island, by means of spars and sails borrowed from the shine and the suiting up of chapties for the

the ships and the putting up of shanties for the accommodation of the healthy. On the 2nd June the Provincial Parliament opened in Montreal, and the session lasted until the 28th July.

The following paragraph appeared in the speech from the Thron

"In view of the large immigration which may be expected to take place this year, measures have been adopted for providing additional accommodation and medical attendance for the side and for in the interference of the marging sick, and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labor may be required. required. An increased grant $(\pounds 10,000)$ has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service. Although it is to be feared that there may be much want and suffering among certain sses of immigrants who arrive this season, have reason to believe that they will be accompanied by a greater number than usual of porsons possessed of capital who will likely prove an acquisition to the Province."

On the 25th June a select committee of the

diminished scale.

I submit these facts to your consideration that your Lordship may use every endeavor to dis suade your diocesans from emigrating in such numbers to Canada, where they will but too often meet with either a premature death or a fate not less deplorable than the heart-rending condition under which they groan in their unhappy country. Your Lordship will thus open their eyes to their true interests and prevent the honest, religious and confiding Irish peasantry from being the victims of speculation and falling into irre trievable errors and irreparable calamities. I have etc., etc.,

> (Signed) + Jos. SIGNAY, Archbishop of Quebec.

On the 10th June the number of sick at Grosse Isle reached 1,800, who were crowded into any place that could afford shelter-hospitals, sheds and churches: these last, through the kind ness of the Archbishop of Quebec and the Protestant Bishop of Montreal, were given up for the sick. In the meantime, the greatest exertions were made by the Government to put up Contracts were entered into by new buildings. the Board of Works for the erection of two sheds capable of accommodating one hundred and twenty sick each. Two others of equal size were building under the direction of the superintendent of the Board of Works, and a fifth was contracted for in Quebec by the chief emigrant agent, to be sent to the island in frame ready to put up.

be put up. On the 11th June the healthy passengers from those vessels where fever had prevailed were landed at the east end of the island, where tents had been pitched on the cleared land, cap-able of lodging three or four thousand. The most destitute of these were supplied with fresh meat and soft bread, under the control of the

Commissarial department, an officer from which was now stationed permanently on the island. The police of the station were increased to ten

Military guards were mounted around the hospitals to prevent intercourse between the healthy and the sick. No one was allowed to visit either the sick or the healthy without the written permission of the commandant.

A medical assistant resided permanently at the east end of the island to afford aid to those taken and to pass them over to the hospital, for ill. which purpose a horse and cart were expressly left to convey them.

At first the healthy passengers if taken ill could not be removed to the hospital immediately. The regulations were that they should be sent on board their respective ships and thence conveyed

"With the scenes that I have every hour of the day and night under my eyes, it may be allowed me to make a few observations on the state of things here.

Dr. Douglas is blamed, it is said, for all the unalleviated misery that prevails on the island, and on him the press and the giddy tongue of rumor make to fall all the censure which should "Now the facts are these : Dr. Douglas is mak

ing superhuman exertions to provide for the com-forts of the wretched hundreds that are thrown into this charnel house. He is at the present moment unable to walk, yet he finds means to see every thing. But what can he do? Emi grants arrive in the tents, and the new hospitals continually, but they are for days and nights without a bed under them or a covering over them, wasting and melting, under the united influence of fever and dysentery, without a nurse or any other person to give them a drink during hours of raging thirst and horrible Whose fault is it if medical attendance their long he suffering. is not provided for the unfortunates who are thus thrown helpless and friendless on this rock? Whose fault is it if the medical gentlemen who devote themselves to the cure of the plaguestricken thousands can neither get servants medicine, nor drink for their respective patients? Who is, who ought to be, blamed if we are here since last Tuesday morning without ever seeing a sight of the steamboat chartered by the Govern ment for the regular service of this station while it is absolutely necessary that that steamboat it is absolutely necessary that that steamboat should in the present dreadful emergency perform a daily trip to Grosse Isle? I leave it to you, and the public, to say what must be the consequence of all this neglect? "The consequence is that for want of bed and bedding, for want of attendance, hundreds of near greatures after a large say years are

of poor creatures, after a long sea-voyage, consumed by confinement and hunger, thirst and disease, are brought here and compelled to spend the long, long night, and the sultry melting day, lying on hard boards, without a pillow under their burning heads, without a hand to wet their parched lips, and fevered brow, without a hand to help their tottering steps to any place where they can satisfy nature's most urgent wants. they can satisfy nature's most urgent under the wasting influence of dysentery. TO BE CONTINUED.

Many people who pride themselves on their blue blood would be far happier with pure blood : but, while we cannot choose our ancestors, for tunately, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, we can transmit pure blood to our posterity.

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Approved and recommended by the Arch-ishops of Toronto. Kingston, Otiawa, and St. onfrace, and the Bishops of London. Hamilton ad Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the ominion.

Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, a well as that having reference to business, shoul be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, April 16, 1892.

THE FEAST OF FEASTS.

With this week ends the holy and penitential season of Lent, and we enter upon the festal Paschal time, beginning with Easter Sunday which was called by St. Leo "the feast of feasts." This name is admirably suited Church celebrates the glorious and triumphant resurrection of our Lord in which Easter Sunday is to be celebrated is expressed by the passage from Psalm 117, verse 24, which the

Church beautifully applies to this festival: "This is the day which the Lord

hath made : let us be glad and rejoice therein.' The source from which we may draw

the joy which alone may be properly so called is elsewhere indicated by the David's. His immediate predecess same holy writer, the royal prophet of Jerusalem :

"I have hoped in the Lord : I will be glad and rejoice in thy mercy, for thou hast regarded my humility, thou hast saved my soul out of distresses, and thou hast not shut me up in the hands of the Thou hast set my feet in a enemy. spacious place." (Ps. xxx.)

The prophet Isaias also points forward to the days of redemption as the period which will bring us to true joy :

"And in that day the deaf shall hear of the book ; and out of darkthe words ness and obscurity the eyes of the blind shall see. And the mock shall increase their joy in the Lord : and the poor men shall rejoice in the Holy One of

The resurrection of Christ is to us a source of joy, as these prophecies show, France), and became Bishop of Litchmainly because it is to us the assurance field.

our great Master. The mercy of God consolidated by Theophilus of Tarsus," to us is fulfilled by this, great event ; who was consecrated Archbishop of for "though the Sacrifice which Jesus' Canterbury, "by Vitalian, Bishop of Christ offered for us on the cross is the Rome," and that from him the Church crowning act by which our sins were " " has continued till our own day withatoned for, His Resurrection is the out any break or serious interruption foundation of the Christian's hope that 'except that which took place during we shall rise from the dead, even as the great rebellion of Oliver Crom-Christ rose triumphant over death and well. sin.

St. Paul several times couples the of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The Rev. Spencer. The British and Saxon resurrection of Christ with the resurrec- Canon lays great stress upon the fact Churches were not, as he and other that two Bishops of the old British tion promised to the faithful servant of Church assisted in the consecration of God, for which Job longed when he St. Chad, thus establishing the oneness said : of the Anglo-Saxon with the British

diction of Bishops to certain localities, the right to give ecclesiastical jurisdiction to a Saxon, over a Saxon Pro-For the sufferings of Christ we should vince?

We have a case in point in Canada

a gentleman in Toronto who claims to

be the "Bishop of the Dominion of Can-

ada." He is recognized in this capac-

American "Bishops" who, as we

Anglician will admit the authority of

this schismatical Bishop, while there

are Anglican Bishops in Toronto,

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton,

London, etc. ? What true Anglican

will admit that the Reformed Episcopal

Church is the real representative of

Canon Spencer's muddle does not end

Could we by any stretch of imagina

tion picture to ourselves Pope Leo XIII.

consecrating a Primate for the Church

of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth? Yet

lished by Pope Pius IX., who consecrated

Cardinal Wiseman as first Archbishop

of Westminster. Why would not Leo

XIII. do this much for an Anglican

Archbishop of Canterbury, if the

There is indeed a satisfactory ex

planation of the facts related by Canon

the Church of the days of yore ?

the Church of England in Canada?

mourn, because of the great affliction our Lord and Saviour endured, and The clergy of the Anglican Church are all obliged to swear that "no because through our sins and carelessforeign prince, prelate, or potentate, ness in the service of God we had a hath or ought to have any jurisdiction. share in crucifying Him. But on Easter Sunday we rejoice because the spiritual or temporal, within the realin of England." The British Bishops were, victory of the devil is proved to have in the strictest sense of the term, forbeen only apparent to the eyes of those who knew not the whole design of God eigners in relation to the Saxons, and they could have had no authority in and the wonderful plan of salvation. the matter. But even if this difficulty The Resurrection of Jesus puts an end could be got over, by what process of to this apparent triumph of the powers of darkness. The day of the Resurrecreasoning can the consecration of a tion is therefore properly called "the local Archbishop in England, by two individual Bishops of Wales, be con day the Lord hath made," the day on which we should be glad and rejoice strued as an act of union between the because the sorrows of His passion have British and Saxon Churches? It had no more such effect than had the invientirely passed away. tation of Dr. Heber Newton, of New

York, to several Unitarian divines, MORE SPURIOUS CLAIMS. and that of Dean Wade, of Woodstock.

The Rev. Canon Spencer, in a letter to a Presbyterian minister to preach which appeared in the Kingston News in their respective churches, the effect to the joyful day on which the Catholic of the 26th ult., is at great pains to of uniting into one body Episcopalians, prove that the English Church of which Presbyterians and Unitarians. he claims to be a clergyman, is the and Saviour Jesus Christ.' The spirit 1 " lineal descendant of the old British Church.

> This he endeavors to prove by the following curious reasoning :

"If the British Church has not been ity by the members of the " Reformed merged into the Church of England Episcopal Church." He received his what has become of it? Is it extinct? Let us see. In the year 601 died S Episcopal consecration through some David, who, at the synod of Brevi, had een elected Archbishop of Caerleon. understand, by hook or by crook deand who subsequently transferred his rive their jurisdiction from the Church See to Menevia, since known as St. of England, and formed a schism from that Church. What real orthodox was Dubritius, who had been Bishop of Llandaff, and their contemporary Daniel Bishop of Bangor. In their time, A. D. 536, the last British Bishops of London and York, Theon and Thadioc, fleeing from the Saxons, took refuge in Wales. Theon had no successor at London till A. D. 604, when Mellitus was consecrated to that See by St. Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury. Mellitus being translated to Canterbury A. D. 619, had no successor till 656, etc.

here. He acknowledges that the Afterwards, the Rev. Canon tells us Primate, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with special emphasis, in italics, that Theodore, was consecrated in 668 by a St. Chad was consecrated Bishop of Pope, Vitalian, and that Bishop Wini York "A. D. 664 by Wini, Bishop of of Winchester was consecrated by a Winchester, and two British Bishops. French Bishop. St. Chad resigned A. D. 669 to make room for St. Wilfred (consecrated in

of salvation if we are truly disciples of He then says that the Church "was the reorganized Episcopacy of the Catholic Church in England was estabmodern Church of England is really In all this there is a curious jumble

to convert the Britons, and under the authority of this Pope the Church of England was established and governed. All that we have here stated is also fully borne out by those

> Fathers of English history, Gildas, a Briton, and Bede, a Saxon. We have room here, however, for only one additional fact to confirm our state ment, which shows that the British, as well as the Saxon Church, is identical. not with the Church of England of today, which rejects the doctrines the universal Church, and especially the Pope's supremacy, but with the Catholic Church, which was

for three centuries. At the Council of Arles in France three British Bishops assisted and signed the decrees in A. D. 314, Eborius of York, Restitutus of London, and Adelphus of Colchester, together with the deacon Arminius. These signed as representing the British Church. This Council condemned the Donatists for rebelling against Church discipline, and for heresy. Addressing -in fact, at our very doors. There is Pope Sylvester the Council said : "We have made rules according to our poor ability. Yours is the most extensive jurisdiction to promulgate decrees in all the Churches." These decrees were signed by the Bishops of Italy, Africa, Spain, France, Germany, and Britain, and they settle satisfactorily the modern Anglican claim to be the

FANTASTIC CREEDS.

Church of past ages.

sins.

The Methodists of Toronto are much exercised over a new heresy case arising out of a sermon delivered on Sunday, the 3rd instant, by Rev. A. M. Phillips in Euclid Avenue Methodist Church, of which he is the pastor.

Mr. Phillips' doctrine is that Christ dying on the cross did not really atone for the sins of mankind. With Bol Ingersoll he maintains that such an atonement by substitution for sinful man is an absurdity, inconsistent with God's mercy and forgiving disposition. "There was no way for God to manifest His love for man but to suffer deat has man does." So Christ suffered death only as an appeal to our love that we should not offend a God whose love for us is so great : but He did not die for us individually or atone for man's

This view of Christ's death is to many novelty, and it is a curious fact that Protestant congregations of the present day are so ready to be "carried about by every wind of doctrine" that any doctrine, however fantastical, will obtain credence, provided it be apparently novel; and this apparent novelty is the principal attraction in the Rev. Mr. Phillips' sermon, which has been accepted by his congregation

Dwywan (Fugatius and Damianus) as alty inflicted on transgressors, and the whence had these two British Bishops missionaries sent by Pope Eleutherius being made a curse for us signifies that Christ liberated us from that penalty by sustaining it Himself. Yet the fact that there is a law which we must observe shows that the liberation is not such as to exempt us from the fulfilment of our duties ; and thus the difficulties which Rev. Mr. Phillips raises against the Christian view are fully answered.

Out of the numerous passages from Holy Writ which bear out the Christian and Catholic doctrine on this point we shall select only one more, namely, the words of I. Peter, ii., 24 : "Who His own self bore our sins in His body upon the tree ; that we, being dead to persecuted by the Church of England sins, should live to justice ; by whose stripes you were healed."

We understand that steps are being taken to charge Rev. Mr. Phillips with of our own country, while they hypoheresy before the Methodist ecclesiasticates of civil and religious liberty. cal tribunals. As he does nothing The President has also been asked more than all other Methodists, putting by a second Committee to intervene in his own interpretation before that of the teaching Church, the tribunal will the case of Spanish rule in the Caroline Islands. The complaint is, in this only be proving its own inconsistency case, that the mission house of the Bosby dealing with the case ; and it is tonian missionaries was destroyed by peculiarly incongruous to hold a heresy soldiers, and the missionaries were trial on these grounds when Methodthus prevented from carrying on their ists and other sectaries are actively engaged in belittling the value of work. They now demand compensa-Christian doctrine, in order to patch up tion. But it appears that they brought the injuries on themselves he a visionary union between denominainciting the natives to revolt against tions which differ from each other on most important points of doctrine. the Spanish authority, and to murder The spirit of Protestantism at the the Governor. When the Spanish soldiers sought the murderers, the latter present day is to ignore doctrinal were found entrenched at the mission standards, and we cannot see how house, and the missionaries aided then Methodism can deal with the present in resisting the Spanish forces. In case consistently, whatever course it may decide upon adopting. By routing the rebellious natives the misprosecuting Mr. Phillips it will sion house was destroyed. It is clear that in such a condition of affairs the abnegate the principles of freedom of missionaries only brought upon themopinion which it confounds with true selves the injuries which they have en-Catholicity, while by ignoring his dured. In any event the compensation vagaries it will open the door to the broadest scepticism. It is the peculiar to which they are entitled must be very small, amounting at the most to the characteristic of error to be inconsistent actual value of the property with itself, whatever may be the course demolished, as the mission house was it may choose to pursue.

destroyed owing to the military The doctrine of Redemption by exigencies of the occasion. If it be Christ's substitution of Himself suffer instead of sinners, has not in it proved, however, that the missionaries the incongruity which Mr. Philips and were guilty of exciting the insurrection, they will be entitled to no com-Bob Ingersoll pretend to see. The pensation at all. The committee great St. Chrysostom fifteen centuries ago pointed out that redemption by claim large damages, amounting substitution is a thing of frequent to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The President should certainly look occurrence in real life. The man who carefully into the evidence before liberates himself from prison by payintervening under such circumstances; nent of the debt on account of which but even should it be found that the he has been deprived of liberty,

missionaries are guiltless of the charges at the same time rescues his family brought against them, he should be from want by becoming again a cautious not to demand more than the bread-winner for them. This is a case losses actually amounted to. of real substitution. So also is that of the soldier who dies in battle, while the invaders of his country are being AN INSIDIOUS EFFORT OF

repulsed. The saint whom we have named tells us that Christ has done still more for us by His substitution.

At a meeting of the Toronto Separate School Board last week, Trustee Mr. "Christ has paid for us much more Charles T. Long called the attention of the Board to the agreement enter

APRIL 16,

There is good by doing that the letter of undoubtedly do Kiely's stock in th property, and the to insist that his t from the Cathol he is a supported cil could regard as public propert to the work do schools, they show taxes levied on it number of child It is wisely provi of 1863 that whe municipal funds purposes, under schools shall sh thereof on the attendance. T dently violated law, as well as rights, by making have mentioned subject is such Legislature can

Companies ca that their scl apportioned to schools, in prop stock held by P stockholders : 1 Father McCan Trustees' meeti get the stockho questions." The truth

majority man school laws possible difficul way of Separat might have as taxes to which inasmuch as th olics who sur We all remem efforts made re the Province culties. We t Protestants wh preventing thi perpetrated ; ; never been so the measure of are justly en school law fair

We notice deputation of Very Rev. Chancellor M Burns and Cl the Attorney the obnoxious **Council** force which was in as it was broug The Railway partial corre complained a honor and cri the Bill will until the u entirely eras no half mea Catholics, a interest the a and the Legi those membe owe their sea of the Catho to submit to Catholic sc trust that t allow either other munic injustice on vince. We that even s the injustice courts would but it would necessitate inconsidera tion as tha solemnly pr is the price must be ev every effort education : are on the -The pres

Should the President decide upon in-

APRIL 16, 1892.

tervention in favor of the missionaries. the Sultan may very well reply by pointing out that Catholics in the United States are made to pay a double tax for the support of their schools, and none are more loud in clamoring for the continuance of this act of persecu. tion than the missionary societies which are complaining against the

Sultan. The latter might very fairly tell the President that the missionaries should have clean hands themselves before complaining against his treat. ment of the missions they have started within his dominions.

The Canadian Equal Righters and the present Manitoba Government are also equally intolerant with the Sultan, as they are at this moment engaged in an effort to close the Catholic schools critically profess to be the sole advo

since it is fixed which Confeder

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and in my flesh I shall see God. Church, and constituting the English

St. Paul pronounces the resurrection Church of Catholic, yea, of Roman of Christ to be the basis of our faith, Catholic times, one with the modern and the foundation of Christian teach-English Church with the entire sucing ; for, cession of Bishops from the days of

' If there be no resurrection of the Lucius ! dead, neither is Christ risen again. And if Christ be not risen again, then The Anglicans have two pet theories by which they seek to establish the is our preaching vain, and your faith perpetuity of their Church. One is also vain. Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God : because we have represents St. Augustine as a Romangiven testimony against God that He hath raised up Christ whom He hath not ist prelate intruding himself into Eng land, with his monks, and unlawfully aised up, if the dead rise not again. establishing a Roman Church, in spite For if the dead rise not again, neithe of the lawful British Church which s Christ risen again. And if Christ be not risen again, your faith is vain, for already existed, and from which the you are yet in your sin. Therefore Anglican Church is legitimately they also who have slept in Christ have perished. ' (1 Cor. xv.) derived through the Bishop of Llandaff,

perhaps, who is claimed to have been The truth of our resurrection there one of Matthew Parker's consecrators. fore depends upon the truth of the resurrection of Christ, and so does the The other theory is that the Anglican Church is directly derived from whole fabric of Christianity, as well as the line of Catholic Bishops extending the reality of our salvation. This suffrom St. Augustine down to Matthew fices to make the feast of the Resurrec-Parker, and through him to the pres tion the greatest of festivals in regard to us ; but we have another reason for ent Protestant Archbishop of Canterso regarding it in the fact of Christ's bury Bat Canon Spencer prefers to make

triumph over sin and hell.

There was no sorrow to equal the a third hypothesis, by mingling the sorrow of Jesus when He endured the two successions together in order to penalty of death, having on His sacred make out the existence of a continulips those words so full of anguish ous Anglican Church from the days of King Lucius to those of Queen Victoria. " My God, My God, why hast thou for saken Me;" so there is no joy so great It is scarcely needful to say that the as that of His Resurrection whereby it three theories are equally preposterwas proved that He was forsaken only

in the moment when He was made the The refutation of Canon Spencer's victim of explation for the sins of men. theory suffices to overthrow the other That our Redemption might be comtwo, so we shall say a few words upon plete and superabounding in grace, the it only.

full penalty of our sins must be inflicted The Canon represents that ecclesiastical jurisdiction got into the Engupon Him, even to this abandonment by His heavenly Father at the moment lish Church, from the ancient British Church, through two British Bishops of death. And for three days He rewho consecrated an Archbishop of York mains in His tomb that His death may be certified to mankind, and His Resurin A. D. 661.

rection put beyond doubt or cavil: for But, even in the Anglican theory, if the Resurrection had been doubtful, which confines the ecclesiastical juris. Maur, or Lucius, received Fagan and . The curse of the law is here the pen- tan's conduct towards them.

Anglicans contend, independen national Churches. They were part of the universal Church, subject to the

Pope, and they equally regarded this subjection as essential to their existence as branches of the Christian Church. After the heathen Saxon occupation of the country, the Britons, driven into Wales, had few opportunities of intercourse with Europe, but there are

still satisfactory evidences that they adhered to the Pope, though they fell into an error regarding the day of the celebration of Easter.

When St. Augustine in 597 came to England to convert the Saxons, the British Bishops, owing to their national hostility to the Saxon, would not cooperate for the conversion of their natural enemies, and this caused for a while some dissension between the British and Saxon Churches, which; however, did not last very long. The fact mentioned by Canon Spencer, that two British Bishops assisted in consecrating the Archbishop of York in tion. 664, is sufficient to prove thus.

It is not denied by any one that St Augustine's primatial authority was derived from Pope Gregory the Great.

His successors and the other Bishops of England continued to acknowledge the Pope's authority, and it was for this reason that we find the English Church in constant communication with the See of Rome down to the time of the Reformation. The British Church was as truly Roman as the Saxon. in Isaias viii, 4, etc., "Surely, He

In A. D. 200 Tertullian wrote that the places of Britain which the Romans cannot reach are subject to Christ." This could only mean that the Britons belonged to the only Church of Christ which was universally spread, deemer in the sense that He atoned for insist upon the removal of these disand which certainly recognized the Pope as its head.

In fact it is attested by the archives hath redeemed us from the curse of the than Bede Gildas, that King Lever- hangeth on a tree.

as their demonstrated standard of belief, simply because of its supposed originality in their pastor.

But the theory is not really novel, nor does it originate with Rev. Mr. Phillips. It was concocted by the Socinians, who were practically Rationalists, though calling themselves of Christ. Christians. Indeed, in the learned treatise on the Incarnation issued by the Sulpician Father LeGrand a cen tury and a half ago Mr. Phillips theory is expressly mentioned as the Socinian doctrine :

son with a request that he should "We may understand in two way intervene to protect the missions in the statement that Christ is the mediator between God and men : 1st, that Turkey, where the Government has He was the interpreter of the com-mandments and of the mercy of God, withdrawn that toleration which has been enjoyed in that country for many that as our advocate He pleaded with years, and especially since the Crimean the Father for us, and still pleads, war, when France and England which sense every prophe together protected the Turks against minister of God's word may be called a mediator ; secondly, that by offering Russian intrigues. the price of His passion and death as a purchase and satisfaction, He reconeffect that the Christian press is subciled men to God." (Diss. on Satisfac jected to a rigid censorship and that

The first of these theories, which is Bibles and Christian books are seized and burned by the officials, as no identical with Dr. Phillips' doctrine. books are allowed to be circulated is given as the Socinian, and the second as the Christian theory. unless they have received the Sultan's

We will not indicate here at length imprimatur, and even when this has been given they are not safe. the proofs that the doctrine as held by the Christian Church in all ages is the It is particularly worthy of remark that complaint is made also that Christruth as set forth in holv Scripture, as it would occupy too much space. We tian schools are practically closed by shall, however, refer to the celebrated the Government. It is not allowed to use a school or church without a prophecy of Christ and His work given firman from the Sultan, and it is now

almost impossible to obtain such a hath borne our infirmities and carried our sorrows. . . But He was firman, and even if it were possible wounded for our iniquities." the expense is so great as to be This prophecy fails to have a meanequivalent to prohibition. The Pre-

our sins, and the same is to be said of abilities as an act of persecution. St. Paul's words, Gal. iii., 13 : "Christ

Yet these same gentlemen of the mis sionary societies have themselves been of Glastonbury, the Siber Pontificals. law, being made a curse for us : for it the most forward in oppressing Cathoand several historical documents older is written : Cursed is every one that lics in precisely the same way regarding which they complain of the Sul-

han we owe, as the expanse of is greater than the mere drop of water." into between the City Council and Mr George Kiely, the chief stockholder, Such is the doctrine which the Church of Christ has taught in all ages. Rev. Mr. Phillips' doctrine, though not new

AMERICAN INTERVENTION

A Protestant Missionary Committee

The complaints made are to the

recently waited upon President Harri-

ASKED FOR.

and the manager of the new Toronto street Railway Co., whereby Mr. Kiely or original when preached by him, is promises that so long as he shall be the manager of the road the taxes too modern to be the doctrine "once levied on its property for school delivered to the saints " by the Apostles purposes shall be paid to the public and not to the Separate schools of the

> city. Mr. Long expressed very strongly the discredit which any Catholic brings upon himself by cringing to any bigoted faction in the council by submitting to such conditions. "The action," he said, " was a flagrant out rage, and would set a precedent for

FANATICISM.

bigots all over the Province. Mr. Kiely has been a regular supporter of the Catholic Separate schools, as it was his duty to be, but when the negotiations were taking place regarding the sale of the right to manage the road, the council insisted upon the obnoxious clause mentioned above. The Council represents, or at least it ought to represent, citizens of all creeds and nationalities. It ought not to show any preference for the schools of one class of citizens rather than another. Hence the Catholic Separate schools should be as much an object of their solicitude as the Public schools. Indeed, if any preference should be shown, it should be in favor of the Separate schools ; for it is acknowledged that the Catholics of the city are much less wealthy than the Protestants in proportion to population, and an injustice inflicted will on this account weigh all the more heavily on them. ing unless Christ be truly our Re- sident has therefore been requested to Besides : the school laws, as they stand, greatly favor the Public schools. The Catholics do not expect, however, that their schools shall be favored, but they have the right to impartial treatment at least, and the City Council bas no right to throw additional burdens on supporters of Separate schools, by im-

posing unjust obligations upon them.

work of I during the making it weeks of t During Passion of the proph " Despis men, a ma with infirm were hidde we esteem Surely

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There is good reason to believe that by doing so they violate letter of the law, as they undoubtedly do its spirit. Mr. Kiely's stock in the railway is his own property, and the Council has no right to insist that his taxes should be turned from the Catholic schools, of which he is a supporter. But if the Council could regard the railway stock as public property, then, in proportion to the work done by the Catholic schools, they should participate in the taxes levied on it, in proportion to the number of children attending them. It is wisely provided in the School Act of 1863 that whenever any public or municipal funds are paid out for school purposes, under any form, the Catholic schools shall share in the benefits thereof on the basis of comparative attendance. The Council has evidently violated this provision of the law, as well as Mr. Kiely's personal rights, by making the stipulations we have mentioned ; and the law on this subject is such that even the Ontario Legislature cannot interfere with it, since it is fixed in the Imperial Act by which Confederation was established.

Companies can now by vote decide that their school taxes shall be apportioned to Public and Separate schools, in proportion to the amount of stock held by Protestant and Catholic stockholders; but as the Very Rev. Father McCann remarked at the Trustees' meeting, "it is difficult to get the stockholders to vote on such questions."

The truth is that the Ontario majority managed to have the school laws so framed that all possible difficulties were thrown in the way of Separate schools, so that they might have as little as possible of the taxes to which they were justly entitled, inasmuch as they come from the Cath olics who support Separate schools. We all remember also the desperate efforts made recently by a faction in the Province to increase these difficulties. We thank as they deserve the Protestants who aided the Catholics in preventing this injustice from being perpetrated ; yet their generosity has never been so great as to extend to us the measure of fair-play to which we are justly entitled, by giving us a school law fair in every respect.

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We notice with pleasure that a deputation of trustees, consisting of Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney, Chancellor McCann, Messrs. Chas. Burns and Charles T. Long waited on the Attorney General to protest against the obnoxious clause which ithe City Council forced upon Mr. Kiely, and which was in the Street Railway Bill as it was brought before the Legislature. Most Blessed Eurcharist and making The Railway Committee agreed to a partial correction of the injustice the Bill will not be allowed to pass until the unjust clauses in it be entirely erased. In a matter like this no half measures can be acceptable to Catholics, and we shall watch with interest the action of the Government and the Legislature, and especially of those members of the Legislature who owe their seats to the firm determination of the Catholic electors of Ontario, not to submit to unjust treatment of the Catholic schools of Ontario. We trust that these gentlemen will not allow either the Toronto Council or any other municipal body to inflict a gross injustice on the Catholics of the Province. We are, indeed, of opinion that even should the Legislature do the injustice we have pointed out, the courts would invalidate their action ; but it would be a grievous wrong to necessitate an appeal to them by such inconsiderate and inequitable legislation as that against which we here solemnly protest. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty ;" and Catholics must be ever on the alert to oppose every effort to deprive us of liberty of education : the more so, as our enemies are on the alert to oppress us.

"But he was wounded for our and it is to this prison that Christ paid iniquities, he was bruised for our sins : the visit which is spoken by St. the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and by His bruises we are healed

"He was offered because it was His own will, and He opened not His mouth: He shall be led as a sheep to the slaughter and shall be dumb as a lamb before his shearer and He shall not open His mouth.

It is through the divinity of Jesus that the value of His sufferings is so great as to be a sufficient saclifice of atonement for our sins : "for in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead corporally." (Coll. ii., 9.)

By His death was blotted out the decree against mankind which was an obstacle to our gaining heaven, a at least, during the Paschal time decree which could not have been removed except at the price He paid in expiation for our sins. He "blotted out the handwriting of the decree which was against us, which was contrary to us, and the same He took out of the way, fastening it to the cross : and divesting principalities and nowers He made a show of them confidently, triumphing openly over them in Himself." (Verses 14, 15.)

These principalities and powers are the powers of darkness which were overcome by Christ's dying an ignominious death on account of our sins. Palm Sunday is instituted in remem-

brance of the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem when He was received by the people with every demonstration of respect owing to the miracles He had performed in healing those sick of every malady and assuaging sorrows of every kind. They took branches of palm, olive and other trees and strewed them on the ground before Him while they exclaimed "Hosanna, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord the King of Israel." So great is the fickleness of man that a few days afterwards the same multitude clamored for His crucifixion as a malefactor.

Wednesday of this week is the day on which Judks entered into negotiations with the chief priests and ancients of the Jews to deliver Jesus into their power.

On Thursday at His last supper our Blessed Lord made a strong appeal to His faithless disciple to forego His traitorous intentions, and said : "He that dippeth his hand with Me in the dish, the same shall betray Me

but wo to that man by whom the Son of man shall be betrayed. It were better for that man if he had not been born.

In spite of this warning, Judas persevered in his treason, and for thirty pieces of silver betrayed Jesus into the hands of His enemies ; but he first made his treason the more enormous by assisting at the institution of the an unworthy Communion.

On this day also the Blessed Eucharcomplained of ; but we hope for the ist was instituted. It is a most honor and credit of the Province that precious food for the nourishment of our souls. for in it our Lord Jesus Christ gives to us His own flesh and blood, concealed under the forms of bread and wine. To the worthy receiver of this sublime banquet He promises eternal life : "This is the bread descending down from heaven ; that if any one eat of it he may not die. . . . If any man eat of this bread he shall live for ever: If any man and the bread which I will give is My flesh for the life of the world." John vi., 50, 52.) On Friday Christ is condemned to death, and suffers on the cross, on which He remains suspended from noon till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. His death is endured by Him freely for our sake, for there is no other for our sake, for there is no other means whereby we may be saved than the shedding of His precious blood. St. Paul says: "Who being in the form of God thought it no robbery Himself to be equal to God: but de-based Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made to the likeness of men, and in shape found as a man. He humbled Himself becoming obedi-ent unto death, even the death of the cross. Wherefore God also hath ex-alted Him and hath given Him a name which is above every name; that in the name of Jesus every the trained elocation of the Scaimary of Three Rivers. Werefore God also hath ex-alted Him and hath given Him a name which is above every name; that in the name of Jesus every the trained the mane of Jesus every the trained the mane of Jesus every the fillowed by supper, and after supper a well-followed by supper, and after supper a well-the induction of the Bishop name which is above every name;
that in the name of Jesus every
knee should bow of those that are in
heaven, on earth, and in hell; and
that every tongue should confess that
the Lord Jesus Christ is in the glory
of God the Father." (Philippians, ii.,
6, 11.)
On Saturday Christ's body remains
in the sepulchre. In His soul He
visits the spirits that were in prison
waiting for the day of redemption, and
announces to them that the long
expected time had now arrived.
Until the accomplishment of our
Redemption by the death of Christ, and
until He ascended Himself to heaven,
even the just could not be admitted
therein. Till that time arrived they
were detained in the prison of Limbo, that in the name of Jesus every

Peter in his epistle : iii., 19. On Easter Sunday He arises from

His tomb glorious and immortal. In another column we speak of this glorious mystery of the Resurrection. which is the foundation of our faith.

These mysteries which are celebrated during Holy Week evidence the love entertained for us by Jesus, and gratitude requires that we should return love for love, devoting ourselves to the service of our Lord. The grace to make a proper return can be obtained only through a worthy reception of the sacraments. This is a duty which no Catholic should neglect,

ECHOES FROM THE EPISCOPAL JUBILEE AT THREE RIVERS.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. It was yesterday my privilege, through the contress of the Rev. Ferdinand Belaud, the Chancellor of this diocese, to have a glimpse of the many and beautiful presents which were offered to Mgr. Lafleche, the venerable Bishop of Three Rivers, upon the occasion of His Lordship's silver jabilee on the 25th of February last. Long ago in ildle days my custom was to send to the RECORD occasional notes on any occurrence of interest which transpired in this sedate old city, To-day with Mr. Coffey's permission, I will revive the practice, and tell something about the jubilee and its offriggs. Most renders of the RECORD know. I think, that the Most Rev. Louis Francois Lafleche, Bishop of Thee Rivers, attained the twenty-fifth year of his episcopal career on the 25th of February Last. His venerable Vicar-General and valued friend, the Very Rev. Charles Olivier Caron, Vicar-General of the diocese, also celebrated the fiftieth annivers-ary of his elevation to the presetheod. — Te 5th, of course, was the day of the dipscopal and silver jubilee, the 24th that of the goden. — To Mr. Caron, on this cocasion, the Pope notary Apostolic — a distinction which was received with great Joy and pride through-out the diocese. — The celebration of the double festival began

The celebration of the double festival began on the evening of the Zird, when all the rev. gentlemen in the city, comprising a large proportion of the priesthood of the Province, a fair contingent of its episcopacy and many clergyman from the United States and the Maratime Provinces, assembled at the school of the Christian Brothers, where a charming seance was held. The same evening there was another seance at the hospital and orphanage conducted by the Sisters of Prov-idence. This was preceded by a gorgeous supper, done full justice to by the Sisters' guests.

idence. This was preceded by a gorgeous supper, done full justice to by the Sisters' guests.
The 21th, being the day set apart for feasting Mgr. Caron, was commenced by a solenn High Mass at the Cathedral, celebrated by the new Monsignor. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Ouellet, Superior of the Sominary of St. Hyacinthe. After the Mass Mgr. Caron knelt at the feet of his Bishop, and renewed the vows which he had made at his ordination, fifty long years ago. At the conclusion of this toicking ceremony an address to Monsignor Caron was read by Rev. Chanoine Prince, cure of St. Maurice : after which the Mayor of the city, Mr. T. G. Normand, M. P. P., approached, and on behalf of his friends, clerical and Iay, presented the well beloved grand vicaire with a cheque for \$1,000.
Mgr. Caron has long been the chaptain of the Usuline Monastery of Three Rivers, and it was to the boarding school of this senerable in the cathedral. In the Academic Hall of this institution an elegantly appointed table was laid, and upon it was served, to three hundred guests, what one of them called a 'royal banquet.'' Not being privileged to beep behind the scenes on this occasion I cannot give any particulars, but late that afternoon con edd gentleman who is supposed to be tree silficile in the matter of his mean spoke to me in moving torms of the excellence of this dinner, and dwelt with special enthnisasm on the recollection of a fine fresh saluno which had graced the board.
Thave said that the dinner was in the Academic Hall on second thoughts, I think and the second the scenes on this appreciated the scellence of the dinner, and well with special enthnisms on the recollection of a fine fresh saluno which had graced the board.

the visiting Bishops and their suites and most of the prisets, departed by the train of the C. P. R., well pleased with the long and enjoyable *jck* at which they had assisted. The above is, of course, but a bare and cursory account of the proceedings of these three days-between the lines. One might write of many a graceful act, many an interesting occurrence. Not a little pathetic was the meeting of Rev. Pere Laccombe with the Bishop of Three Rivers, and the Rev. Pere's speech at the dinner given by the city, wherein he detailed his first meeting with the young and calous Abbe Laffeche on a battlefield on which two Indian tribes waged deadly warfare. The priest who told me something of that speech are the recital with tears rolling down his checks.

priest who told me something of that speech give the recital with tears rolling down his checks. Then the presents! Up in the state drawing room of the Bishop's palace they are laid out in imposing array. The first on entering the door is a large oil painting of St. Francis of Assissium at the foot of the cross—executed and presented by the Sisters of Jesus and Mary at Point Levis. Next comes a bust of Mgr. Lafleche —the present of the Sisters of Providence of Three Rivers, and the work of Mr. Carle, the sculptor of Montreal. Attached to it is the address on parchment, exquisitely illumin-ated in lustre painting — which received so many compliments on its presentation on the evening of the *soirce* at the hospital. The good Grey Nuns at Ottawa sent a hand-somely framed portrait of Bishop Lafleche, nicely executed in crayon. The Precious Blood nuss of the diocess sent a large cruci-fix mounted on scarlet plush. The Mother Honse of the Precious Blood nums at St. H ya-cinthe sent a very handsome missal bound in scarlet and gold, and a tasteful address. The Redengtorist Fathers of Moutreal sent a foll edition of the letters of St. Alphonsus Liguori. Orone of the deep window sills stood an exquisite clock in Mexi-can onyx, the gift of the French Canadians living at Holyoke in the United States. A medalion, wrought in *carlon pierra*, comes from Mr. Kho, the artist of Becaucovw. It is without exception the best like-ness that I have ever seen of Mgr. Lafdeche, and it does Mr. Kho infinite credit. An odd and touching present is that brought from the land of the Blackfeet, by Pere Laccombe—a piece of rustic scenery executed on a slab of wood with oil paints, cork, etc., representing the Red River as it was in Mgr. Lafdeche's missionary days, with the cance of the "black robe" floating upon it, and his empty wigwam, waiting for him. In the distance is another wigwam at the door of which sits an expectant chief the Calumet of peace lies in the for the for the alumet of peace cines in the forter of the dalumet of pe and it does Mr. Kho infinite credit.
 An oid it does Mr. Kho infinite credit.
 An oid and touching present is the selection of the Backbert, by structure on stab of room with a spin present of the Vor Net.
 The Schot or corres, via referent of the Schot or stab of room with a spin present of the Schot or structure or structure of the Schot or structure or s

BIGOTRY IN HALIFAX.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN GREATING A DEPARTURE FROM TH INARMONIOUS SYSTEM WHICH HA PREVAILED IN THE PAST, AND WHIC HE BELIEVES HAS CONDUCED T EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

Every member of the School Board was present at last evening's meeting. The first business was the reconsideration of the reso-lation adopted at the last meeting of the Board m connection with the erection of the pro-jected new Russell street school building, ex-consistent the applied that it was desirable pressing the opinion that it was desirable that the Board own all their school buildings that the Board own all their school buildings, rather than lease them from other parties. Before the matter was taken up Chairman Pickering stated that he had received a letter from His Grace Archibishop O'Brien bearing on the matter. Ald, Ryan moved that be fore the vote the letter be read, which was agreed to. The letter was accompanied by the fellowing note.

This Grace Archomop O Brien bearing on the matter. Alk. Ryan moved that before the vote the letter was accompanied by the following note:
 From the newspaper report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board of School Commissioners it would appear it was taken for granted that the Episcopal corporation was receiving for the schools leased by it to the Board an excessive rent, a rent equal to 6 per cent, of cost of buildings and ground. Were this a fact, few, I take it, would consider it excessive, It is, however, quite, a misconception, hence I deem it a duty to send you the enclosed statement of facts. In view of the importance of the question, and the gravity of the interests involved, I trust I am not asking too much when I respectfully request you to have this statement read for the existing compromise between the Board of School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the matter of public education, facts, not theories, are to be considered, and calculations of the Board, and not on hypothetical cases of percentage. It is to be horne in mind that the present arrangement is a compromise effected in the year 1837 between the Board of School Commissioners and the gravity of the information of the set of and, and not on hypothetical cases of percentage. It is to be horne in mind that the present arrangement is a compromise effected in the year 1837 between the Board of School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners is an at the School School Commissioners is and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners is a school Commissioner is a school School Commissioner is a school Commissioner is a school Commissioner is and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners is an the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners is and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners is a compromise effected in the year 1837 between

sioners and the Catholics of Halifax repre-sented by the episcopal corporation. THE ESENTIAL PRINCIPLE OF THAT COMPROMISE was that the schools for the Catholics should be owned by the episcopal corporation and leased by the Board, and Catholic teachers only appointed therein. In accordance with this agreement Archbishop Connolly in 1807 offered to build the present Russell street school and rent it to the Board on conditions set forth in his letter. The offer was ac-cepted and the school was built. In 1871 the accommodation in the basement of the old St. Patrick's church, then used for school purposes, being found insufficient, he offered to build the present Lockman street school. In the " agreement for a lease " it is set forth that the " Board of Commissioners of schools in the city of Halifax have heretofore under and by virtue of the school heretofore conducted in St. Patrick's chupel, on Branswick street, in the city of Halifax; and it has been deemed de sirable by those interested in the manage-ment and government of said school that bet-ter accommodation should be provided there-for than can be had in the premises now occupied by such school: " "And whereas, His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, by letter, dated the 18th day of Apid inst, made to the Board of Commissioners of schools in the city of Halifax, a proposition aforesaid by erecting a suitable school house on Lockman street was taken by the Board in 1874. In 1887 and again in 1889 similar arrangements were made regarding St. Pat-rick's and St. Mary's girls' schools. For twenty-five years the compromise has worked harmonionaly, and, as I shall show, benefici-ally for the tax-payers. THESE POINTS ARE EFFICIENCY, ACCOM-MODATION, ECONONY. 1. Efficiency. As the schools in question are on the same tooling as the schools owned

THESE POINTS ARE EFFICIENCY, ACCOM-MODATION, ECONOMY 1. Efficiency. As the schools in question are on the same footing as the schools owned by the Board there can be no valid reason for doubting that the average of efficiency is maintained in them. For this the supervisor of city schools can vouch. 2. Accommodation. Whilst some of the school accommodation is not all that might be desired, we maintain, and we will leave it to the judgment of any unpreduced builder, that the average of accommodation in the school ac question is quite equal to the aver-age attained in the schools owned by the Board. 3. Economy. This is a most interesting

schools in question is quite equal to the aver-age attained in the schools owned by the Board. 3. Economy. This is a most interesting point to the tax-payer, and one on which there is considerable misconception. Our figures which are authentic will leave no room for this in future. From the report of the Board of School Commissioners for the city of Halifax, presented at the last session of our local parliament, we find that, exclus-ive of the academy, there were one hundred and sixteen departments, or class rooms, of the Public schools. Fifty two of these were frequented by Catholic children, and, with the exception of four class rooms on Summer street owned by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, and rented to the Board, all the other rooms were in buildings owned by the epis-eopal corporation. The rent paid by these fifty two class rooms was 55,128 or \$85.60 per room. Sixty-four apartments were chiefly in buildings owned by the lead and in a few rented rooms. The cost of these sixty four rooms for rent and interest on debentures was \$10,019 or \$15.18 per room, being very nearly \$60 per room more than was paid for. In other words, A \$AYING OF \$1,600 A YEAR TO THE CITY was effected by renting the rooms from the episcopal corporation. Moreover, whilst the school cost per room is less, the Board has not to pay the principal nor does it repair or insure the box's school on Barrington street mor the four rooms on Gottingen street. Looking at the numbers enrolled for the last session given in the report, and excluding the academy, we find 273 children enrolled in the Catholic schools and 3573 in the others. Thus the cost per head for aeconomolation was : Two thousand seven hundred and seventy three in Catholic schools and 3573 in the others.

of these buildings it neither insures nor repairs, and until lately the city was paving 5 and 6 p. c. for money. In any possible view of the question the general taxpayer is the gainer by the existing state of affairs in school matters, and no valid reason each be shown for seeking to destroy it. From this simula extermat of facts it is

be shown for seeking to destroy it. From this simple statement of facts it is obvious that neither efficiency nor accom-modation, and much less economy, will be benefitted by a change in the present system. The majority of the Board may indeed vote to break the compromise entered into twenty five years ago, and which has en-sured peace and harmony and promoted the in-terests of education, whilst effecting a saving to the general taypayer; but in order to set myself right before my fellow-citizens I must point out the full effect of such a reso-lution. It will simply be to FORCE THE CATHORCS

intion. If will simply be to FORCE THE CATHORS of the city to support their own schools at Russel street, and to bring back the state of affairs which existed prior to 18%; for these schools will be kept open and the Catholic children will attend them whether under the Board or not. I am sure a vast majority of the citizens of Halitax, who will be the ulti-mate tribunal, do not desire such a regret-rable state of affairs to be superinduced. It will not be through any fault of mine that it will happen, neither will it be in the interests of education, economy nor social harmony. I am quite prepared to keep my part of the agreement by building a school on plans and specifications approved by the Board, and which I shall rent on terms that will not make it more onerous to the city, to say the least, than are those buildings erected and and owned by the Board. THE VOTE.

THE VOTE. It was stated that the rules of the Board It was stated that the rules of the point forbade any discussion previous to the vote, only permitting an explanation by the mover of reconsideration — Commissioner Cragg. He stated that it would be presumptious in him to attempt to improve on the Arch The stated that it would be presummades in thim to attempt to improve on the Arch-bishop's arguments. As far as he was con-cerned he was prepared rather than affirm the principle of the resolution to forego for some time to come the construction of new buildings in the district referred to. They buildings in the district referred to. They were in fair condition, and there was no im-mediate need for new buildings. The major-ity of citizens would prefer the continuance of the present buildings rather than an en-dorsement of the principle sought by the resolution. If re consideration carried he would be prepared to vote that for the pres-ent no new buildings be erected. We were now near the end of our school building era and a change in the system which has proved so harmonious could be provocative of no good. It would be a pity to go back on the who were superior to those which constituted recent Boards. The vote was then taken and re considera-

recent Boards. The vote was then taken and re considera-tion was voted down—6 to 5, the names being the same as on the carrying of the resolution at the previous meeting, namely: For re-consideration—Com. Cragg. Butler, Lane, Foster, Ryan—5; against—Com. Hart, Creighten, Symons, Adams, Wier, Longard -6.-Ha'ifax Maid, April 1.

CATCH ON !-Dry goods at 45 cts. on the dollar. We opened today 4 cases of exclu-sive Spring and Summer Goods, belonging to the Bankrupt Stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, bength by us at 45 cts. on the dollar, containing: Tweed Suitings, Sorges, Cashmeres, Wool Plaids and Henriettes, 2 Cases of Prints, 1 Case of Ginghams, 1 Case of Lace Curtains, 2 Cases of Sheetings, 2 Cases of Assorted White Cottons, 1 Case of Colored Shirtings, 1 Case of Ticking and 1 Case of Cottonades. The Store is filled with bargains that stand like a House on Fire. To quote prices would make you dizzy. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Re-member we offer you first-class goods at 45 Cents on the dollar. The Bargain Store, L55 Dundas Street, opposite the Market Lane. Always the cheapest.

Indigestion

S not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when comp icated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony is proved by the following testimony from Mr., Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:

four years I suffered untol agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving re-net permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsapa-rilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest if the food taken, my strength in-proved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions. I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all honschold dutes. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

HOLY WEEK.

The present week is called by the Church Holy Week, because of the many mysteries connected with the work of Redemption which occurred during the few days which compose it, making it truly holy beyond all other weeks of the year.

During this week occurred the Passion of our Blessed Lord, of which the prophet Isais spoke saying, (iv. 3, 7.)

"Despised and the most abject of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with infirmity ; and his look was as it were hidden and despised : whereupon we esteemed him not. "Surely he hath borne our infirmi

ties and carried our sorrows; and we have thought him as it were a leper, and as one struck by God and afflicted.

friend of mine that he had assisted at similar entertainments in various countries of Europe, and never seen one more charming than that of the Ursulines of Three Rivers. Another gnest, one who wears the purple robe and the silver mitre, remarked that if there were one diamond brighter than another in the jubilec crown it was the reception at the Ursulines. Beautiful addresses were presented to the Bishops and to Mgr. Caron, and with them substantial offerings in the shape of golden coins. Suitable replies were made, and the elerical procession filed out of the monastery in the direction of the Seaimary of Three Rivers.

Silver Chimes.

RECITATION GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN PUPILS OF THE URSULINES OF THREE RIVERS, ON THE OCCASION OF THE SILVED JUBILEE OF MGR. LAFLECHE.]

One score and five of busy years have sped Since first the tidings came across the see That placed the mitre on our Bishop's head And now we hall his silver Jubilee.

Bells of St. Anne proclaim his baptism there, Bells at Quebec his ordination fell, st. Boniface clarion cleaves the morning air, And echoes from the Athawbaska bell.

Ring out St. Boniface ! toss your silver b lls. Fling the glad notes to where long mile

away, St. Xavier's mission church the good news tell Along the ice-bound shores of Hudson's Bay

Round Labrador and stealing up the coast, The jubilant strains, by counter strains are

met, joyous medley, o'er the river tossed. From the old college town of Nicolet

A burst of melody, the clear air fills, The gloesome tones resonating o'er and o'er, Mid the receives of Laurentian fills, And echoing down St. Maurice rocky shore.

And east and west, on the St. Lawrence coast. The ringers toss the *carilton* up and down, To be caught up and merged into the host. Of joy-bells ringing in the old Trifluvian town.

Three Rivers her chief pastor greets to day And nowhere with more loyalty than here Where in our cloistered home we daily pray For the intentions of our Bishop dear.

God save our Bishop, and God guard him long. To rule the flock who love him faithfully. Strength to the right, confusion to the wrong ! Ad Multos Amos, Monseigneur, to thee ! Three Rivers, P. Q., 25th Feb., 1892.

The Mortgage Bank and Investment Company, of Fargo, North Dakota, write as that they have farms for sale which the cost of school Barrington street 17,500 in accepting \$50 when the contract of per acre, accepting \$50 when the contract ments. Most of these farms have consistent able of the land under cultivation and houses and barns already built. They also say that they will lease sheep and cattle on shares to the parties purchasing the farms. This would seem to be a prime opportunity for ambitions yoang men to obtain a start in life. They will send description and prices to my one who write them. They will send them. Tot 2w

was : Two thousand seven hundred and seventy three in Catholic schools. Rent \$5128-\$1.85 per head. Three thousand five hundred and seventy five in other schools. Rent \$10,079-\$282 per head. 0.05 conter per head loss in



D. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowoll, Mass. Price \$1; elt bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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STUDENTS and TEACHERS

presenting certificates from the Principal of their school or college, will be ticketed at first-class fare and one-third for the return trip to points in Canada from April 1st to 15th, valid for return until May 9th, 1892, preselve

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FATHER LAMBERT AGAIN CAS-TIGATES INGERSOLL.

The Infidel put Through a Severe Course of Logic.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

with lances?

origin. *

tury

following century (that is, the eleventh)

we may draw another contrast and ask

what is the condition of mathematics in

Mahomedan countries as compared with

Ingersoll-We also got from them

Lambert - Then why did they not

he intelligence of modern Christian

Arabia lies between Asia, where paper

was manufactered, and Southern

expeditions, took, in 702, Samarkand,

somebody and it is also natural that

the intervening nation should intro-

duce it.

on the subject.

ness possible in Christendom.

gence?

cloth.

with that of Mahomedan

The Mahomedans, among

We can see no argument

Christian countries.

tion of modern intelligence.

Now, I think the Scientist

Ingersoll - Kepler did not discover announce what are known as the " Three Laws " because he was a Christian, but, as I said about Galileo, in spite of his creed.

Lambert — Now, aside from the doc-trine that the earth and other planets move about the sun-a doctrine taught in Rome by Cardinal de Cusa one hundred and thirty years before Galileo was born-what is there in the laws of Mr. Kepler against his creed, Mr. In-gersoll? Let us see. The first law is that the planets revolve about the sun in eclipses, having the sun in one of the fact. Will you point out wherein this has compedients the Scriptures this law contradicts the Scriptures. Copernicus, and after him Galileo, believed the planets revolved about the sun in circles, but I find no text of Scripture that says they don't revolve in eclipses, and therefore cannot see Abacus. what it had to do with Kepler's creed. The second law is that, If a line be and 358). drawn from the centre of the sun to any

planet, that line, as it is carried for ward by the planet, will sweep over equal areas in equal portions of time. Now I cannot find anything from Genesis to Revelations speaking of the that the Arabs introduced the notation relation between the radius vector and into Spain. Now, it is known that Gerbert or Pope Sylvester II. taught these Indian numerals in the tenth cen-Please point this out in your cture. The third law is that, next lecture. The squares of the periodic times of the planets are as the cubes of their Humboldt's authority is good enough to mean distances from the sun. I can see nothing in Kepler's Bible or creed offset that of the poet. Now, while on the question of mathematical science that treats of these dynamic laws. There is nothing in either about cubes or squares or mean distances from the It is a pity there is no one with the genius of Kepler to calculate your mean distance from the truth when you discuss Christianity.

(the Arabs) the art of making cotton paper, which is almost at the funda-Ingersoll-Every Christian who has really found out and demonstrated and clung to a fact inconsistent with the absolute inspiration of the Scriptures, continue to use that art and compete in the race of intelligence? Compare has done so certainly without the as sistance of his creed.

Europe with that of Mahomedan Turkey, Egypt and Africa of to-day Lambert -- You here, as usual, as sume too much. I deny that any Christian or any one else has ever found out and demonstrated a fact in-consistent with the absolute inspiration Europe. The Mahomedans, among other of their prowling and robbing of the Scriptures. With this denial before you, you must, if you pretend to be a logician, prove your statement. where they learned to make cotton paper and introduced it to Europe. To do this three things are necessary As cotton does not grow in Europe, owing to the climate, it is natural First, you must prove that the so-called "fact" is a demonstrated truth, and that European peoples would know nothing of its use until introduced by second, you must prove that you have the true meaning—not your interpre-tation — of the inspired book, and lastly, that there is a real—not merely an apparent—contradiction. But all these difficulties you skip over with the ease and dexterity of a French dancing master — and assume it all to You are not reasoning, you be done are only talking.

Ingersoll-When our ancestors were burning each other to please God-

Lambert — You should say "under pretence of pleasing God." They followed their ambitions and passions as men have done before and will do on one pretence or other till Gabriel blows the trumpet.

HOW THE MOORS ADVANCED SCIENCE. Ingersoll-When they were ready to destroy a man with sword and flame for teaching the rotundity of the world the Moors in Spain were teaching geography to their children with brass

Lambert-When they were ready to,

consequence if it had been truthfully said. You are like Mopsa in "Winter's Tale :"-"I love a ballad in print, a'life; for then we are sure they are true." But what sciences did these Moors punch into our European heads ivilization of our time is the result of countless causes with which Christian-WHY WERE PAGANS OUTSTRIPPED?

ity had little to do except by way of Ingersoll-From the Arabs we got hindrance. our numerals, making mathematics of - Then how account for Lambert

the higher branches practical. Lambert—Baron Von Humboldt was fact that the civilization of times is found only where the not a poet like Mrs. Browning, but it will be conceded that he is a better our times influence and teaching There are four kinds of Christian authority in science and its history. This renowned scholar says: "The prevail? civilization—the Chinese, the Indian, the Mahomedan and the Christian, and profound and important historical inthe last is the civilization you refer to when you speak of "the civilization of our time." It is the result of the vestigations to which a distinguished mathematician, M. Chasles, was led by our time." It is the result of the Christian idea of life and human his correct interpretation of the so called Pythagorian table in the geome try of Boethius, render it more than probable that the Christians in the west destiny, spurring the human intellect to its highest activity and directing it to its highest development. Eliminate were acquainted even earlier than the Arabians with the Indian system of it from human affairs and the present enumeration ; the use of the nine figures, having their value determined state of enlightenment is inexplicable Your dashing statement will not prevail against the great thinkers of by position, being known by them modern times. Vigor of assertion does under the name of the system of the '-("Cosmas," vol. ii., pp. 226 not supply the place of truth. INTELLECTUAL US. MATERIAL PROGRESS

Ingersoll - Does the Doctor think Speaking of the so-called Arabic that the material progress of the world numerals the Encyclopædia Britannica (art. arithmetic) says : "They are now was caused by this passage :- " Take generally acknowledged to be of Indian no thought for the morrow ? * * It was probably in the

Lambert — Speaking for myself, I should say that the material progress of the world is by no means the highest progress of the world. I believe that Thomas of Aquin, a Michael Angelo, a Raphael, a Copernicus, a Galileo, a Kepler, a Dante, a Shakespeare, a ewton, a Descartes and a Leibnitz do more honor to humanity and express a higher progress and civilization than all your Girards and Astors. Vanderbilts and Goulds, Rothschilds and Rocke fellers, syndicates and corporations in existence put together. Intellectual

progress stands on a higher plane than mere material progress — than wheat deals, coal deals, petroleum deals and other deals by which the wealth of a nation is absorbed by the few to the detriment of the many. But as you believe that nothing but matter and its forms exist your low grovelling and gross idea of progress is a matter of course, as with your philosophy there can be no spiritual, moral or intellec-tual world. But even this material progress is the result of the higher, the intellectual progress and energy with

which the genius of Christianity in spired those under its influence-for utside this Christian influence there is not even material progress. This material progress follows the light of Christianity as the waves of the ocean heave up and follow the light of the It is needless to say that it is moon. not because of any one text of Scripture or any one Christian law, and no one should ask such a foolish question.

against Christianity in this, as Christianity received no commission It is the result of Christianity as a unit to teach people the use of the cotton plant. That was left to the enterprise of force and influence extending its energies in every field of human of commerce. It is strange you have activity. Ingersoll-The Rev. Mr. Peters, in no suggestions to make to the Founder

answer, takes the ground that the Bible has produced the richest and most varied literature the world has of Christianity on the advantages of paper and calico. I am not aware that the Koran gives any instructions But compare the use ever seen.

of that plant in Christian and Mahome Lambert - His ground is solid and invincible, as you would have seen if you had allowed your powerful mind dan countries at the present day, and what is the conclusion we must come to in reference to enterprise and intelli-

to meditate long enough on it to take in its full import. It is not too late yet. We will meditate on it together. Ingersoll - We learned from them Ingersoll-This, I think, is hardly to make cotton cloth, making cleanli-

Lambert-What I have said about Lambert-You think. Ingersoll - Has not most modern

cotton paper applies equally to cotton loth. It was an Asiatic invention, prought to the West through Arabia. literature been produced in spite of the Bible? Again I say, compare the use and manufacture of cotton cloth in Christian for information, or do you insinuate it as a sort of interrogative argument? and Mahomedan countries to-day, and draw a conclusion. Soap is a more But in any case I answer that most useful article in the way of cleanlines modern literature has not been prothan cotton. What a pity you could not introduce it to filthy Christians on duced in spite of the Bible, and I will go farther and say it would not have been produced at all if the Bible and show : the point of a Moorish lance. As you are so fond of those Arabian Mahom-William Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, Christianity had not existed. But edans, it is strange you would not pre-fer to live with them. But you know proceed. INTERROGATIONS ANSWERED. gent., in perfect health and memory better. If you lived among them and Ingersoll - Did not Christians, for God be praised !) do make and ordain talked against their religion and Koran many generations, take the ground this my last will and testament in that the Bible was the only important manner and form following ; that is to say: First, I commend my soul into the hand of God my Creater, hoping book?

in Christian civilization and out of it will observe as the books differ the in Christian civilization and out of it will observe as the books differ the is unintelligible. His genius was in-formed and directed by Christian thought. It is well to remember that this wonderful man was a Christian. Ingersoil—As a matter of fact the origination of cour time is the most excellent and true. An apple most excellent and true. An apple tree produces apples, pear tree pears, peach tree peaches—each according to the nature of the life that animates its roots. All these various civilizations and literatures are the fruits of the different religious systems. Founder of Christianity says: "By their fruits ye shall know them." By Christian literature I do not mean merely books that have been written on Christian subjects or in defence of Christian doctrines, but the whole body of literature of whatever kind and character that is called Christian in contradistinction with Pagan, Chinese, Indian, Mahomedan literature-in a word, all that vast intellectual struc-

ture that has been built up in the Christian world and life during the last two thousand years. And I say that the Word of God is the source, foundation and centre of it all-the leaven in the dough. What ! you will ask is Shakespeare and Moliere and Lope de Viga and all the works of fiction and history and art and sciences Christian literature? I answer yes. They are all the result of that intellectual fermentation produced by the introduction of Christian revelation into human society, and the influence it threw around the human mind. Even the Infidel cannot throw off the influence in which he is born and grows up, for his mind is like the chameleon ; it takes its color from the food it feeds on and the environments in which it lives. Hence the thoughts, even of the Infidel, in the Christian pale run parallel to or against Christianity. However he may try to avoid it his thoughts move in reference to Christianity. He cannot think like a Chinese or a Hindoo He must think in Christian modes of thought-even when he fights against it. It was probably thoughts like these that Rev. Mr. Peters had in mind when he said that the Bible pro duced the richest and most varied lit-erature in the world. But you, Mr. Ingersoll, did not catch his meaning But did not Christianity destroy books that differed from the Bible? granting this, it would not help your

argument, for Rev. Mr. Peters referred to a literature that exists, not to a lit erature that is destroyed. Ingersoll-In short, the philosophy that enlightens and the fiction that enriches the brain, would not exist. The greatest literature the world has even een is, in my judgment, the poetic the dramatic; that is to say, the literature of fiction in its widest sense

would never have been published). THE CHURCH DID NOT HAMPER SHAKE SPEARE. Lambert-And all this great litera-

ture was published in Christian times and countries. Dante, Alfieri, Metasand countries. Dance, Ameri, Meta-tasio, Goldini, Silvia, Pellico, and others in Italy ; Calderon, Cervanies, Lope de Tiga in Spain ; Moliere, Le Sage, Racine, in France ; Ben Jonson, Shakespeare, Beaumont, Fletcher and others in England were Christians and

were appladed, encouraged and supported by Christians. Ingersoll—Certainty, if the Cburch could have had control the plays of Shakespeare would never have been written.

Lambert - Shakespeare lived and wrote under Elizabeth and James Under these two monarchs the Church of England held full sway, and many were put to death on account of their religion ; and I do not see why they could not have hanged or beheaded APRIL 16, 1892.

It is a certain and speedy cure for old in the Head and Catarrh in all its

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Many so-called diseases are sin inptoms of Catarrh, such as 1 he partial desfuers loging son

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etc. I



From everybody who has given it a trial, come words of highest praise and commendation for "Sunlight" Soap. A trial will convince you that as a Superior Laundry and Household Soap "Sunlight" has no rival. It saves time, labor, the clothes, and many miseries that follow the use of other soans. Test it next washday. See that you get "Sunlight."

Attendance at Mass.

The widespread neglect of holy Mass on Sundays and holydays of obligation is a matter of the deepest con cern and distress to us, and, we feel sure, to all that have the salvation of souls at heart. A Catholic who neglects this duty is not worthy of the name ; for he dissociates himself from that worship, which the Catholic Church by the command of our Saviour renders to God, and he cuts himself off from all share in the graces which attendance at holy Mass obtains for a Catholic people. In this matter let priests be urgent with their people in season and out of season, and let parents by their good example and their zealous care secure the fidelity of their children. But further, we exhort the faithful of our diocese who have the opportunity, to be present at the Holy Sacrifice on week-days. There is, perhaps, no more reliable sign of fervent love of our Lord and of a truly Catholic spirit than a readiness to put up with a real incon venience to be present at Mass daily. Bishop Wilkinson.

August

and this is what he says :

used your August Flower for sev-

eral years in my family and for my

own use, and found it does me

'more good than any other remedy. 'I have been troubled with what I

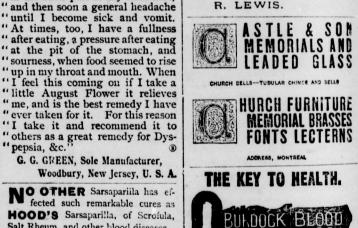
call Sick Headache. A pain comes

in the back part of my head first,



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APRIL 16

FIVE-MINT

Easte EAS fac dies, quam fer sultenus et lætem. "This is the day w Let us be glad and So sings the I

Church to-day in christian heart ponse : A happy Easte dear brethren ! old, to whom, in

things, many r things, many r day cannot come the young, rejo ness and vigor fidently lookin renewels of Ea Easter to the ric bestowed an a goods ! And a God's own spec Thus holy Churc rejoice, for to d Saviour of us all The joy of Ea like that of Chris We feel it in see it in the span countenance of and hearty salt "A happy Eas our own joy, f about us are s great gift of the But the joy that of Christn latter brings to the coming of th and valiant lead of Israel, and on as we go forth. strengthened a hattle of life. battle of life. victory, for ou strong Son of

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here? The Venerable Bede taught the rotundity of the earth before your be-loved Moors had established themselves Spain. He was canonized. Gerbert in the tenth century used a globe in teaching astronomy. The history of the Moors in Spain is the history of wars and bloodshed from the time they invaded that unhappy coun-try till they were whipped out of it.

Ingersoll-The Moors in Spain were teaching geography to their children with brass globes.

Lambert-And while the Moors were so occupied the Christian missionaries and teachers were teaching literature, the classics and the sciences in the schools of Europe. It is not necessary to lose time and space in naming the educational establishments which laid the foundation of our present civilization. Any text book of history will give you the information. But as you are fond of contrasts we will draw another. You say these Moors, Berbers or Mahomedans were intellectually far beyond the Christians. Well, cen turies have passed and Christian and Mahomedan influence have had full opportunity of development. The first has progressed till it has produced the high civilization in the world in political liberty, literature and the arts and sciences. The latter retrograded till the Moors have become a tribe of wandering cut-throats on the northern coast of Africa, whom Christian nations had to punish for their piracies. Our own Government had to teach them a lesson of good behavior with shot and And the Mahomedans of Turkey shell. and Arabia are reverting into barbar ism. Where are the arts and sciences among them now? You have admitted that these people started out with greater advantages than Christians. plus brass globes and Mahomedanism, the poor, ignorant cut-throat Christians started out with every disadvantage, plus Christianity. Compare the two civilizations and the countries under them to-day. Look on this picture and then on that !

Ingersoll-It has been very poetically by Mrs. Browning that "science was thrust into the brain of Europe on the point of the Moorish lance."

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as you talk against the religion and Bible of Christians, among whom you live in peace, they would bow-string you or tie you up in a sack and throw you into the Bosphorus, where no doubt you would float as buoyantly as a gas bag.

GOVERNMENTS DON'T ALWAYS CONTROL BRAINS.

Ingersoll-It will not do to say that the religion of the Greeks was true because the Greeks were the greatest sculptors.

Lambert-It is a great advantage to have a man among us who is able to clear up this obscure point with a dash of his pen. But who ever claimed it would "do to say" it? That is what I would like to know. I am not aware that the Greeks ever made such claim or that any one made it for them. Then why argue against a position that no one seems to know anything about.

Ingersoll-Neither is it an argument in favor of monarchy that Shakespeare, the greatest of men, was born and lived in a monarchy. Lambert—Neither is it an argument

against a republic that Ingersoll, the Napoleon of Infidels, lives in it. But it is an argument that a Christian people love liberty and will put up with abuse of it rather than abolish the use of it. The works of Shakesthe use of it. The works of Shakes-speare are a proof of the beneficent Jews and Christians. Now all these influence or atmosphere of Christianity, for those masterpieces of thought are worked out in their forms of life and for those masterpieces of thought are inexplicable if you take away the Christian truths and moral principles thought those dogmas which once took

possession of them. Hence the differ-ence in their life, history, literature upon which those mighty fabrics of his genius are based. If Shakespeare's and art. Now as the writings of Con-fucius form the basis of Chinese literworks were forgotten and a thousand as thrust into the brain of Europe on be point of the Moorish lance." years hence a copy were found, the Lambert—It would have been of more and motive are Christian. It fits only foundation of Christian literature. You

Lambert-Do you ask this question Shakespeare if they had so desired. But he lived, encouraged by monarchs and people, all of whom were Chris-tian, and died in peace in the Christian faith, as the following extract from his last will and testament will "In the name of God, Amen.

Lambert-No, they did not. Ingersoll—And that books differing from the Bible should be destroyed? Lambert-No, they did not. Having answered each question separately I will now reply to the general drift of

ing; and my body to the earth, whereof it is made." Such is the creed that gave direction vour interrogative argument-which is the lowest and non-committal kind of to the mighty genius of the greatest reasoning known to logic. A system of religion, when its doctrines once poet that ever wrote. You have a lec ture on Shakespeare and no doubt take possession of a peoples' mind, developes itself in their individual, studied him somewhat, besides what you ate to prepare it. You probably read his will, and yet you write, if the social, political, ethical and æsthetical life, and becomes the foundation of all Church could have had control his writ these forms. To the æsthetical life ings would never have existed. Is it

belong literature, art and science. Hence it is that the books which conionest? Ingersoll-Thousands of theological tain the dogmas of a religious system books have been written on thousands are the foundation, the source from of questions of no possible importance. Lambert-Yes, I believe you have which are developed the habits thought, the literature, arts and written some theological works, have sciences of a people whose minds have been imbued with those dogmas or you note? But we will continue these matters in our next conversation. L. A. LAMBERT. fundamental religious principles. The writings of Lao-tse and Confucius are TO BE CONTINUED.

the basis of Chinese social, political and ethical life, and the foundation of After the Grip their art, science and literature. The And after typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneu-monia, or other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood. It has had wonderful success in many such cases, Zeud-Avesta of Zoroaster is the same for the Persians, the Vedas and the writings of Gautama Buddha, for the East Indians, the Koran for the

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging Hamilton Harbor," wil be creeiv-ed until Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, inclusively, for dredging in the Harbor of Hamilton, Lake Ontario, according to a plan and a combined specification and tender, to be seen at the office of the Hamilton Steam-boat Company, James street, Hamilton, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tendere. An accepted bank cheque payable to the actual signatures of tendere. The sum of three hundred dollars (\$20,90) must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forticited if the party decline the con-tract, of fail to complete the work contract-ed for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department dor Public Works, for the sum of three hundred dollars (\$20,90) must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forticited if the party decline the con-tract, of fail to complete the work contract-ed for, and will be returned in case of non-accept the lowest or any tender. The Department dor Public Works, for E. F. E. ROY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, for the sum, 16th March, 1822 (2000) Inad wonderful success in many such cases.
 Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing if from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.
 A HAPPY HINT – We don't believe in keeping a good thing when we hear of it, and for this reason take special pleasure in any form, blind, bleeding, protruding, etc., to Betton's Pile Salve, the best and safest remedy in the world, the use of which cuts short a vast deal of suffering and inconvenience. Send S0 c ts to the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., or ask your druggist to order for you.

Salt Rheum, and other blood diseases.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,

pepsia, &c.

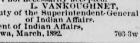


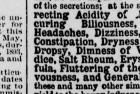
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 14th May, 1892, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, dur-ing the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Forms of tender, containing full pattlen-lars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, etc., may be had by app ying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commis-sioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. L VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, March, 1892. 703.3w

and assuredly believing, through the only merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour,

to be made partaker of life everlast

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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the sys-tem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Cor-recting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaun-dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sero-fula, Fluttering of the Heart, Ner-vousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For Sale by all Dealers.

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

DUNN'S

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THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

THE HURON AND ERIE

special grace put into our p Thy continue same to goo same our Lo who liveth ar the unity of world without

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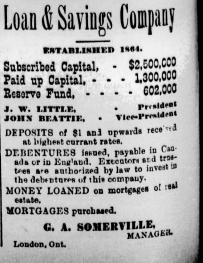
Good blood, the bad blood, the riddy complex blotches, ping quently in inte-erysipelas, see erc. Every or scantily server No potent as a produces new dock Blood I power of this a stance of this Algoma Mills, SIRS_A yy Spbs breakin effect of bad b ent doctors, w not cure me, and after usin etting less, which entirel splendia app no other medi alagon.

Try a Roberts Ozonator For dispelling any and all disagreeable and unhealthy odors. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale by SMITH BROS

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 16th March, 1892. } Secretary. 703-2w

PLUMBERS, ETC. 172 King Street, London. Telephone 588.

London, Ont.



APRIL 16, 1892.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Easter Sunday.

EASTER JOY. Hec dies, quam ferit Dominus ; Fruttemus et lætemur in ea.-(Ps. cxvii., 24.) "This is the day which the Lord hath made : Let us be glad and rejoice in it."

So sings the Psalmist. So sings the Church to-day in Holy Mass, and every Christian heart beats with the re-sponse : "Let us be glad and response :

A happy Easter, then, to you all, my dear brethren ! A happy Easter to the old, to whom, in the natural course of things, many returns of this blessed day cannot come ! A happy Easter to the young, rejoicing in all the freshthe young, rejoicing youth, and con-ness and vigor of youth, and con-idently looking forward to many renewels of Easter joys! A happy Easter to the rich, upon whom God has bestowed an abundance of worldly goods! And a thrice happy Easter to God's own special friends, the poor ! Thus holy Church bids all be glad and rejoice, for to day Christ is risen, the saviour of us all.

The joy of Easter, my dear brethren, like that of Christmas, is all-prevading. We feel it in the air we breathe, we see it in the sparkling eye and radiant countenance of the child. The quick and hearty salutation of our friends, "A happy Easter to you!" increases a happy laster to you? increases our own joy, for we perceive that all about us are sharers with us in this great gift of the risen Christ. 'A happy

But the joy of Easter differs from that of Christmas in this: that the latter brings to us the glad tidings of the coming of the true King, the strong and valiant leader of the mighty host of Israel, and our hearts leap with joy as we go forth, with buoyant step and strengthened arm, and fight the great battle of life. Easter joy is the joy of victory, for our gallant Leader, the strong Son of God, has gone before; He has overcome the enemy, and death is swallowed up in victory.

Yes, Christ has fought the battle and won. But there remains for us a battle to be fought, but not an uncertain one; for we have received virtue from the victory of Christ, and by following Him faithfully, by keeping our eye fixed steadily on the banner of Christ-the banner of the cross-our rictory, too, is certain.

This, then, is why Easter time gladdens the heart of every true Christian, for its brings with it the assured hope of final victory over sin, which is the sting of death, by a glorious resurrec-

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But, my dear brethren, ' mid all these rejoicings may there not be some poor soul among us who does not participate in the joys of Easter time? Some soul in the joys of Easter time? Some soul for which Christ on Good Friday poured forth the last drop of His Sacred Blood, but which to day Blood, but which to day finds itself estranged, nay, even in a hostile at-fitude towards its only true Friend? Oh! would to God there were not even one such ungrateful soul in the whole world. But, alas! I fear there are many upon whom our loving Saviour, the risen Christ, must look this day as His declared enemies ; some wretched souls over whom hangs the thick, black cloud of mortal sin, unrepented and unforgiven, and through which the bright rays of God's infinite love cannot penetrate. Yet even these need not despair; the joys of Easter time may still be theirs, for the same loving sword-pierced Heart of Jesus is still ready to be reconciled with them. Oh! if there be such a one present here this morning let him take courage, at once to the tribunal of ance, become one of the friends of the risen Christ, and share with us the joys of Easter. And those who have been, but arc no longer, strangers to God's grace, persevere, I exhort you, during the short space of this life in the friend ship of our crucified Lord, and yours, too, will, like His, be a glorious resur rection. Let us, then, my dear brethren, on this happy Easter day elevate our hearts to God in humble thanksgiving for all His benefits, and let us unite with the holy Church in the prayer of the office for to-day. O God ! who, through thine only-begotten Son, hast on this day overcome death and opened anto us the gate of everlasting life, we humbly beseech thee that, as by Thy special grace preventing us, Thou dost put into our minds good desires, so by Thy continued help we may bring the same to good effect. Through the same our Lord Jesus Christ, thy Son, who liveth and reigneth with Thee, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Boy that Laughs. I know a funny little boy, The happiest ever born ; His face is like a beam of joy. Although his clothes are torn. I saw him tumble on his nose,

And waited for a groan; But how he langhed? Do you suppose His struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks, His laugh is something grand; Its ripples overrun his cheeks, Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes, And till the day is done ; The school room for a joke he takes, His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go, You cannot make him cry; He worth a dozen boys I know, Who pout, and mope, and sigh.

"One of the Least."

"Where is mamma ?" asked Lottie. She had hurried through the other rooms and out into the kitchen, with her schoolbooks still in one hand and three or four fine clusters of grapes in the other. Gone away," answered Ann with

out turning her red face from the kettle of jelly she was skimming. "Oh, dear ! Where's Jonas? Did he

put up a swing for me this afternoon He said he would if he could find time.

"I don't believe he's had time, then, Anyway, he had to hitch up the horse and carriage an hour ago and drive your ma over to the station, 'cause some friend of hers sent word she'd be going through on the cars and would stop there for half an hour, and 'twould be her only chance to see her. That's all I know about it," explained Ann from the centre of a cloud of steam. She was hurried and not in the least sympathizing, and stated the case as briefly as possible. "Oh, dear !" said Lottie again :

and walking disconsolately into the dining room, she deposited books and fruit on the table, then returned and seated herself in the doorway. queer that things happen just the way don't want them to.

She wanted to surprise her mother with those early grapes—the very first of the season—that had been given her on her way home from school. Then, too, she had been thinking, during the long, warm walk, how cool and pleasant it would be in the new swing under the old apple-tree; and now she was disappointed and found neither mother nor swing. "I wish," said Ann a few minutes

later, "that you would take this tray of crackers and tea up to Mary's room. She's been down with one of her head-aches all day, and I've so much work that I don't know how to be running up stairs." Lottie viewed this request as a fresh

grievance. Ann was always cross when Mary was sick, she thought. She was tired herself, and did not want to go up to that warm, close room ; for poor Mary's style of treating headache was to add to its discomfort by closing the windows and bundling up her head in flannels. Lottie hesitated a moment, but she could not refuse when she looked at Ann's flushed face and saw how busy she really was ; so she left her seat rather ungraciously, while Frisk, who had been vainly trying to attract her attention, bounded away before, far more willing than "It's too bad," she began as she she. closed the door between Ann and her self; and then she suddenly paused, for something dropped at her feet ; an illuminated card had been swept from the wall by the draught from the open door

ter. It was among the mountains of the South of Ireland. "Say young lad, what's that you've got on your back ?" asked the minis-

ter, "Potatoes, yer reverence," re-

THE

sponded Johnny. "What kind of potatoes are they that you have got there?" continued

the minister. 'Protestants,' yer reverence."

"And are you a Protestant, Johnny?"

No, sir, I'm a Catholic."

"Then 'tis a great wonder that you would carry 'Protestants' on your back.

Nothing' wonderfal at all about it, sir, because you see we like to return good for evil, and do you know also that when I go home my mother will bile these ' Protestants ' I've got on my back and take the harm out of them !"

The minister indulged in a very hearty laugh, and, like a liberal gentleman as he was, he generously threw Johnny a crown piece, British money ; whereupon, the latter burst out in exclamation : "O, sir, may the Mother of God pray to her Divine Son to concrown of glory in Heaven for that soul.'

crown piece you gev me. The minister thanked the boy for his prayer and did some tall thinking as he walked pensively along the road, musing on the intimate connection there soever f necessarily must be between a mother degrees and a son, and especially such a Mother and such a Son.

Good and Bad. One day little Robert's father saw him playing with some boys who were rude and unmannerly. He had observed for some time a change for the worse in his son, and now he knew the cause. He was very sorry, but he said nothing to Robert at the time. In the evening he brought from the garden six beautiful rosy cheeked apples, put them on a plate, and pre-

sented them to his son. Robert was much pleased at his father's kindness, and thanked him.

"You may lay them aside a few days, that they may become mellow," said the father ; and Robert cheerfully placed the plate with the apples in his nother's store-room. Just as he was putting them aside, croft.

his father laid on the plate the seventh apple, which was quite rotten, and de-sired him to allow it to remain there. " But, father," said Robert, "the rot-

ten apple will spoil all the others. "Do you think so? Why should not the fresh apples rather make the rotten one fresh?" said the father. And with

were now quite rotten, and spread a Sands. bad smell through the room. "O papa !" cried he, "did I not tell

you that the rotten apple would spoil the good ones? yet you would not lis-ripen into day, lay this prospect well to heart: "Do the duty which lieth

bad children will make you bad? yet already you do not listen to me. See in the Carlyle. condition of the apples that which will happen to you if you keep company

with bad boys." Robert did not forget the lesson. When any of his former play-fellows When any of his former play-fellows asked him to join their sports he thought of the rotten apples and kept bimself apart from them. elf apart from them

GOOD THOUGHTS.

Great may he be who can command And rule with just and tender sway; Yet is diviner wisdom taught Better by him who can obey. -Adelaide A. Proctor. We may profess great things cheap-

ly, but it costs dear to do and to suffer them. - Cardinal Manning. Always give good example, teach

by word and action : example is more powerful than discourse. B. Henry Suso. The great, but acceptable burden of

manhood — the overmastering but sweet allegiance that a true man owes to the truth.-John Boyle O'Reilly.

We should give as we receive, cheerfully, quickly and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers. - Seneca.

Posthumous charities are the very essence of selfishness, when bequeathed by those who, when alive, would part with nothing.-Colton.

St. Vincent de Paul used to say . If we had one foot in Heaven, yet, it we ceased to mortify ourselves before we could draw the other after it, we vert you and may you wan day get a should be in danger of losing our

Individuals and nations may fall from unity as from sanctity, but unity as a divine institution stands secure. Unity is changeless. Who soever falls, unity does not admit of

All the day long our life and lot are full of opportunities of doing good, and we allow them to pass away. They are golden opportunities, like the seed time and the harvest which, with all their treasures, pass with the year and return no more.

Flatter not thyself in thy faith to God, if thou wantest charity for thy neighbor; and think not that thou hast charity for thy neighbor if thou wantest faith to God where they are both together, they are both wanting they are both dead if once divided.-Enarles.

The charities of life are scattered everywhere, enameling the vales of human beings, as the flowers paint the meadows. They are not the fruit of study nor the privilege of refinement, but a natural instinct.-George Ban

An easy thing, O power Divine, To thank Thee for these gifts of Thine ! For summer's sumshine, whiter's sum, For hearts that kindle, thoughts that glow, But when shall T attain to this,— To thank Thee for the things I miss ? — Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

At this hour when I feel alone,

one fresh apples rather make the rotten one fresh ?" said the father. And with these words he shut the door of the room. Some days afterwards he asked his son to open the store-room door and take out the apples. But what a sight I t is Thy Heart. O. Josus ! take out the apples. But what a sight presented itself! The six apples which had been so round and rosy checked even in the midst of tears. - Golden

Let him who gropes painfully in the darkness or uncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may "My boy," said his father, "have I not told you often that the company of to be a duty ! Thy second duty will become clearer. - Thomas

> Which will you do, smile and make others happy, or be crabbed and make everybody around you miserable? You can live among flowers and sing



READ the Directions "SURPRISE SOAP" can be used for any and every purpose a soap is used.

WHAT IS ?

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TO MANY

WOMEN

T IS NEWS



CATHOLIC_RECORD.

A Big Trouble.

A Big Trouble. The great sciatic nerve, when disturbed, can give more pain than any nerve of the human body. Fortunately it is easily sub-dued by the right romedy at the right time. On this subject Mr. William Blagden of Edensor, Bakewell, Derbyshire, Eng., writes: "I was a sufferer from sciatica for two years. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me when all other remedies had failed." Blood Will Tetl. Good blood will show its anality. So will

me when all other remedies had failed."
Hood Will Tell.
Good blood, the one in a healthy boys and healthy boys and responses and sores, and from the blood is bolles and sores, and from the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the blood for force and vitality, and is but seem the seem th

"One of mamma's mottoes," said Lottie, picking it up, and then a new look, creeping out all over the vexa-

tion, slowly crept over her face : Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me

"I wonder if 'one of the least of these' might mean Mary? Why, I wouldn't take it this way—cross—for anything." She walked thoughtfully through the hall and paused again at the foot of the stairs. "It was An who thought to send these things; "It was Ann didn't even want to take them. Yet it is just the same as done for Him-Yet if and a new thought came to her ; she left the sentence unfinished, and, depositing her burden upon the stairs, ran back to the dining-room and re-turned with the largest cluster of grapes and placed it on the tray. "There !" she said, and hurried up stairs as fast as she could.

Mary's head was better, and she was quite ready for the tea and thoroughly enjoyed the grapes, and considered herself so nearly recovered afterward as to consent—though rather doubtfully-to the throwing open of the shutters and the entrance of the pure fresh air. She was grateful for a cool pillow and the arranging of her bed; but she did not know what thought it was that made Lottie's voice so gentle that day and her touch so tender - the sweet thought that

inferior article. No article takes hold of Blood Diseases like Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. It works like magic. Miss C —, Toronto, writes: I have to thank you for what North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has done for me. I had a sore on my knee as large as the palm of my hand, and could get nothing to do any good until I used the Discovery. Four bottles completely cured it."

Four bottles completely cured it." Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats: she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when here tersults. Holloway's Corn Cure destreys all kinds of would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach? N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have McGard McGard McGard McGard McGard McGard McGard Ward off this drend disease by the use of Small Sugar-Coated Burdock Pills when needed. Mr. J. E. Humphrey, 46 Bond Street, Tor-outo, says Burdock Blood Birters wrought a complete care of dyspepsia in his case after all else had failed. Mothing creates more disease, discomfort and cirres than constitution of the bowels, in B, B, B, we have a remedy sure to remove and cure it. "Was troubled with continual headache

effectual remedy within reach? N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclec-tric Oll: it is used for colds, sore throat, eroup, Ke., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises." Unsuced v. Thomas', and bruises." Unsuced v. Thomas', and bruises." Land Cure it. "Was troubled with continual headache many doses of appetite but before I had taken many doses of B. B. B. appetite and headth-returned." J. B. THOMPSON, Bethesda, Ont.

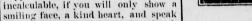
MANY people are not aware that it is the wrapper of the tobacco which gives the color to the plug, and are therefore often deceived by a handsome outside appearance. The wrapper is a single film of leaf wrapped round the plug and is nover good smoking tobacco. It is costly only because of its fine color. In the "Myrtle Nayy" brand thermines the smoking quality of any tobacco. A tobacco can be made to look as well as the "Myrtle Nayy" without much trouble or ex-pense, but it may at the same time be a very inferior article.

The prostration after the Grip is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It really does make the weak strong.

CONSTRATION CLAIMS many victims, Ward off this dread disease by the use of Small Sugar-Coated Burdock Pills when needed.

ure for hurns, wounds, and bruises." UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES, BLOTCHTES, TAN, and all itching humors of the skin are re-moved by using Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap. Bad blood breeds divers distressing dis-eases, Burdock Blood Bitters banishes boils and blotches, with every other symptom arising from bad blood. Mrs. Jane Vansickle, Alberton, Out., was cured of liver complaint after years of suffer-ing, by using five bottles of B. B. B. She recommends it. 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.

arising from bad blood. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worms from 15 to 30 feet long. It also destroys all other kinds of worms. Minard's Liniment, Lamberman's Friend.



THE PILLS

Parify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and rottors to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in al. Complaints incidental to Fernairs of all ages Eor Children and the aged they are priceles. T H E O IN T M EN T Is an infailible remostly for Bad Legs. Bad Breasis, Old Wounds, Bores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Riseurcatian. For disorders of the Chest It has an squal. FOR FORE THEOLOGY, BRONCHTIS, COUGHS, Colds, Clandular Swellings and All With Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and sliff joints it acts like a charm.

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Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J. net, \$1350 100, CHRISTIAN ANTHROPOLOGY, By Rev. John Thein, Introduction by Prof. Chas. G. Herbermann, Ph.D., La.L. D. Svo, eloth. net, \$2.59

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Branch No. 4, London, Mosts on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of eve aoath, at eight o'clock at their hall, Albi Book, Richmond Street. J. Forrest res. Vm. Corcoran, Recording Secreta

C. M. B. A. From Branch 104, Waterloo.

From Branch 104. Waterloo. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER : I am glad to inform you that our Branch is in first class working order and that the members take a isay, however, that some of our best members are leaving Waterloo. Our President, Win. Wassel, is about to remove to Woodstock : Assistant Financial Secretary, Henry Hamel, has gone to Denville, III.: Marshal, Jos. Hinaler, and Geo. Hergenrader are members will ere long join our branch. Yours fraternally, JOHN BIERSCHBACH, Rec. Sec.

Resolution of Condolence

At a regular meeting of Branch 129 the lowing resolution was adopted : Moved by Brother Wm. Mitchell, seconded Brother J. Russell, WHEREAN -- It has pleased Almighty God

by Brother J. Russell, WHEREAS – It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst by the hand of death Mr. Jeremiah Reardon, father of Brother Joseph Reardon, Assistant Recording Secretary of this branch. Be it

Avsistant Recording sectoral for an array of the fit is in-rere sympathy to Brother Reardon and the afflicted family in the loss they have sus-tained. Mr. Reardon was an old and re-spected citizen of Fort Erie and was always and at all times honorable and upright in his cealings with all men, and we feel that the family's loss will be his eternal gain, which should, in a measure, console them. And be it further

should, in a measure if further *Hesolved*—That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the afflicted family and pub-lished in our official paper. W. E. EDWARDS, Rec. Sec.

Proposed New Constitution.

BY BRO. J. O'MEARA, OTTAWA.

ions at the first regular measure in each year. In case no candidate receives a majority of votes on the second ballot the candidate receiv-votes on the second ballot the candidate receiv-te lawest number of votes at each success

. CONTINUED.

<u>A CONTINUED.</u> <u>Minutes.</u> The minute book of every council and branch dome at each meeting, and, particularly, shall take the names of the officers absent from each meeting; all correspondence, petitions, bills hereof; the names of all persons initiated, re-tected, suspended, expelled or reinstated at each meeting; all defaults of officers and committees in making reports; amounts received from all sources; orders drawn; all motions and reports are forence to the business transacted at each neeting; as will enable any abseut member to tear what transpired thereat. Minations and Elections. The decisions and Elections. The shall be made at the same sessions. The cosed and before taking any nomina-tions for another office. In transfer outguar meeting in November, and elect the sist regular meeting in November, and elect the sist equal meeting in November, and elect the sist meeting in November, and elect the same guar meeting in November, and elect is and les first equal meeting in November, and elect the sist equal meeting in November, and elect is and les meeting in November, and elect the sist equal meeting in November, and elect is and les meeting in November, and elect is and les meeting in November, and elect the sist equal meeting in November, and elect is and les meeting in November, and elect is an each year. In case medidate, receives a majority, of

W. E. EDWARDS, Rec. Sec. Hall of Branch, No 14, Galt, March 30, 1892. WHEREAS—Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to afflict the home of our worthy President, E. Radigan, by re-moving from his happy home by the hand of death his beloved wife and mother of his children, be it therefore *Resolved*—That the members of Branch No. 14, C. M. B. A., do hereby extend to our worthy President and his family their heart-felt sympathy in the time of their affliction, and earnestly pray to Almighty God that He would grant them strength and grace to bear with resignation the affliction which He in His wisdom has been pleased to send them.

them. *Resolved*—That this resolution be entered in the records of this meeting, and that a copy of the same be given our respected President and also sent to our official organs, the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. *Journal*, for publication. P. RADIGAN, Rec. Sec.

Branch 24, Almonte.

In each year. In case no candidate receives a majority of votes on the secont ballot the candidate receiv-ing the lowest number of votes at each succes-sive balloting shall be dropped until one shall receive a majority of the votes cast. Special elections shall be held in branches as vacancies occur therein at the first regular meeting after nomination for the filling of such vacancy. Three tellers who must not be persons nomin-ated for office shall be appointed by the Presi-dent to count the vites and locitar dates not divig qualified and non-ination shall be cancelled by the tellers. In stallations of elected council officers shall take place before the close of the council. Absentees may be installed by proxy or in per-son at any subsequent time before acting in the elected. In old branches installations shall take place Branch 24, Almonte. Moved by Brother W. Gallagher, seconded by Brother E. J. Clouiter. WHEREAS-The fell Destroyer has invaded the home of our esteemed Brother. Thomas of any, and deprived him, in the death of his helved wife, of his nearest and best earthly iriend, be it *Resolved*-That we, the members of Branch 84, Almonte, while humbly submitting to the will of Almighty God and praying that He in His infinite mercy will remember and reward ho our afflicted Brother our heartfell sympathy in the hour of his tribulation; and be it further *Resolved*-That acopy of these resolutions be sent to Brother O'G.adv as an earnest of our sympathy, and that copies be sent to the CATH-olitor Algorith, United Canada and the Almonte Gazette for publication. In the hour of his tribulation; and be it further *Besolved*—That acopy of the effect as an any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices to which they have been is at any subsequent time before acting in the daties of the offices in the instead of any the fill is subsequent the interval. Any branches the officer subsequent in the instead end hand, and resolved when the instead end the interval. They be taken at the first meeting in the issue at and good association, to tender or in the said they whall to the affired sitter is the effort acting the subsequent in the limits they are located or to the supreme Council. Any there is any subsequent is a subsequent in the instead is a subsequent in the instead is a subsequent in the instead is any subsequent is any subsequent is any subsequent is any subse

due more to your kindness and partiality than to any executive ability of mine, which I feel I do not possess. Your beautiful present, gentle-men, I accept, and for it kindly accept my most sincere thanks. I assure you I will ever cher-ish it as a memento of our society and a toke 100 traternal affection and brotherly love, which I am happy to say I have always found among you. I thank you again, gentlemen, for your natter where I may be, or what walk of life I may in future pursue, I will be most happy to heart only of the success of Branch 128, but also and particularly of each and every mem-ber of it. two-thirds of the said council or of the execu-tive thereof vote in favor of their admission thereto, and provided a similar number of the Supreme Camell or Exceutive assent to such transfer. Such branch shall thereupon be entitled to all rights in said Grand Council which they would have had if they had been from their organization under the jurisdiction thereof. Jurisdiction.

from their organization under the jurisdiction thereof. Jurisdiction. Grand Councils shall have jurisdiction simi-lar to that of the Supreme Council over all brauches within their territorial limits and under their immediate jurisdiction. Grand Council Officers. The elective officers of the Grand Council shall consist of a Spiritual Director, President, ist Vice Pre-ident, and Vi e President, Medical Supervisor. Recorder, Treasurer, five Trustees, a Committee on Laws, and Committee on Finance, each composed of three persons. A Mar-thequalifications, hold office by the same tenure and perform the duties prescribed for the holders of similar offices in the Supreme Coun-cil as far as the same shall or may be appli-It is learned that since the foregoing pleasing incident took place. Mr. Geo. Mathers, an old neighbor, who has rented Mr. Stanley & farm, it being adjacent to his own.presman inti-male acquaintance with Mr. Stanley, extend-ing ove the last fifteen years, we know of no young man on whom such illy bestowed. – Park-kill Reciter, Marc' 81.

hill Becker, March 31. Gananoque, April 6, 1892. ED. CATHOLIC RECORD – At a regular meeting of Branch 79, C. M. B. A., Ganan-oque, held April 6, the following report, on motion of Second Vice-President D. Byron, seconded by first Vice-President James Donaghee, was unnuinously adopted : After careful consideration, reviewing the discussions which have been published in our official organs, and particularly those of Branch 34, Almonte, and Branch 43, Brock-ville, we have decided to remain as we are at present. Better reasons must be advanced before we will separate our fraternal rela-tions from those who are dear to us and were the founders of our grand association. We esteem our Grand President nome the less for the course he has advocated ; and we trust at the next convention this important question will receive due consideration and delegates from the different branches will bring it to a final decision. Thom as PENDERGAST, Rec. Sec. Proposed New Constitution. This is a state same same show of may be appri-able. The able of the president shall preside in the There of the President when the council is sitting in committee and otherwise act for binn in the performance of his duties during such absence. He shall succeed to the Presidency in the event of a vacancy in that office. He shall open and close all meetings with prayer, in the absence of the Spiritual Director or other clergyman.

open and close all meetings with prayer, in the absence of the Spiriture Director or other ergyman. The Second Vice-President shall act in the hystoce of the President and Vice-President. He shall succeed to the office of the latter in the event of a vacancy occurring therein, and to the Presidency if there is a vacancy at the same time in both such offices. Grand Council Executive. Grand Council Executive. The Executive Committee of the Grand Coun-cil shall be composed of the President. Secre-tary and Board of Trustees, who shall perform the functions and have powers similar to those of the Supreme Council Executive so far as the same can or may be applicable. Men not otherwise specifically provided for order, trial and code of procedure and the sind branches shall be those of the Supreme Council. TO BE CONTINUED.

TO BE CONTINUED. OBITUARY.

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Dense. John Watman, Point Edward. John Watman died at Point Edward on Monday, March 28, in the thirty-third year of his age, leaving a widow and three children to mourn his loss. Deceased had hosts of friends who heard of his death with sorrow. He was attended in his last hours by our respected pastor, Father Bayard, who administered to him the holy rites of the Church. He was a Color Sergeant in No. 5 Company, which attended the faneral in a body, under the command of their worthy Captain, J. F. O'Neil. That the blessed sight of Jesus may comfort him and His unfading glory shine upon him is our prayer and our hope.

The Late Mr.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE. Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association.

Annual Meeting of the St. Pairick's Literary Association. Mr. Daniel Dunn (President) preside! at the thirty sixth annual meeting of St. Pairick's Literary Association held last micht. There were also present. Ald. Devlin, Ald. Starrs, J. Foran, Jas. O'Regan, R. A. Starrs, J. D. Grace, P. A. Egleson, W. Kehoe, J. A. Hanratty, P. Revan, Jas. Bennett, P. J. Lally, J. M. Quinn, J. P. Dunne, John McGillicuddr and P. Bran-ter, Jons Cleary, Jas Higgins, J. A. Hughes, D. Dole and F. Robinson. The report of the Recording Secretary, J. Foran, thore of the association to be in a good manetal condition. The relation of officers resulted as follows : President, John D. Grace : Vice-President, John Byrnes, J. Correntor, M. J. Mahon : Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Mahon : Corresponding Secretary and the secretary and Treasurer respectively. The reverse and Mr. J. Foran and J. A. Harathy the secretary of the Gladstone Branch of the National League, and was one of the delegates appointed to meet William O'Brien, M. P., when that genileman visited Canadaan the explaited several years ago. Ottawe Grinean M. P., when that genileman visited Canadaan the explaited several years ago. Ottawe Grinean M. P., when that genileman visited Canadaan the explaited several years ago. Ottawe Grinean M. P., when that genileman visited Canadaan the explaited several years ago. Ottawe Grinean Health is Restored - A Statement of the Remarkable Case of Miss Ram-say as Investigated by a Reporter

It is not necessary for anyone to accept literally the threat of Irish Orangemen like Colonel Saunderson to carry fire and sword through Ulster if Home Rule is adopted after the next general election. The professional enders of the Orange body are in the hali of making extremely foolish vows whenever things do not go well with them and their ascendancy. They blustered and fumed and talked of civil war when Parliament was engaged upon Catholic Emancipation sixty years ago, and vere equally bloodthirsty "With Henry IL." said Sydney Smith, "came in tithes, to which, in all probability, about one million of lives may have been stifted in Ireland." In French Canada tikes are collected by the Catholic Church from Catholics alone, but in Ireland they were wrong from the Irish Catholic person to the support of the Protestant Establish-for the support of the Protestant religion. Later on, the abolition of the Established measures, made them still angrier, and there was talk of manning the ditches with preservation of a state of things of which every intelligent Orangeman must have felt about on other occasions the Orange leaders contrived to make themselves ridicu-lar on the abolition of the Pratestant telligion. Later on, the abolition of the Pratest of Wales and on other occasions the Orange leaders contrived to make themselves ridicu-ly by breathing saltpetre, but of recent years when disturbed in mild they have displayed more sense. Ulster is not likely to suffer from the creation of an Irish Parlia-ment charged with the administration of the Indolic majority will treat her with the unost generosity if only for the sake of the tholic majority will treat her with the treat defines ; on the contrary, if it is wise, the Catholic and right will treat her with the intost generosity if only for the sake of the movement of '48. Without doubt the great majority of them to-day are opposed to from Rule, but once that measure becomes invide some of the best known of the leaders of the movement of '48. Without doubt the gre

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.
Index, 135; while, 1.5; spring 1.3; corn, 85 to 95; to 1.5; barley, mail, 39 to 1.00; barley, to 1.5; barley, mail, 39 to 1.00; barley, and 1.9; barley, 1.5; spring 1.3; corn, 85 to 95; to 95; barley, to 1.0; barley, mail, 39 to 1.00; barley, 1.5; to 95; barley, to 1.0; barley, to 1.5; barley, to 1.0; barley, 1.5; barley, to 1.0; barley, 1.5; barley, to 1.0; barley, 1.5; barley, to 1.1; cggs, store 1.5; barley, to 1.1; cggs, and 1.5; barley, to 1.1; cggs, and 1.5; barley, to 1.1; cggs, store 1.5; barley, to 1.1; cggs, and 1.5; barley, to 1.5; tabley, to 25; creamery, wholesale, 31 to 11; cggs, and 1.5; barley, to 1.5; tabley, table, 1.5; barley, table, 1.5; barley, to 1.5; tabley, table, 1.5; barley, ta

Toronto, April 14. – WHEAT – No. 2, white, 82c to 85c; No. 2, spring, 80 to 81; No. 2 red winter, 81 to 82c; No. 1, hard, 1.05; No. 2, 95c to 97; No. 3, 83 to 82]c; regular No. 1, 76c to 77c; No. 2, 64 to 56c; barley, No. 1, 55c to 55c; No. 2, 56c to 51c; No. 2, 62 to 56c; oats, No. 2, 31 to 55c; doi: No. 2, 62 to 56c; oats, No. 2, 31 to 55c; doi: 145jc; flour, extra, 3.25 to 4.00; straight roller, 3,56 to 4.90;

Montreal, April 14-It is impossible to report any change for the better in grain. The pro-longed stagnation still prevails, and values are in some cases decining. We quote: No. 3 hard Manitoba wheat, 91 to We: No. 3, do, 81 to No: peas, per 65 lbs, in store, 72 to 7 de; oats, No. 2,

feed; bran is worth \$15.50 to \$26. Trade is perhaps a slightly better tone in the flour market, and some sellers report more enquiries, but the gen-eral disposition is still only to cover immediate requirements. We quote; Patent spring, Soto 5.29; patent winter, 4.30 to 5.00; straight roller, 4.00 to 4.55; extra, 4.15 to 4.25; superfine, 3.90 to 4.00; fine, 3.30 to 3.55; strong bakers, 4.60 to 5.00. The trade in oatmeal seen to look for still lower prices, and but very sparingly. As a consequence the market remains depressed under the influence of heavy stocks. We quote; granulated, bbls, \$3.85 to \$3.90; granulated, in bags, 4.124 to 3.125; rolled, bbls, \$3.95 fo 44; standard, in bags, \$3.85 to \$3.90; granulated, in bags, 4.124 to 3.126; rolled, in bags, 3.92; to \$1.55; standard, in bags, \$3.85 to \$3.90; provi-sions-Although business does not often as yet exceed retail proportions, an improvement is noted in the demand, and sales are more easily made at quoted rates. Prices are as follows: Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl, \$316 to \$16.55; mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$316 to \$16.55; mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$316 to \$16.55; mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$316 to \$16.55; mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$316 to \$16.55; mess pork and rate is the see usual of late, and for finest goods its is about the idea. The Liverpool cable declined this morning to \$36 od. There is a moderate domestic trade in hutter at unchanged prices. Receipts of new dairy are unchanged prices. Receipts of new dairy are unchanged prices. There is a good demand for eggs at 124 to 126.

keep Easter in heaven : yet a little while---what matters a little while of white-what matters a fittle white of sorrow, of care, toil, or wearines, hardness, and solitude, repentance and striving, temptations and pationce ?- Cardinal Manning.

be in need of a good family medicine.

French Village.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gent , - My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her; and [would earnestly recommend it to all who may

Content, I leave th Whose wisdom is Content, I say: "F And knoweth bes

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FATHERKOENICS An-MERVE TONIC Feels Very Good. FOSTORIA, Seneca Co., O., Dec., 1888. Mr. J. Lamberjauk writes under above date

My 14-year-old boy had St. Vitus Dance, so that he was unable to use his limbs and had to be fed. We doctored for about six months, without fed. We doctored for about six months, without any improvement. Then the Rev. P. Goldse recommended Pastor Koonig's Nerve Tonic and after using 1% bottles of it, the boy was getting better, and after he took 5 bottles of it ne was as well and healthy as before and began tog to to school, walked a distance of 5½ miles, and says he feels very good. DELM, Ohio, Feb., 1890. A young man 28 years old who is subject to a rush of blood to the head, especially at the time of the full moon, and he at such times raves and is out of his mind. Pastor Koonig's Nerve Tonic helps him every time. So says. REV. FATHER WM. SCHOLT.

FREE Diseases set free to any addres, and poor patients can bis official this mendy has been prepared by the Reversid Pastor Koenig, of Port Wayne, Ind., since bis and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Largo Size, 81.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London, Ontario.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed "T Biver Kaministiquia," will be rece office until Friday the 22nd day of

A MONTREAL SENSATION.

After Seven Years of Helplessness,

of Le Monde.

matheona wheat, 34 to 36c; AG, 5, 60, 84 to 87c; peas, per 65 lbs, in store, 72 to 74c; oats, No. 2, 32 to 33[c; ; yee, 91 to 93; feed barley, 42 to 15c; mathing barley, 57 to 62c. Trade is quiet in feed; bran is worth 815,59 to 816; shorts, 816 to 817; and mouillie, 320 to 823. Trade is perhaps a slightly, better tone in the flour market, and

It is but a little time, and we shall

John D. BOUTHLIER.

Children

always

Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S

MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER

A MARVELLUUS FLESH FRUUUVER It is indeed, and the little lads and lassles who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott'st Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imilations.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

of pure Cod Liver Oll with phosphites of Lime and S

APRIL 16, 1892.

Qui the every flowe ind. pleading wi ay'd for thee -1 nd just as surely The fragrance of know the Sacred And heard my pre

the loss of their only brother, and carnestly pray that God may assist them to bear it with resignation. And be it further Resolved — That our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days in re-spect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in our local and offic-ial press, a copy forwarded to his bereaved sisters, and spread on the records of this branch. THOS. PENDERGAST, Rec. Sec.

Rec. Sec. Halifax, N. S., April 6, 1892. Editor Catholic Record, London, Ont. DEAR SIR—At a meeting of Branch 169, Italifax, N. S., held Monday evening, 4th inst., it was moved By Brother Murphy and seconded by Brother Yaughan that WHEREAS — Almighty God has been pleased to remove by death the mother of our Financial Secretary, Brother Shine, be it *Hesolved*—That we, the members of Branch 160, Halifax, N. S., do tender him in this his bour of pain and sorrow our profound and sincere sympathy. Further *Hesolved*—That this resolution be inscribed in the minutes of the Branch and a copy of it be sent to Brother Shine, and also to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. Yours truly,

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Yours truly, WM. J. DELANEY, Rec Sec.

Address and Presentation.

Address and Presentation. Last Thursday evening a number of the friends of Mr. T. Stanley, of McGillivray, met in town and made hin the presentation of a handsome gold chain and locket, on the eve of his leaving for Detroit, where he will make his future home for a time. The following is the address and reply: *Mr. Thus, Stanley, Parkhill*:

Mr. Tava, Stanley, Parkhill:
Mr. Tava, Stanley, Parkhill:
Learning with regret that yon are about to remove from this vicinity, we, the officers and members of the C. M. B. A., feel it our duty to express to you in some tangible form our high appreciation of the valuable services you have endered our society as a most neity end excomplary member, and a most efficient officer, while discharging the duties of President of Branch No 125, recently held by you in it. Not not use a member of the C. M. B. A. have we recognized your steriling worth as a man and a Christian, but we see those eminent virtues exemplified in your daily walk and conversation. As a small token of the esteem in which you are held by us, we beg of yon to accept this chain and locket, and we pray that in whatever sphere and locket, and we pray that in whatever shere of happiness and prosperity may attend you.
Signed on b-half of the officers an in members of Branch No. 25, C. M. B. A. at Yarkhill, March 21th, 150.

A. J. GARDEN, President, JAS. PHALEN, Recording Sec.

Gentlemen and Brothers:

(a).

Gentleman and Brothers: You have taken me altogether by surprise, and feel quite numble to find words which will shequately express my feelings of thankfulness for the sentiments of brotherly love and respect contained in your beautiful address. I do not think that I deserve such praise. My services towards our society have not been such as ingly deserve any particular mention for they have been given with pleasure, as becomes as I hope, a true member of a society so charit able and unselish in its object. The two years you have honored me with the Presi-dency of our branch have been terms spent with the greatest pleasure, and if I have filed the position with anything like success it was

We take the following from a Port Arthur paper, relating to the death of an old resident of London, Mr. Thos. Ryan. His many friends in London will read the notice with much

port the same to the said Graid and Supreme Coancils. In such cases the Deputy's charges shall be paid by the council under whose direct jurisdiction such branch elects to work. All branches which have made their election as aforesaid to come under the direct jurisdic-tion of the Supreme Council shall not be at liberty afterwards to withdraw therefrom or to attach themselves to any Grand Council. All branches under the direct jurisdic-tion of the Supreme Council shall not be at liberty afterwards to withdraw therefrom or to attach themselves to any Grand Council. All branches under the direct jurisdiction of the Supreme Council shall obtain their supplies directly therefrom, and make all payments preseribed to be paid by Grand Branches directly therefrom, and make all payments preseribed to be paid by Grand Branches directly to said Supreme Council by one Delegate. Any Supreme Council by one Delegate. Any number of Supreme branche smay com-bhe togrether for the purpose of sending del-gates to the Supreme Council, and they shall be entitled to send one delegate thereto for every one thou sand of their membership. Delegates in such cases shall be selected con-secutively from the branches in the order of their organization, the first branch organized being first entitled to send a delegate, and so consecutively from the branches. Subject to the provisions of this cons'itution all Grand Councils. Subject to the provisions of this cons'itution all Grand Councils at present existing shall be continued with the same jurisdiction, rights, powers, pivileges and territorial limits as are assigned to th m and under which they operate at present. No Grand Councils and there the shall be cancelled, varied or altered unless for the causes specified in the constitution or with the consent of more than two-thirds of the representatives at a regular session. New Grand Councils. Sew Grand Councils, Grand Councils may be instituted in any State london, Mr. Thos. Ryan. His many friends in London will read the notice with much regret : Mr. Thomas Ryan died last night about 8 O'clock. His death was not unexpected to his friends, as it had been apparent for the past few days that he would have to succumb to the complication of diseases which were attacking him. He had been in Port Arthur for about eleven years, and during that time has rendered very many services to St. Andrew's Catholic church. At all picnics, concerts and such events he was the main-stay. He never tired in his efforts to make such events a success ; and, indeed, it may almost be said that he never recovered from the cold he caught during the preparation for the late St. Patrick's concert. The de-ceased was from London, Ont. He had a very happy faculty of making friends, and all with whom he had dealings are mourning him as a friend. He leaves behind an enviable record for integrity and straight-forwardness. He was fifty years of ag. He was acting as chairman of the Separate School Board, and deputy clerk for Ward 2. His last official duty was chairman at St. Patrick's concert. On Sunday the funeral started from his late residence and proceeded to the church, where a solemnRequiem Mass was celebrated. After the service the remains were followed to St. Michael's cemetery by a large number of friends and citizens. May his soul rest in poace!

peace!

A BOOK WORTH HAVING.

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Le Monde, April 1st.
Toring the past year newspapers in various parts of the country have choraleled modeline known as Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pille People. These remarkable cures, many of the in cases httnerio held by medical science to be incursible, were known as the Mainton Pinker, and the Saratoga Co. sensation, etc., and were vonieed for the year held in the province of the provent and the Mainton Pinker, whose held is an optimal to the renovant in the Mainton Pinker, whose held is not out that the province of the part of the provent is the formation and the Pinker Pinke

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED. Editor Catholic Record, London: Sta-I have received a letter from Mrs. Cath-frine Savell, Block B., Banstead Asylum, Ban-stead, Surry, England, asking me to endeavor to obtain information as to the whereabouts of her son, George Joseph Savell, who came to this country in August, 1982, in charge of some Cath-olic children sent out by Rev. Father Syddons, Archbishop House. Westminster. I have ascertained that Savell was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Ottawa, and that he left here early in the fall of 1983, to mear Sudbury, but since then I can find no race of him. If any of your readers know any-thing of the missing man they will perform a charitable act by communicating their finfor-mation either to me or directly to Mrs. Savell and and the left here early in Krs. Savell and and that he left here of the catily all the fall of the scope of the Catholic Truth Society, but having oeen written to by Mrs. Savell and anxious to help her. Wu L. Scort, Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society of Ottawa. Diatwa, Diatwa, 1982. Good Cooking

Good Cooking Is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gall Borden "Eagle" Braud Condensed Milk. Directions on the label. Sold by your grocer and druggist.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

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inclusively, for itreeting in the River Kaministiuma, according to a plan and a combined of the second seco

Tenders will not be very signed with the accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of one thousand dollars (4,00) must accompany each tender. This cheque will be torfelied if the party decline the contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order. E. F. E. ROY. Secretary.

Department of Public Works,) Ottawa, 24th March, 1892. 704-2W

WANTED. NURSE GIRL.-Apply 294 Dufferin ave. 704-1w

For Sale Cheap, or to Kent.

Part Lot 29, Con. 3, McGilli-vray, County Middlesex, about 50 acres. Brick house, bars. stable, sheds, orchard.

N. 1-2 S. 1-2 Lot 12, Con. 6, TF. London, 50 acres, more or less; about 45 acres in grass; house,

about 45 achieves barn, etc. FOR SALE. Lot 17, Con. 14, Tp. of McGilliv-ray : 100 acres, more or less : house, barns, etc., and orchard. nouse, barns, etc., and orchard, S. 1-2 Lot 59, S.T.R., Tp. Oxfort, Kent, 100 acres, more or less house, barn, orchard, etc., and Grist Mill with good water priv-ileges, Mill and site will be sold separately. P. O. Drawer 478, London.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easlest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E.T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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