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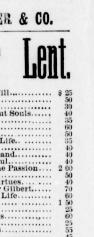
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"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN BST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

NO. 287

1

their own kingdoms. Our Lord said, you

CLERICAL cannot serve two masters. You must hate one and love the other. He said he We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., **136 DUNDAS STREFT**

SERMON BY BISHOP WALSH.

THE CHOICE BETWEEN JESUS AND BARABBAS.

His Lordship the Bishop of London preached in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last on "The choice between Jesus and Barabbas." The Cathedral was crowded to the doors, and large numbers were unable to obtain admittance. The following is but a very imperfect report of the sermon, representing the thoughts, but neither the style nor precise words of the right reverend preacher :

"And the governor, answering, said to them: Which will you have of the two to be released unto you? But they said Barabbas. Pilate saith to them: What Barabbas. Pliate sain to them: What shall I do, then, with Jesus that is called Christ? They all say: Let him be cruci-fied. The governor said to them: Why, what evil hath he done. But they cried out the more, saying: Let him be cruci-fied. And Pilate, seeing that he pre-valed nothing, but that rather a tumult was caused : having taken water washed

was caused; having taken water, washed his hands before the people, saying: I am innocent of the blood of this just man; look you to it. And all the people, an-swering, said : His blood be upon us and upon our children." (Matt. xxvii. 20-25.) One of the most terrible and shocking incidents, dearest brethren, in the history of the passion of our Saviour is that described in the words just read to you. The chiefs of the Jews brought our

Saviour bound as a prisoner before the tribunal of the Roman Governor of Judea. They accused him of high treason against the state, and therefore demanded his death. Pilate knew full well the motives that led to the arrest of our Saviour. The scripture declares that he knew that from envy they had delivered Him. He saw that the accusation was a base and wicked calumny and therefore eternity." endeavored to have him released. he But Pilate was a weak and temporizing man. He had not the courage of his convictions, and instead of manfully reconvictions, and instead of manually re-leasing his prisoner, heedless of conse-quences, he hit upon a device by which he hoped to obtain that end without creating tumult. It was the custom of the Roman Governors to release on the the Roman Governors to release on the feast of the Pasch, which they were then celebrating, a prisoner. There was at that time in custody a notorious prisoner—a robber and a murderer. Pilate with a view of releasing our Lord put before the multi-tude the choice between Barabbas, the murderer and the orbhom and Jasus tha murderer and the robber, and Jesus, the Son of God. He thought that after all the clamour of the multitude they would release to you?" They cried out, "Release us Barabos." Pilte said, "What shall I do with Jesus?" "Crucify him, crucify us Barabbas." Pilate said, "W hat shall 1 do with Jesus?" "Crucify him, crucify him," they cried with a loud voice. "What evil has he done?" The frantic multitude again cried out "Crucify him." Pilate yielded. He hoped to compromise with his conscience, He hoped to wash his conscience from guilt, and he washed his hands, saying I am innocent of the blood of this just map. The multitude blood of this just man. The multitude cried out, "His blood be upon us and on our children," and the curse that they invoked that day has for nineteen centuries rested upon that race, and they are to-day the outcasts and perse-cuted of society. The blood of that just man has been upon them and on their children. My dear brethren, what must have been the feelings of the Son of God on an occasion like this. You know from experience how it is to have others preferred before you. Take your position in society. If you are their equal, or if you think so, how humiliatingit is to have others put before you. But in this case on the one hand was a notorious criminal—a robber ing and a murderer, branded with his crimes, and on the other was the Son of God, come here to redeem and to save the world. What must have been the feelings of the Son of God when the multitude cried out, "Away with him, release unto us the murderer and the robber." How terrible is a fickle, ignorant mob, and how easily led by false accusations and by bigotry. Most of you would naturally ask yourselves on this occasion what choice would you have made were you in that crowd in the streets of Jerusalem. You You can answer that question. During your journey through life you must neces. sarily have made a choice. You could not have helped it. You are under the necessitvofdoing so. You must make the choice between two personages. One personage is Satan; the other is the Son of God. These two have been contending in the world nearly 1900 years. Each is a King; each a ruler in his own Kingdom, laiming the allegiance of mankind. You all must have made your choice, because no man, says Christ, can serve two nasters -the devil on the one hand, and Jesus Christ on the other. They are kings in their own spheres. They are masters in the one dand, and Jesus the bear and the one dand, and Jesus the one dand, and Je

hate one and love the other. He said he that is not with me is against me. You either have made your choice or you must make it. In order to help you to make that choice, let us this even-ing consider the characters of those two personages—the character of Satan, and the character of Christ. Who then is Satan? Who are the devils? Our holy faith tells us the devils are fallen angels who rebelled against God; they were created by God devils are tailen angels who rebelled against God; they were created by God in peerless beauty and surpassing mag-nificence; they once shone brighter than the stars in the heavens; they were created by God to serve Him, to minister about His throne; to chant His praises and to be His messengers, but in an evil hour they rebelled against God. That hour saw their fall like a flash ot light-ning in the darkness of night. Whilst in ning in the darkness of night. Whilst in their fall they lost their beauty and

their fall they lost their beauty and innocence and were shown of their glory they still retained the power and intelli-gence pertaining to them before. We have only to open the Book of Job to see the power of these spirits when not held in check by the power of God; how by fire from heaven they destroyed the serv-ants of Job and his cattle; how his strong house was torn down upon his children house was torn down upon his children by the power of Satan. It is true that these demons are restricted in their

power by God, especially since the advent of Christ. Still, as a strong man advent of Christ. Still, as a strong man bound they have only to be unloosed in order to put forward their strength again. Their only object is to destroy the work of God in the world. The will of the fallen angels is thoroughly perverted to evil. During thousands of years since their fall they have never done a good work or had a good thought. Their hatred of God is so terrible that human language can only describe it as starpic hatred of God is so terrible that human language can only describe it as satanic. A story has been told of a spiritual seance which took place in Paris a few years ago, which conveys a moral. A man present asked whether the spirits that operated there were lost spirits or not and the answer came in writing,

"damned spirits." The question was asked, "do you not suffer intense tor-ments?" The answer was, "Yes." "How many spirits are there of you?" "Two." "Since you suffer such torments would you not prefer to cease to be?" One said, "Yes; as my existence is the only gift I hold from God I would throw it up so as not to be under a compliment to him." In the case of the second the answer was, "I would like to live on that I might continue to hate God for all

Because the devil is powerless against God, he turns his rage against man, the image of God, and tries with all his image of God, and tries with all his power and ceaseless ingenuity to destroy him, and the whole object of his exist-ence is to pull down that image of God into hell. This is the object of the devil's action in the world. We know it was he who tempted David, a man after God's own heart. We know that it was he who perverted the wisdom of Solomon. We know it was the devil himself who tried to tempt the Son of God in the desert. Every man knows himself who tried to tempt the Son of God in the desert. Every man knows by personal experience the efforts the devil has made to try and get him to betray his God, and therefore, St. Paul makes use of this remarkable lan-guage in his epistle to the Ephesians, "Put you on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the snares of the devil. for our wrestling is not against hat. the devil, for our wrestling is not against flesh and blood but against principalities nesh and blood but against principalities and powers; against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirit of wickedness in high places, wherefore take unto you the armor of God that you may be able to resist in the evil day and stand in all things perfect." What does the apostle mean by this? He does not mean that we are to combat with men like ourselves, but with fallen angels; with the spirits of wickedness: there. men like ourselves, but with fallen angels; with the spirits of wickedness; there-fore he tells us to put on the whole armor of God. St. Peter wrote not to warn his disciples alone, but the Christians of all times, to be on their guard; to watch without ceasing because their adversary the devil goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. Now, brethren, we have shown the objects of the devil. With the curse of God upon him, his hatred of God and his hatred of mankind he could destroy the world if he were not restrained by divine power. The devil is the Barabbas of human history. The bible says he was a liar and a murdere from the beginning; for he deceive human souls and murders them by drivthem into hell. ely he has follo Unfor tunately he has followers in the Church and in the world, who prefer to follow a murderer and a robber. Now then, dear brethren, there is another master in the world. There is the Son of God. He came down from heaven in order to redeem and save us. Were I to speak with the tongues of angels I could not give you an adequate idea of the mystery of the incarnation, of the omnipotent God becoming a child, born in a stable and growing up like one of ourselves in order to take upon Him our sins. He came down to bift up a fallen race; to redeem us and to restore us to our right to happiness. He goes amongst us in infinite love and mercy. He could have spoken to us in thunder and in lightning. He might have rent the mountains in order to prove that he was the Son of God. But instead of that He comes amongst us with the greatest commisera tion for human misery. He goes about relieving the distressed. The deaf are made to hear and the blind see, the to come.

Himself poor. He found the working-men slaves. He became a working-man and worked as a carpenter. He raises Lazarus from the dead in order raises Lazarus from the dead in order to console two broken-hearted sisters. To restore mankind to the friendship of God and happiness of heaven He lays down his life on the cross, and by the shedding of His heart's blood He blotted out the decree of damnation against us —blotted it out with His blood that flowed from the wounds in His hands and feet on the cross. Let us follow Hum in -blotted it out with His blood that flowed from the wounds in His hands and feet on the cross. Let us follow Him in spirit to Mount Calvary. See the Son of God stripped before that crowd, The angels of heaven shuddered at the sight. See Him on the cross, His eyes on heaven with the angels looking down upon Him. See Him lifted up upon the cross, a spectacle to the angels and to men. Put yourself there and look at your Redeemer. See the Son of God going through all these suffer-ings that He might save you; that He might give you life eternal. See the holy face covered with blood. See the thorns pressing against His throbbing brow. See that face, upon which the angels love to look, beautiful beyond the sons of man, covered with blood and spittle. See those lips that have often spoken words of mercy and pity, pale with death. Look at that tongue parched with burning thirst. See in those eyes the dim agony of approaching death. See His whole body torn with scourges and wounds, from which streams of blood flow down, and when in the last agony hear Him sending up one last cry for mercy and pity. "Father foreive agony hear Him sending up one last cry for mercy and pity, "Father forgive them; for they know not what they do." The Son of God expires with a cry for forgiveness towards those who have caused His death. The world trembled to its foundations at the tragedy. The sun refused to shine, the rocks of Calsun refused to shine, the rocks of Cal-vary quaked asunder, and the dead arose from their forgotten graves and stood up and walked like spectres through Jerusalem. That God died for you upon his blood for you; suffered for you upon the cross, and that is the God that claims your souls now. He claims your souls, your service, your allegiance and your love as his right and save give me your your solins now. He claims your solins, your service, your allegiance and your love as his right, and says, give me your hearts. St. Paul says you belong to Christ who died for you upon the cross. Place yourselves before these two person-ages whom I have endeavored to picture to you. Satan on the one hand, and the Son of God upon the other. I ask you now what choice have you made. The Barabbas of history, the robber and the murderer of mankind has been placed before you on the one hand. On the other the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Which have you been following? What master have you been serving? Let your conscience and your experience answer that question. It was awful for the Jewish multitude to cry out, "Away with Christ. Release unto us Barabbas" For us who walk in the light of the Christian religion every day, to of the Christian religion every day, to have made a choice of the devil, is it not have made a choice of the devil, is it not terrible to contemplate? The frantic multitude in the streets of Jerusalem cried, "Let His blood be upon us and upon our children," That was an awful cry. Now bear in mind what these two mis-sions are. Christ is the Son of God; the devil is a fallen angel. Christ comes to free you; the devil to damn you. Christ promises you eternal salvation. The devil can make no such promise as that the offers you the sorrow and He offers you the sorrow and despair of the wicked and eternal misery hereafter. Now what are the rights of these two over you? Christhas purchased you by his blood, and you belong to God. What right has the devil over you? Did you not swear that you renounce the devil and all his works by your sponsors at your baptism? Did you not renounce him on the day of your confirmation. I ask you now that you keep those promises. What right has keep those promises. What right has the devil over you? What can he bring you? Happiness for the future? Oh! dearest brethren if in an evil hour you dearest brethren if in an evil hour you cried out, "Let us have Barabbas," if you cried, "Away with Christ, crucify him," let the precious blood be upon you in a more merciful manner than it was upon the Letter to some book the Jews. I beseech you to come back. If your life and energy has been given to the devil there is yet time to come back. Our Lord said we should not be delaying and putting off our conversion lest the anger of God come of a sudden. Let us not delay until the last hours accepting treasures which have been given to us for our salvation. Our blessed Lord has said, "come to me all ye that labor and are heavy burdened and I will refresh you." Come in obedience to the call of your Lord and Saviour. Come you to-day who walk with sin. Leave the standard of Satan. Burst from the chains that bind you and come over to the side of Jesus Christ. Oh! let me plead with you for that. Let there be no heart in this congregation that will not come out this congregation that will not come out to my response, you who before had walked with Satan, enroll yourselves with Christ under his sacred banner. Break therefore with sin. Let it be said in this holy time of Lent that you have made up your minds to break with sin; to leave the yoke of treason to God and to your caule and to rouve the your souls, and to return to your fealty to your Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Come to Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Come to your confession and make your peace with God and obtain forgiveness for the past. Come at this time all of you and make that peace which will obtain for you everlasting life. Our saviour said, "come to me all ye that labor and are heavy burdened and I will refresh you." The Son of God will relieve you of your burdens and will receive you with open arms. If you come to him God will bless you dearest brethren in the eternal ages

OXFORD'S PIONEER RESIDENT. BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE JAS. HENDERSON, OF NORTH OXFORD, AGED 103 YEARS.

Ingersoll Chronicle, April 3.

Ingersoll Chronicle, April 3. The funeral of Mr. Henderson took place on Thursday last, from his late resi-dence, in North Oxford, about one mile from town. About nine o'clock the friends and neighbors of the deceased began to arrive, and until ten o'clock a continued stream of vabides were concreacing with stream of vehicles were congregating with-in the premises of the fine old homestead that had been hewn out of the wilderness of fifty years ago. Long rows of pop-lars line the avenue leading up to the venerable old mansion and also along the lanes leading out over the farm, a large and thrifty orchard nearly surrounds the house, and the out buildings and surroun-dings required on of an old courted dings reminded one of an old country manor. The scene about the spacious yard within the house was very interestyard within the house was very interest-ing, the numbers of old friends of both male and female who had come to pay their last respects to one who had held so many prominent positions in the commun-ity for such a lengthened period, many past their three-score years and ten—was quite remarkable. The remains were in a room convenient to all who desired to a room convenient to all who desired to a room convenient to all who desired to take a parting look upon one so long known and respected, and upon whose brow not a wrinkle was to be seen. A beautiful cross lay upon the coffin, and

A beautiful cross lay upon the coffin, and the surroundings were in accordance with the faith in which he was raised. The procession reached from the old home nearly to the Catholic church. A large assemblage had already congregated at the church when the cortege arrived. The sacred and dignified ceremonies of the Catholic church, commenced as the coffin reached the church doors and a Beauian Catholic church, commenced as the coffin reached the church doors, and a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Molphy, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Carling and Brady. The choir did their part most effectively, aiding very much in the solemnities of the occasion. The discourse delivered by Rev. Father Molphy relative to the deceased and the occasion was eleouent and impursive occasion was eloquent and impressive. Six of the eight sons carried their father Six of the eight sons carried their lather to his last resting place. The scene was at once most imposing, and brought tears to the eyes of many who witnessed this beautiful act of paternal regard. A large concourse followed to the cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed over the grave of North Oxford's earliest and most respected bioneer

respected pioneer. As intimated in last week's

As intimated in last week's issue, we shall endeavor to give a more extended notice of Mr. Henderson's early life in Canada extends back to over fifty years. He came from the county Down, Ireland, to the county of Oxford in 1833, and commenced county of Oxford in 1833, and commenced at once an industrious career that extended on into extreme old age, and was nearly as vigorous at ninety-five as many are at seventy years of age. Being naturally mechanical, he superintended the erection of several of the first principal edifices in the neighborhood, among which was the old English church. He for many years filled most of the important offices in the municipality of North Oxford, Reeve for two years, Treasurer for six years, and Assessor and Collector of the Township from 1842 to 1848, and Councillor eleven years in succession. In his first year in Oxford he acted as Bailiff, which office he filled with much ability and thorough integrity. During ability and thorough integrity. During the rebellion Mr. Henderson took an active part, not only near home, but was on duty as far west as the "Rond Eau. Not only as lar west as the "Rond Eath." Not only in his own township did his energy and ability do good service, but he contracted and built that part of the macadamised road extending from Beach-rille to Dorshester, and else american ville to Dorchester, and also superin-tended the building of all the bridges and toll-gates as far as Chatham. A good deal has been said of late years in reference to making the Thames navigable from London to Chatham. It is no doubt in the resoluction of some that My Hordon the recollection of some that Mr. Hende son took a cargo of 50,000 feet of lumber from Choat's mill down to Chatham. Mr. Henderson was also overseer of the Inger-soll and Northern road, as well as filling the office of managing director until three years ago. His was indeed a busy life, and it is worthy of remark, that after so long a term and having filled so many places of importance and trust, he has left a character for honesty, honor and integrity unimpeachable. His executive ability was stopped; marked and he Integrity unimpeachable. His executive ability was strongly marked, and he was looked up to by his neighbors as a man of superior judgment. Notwithstanding his many public duties, Mr. Henderson overlooked his farm thoroughly, was for many years the largest hop grower in this section of Ontario. He leaves eight this section of Ontario. He leaves eight sons, who are all filling respectable posi-tions in life. Andrew, the eldest, whose farm lies on the borders of the town; Capt. J. S. occupies the homestead; E. H., farmer and councillor, N. Oxford; D. H., who is in mechanical business in Ingersoll; Thos, being deputy-inspector of weights and measures: two las M and Wm Thos, being deputy-inspector of weights and measures; two, Jas. M. and Wm. N., who are farmers in the township of Adelaide, and S. J. Henderson, M. D., living at Cassville, Mich. Mr. Her-derson, senior, was particularly noted for his kind and neighborly qualities, and was especially the poor man's friend, always having a word of kindness for every one with whom he came in contact. Besides with whom he came in contact. Besides his wife and eight sons, he leaves thirty-eight grandchildren and one great grand-child. Comparatively few men have the privilege as he had of seeing a large family grown up and each filling respectable positions in society, each having the tongue of good report fully in his favor, and it speaks volumes for the care and training as well as example of the parents. Mr. H. was converted to the R. C. faith about

but liberal to all, having the good-will of all parties, as his positions in life fully highest bidder." show

Five sons are members of the C.M.B.A. Thos., alternate to Grand Council; E.H., President; D. H., Fin.-Sec., Branch 19.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER CADIGAN, P. P., ONSLOW.

It was with a feeling of no ordinary regret that the sad intelligence of the death of the Rev. John A. Cadigan was received by his many friends in the dio-cese of Ottawa and elsewhere. This sad event occurred on Sunday, 30th March ult. The remains of the deceased clergyult. The remains of the deceased clergy-man were interred in the Notre Dame cemetery, Ottawa, on the Thursday follow-ing. A solemn requiem mass was cele-brated that morning at the Basilica by his Lordship the Bishop of Pembroke, in whose diocese Father Cadigan had his last pastoral charge. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, several priests of the city and from the surrounding parishes were from the surrounding parishes, were present in the sanctuary, where, since the day preceding the funeral, the casket containing theremains had lain in state. A large congregation testified to the esteem in which the reverend gentleman was had and a touching and graceful esteem in which the reverend gentleman was held, and a touching and graceful tribute was paid to his memory by the Reverend Father Whelan, P. P. of St. Patrick's Church, who preached the sermon.

sermon. Father Cadigan was a native of the par-ish of Almonte, Ontario. He made his classical course at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and his theological at the Col-lege of Ottawa. As a student he impressed his teachers and classmates as one of rare gifts, great energy and industry. These qualities were brilliantly shown in his subsequent and sacred career as a priest. Ordained not quite four years ago by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, he was ap-pointed by that prelate one of the priests of the Cathedral and a short time after-wards episcopal secretary. Here he wards episcopal secretary. Here he labored most successfully for more than two years, when he assumed charge of the parish of Onslow. He left behind him in Ottawa a blameless record, an affectionate and grateful memory, as was beautifully evidenced by the expressions of regret and love contained in the addresses and manifested in the testimonials that marked the severance of the ties that bound him so closely to those with whom he came into contact in the sacred relations which with mixer to propher

Into contact in the sacred relations which unite priest to people. On the division of the diocese of Ottawa, which took place shortly after his appointment to Onslow, that parish be-came one of those which form the vicar-iate of Pontiac. In that mission he worked indefatigably for the spiritual and temporal interests of those confided to his care. He had no more than assumed its care. He had no more than assumed its duties when he set on foot arrangements for a bazaar, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to build a suitable church for a be devoted to build a suitable church for a portion of his parishioners who were with-out a fitting edifice in which to worship. The bazaar was held in September last and the results exceeded his brightest anticipations. The noble object on which he had so resolutely set his heart and to the accomplishment of which he had directed his energies, was thus far being promisingly achieved, when the great strain upon his health and strength, in-volved in his constant and arduous behave volved in his constant and arduo from the very outset in this parish, told upon him and obliged him to seek com-plete rest. There were hopes of his recovery, but his death, a few days ago, shows that the course of his active, well-spent life was run. His service as a priest of God's holy church was brief, but it was singularly fruitful of good, and he has left behind him a reputation of rare zeal, energy and success. Religion had in him a faithful minister, the poor a steady friend; and motherland—under the special patronage of whose saints his bazaar was conducted, and his new church was to be onsecrated-a true and loving son. Of him it might, in the beautiful words of the poet, be said and prayed : "His faith was as the tested gold, His hope assured, not overbold: His hope assured, not overolda, His charity past count untold; Miserere, Domine." Requiescat in pace. Ottawa, April 5, 1884.

Rome.

In view of the sensation caused by the decision of the courts in relation to the Propaganda, it is now sought to discover an informality in it in order to quash it. The Italian Government has received notes on the subject from most of the Powers, especially from Germany and France.

England.

It has been learned by cable that the Privy Council in England has given judg-ment in the case of McLaren vs. Caldment in the case of McLaren vs. Cald-well-a case which tests the legality of Rivers and Streams Bill, passed by the Ontario Legislature, and disallowed by Sir John Macdonald-in favor of the appellant, Caldwell, with full costs. This settles the right of the Province to leg-islate on the matter of the streams of the Province. McLaren, who owns timber lands around a certain stream, prohibited Caldwell, who owns lands farther up the Caldwell, who owns lands farther up the stream, to float timber past his property, on the ground that the stream was his property. The Ontario Government passed a bill declaring that all streams in the Province were public highways, and granting Caldwell power to float timber down stream. This bill the Dominion Government disallowed. The presentation of Julius Narton

Dominion Government disallowed. The presentation of Julius Newton and wife at the Queen's drawing-room on March 20 was withdrawn at the request of MinisterLoweil and causes much comment. Newton is a well known Jewish banker in New York. It is said one reason for the withdrawal was that the Prince of Wales owes Newton §250,000. Colonel F. Middleton succeeds Major-General Luard as General in command of the militia of Canada. An assessment is being made among

the militia of Canada. An assessment is being made among the members of Queen Victoria's house-hold to buy a wedding present for her grand-daughter, the Princess Victoria of Hesse, who is to be married to an impe-cunious German prince. Says London Truth on this subject: "Anybody with sufficient temerity to refixe a donation sufficient temerity to refuse a donation summer temerity to refuse a donation would have a black mark against his or her name. A vigorous whip is also going on in certain circles of English 'society' and there is a good deal more zeal than dignity in the manner in which the Princess's claims on the liberality of her grandmother's wealthy subjects are being urged."

Egypt.

Egypt. The British Cabinet, after a thorough discussion, have decided against formally establishing a protectorate over Egypt. The Pall Mall Gazette says: —Egyptian affairs are fast drifting into anarchy and through anarchy to annexation or war— possibly both. England must undertake administration in Egypt. It will be a ter-rific burden, but the country must shoulder it manfully. The Gazette urges the Gov-ernment to assist Gordon to establish at Khartoum an independent State under his ernment to assist Gordon to establish at Khartoum an independent State under his sovereignty. "Tell him," it says, "Eng-land no longer considers the Soudan part of the Ottoman empire." In the House of Lords lately, Earl Granville said the Government was not prepared to send a military expedition to the relief of Gordon. Latest advices from him were reassuring.

him were reassuring.

France and China.

Paris, April 6—The expedition to Hung Hoa has started. The troops massed at Sontay. It is reported that for the defense of Hung Hoa there are assembled 3,000 Black Flags and 12,000 Chinese troops. Serious resistance is expected

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Ireland.

At the regular meeting of the Irish National League, Dublin, the treasurer reported that since the last meeting he had received £1,173, including £1,000 from Detroit, Mich. In the House of Commons this evening, Justin McCarthy moved that the condition

of the Irish magistracy, constituted as it is almost entirely of one religious denomination, and one class, is offensive and in ation, and one class, is offensive and in-jurious to the majority of the people, and calculated to destroy confidence in the administration of justice. In supporting the motion several speakers urged that (magistrates be elected by popular suffrage. Hamilton (Conservative) said the experi-ence of America and especially the recent ence of America, and especially the recent rots in Cincinnati, were a sufficient warn-ing against the system of popular election. Trevelyan declared the system of popular election could never be adopted. The Irish Chancelles would investible accession in the Chancellor would impartially exercise his power in regard to the appointment of magistrates. McCarthy's motion was rejected by a vote of 106 to 59.

jected by a vote of 106 to 59. Mr. Biggar, M. P., said: "The Home Rulers will be greatly strengthened at the next election, and properly organ-ized will hold the balance between the two English parties. We can then dic-tate our own terms. What we have fear of is a split in the camp. As for a superwas converted to the R. C. faith about of is a split in the camp. As for a man 1865. He was a Conservative in politics, like O'Connor Power, he is simply up for

United States.

cyclone struck Muncie County, A cyclone struck Muncie County, Indiana, a few days ago, completely wiping Oakville out of existence. Two heavy black clouds met over the house of Tevis Cochrance, two miles west of Oak-ville. The gale lifted it from its foundations, tearing it into kindling wood. A minute later it struck Oakville, carrying death and destruction in its track. Of 30 houses all but three were torn down. Four persons were killed outright. Fifty are reported wounded. A large warehouse and saw mill adjoining are in ruins.

MONTREAL LETTER.

RETREAT AT ST. CABRIEL. The Lenten mission of St. Gabriel par-ish commenced on Sunday, 31st ult. The people of the parish attended in very large numbers, standing room being scarcely available, especially at the evening ser-vices. The retreat was preached by Rev. Fathers Turgeon, Hudon and Larue, S. J. The good pastor of St. Gabriel, Rev. Fr. Salmon, has every reason to feel proud of the success of this retreat, as during the week nearly all his parishioners and quite a number from other parishes received a number from other parishes received Holy Communion. The Literary Academy of the Catholic young men's Society held its weekly meeting on Thursday, April 3. An essay on "Human Respect," by T. Harding, a declamation by J. Neville, a sketch by M. F. Murphy and a most interesting lecture on "Figurative Language" by the moder.

on "Figurative Language" by the moder ator, Rev. J. Callaghan, constituted the programme.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS On Friday, the 4th inst., at the Mother House of the convent of the Sisters of Providence, St. Catherine st., the sisters of the convent renewed their vows and the following young ladies made their final

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Miss Marie A. Boucher, in religion Sis-ter St. Marie Elise ; Miss Marie Louise A. Talbot, Sister St. Honorus ; Miss Marie Diverse dit Denatie. Sister St. Delima Forget dit Depatie, Sister St. Amelie ; Miss Marie Anne Giguere, Sister St. Pudentienne ; Miss Marie Rosanna Languedoc, Sister St. Ernest; Miss Marie Demers, Sister St. Imelde; Miss Marie Josephine O. Courtois, Sister St. Sachie

THE WATCHUDING REPORT.

Returned to Nazareth.

Who is that youth with the golden hair Near the aged mechanic now who stand Vith brow of beauty and form so fair. And traces of toil on His royiah hands ? he rough tools of labour He giadly wields (fil suited are they to His tender years). nd see the submission He prompily yield When the dear St. Joseph's command H hears.

And the gentle mother with looks so mild, As she bumbly plys her spinning-wheel Mark that last sad glance at her preciou child; How anxious a love does it now reveal— Does she fear soon to lose him again? Oh

no; Her thoughts in the future are far away: he pictures the scourges, the cross, the wo Awaiting her Boy at some distant day.

She hears the derisive shouts which mock, While Hissacred arms they tie with bands-She sees it all, and so great the shock. She pauses to steady her trembling hands. Again does she caimly her work pursue; Of patient toil ahe has learned the art. And Jesus is silently laboring, too, While He reads each thought of that mother's heart.

Ah ! little they dream who have given him

hire; Who have seen Him work as an artisan. That to gain their hearts is the sole desire Of this Boy mechanic—this God made Man But toll and fatigue where not here enoug To slake his thirsting for low liness. The scornful jeer snd the cold rebuff. And the look of contempt He received no less.

Still season on season had o'er Him rolled In this poor retreat where His virtue

shine, And Mary and Joseph each day behold New, lovelier traits in their Son divin

They gaze on His sin ple and modest mien, And the gentle look in His caim blue eyes Each word and act they had heard and seen Had taught them this gift of Heaven to prize.

No brilliant actions of Him they tell; His acts were simple, His words were few We learn but this: He did all things well, With always His Father's will in view; Oh. Nazareth ! Simple and rustic bower ! How sweet was the perfume Thou breath-edst there !

How rare was the precious and Heavenly

Entrusted for years to thy tender care. -MOIMEME.

"THEY WERE A GREAT PEOPLE, SIR "

A Contribution to Some Vexed Questions in Ireland.

BY LIEUT.-COL. W. F. BUTLER, C. B.

Early in the fifteenth century, however, a great change was begun in Thomond, as it was in many another por tion of Ireland. It was the substitution of property for clanship, landlord for chief, tenant for people-a change the ultimate effect of which we have not yet arrived at. The archives of the family tell us that in the middle of the fitteenth century the MacMahon of that day Donough-na-Glanna (the six-fingered one), divided his territory among three sons, the third and youngest his youngest receiving as his share about 12,000 acres of the country lying around the spot where to-day the white washed hostelry of Mrs. Fanny O'Dea promises rest and refresh-ment to thirsty bipeds or quadrupeds

traveling the Ennis highway. It is our intention to follow the fortunes of this younger branch, as it has fallen out that a moiety of the 12,000 acres thus bestowed by the six fingered chieftain upon his third son has survived the wars and attainders of Irish history, in the possession of the MacMahons, or their representatives, and this moiety, lying, as it were, islanded amid an ocean confiscation, may prove a useful standpoint from which to gain some insight into the question of land possession in Ireland, shorn of those complications which successive forfeitures have added

many other noble names in Ireland. Through the long strife of twenty years which in Elizabeth's reign turned fertile Munster into a wilderness, the lands of though separated only by a river from Desmond, remained untouched

- Malbie, Perret, Carew, St. Leger, Grey, and a score of lesser though not less

Poor Corca Basca ! During all this Floor Corca Basca : During all this eighteenth century it lay a dreary blank upon the world's face. Out beyond the great ocean—which day and night ever sobbed against Moyarta's rocks—the names of 0'Brien and MacMahon were high on the rolls of honor in the service of France, Spain, or the Empire; but the old home knew them only in whispers. At times the echo of a great fight came

old home knew them only in whispers. At times the echo of a great fight came homeward over the sea, and then there would be joy in some old castle, or some lowly cabin, at the news that Donough had done well at Ramilies; or Turlough had carried himself bravely at Cremona; or Murrough had met a soldier's death at Marsiglia. Joy would there be, too, but of a different kind, among the new lords of the land, when tidings came of the death of some gentleman of the old stock who had followed fallen fortunes over the sea. Perchance, it would be stock who had followed fallen fortunes over the sea. Perchance, it would be the name of a big one among the exiles who had gone down, some ford whose shadow, while he lived, ever seemed to fail across his rifled acres, and to forbid the new proprietor to rest in peace upon them. But the fall of the exile in foreign parts did not always bring the coveted rest to the new man in the old

coveted rest to the new man in the old acres. The stock was as prolific of birth as it was generous to death, and there were MacMahon cadets and O'Brien claimants still lingering around the old scenes—sometimes as tenants-at-will, upon lands which their fathers had pos-sessed in fee; sometimes as broken gentlemen fast sinking into disrepute. A dark century, truly, for Ireland was this eighteenth. The old leaders gone, the men whose brain-power could and must have led the ranks beneath them into the paths of progress, banished from the land; giving leaders of armies to half the States of Europe; their places at home taken by men who possessed not

home taken by men who possessed not one attribute that could command from the people the obedience given to birth or yielded to distinction. Even in the reign of Elizabeth, the new element introduced has been chiefly

of gentle blood, and the link between ef and people, broken by confiscation had become again recoverable : but Cron well's conquest, and the forfeitures that followed the fall of the Stuarts, had introduced a new race of proprietors. It was no longer the cadet of some noble house from England or Scotland, it was the

rough trooper from the Lincoln fen, or the Fifth-monarchy man from Wapping or Bristol. In Elizabeth's reign, it is or Bristol. In Elizabeth's reign, it is true, a castle and a thousand acres could be given for a breakfast, but the recipi-ent was a Walter Raleigh. A Lord Deputy's clerk could get a lordly gift from Desmond's rifled acres; but the clerk was Edmund Spencer. Fifty years later, the price given for lands or castles had not sensibly increased; but the deed of the new ownership was likely to be made to a Bradshaw or an Axtel. If a man attempted to carry off the

If a man attempted to carry off the Crown jewels from the Tower, if he had signed the sentence of death against King Charles in Westminster, or had struck his death-blow on the scattold at Whitehall, there was sure to be some castle in Clare, some manor in Meath, some church-land in Cork, to give him ready refuge and sure reward, and the extremes of escape from punishment in one country, and the reward for crime in the other seemed to meet in the mutual detriment of Tyburn and Tipperary, which were alike defrauded of their legitimate

rights. But to return to the MacMahons. The beginning of the eighteenth cen-tury found but a broken remnant of

by his chief will be wounded by the same

Between applying themselves to the management of their internal affairs at home, and giving a general support to the English interest, the house of Thomond, and that of MacMahon, pros-pered during the reigns of the Terlet monarchs which proved so disastrous to as Queen Anne lived he could not have long lacked powerful friends in high quarters His wife had been a Barnewall—a name -a name often repeated in the Rolls of Attainder but he r grandmother was sister to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and no one who could call the great Sarah grand-aunt, was likely to suffer much at the hands of any man-made law.

een Anne, thing

he writes, "is a monster, and no people, not absolutely domestic, or predial alaves, will long endure it." "It was doubly unfortunate that this "plebeian oligarchy" should have been set up in Ireland before the condition of land ownership, which is to day in vogue should have had time to take deep root in the minds and habits of the Irish people. eration earlier had stood beside furen at the final moment at Sastach. Five others are still to fail at Fontenoy; at Lauffield three more are to go down, and there is a Barnewall (wife's brother) to fall fighting the Turks, at Critzka, in Hamilton's (wife's uncle) regiment of Imperial Cuirassiers. Amid all these, and many more, kins-

men and relations, Donough had a wide field of war to choose from. He selected the service of the Empire, and in the When, as we have before stated. Donough-na-Glanna divided his territory of West Clare among his three sons, he ear 1753, like the son of the great Napoleon, "died an Austrian Colonel." of West Clare among his three sons, he was in reality adopting, for the first time, the new law of possession which marked the termination of the tribal tenure, and the substitution of landlord and tenant for chief and people. This change—the most important that any people can be called upon to conform to—has at all times evoked opposition from the tribe. The change from chief to landlord, from clansman to tenant, has not been will-ingly accepted even where chieftainship Terence, the eldest son, was also an offi-cer in the Imperial service; he never revisited the land of his birth; there was plenty of work for him in Silesia, Poland, and Bohemia, and the hill of Corca Basca and bolennis, and the full of Corea Basea and the castle at Clenagh must have re-mained to him obly as a vague memory of boyhood. At last there came back from over the sea one Stanislaus Maxi-millian James MacMahon, a right nobleingly accepted even where chieftainship and landlordism have been but different millian James MacMahon, a right noble-looking young man, whose Christian names give a glimpse of the strange con-glomerate of royalty which he served. He came back to take up the old castle of Clenagh, and to redeem the acres. Better had he remained in foreign parts to lay his bones on some Silesian battle-field fighting the great Frederick for Maria Teresa. Batter the big mar in Maria Teresa. Better the big war in Carinthia against the Turk than the petty strife against penal code and law process in Clare. True, Clenagh was still his own; O'Brien had kept trust. Stanislaus

set up in the old castle, and for a time all went well. He was tall, good-looking, and graceful, as well he might be_the blood of beauty was in his yeins. Milesian through forty known generations, and twice as many unknown ones, he had also in him the Hamilton strain, which quent strife of twenty years, the struggle following the revolution of 1688-all held the blood-royal of Stuart and Bruce in its veins. He married beauty, and an only daughter, Lucinda these fierce and sanguinary wars preven ted the realities of the new system being brought home to the people. At last there was peace, the peasants stood face to face with the new tenure, but the old leaders, the gentlemen set Esmonde ; but all that could not shake Clenagh, or lift the old name to its for-mer level. There were mortgages still

to face with the new tenure, but the old leaders, the gentlemen who might have rendered the transition possible, who might have been accepted as landlords by the people over whom they ruled as chiefs, had wholly vanished from the ner level. There were mortgages still running that went back to 1670, and charges for marriage portions that dated from the reign of Henry VIII.; nor could the encroachments of the new interest be successfully resisted. The doc-uments from which this narrative is scene. Where are they gone? We have compiled contain sundry allusions to various "townslands which have been purloined by Mr. Scott and others of the

djacent neighbors." Amid such pleasant neighbors, and with so many embarrassments, poor Stanislaus did not long hold out. It is not unlikely that the strain of foreign

not unlikely that the strain of toreign blood (his mother was a German lady) might have weakened the native fiber of the MacMahons. Worry, to some natures, is more fatal than war; and in 1757 Stanislaus was added to the great majority, leaving behind him a young widow with two children,—a son, Donat, atterwards a priest in Paris, and a deuch race of men alien in nationality, hostile in faith, opposite in sentiment to the

atterwards a priest in Paris, and a daugh-ter, the last of her name, who carried In faith, opposite in sentiment to the people beneath them; men who felt and lived as a foreign garrison in the land, men who hated the people and were in turn detested by the people; men who drank "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory" on the anniversary of one king's death, with religious observance, and sat down to a dinner of calfs head with her as a marriage portion to the Coppingers of Cork, some 4,000 acres of wild upland pasture, all that was saved from sale, foreclosure, and forfeit of the once wild lands of Clenagh. * And now to the moral of our narrative

-the question of the ownership and possession of the land in Ireland. on the 30th of January in mockery In one of his recent essays, Ruskin,

ano.her king's execution ; men who stood speaking of the people of a country-"the ground-delvers"—in distinction to almost as completely isolated from their fellow beings beneath them as thoug they had been the white garrison of -in distinction to the conquerors, says that while the in vader, Frank, Goth, or Roman, may fluc-tuate hither and thither in chasing or Western prairie fort amid a wilderness of Red Indians. Here, then, was lost, and lost forever "the touch," to use a miliflying troops, "the rural people must still be diligently, silently, and with no time tary expression, of the Irish people Henceforth there would be wild, spas for lamentation, plowing, sowing and

cattle-breeding !" And so they were in Corca Basca as modic efforts of law to force the reluctant elsewhere, in roughest and most out-landish fashion—growing their scanty order of things; there would be oscilla tions of government, outbreak of people crops further up the hill-sides year b year, as ever the rising tide of more pros-perous acquisition forced them into oftier attitudes.

passion, repression, and the rest of it; but of the kinship that comes of common race, the bond of a faith held together, the union that holds hopes, fears, and dangers past and to come, linked in an undivided destiny, there was not to be one chord of sympathy vibrating through the social structure of Ireland. On the All through this eighteenth century the people-tillers of the soil--turf cut ter, potato-planter, and oat sower_ sunk in hopeless misery. The leaders were gone, never to return, and between the social structure of Ireland. On the the new proprietors and the old poverty-stricken peasantry there was a gulf of one side, "the new interest" would find itself year by year forced into more exhopeless differen

"cotton" to the

HOUSE OFCOMMONS . MARCH 17th, 1884.

OYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION INCORPORA TION BILL.

CONTINUED. Mr. BLAKE. Upon this question parties are divided. It is well known that the ranks of hon. gentlemen oppo-site are divided, and it is known that the Liberal party does not think, or speak, or act, as a unit on this question. I am not speaking; I do not propose to speak, this evening in any shape or sense as leader of the Liberal party, but to speak only in my individual capacity as a mem-ber of Parliament; I am not speaking for any one but myself. Although I gave a silent vote on the last occasion, and although but for what has occurred since the last occasion, I would have repeated that silent vote, I feel bound, on this and landlordism have been (but different titles in the same family. How much less was it likely to prove successful where a complete change of masters supervened almost immediately upon the change of tenure. For although the beginning of the fifteenth century witnessed the first attempt of the chiefs to place themselves in the actual ownership of the soil on which their people dwelt, it was not until two hundred years later that the full consequences of the change made themselves apparent to the people. From the close of the reign of Mary to the be-gunning of the reign of Mary to the be-long wars of Elizabeth with Desmond and O'Neill, the conflict of James with Tyrone, the rebellion of 1641, and subse-quent strife of twenty years, the struggle occasion, to express my views upon the question before us. The action of my-self, and the action of those members of self, and the action of those members of the Liberal party who voted against this Bill, have been misrepresented, seri-ously misrepresented, during the recess, and, indeed, an alleged party action has been stated, which did not in fact exist. A political course has been taken by the promoters of this Bill, which I propose to develop before I sit down, and which, to develop before I sit down, and which, I think, furnishes, of itself, ample justi-fication for my departing from the inten-tion I had to have repeated at this time, if there was no reason against it, the silent vote which I gave before. But lo not conceal from myself, irrespective do not conceal from myself, irrespective of those circumstances, that there are important questions at stake upon this occasion; and my own opinion is that a temperate discussion of those questions is no evil, but rather a good. Hon, gentlemen opposite who have sup-ported the Bill, and hon, gentle-men opposite who have opposed the Bill, are, many of them, apparently desirous that there should not occur that discussion, but it is as well that we discussion, but it is as well that we should understand where we stand. It is well that the reason why we act on one side or the other should be made one side or the other should be made known. It is well that the objections and difficulties which some of us may have should be stated, in order that they may be answered and, if possible, re-Where are they gone? We have already partly answered. They were scattered above ground and below it over half the States of Europe. O'Neill was in Rome, O'Brien in the camp at Grenelle, the Desmond's headless body lay mouldering in the little church-yard of Killanamana, Ormond was an exile at Avignon O'Donnell was in Scein, Newson may be answered and, if possible, re-moved. Hence, it becomes necessary for myself, and perhaps for others who may have voted for the reasons which I am about to describe, as influencing the vote I gave, and which I am about to

repeat-it is well that we should state those reasons, in view of the character of the attack that has been made upon those who voted against the Bill last Session. The first misrepresentation to which I wish to refer is one which was think, by the hon. member for South Leeds (Mr. Taylor) at an Orange gathering at Brockville, in which he

"The onus of defeat rests primarily upon the Reformers who, while profess-ing to be Protestants and Protestant Reormers, decided in caucus to opposite the measure.

Now, the hon, member for South and sat down to a dinner of calf's head leeds coald not know that to be true, because he was not at the caucus, and it happens to be entirely untrue. There was no caucus of the Liberal party at beneath them as though which this question was touched upon there was no meeting or gathering, formal or informal, at which it was touched upon, and there was no decision or arrangement between the members of the near as the tween the members of the party as to the way they should vote. There was no concerted action of any kind or description. On the contrary, people to accept "for worse," if they would not take "for better," the new to the few gentlemen who happened to approach me on the subject, I said I thought it was a matter in which each man must decide for himself, that I did not conceive it would be a party question on the other side of the House, and that I did not conceive it was necessarily a party question on our side, and I deprecated all party action upon it. That was the advice I gave and which, the vote was given, I had not myself any idea, with the exception of, perhaps, six or eight gentlemen at the most, who have spoken to me, of what were the sentiments of the gentlemen with whom I usually act. Yet, Sir, we find hon, gentlemen, high in the confidence of the Orange order and members of this Parliament, declaring that there was a caucus of the Protestant Liberals, who decided to oppose the measure. I complain of that, Sir. I think I have reason to complain of such statements being made with a view to influencing persons of the same religious faith that I am, against us. Mr. WOOD (Brockville). I may state, for the information of the hon. gentle-man, that he is entirely mistaken. The hon. member for South Leeds, who sits beside me, never spoke at any Orange beside me, never spoke at any Orange gathering in the town of Brockville. Mr. BLAKE. I have taken my quota-tion from the Sentinel which, I believe, is the organ of the society, and which speaks of Mr. Taylor, M. F., for South Leeds, as having made this speech at, I think, Brockville. It may not have been at Brockville, but it was in that neigh-borhood. The question is was the borhood. The question is, was the speech made? Mr. TAYLOR. I made no such speech, either at Brockville or anywhere else, and I am not responsible for newspaper reports. Mr. BLAKE. I have read from the organ of the hon. gentleman, and the other quotations I am about to make I shall take from the same quarter, and I hope they will be more trustworthy than this appears to be. Mr. FERGUSON. Put them on a par

ion was made this afternoon; but it seemed to follow from that decision that a difficulty and doubt subsisted as to the relative powers of the Local and the Dominion Parliament in certain cases in which there had been, at any rate, a corporation created by the Locieture orporation created by the Legislature of the old Province of Canada, which sought modification. I did not believe the true solution was alleged, but there was a solution. Now Six here for here the true solution was alleged, but have was a solution. Now, Sir, how far have we gone? How far have I, at any rate meanted to our going? Thus far_that we gote? How lar have 1, at any rate assented to our going? Thus far_that since that decision had taken place, wherever there was a Local Legislature attempting to carry out the wishes of the correction is not Dervice Dervice the states of the attempting to carry out the wisnes of the corporators in each Province, on a ques-tion affecting property and civil rights. I said I thought it was not unreasonable that, considering that doubt and diffi-culty, we should use what power we might have—which is undecided, in my underment—to implement the wishes of might have—which is undecided, in my judgment—to implement the wishes of the Local Legislatures, and to confirm, in effect, their legislation. That is the rule that I have laid down for myself in this class of cases. I did not intend to give my assent to any Bill which acts upon other principles. Perceiving that the earlier of the two Bills, which came on this afternoon, came entirely, within on this afternoon, came entirely within that principle, I pointed out that I ob-jected to it. The second Bill seemed to better to it. The second bill seemed to me to come quite within that principle, and, therefore, from my point of view, I saw no objection, though I sympathize, as the hon. member from Quebec will have observed, with his general view as to our powers, while I thought it not an un-reasonable thing that we should not inter-fere, but act for the purpose of imple-menting or complementing local legis-

APRIL 12, 1884.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell). There is no legislation of a local nature for the Methodist Bill. We have passed it. Mr. BLAKE. I understand that in the case of the Methodist Bill, it was the case of the Methodist Bill, it was stated in the petition, or at any rate, stated in the House, that legislation was going on and was being granted in two Local Legislatures. It was for the pur-pose of harmonizing and making sure the Act, as far as property and civil rights were concerned, that the Union was to be made complete by the Local Legis. be made complete by the Local Legis. latures.

Mr. WHITE. Yes; they are going to

apply for it. Mr. BLAKE. They have applied and the Bills are going through. Now, with reference to this particular measure, there can be no doubt whatever that the general question of the incorporation of the society for the purpose which its promoters ask its incorporation-which, as they say, is merely in order that they may have a corporate entity enabling them to hold real property-is one of civil rights and property—is one of civil rights and property. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that this is within the control and the exclusive control of the Local Legislature. The report of the Minister of Justice (Sir John A. Macdonald) upon the Orange Bill of 1873, be-fore the Ontario Legislature, which was

"If these Acts should again be passed, the Lieutenant Governor should consider himself bound to deal with them at once and not ask Your Excellency to inter fere in matters of Provincial concern and solely and entirely within the jurisdiction and competence of the Legislature of the Province."

That was a perfectly correct statement. It is true it applied to Provincial incorporation, but it was a perfectly correct statement that this proposed incorporation was not merely within, but solely and exclusively within, the competence of the Province. There have been Acts passed, as we know, in several of the Legislatures granting the Order incorporation. The Order has been in-corporated in Manitoba, in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick-in three at least of the Provinces. And we know also it is not because these incorporations are deficient for the purpose for which they were made, that the applicants come here. They do not come here because they want more power in Nova they canno enough Provinces--that is the This case is quite different from the class of cases in which I am willing that Dominion legislation should intervene, to clear up any doubts in the decision to which I have alluded; it is not to com-plement such legislation, but it is because legislation cannot be obtained in some Provinces that the parties come here. It is not to confirm, not to complete, the legislation of any Province in regard to which difficulty had arisen under our complete system; but it is to coerce Provinces into accepting legisla. tion which the Province would not otherwise pass. I wish to make good the propositions I advance as I proceed, and I will do this by quoting extracts. I find the Grand Secretary of the order (Mr. Keys) said this: "Bills have been passed by five of the Provincial Legislatures incorporating our association; but through no fault of ours, in three of these Provinces, Ontario, Man-itoba and Prince Edward Island, the Bills have never become law. Under these circumstances, and in order to settle the question, we have appealed to the Par-liament of Canada for the passage of a general Act of incorporation for our ociety in the Dominio There you see it is not to supplement, to make good and perfect local legisla-tion; but it is because local legislation cannot be obtained, that they come here to obtain that which they cannot get in

APRIL 12, 1

cial Legislature, in the minority." There you see again, that it is cannot be obtain vince or in part they come here, is some difficulty vincial legislation here to heal. The which is held by measure alone: Orangemen of the bers of the order. short period, he should that it was a ma ern and should The hon. membe White) who int Session, and wh high position in holds a high Winnipeg, after last Session, said Winnipeg, after last Session, said "He, along with other members of that the Incon

sent to the Hou thought it should Ontario Legisla there, they shou gained power; h ment on his par take the Bill inte Once again, th in a speech at I sion of Parliamen "At the Sessio himself needing ever before in h

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borders of Thomond, wasting the "Kingdom" of the last Earl of Desmond; but when the storm that wrecked that proud house and laid low the O'Neil had passed, Clare, from Lough Derg to Loop Head, was still O'Brien and MacMahon. Even Malbie, who could ever find but scant measure of good words to bestow upon Irish chief or people, thinks it possible to write to Leicester commend-ing "the good disposition of the young Earl of Thomond, who is Leicester's true

The service given to the Tudors was continued to the Stuarts.

In the rebellion of 1641, Lord Inchiquin became the chief support of English power in Ireland. He served Charles, he served the Parliament, and, again, he served the king; and, again, when Ireland emerged from twenty years of struggle, Clare was still O'Brien and MacMahon The end of this dominion was, how

ever, approaching. When James II, made his last stand. Thomond and Thomond and Inchiquin were with him to a man. With the fall of his cause in Ireland, O'Brien and MacMahon fell too indeed, these two names may be said to have formed the point or apex of that great "flight of the wild geese" from Ire-land which began at the close of the seventeenth century. How well they carried themselves on the wide stage of European history is now an old story Wherever life was to be lost or honor won over all that great battle-field that lay between "Dunkirk and Belgrade," there the exile from Clare was to be tound

For fully one hundred years following the capitulation of Limerick, the deep bays and secluded harbors of the south and west coasts of Ireland saw strange vessels standing in at nightfall from the open sea; at daybreak next morning a sail would be visible on the horizon' rim, fast fading into space ; and up in the treeless hills of Corca Basca, or on the lonely shores of Moyarta, there would weeping eyes and breaking hearts for the boy who had gone to take his place in the ranks of Clare's Dragoons or Inchi-qun's Foot, and to lay his nameless dust by Danube's shore, or Rhenish hill-side, in the great game of European history. cannon-shot, as another kinsman, a gen-

changed ; Donough had too many friends new order. The Irish peasant could serve the Norman noble with matchless fidelity. He could accept as his leaders and relations "over the water" to bide long in quiet over his land. His wife's the younger son of a Hamilton or a Her-bert in Elizabeth's and James I's. confisthree brothers were fighting in Spain, Turkey, and the Low Countries, his own kith and kin were marching and countercations, but he could not give hand of serviceship, or heart of obedience, to the regicide of 1649, or the undertakers of marching under the orders of Villars Vendome, or Villaroy. It was all too much for Donough, he got a couple of 1689. Nor could he blot from his memthousand pounds on a last mortgage of the estate, made Clenagh over in trust to

1689. Nor could he blot from his mem-ory the race that was gone. Ruskin says "the people of a land must plow, and sow, and cattle-raise, with no time for lamentation." They may not weep, but they will think,—the plow. man as he follows the furrow will somea cousin, one Sir Donough O'Brien, and taking ship at the Shannon mouth with his eldest boy, sailed away forever from the old home.

Sir Donough O'Brien, the trustee, had times unearth a human skull : the sowe become empowered to hold property in Ireland by a process not unusual in those days. His mother, Monie Rua Mac-formed to the Protestant religion. She will scatter his seed upon a battle-field; the herder of cattle will seek shelter from the tempest among the walls o some crumbling castle, and amid the pauses of their labors they will think,.... at least the Celtic peasant will, building up in his own fashion the ruined edifice renounced the errors of the Romar Church and embraced those of the Estab of the past, endowing the old race with

lished Religion,"—as an Irish newspaper, a few years later, announced a similar change on the part of a nobleman, with a remarkable expression of opinion which deserves record. "Better one old woman be danned," she said, "than strength, symmetry, open-handedness, and valor that will ever show in poor comparison the "gentleman" of the

When the "wild geese" sailed away from Ireland they carried with them the heart of the Irish people; the tribes lived on in a shattered and disordered peasantry; the chiefs and leaders van-ished from the land; for a time there O'Brien and MacMahon be beggars." Verily, the blood of Born had not legenerated-water could not unclass the youthful Tordelback's grasp from the hair of his enemy. Seven hundred years later fire was powerless to drag from the old dame, Monie, the acres was the stupefaction of despair, and then amid the darkness and gloom of the eighteenth century the lurid lights of lawless faction and of midnight outrage of Corea Basca ! When Donough MacMahon sailed awa

from the Shannon, with the world all before him, he could have been no stranger wheresoever he turned. It is began to show themselves. Towards the close of the century the master-mind of Edmund Burke could detect plainly enough the cause of the malady, while he was, like others of later date, power-less to cure it. "A plebeian oligarchy," not too much to say that during the first halt of this eighteenth century he would have found himself at home in any army in Europe. There were MacMahons an O'Briens lying asleep under the turf at Ramilies, Blenheim, and Almanza ; there

* This remnant was destined in the course of time to come back again to Celtic ownership. A brother of Daniel O'Connell (the Liberator) married the were Barnewalls and Hamiltons (wife's people) quiet enough at Marsiglia, Malplaquet, and Sauverne ; but there were plenty of others still left to take their grand-daughter of Stanislaus, and Clenagh stands to day in the name of the infant Places in the great game. When Berwick falls at Phillipsburg, a few years later, one kinsman, standing son and widow of the late Morgan John O'Connell. To Mrs. M. J. O'Connell, daughter of the well-known Charles

Bianconi, the writer is indebted for the family particulars above related.

clusive isolation, but growing weaker through absenteeism, the spirit of mod-ern opinion, and the influence of the New World ideas. On the other, the New World ideas. On the other, the people, ever drifting farther away from the memory of obedience and regard for their old masters, would become more hopelessly estranged from the classes above them, more prone to wander after wild experiments, to listen to the teach-ing ad demograms doctrings to eath the ings of dangerous doctrines, to catch the echo of distant democracies, remaining deaf to the solid sound of sense that also comes from them. Such has been the history of Ireland

and its people during the last hundred and fifty years, until to day the nation, like some ship to which movement is The sonie snip to which movement is danger, and repose is impossible, drifts hither and thither upon a stormy ocean, her captain and officers all gone, her crew sulky and mutinous, her helm held by men who seek vainly in the darkn ess for those headland lights of Peace and Progress within which lie the smooth waters of Content.

Farmers' Folly.

Some farmers adhere, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashioned folly of coloring butter with carrots, annatto, and inferior substances, carlot, analto, and interior substances, notwithstanding the splendid record made by the Improved Butter Color, prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At scores of the best agricultural Fairs it has received the highest award over all competitors.

Much in a Little.

Many proprietary medicines, if they cure at all, require such a large quantity to produce effect that it makes them very uncertain and expensive remedies. Not so with Burdock Blood Bitters. It is highly concentrated, and for all diseases of blood, liver and kidneys, one or two bottles will cure more than gallons of the weak mixtures usually sold. Send for facts and figures.

Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleans brightens, and invigorates the hair, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre. People with gray hair prefer to use the Renewer, rather than proclaim to the world through their bleached locks that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

with the Globe. Mr. BLAKE. I am about to state my own views frankly on this question. I dare say they will not please extreme men on either side, but I hope that to some moderate men those views may be acceptable. In the first place, the hon. member for Cardwell (Mr. White) alleges that this Bill is similar to other Bills, upon the constitutional ground, which we have dealt with. I think there is a very marked distinction, on the constivery marked distinction, on the consti-tutional ground, between this Bill and the other Bills, and I adverted to it this very afternoon. I pointed out that I did not myself concur in all the reasoning, or in the result of all the reasoning, in the case in the Privy Council to which allus.

the proper quarter. Mr. BOWELL. Have you the date of

that report? Mr. BLAKE. No; but I remember the period; it was shortly before the last application to Parliament. Since that time, the Manitoba Act has been passed. Fears were entertained at that time that the Manitoba Act would be disalthat the Manufold Act would be disal-lowed; I believe it was vetoed by the then Government. Then I have a re-port from the Secretary of a county lodge, as late as 1884. He says: "We must not permit any political

feeling in this matter, as it is very im-portant to our institution to have a Dominion Act of incorporation. "Without such Act, our noble brethren

in the Province of Quebec will be without one, as you all know it is no use for them to ask for incorporation in their ProvinWhite), and the Private those observ proper, becau tial local ch dealing with yet they are stage. The Mortmain Ac it is, but ev second read member for that provisi Private Bills the essence promoters to property. I real propert Provincial r right. I say our jurisdict case. I say jurisdiction may have it to some class tions. For tions. For in this Hous railway con the power of a necessary incorporate that we sho propriation, cause it bel we should w posed to go dents of con vhole essen is claimed, perty, it s which shou And when they come vincial inco quate, but enough Pr ate them, t of the pro maintain t Legislature in Quebec Ontario for as the ho (Mr. White there ; and with them. tion. and them, the without it. ground th this Act views on t to address shared on House, bu

12, 1884.

noon: but it

decision that bsisted as to Local and the certain cases at any rate, a le Legislature anada, which not believe ed, but there how far have I, at any rat taken place, al Legislature e wishes of the ce, on a ques-nd civil rights unreasonable ubt and diffi hat power we lecided, in my the wishes of d to confirm That is th for myself in not intend to Il which acts erceiving that s, which came ntirely within out that I ob-Bill seemed to that principle, point of view, 1 sympathize, as ebec will have view as to our

it not an un nould not inter ose of imple-ng local legis-

There is no ture for the passed it. stand that in st Bill, it was at any rate legislation was ranted in two as for the put aking sure the d civil rights Union was to Local Legis-

are going to

h. Now, with ular measure, atever that the corporation of ose which its ration-which, order that they ntity enabling rty--is one It is perfectly is within the control of the report of the hn A. Macdon-l of 1873, be-tre, which was

gain be passed. should conside h them at once lency to inter-ial concern and the jurisdiction Legislature o.

correct state-d to Provincial as a perfectly is proposed in-ely within, but ithin, the com-. There have now, in several ting the Order er has been in-in Nova Scotia, bree at least of know also that incorporations pose for which the applicants come here bepower in Nova Brunswick: not corporation is oses they want,

APRIL 12. 1844.

cial Legislature, where Protestants are in the minority."

them. I am opposed to State recognition of secret societies. I do not care how good in their purposes, or what their objects may be, I believe it is a mistake to lay down the principle that any secret society should be recognized by the State. I think secret and oath-bound societies in the minority." There you see, Mr. Speaker, once again, that it is because incorporation cannot be obtained in a particular Pro-vince or in particular Provinces, that they come here, and not because there is some difficulty or defect in the Pro-vincial legislation, which they want us here to heal. This view is not a view which is held by those who oppose this measure alone: it was held by leading Orangemen of the order. Leading mem-hers of the order. up to a comparatively I think secret and oath bound societies are, so far as that point may be brought fairly into question in this case—though I agree that we are to decide it upon our own notions of what is right—I say that Orangemen of the order. Leading mem-bers of the order, up to a comparatively short period, held the view that the measure should not be brought here; that it was a matter of Provincial con-cern and should be discussed elsewhere. The hon. member for East Hastings (Mr. The hon. member for East Hastings (Mr. White) who introduced the Bill last Session, and who has occupied a very high position in the order, and who still holds a high position, speaking in Winnipeg, after the deleat of the Bill hast Session, said :

Winnipeg, after the defeat of the Bill last Session, said: "He, along with Brother Marshall and other members of the order, had asked that the Incorporation Bill be not sent to the House of Commons, as he thought it should be brought out in the Ontario Legislature; and if defeated there, they should wait till their friends gained power: but in spite of all each there, they should wait till their friends gained power; but in spite of all argu-ment on his part, he had been forced to take the Bill into the House." Once again, the hon. gentleman said, in a speech at Brockville, after the Ses-sion of Parliament : "At the Session of Parliament he found

himself needing more assistance than ever before in his life. "Many of his triends were adverse to

the Bill being given a second reading: they were divided as to its effect; and in this way he found himself assailed on all sides.' * * * * * *

"Prominent Conservatives advised him to withdraw the Bill." Once again, at Hamilton, he said : "He was willing to admit that the

"He was willing to admit that the Orangemen themselves were not as united in asking for the Bill as they might have been. They did not act as manimously as they should have done; and there was no use in denying the fact that a certain portion of their own organ-ization did not want the Bill to come to a second reading." Mr. Marshall, a gentleman holding high office in the order, speaking at Win-mipeg, said :

The had been opposed to sending the incorporation Bill to the Dominion House. The battle had been commenced

in Ontario, and should be fought out there."

own notions of what is right—I say that such societies are contrary to the spirit of English law as to recognized societies. I know it is contrary to the Quebec criminal law. Now, the Quebec criminal law is not to be modified by a private law is not to be modified by a private Bill in this House; we have power to modify, or repeal, or amend it, and an hon, gentleman has before us a Bill for its amendment, upon which I hope to have the opportunity, if it comes to a second reading, of pointing out what I understand are the true principles of action in cases of that description; but I say that the Province of Quebec cannot complain if we propose to amend or complain if we propose to amend or modify any portion of the criminal law,

modify any portion of the criminal law, simply because that portion of the law is exclusively Quebec law at this moment; for we have alone the power—they have not the power to deal with it. But the way to deal with the criminal law is to amend or repeal it by a general Act, and having amended or repealed it to such an extent, if you think fit, as will make this a legal society, as would make it legal to have such a society in the coun-try, then proceed to pass your private Bill authorizing that corporate entity to be created which is no longer contrary to the law of the land. It seems to me to be unprecedented and certainly very in-

be unprecedented and certainly very in-convenient that we should repeal a gen-

These are statements all made since the defeat of the Bill last Session, and they seem to indicate that, on the part of leading members of the order itself,

eral criminal law pro tanto by the creation of a private corporation; because nobody can doubt this private Bill, by which we of up the Orange sociate, by which we set up the Orange society, by which we allow it to continue to extend the numallow it is lodges, and so on the him we give it corporation and State recogni-tion, by which we give it power to hold property-mobody can doubt, I say, that it comes within the criminal law of Que-

bec. Now that is no way to escape from the operation of the criminal law. A measure might be brought down, as one was brought down in the other Chamber last Session, dealing with the criminal law on the general principles on which it should be dealt with. I quite agree in the view which I have expressed in this House on previous occasions, that unless on the greatest pressure of obvious necessity, we should pass common laws for all parts of the Dominion, in laws for all parts of the Dominion, in respect to those common interests with which we are charged. It conceive in-to be an anomaly—perhaps justified in special circumstances, and only to be justified by special and obvious circum stances—that there should be one crimi-real law for one part of the Dominion. of leading members of the order itself, there was a strong feeling adverse to the propriety of introducing this Bill here, and favorable to the view which I have ventured to take in this House, that substantially and essentially this is an attempt to make use of the power of this Parliament under the pretence that Dominion incomposition is nal law for one part of the Dominion, and another criminal law for another part, and therefore I think it is fit-ting that a law should be brought down on the subject of secret societies. down on the subject of secret solcieds, making such portions of the Quebec law as it may be deemed fit to retain on the Statute Book, general, and modifying, in the sense which I shall take another opportunity of pointing out, such parts as are not deemed fit to be retained. pretence that Dominion incorporation is really wanted and is really needed, when the reality of the case is, that Provincial incorporation is all that is really wanted and is really needed. And it is because But it is putting the cart before the horse to legalize, by a private Bill, and the Provinces cannot be induced to grant vote out of the operation of the subsist-ing criminal law, one institution. Your law should be amended first on general principles, and then if you find the institution is one that incorporation, or at all events, such in some of them, it is proposed

which I have referred, you may see very easily what immense possibilities of evil there are in the attribute of secrecy. Now, Sir, this is a view which is shared by many who have thought on this sub-ject. I met the other day, in a book which Mr. A. M. Sullivan has not long since written, an observation of his which struck me as being so pregnant that I will trouble the House with it. He says: "I had not studied in vain the history of secret oath-bound associations. I re-garded them with horror. I knew all that could be said as to their advantages in revolutionizing a country, but even in the firmest and best of hands they had a direct tendency to demoralization, and

direct tendency to demoralization, and were often, on the whole, more perilous to society than open tyranny." That is the statement of a very eminent

nan who was actively engaged in an agi-tation for what he believes, and what nany of us believe, would be the ameli-oration of the Irish people. He saw what an important agency these societies would be; but he saw also from a sach personal experience, and from his own observation, what evil and demoralizing tendencies they have. The difficulty as to State recognition is this—it is essen-tial; you cannot get rid of it—it is in the tial; you cannot get rid of it—it is in the circumstance that the society is secret, and how far, being secret, it may depart from its professed and avowed objects ; how far, being secret, it may go, in what direction it may travel; how far, being a religious and benevolent, it may become a political society and not benevolent or religious; how far, being loyal, it may go in the opposite direction. As we know professedly loyal societies have gone in days gone by—how far this may be the case, you cannot determine; and, there-fore, I say that State recognition ought not to be given to secret societies. You not to be given to secret societies. You cannot tell what sort of tyranny may not be exercised by them. It is in the nature of these societies to become tyrannical and despotic. Openness and public disand despotic. Openness and public dis-cussion are the great guarantees of order, freedom, fairness and moderation. It is in private gatherings of men all of one turn, all of one thought, all of one opin-ion, that bitterness and misrepresenta-tion and malignity revel and hold high carnival. It is just there that you are sure to have the very worst of that description of difficulty which exists too freely and fully even in all our public life, and which is tempered only in so far as our discussions are open, in the pres-ence of the world, and of men of different opinions. It may be that in opopinions. It may be that in op-pressed countries, despotically gov-erned, secret societies are a melancholy necessity. It is possible; I do not admit it; but it may be so. It may be the only refuge of those countries which are aspir-ing to freedom. But that is not the condition of the people of this country. There is nothing here that we want, there is no amelioration of our condition that we desire, that we are not free to propose in public gathering, upon which we are not free to engage in public dis-cussion. If we believe that those of a particular creed among us entertain sentiments not merely erroneous in point of dogmatic religion, which has nothing to do with the question, but sentiments hostile to the Constitution or dangerous hostile to the Constitution or dangerous to social order, we have a right to say so, a right to resist them, a right to chal-lenge their opinions, and to challenge them to express their opinions. But we have no right, because we have no neces-sity, to engage in secret societies, which, as I have said, are the frightful mother of motivity minute programmers and him

may be; but I shall furnish the hon. may be; but I shall furnish the hon. gentleman some information on that point before I am done. I maintain that the order is political in Ontario, and I say that the objections to State recognition of secret societies are doubly strong—in point of fact, they receive their chief vitality when they are applied to secret political organizations. There, if any-where, it is in open discussion only that there is safety, in open attack and defense, in public charges and public answers. in public charges and public answers. Why, many of us believe, and, I am sure, most of us would gladly agree—if it were practicable; I do not think it ie—many of us believe that the greatest boon would be conferred upon the public if you could abolish private canvassing, if you could arrange that the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

mode of convassing would be to meet the electors of both sides openly at open public meetings and there avow your principles and define your positions. Why? Because we know that a private canvass gives an opportunity for state-ments which suit the political complexion of the person addressed; because we know of the person addressed; because we know it gives an opportunity for private state-ments of the political faith of the candi-dates and for private assault upon the political faith and standing of an oppo-nent, and it is in every way objectionable. I believe myself that publicity is the very breath of freedom in politics, and I have not hesitated to declare that, though I vated for the hallot as essential to freedom. voted for the ballot as essential to freedom, I was never able to reconcile myself to the idea that we should always be obliged the idea that we should always be obliged to poll our votes secretly, because I be-lieve it would be a very great advance if the day should come, when we could believe that to all our people an open-vote would be a free vote. It is only because there are cases where an open vote is not a free vote, that I yielded to the ballot as a necessity, and in order that the votes might be free. Apart from that, I believe the effect of the ballot itself to be injurious rather than advantageous. To bear out what I have said, with reference to secret political organizations, I will give you an instance in my career. The first time I entered public life, in 1867, I was contestentered public life, in 1867, 1 was contest-ing two counties, one for the Local and one for this House. They were from 200 to 250 miles apart, and I had to run from one to the other in the course of my can-vass. At a certain point, shortly before I left the South Riding of Bruce, to go down to West Durham, I found that a secret carvase was being made against me. secret canvass was being made against me, promoted by this religious and benevolent association. One was a cry to the effect that my father was the man who had shot Col. Moody, in 1837; the other was a that my father was the man who had shot Col. Moody, in 1837; the other was a personal cry that 1 myself was a Roman Catholic. Mr. WHITE (Hastings). That must

have been a Grit Orangeman.

OBSTACLES TO CONVERSION. ADVERSE INFLUENCE ON THE PROTESTANT

INTELLECT.

There are some causes which hinder Protestants from undertaking to study the claims of the Catholic Church, and others which deter them from embracing the truth when they have ascertained that it resides in Catholicity. We propose to indicate a few of these considerations that influence the Protestant intellect adversely to the Catholic Church. The opinions of intelligent and reading

olic Church and hesitate to take the necessary step to enter its portals ? And yet the host of pious and sincere souls who have had the grace and the strength of will to come out of the darkness of who have had the grace and the strength of will to come out of the darkness of error into the bright sunlight of truth, error into the bright sunlight of truth, have felt themselves compensated a thou-sand fold for all their trials and suffrings by the possession of that peace which the world cannot give, but which is enjoyed only by the children of the Catholic Church. To those of our separated breth-ren who may be on the brink of conver-sion, but deterred by worldly considera-tions from crossing over, we would ad-dress the words of Holy Writ: "Seek ye therefore first the kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you."—T. A. B., in N. O. Morning Star.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

On March 13th, the Messrs. Redmond arrived in Dublin from Cork, and were arrived in Duoin from Cork, and were received with a great popular demonstra-tion. Addresses were presented, and in reply Messrs. Redn ond addressed a large assemblage in front of the National League rooms in Sackville street.

League rooms in Sackville street. King's County. On March 9th, a crowded meeting of the parishioners was held in the square of Philipstown. The eagerness of the people to be in line with their fellow-country-men in demanding the rights of freemen was not a little increased by the conduct was not a little increased by the conduct was not a little increased by the conduct of the Orange magistrates of King's County. Since last meeting nearly a hundred new members have joined this branch of the National League. After addresses were delivered by Rev. Fathers Hughes and Carey, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other matters in connection with the work of the branch, were proceeded with. Wexford.

The Wexford People says that the raffle for the evicted goat has been postponed till the expiration of Miss Kin-sella's term of three months' imprisonment.

Kilkenny.

On March 7, the assizes for the city and county of Kilkenny were opened. Chief Baron presided in the city c The and was presented with a pair of white gloves. JusticeBarry presided in the county court, and congratulated the grand jury on the state of the county. There were on the state of the county. There were only three cases for trial, and the offences were of a trivial character.

Cork.

Cork. The Rev. Joseph Ryan, P. P., died, on March 9, at his residence, Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown. The demise had been ex-pected some days, the deceased having been in very delicate state of health for a considerable time past. Father Ryan, who was one of the most popular clergy-men in the diocese, had charge of the parish for the last eighteen years. During that time he built the handsome church that now stands on the site of the old and that now stands on the site of the old and

inadequate structure which he got posses-sion of on coming to the parish. sion of on coming to the parish. On March 9 an imposing ceremony took place in Cork. The remains of the late Jerome J. Collins, the distinguished meteorologist, and those of his mother, were solemnly interred at Curraghkippane graveyard. The funeral procession was close on a mile in length, and composed of all creeds and classes of citizens, who took part in it notwithstanding the great down-

organization with Provincial, county, dis add, I am not in accelerate properties and private logges and the society source of the Bill, however, goes and how the transformed and private logges and the to sock and the society source of the Bill however, goes and how the properties of detail to which the how, and and are, as the proves the line of the Bill how the society source of the Bill how the society source and below the bornes which details which and does not give the Private Bills Commune and the society source of the Bill how the society source of the Bill how the society source and below the society source and

There was an extraordinary scene at the Limerick Board of Guardians, on March 12th. Dr. Russell, one of the medical officers, was elected as visiting physician by a majority of the Board, and the Con-servative members took exception to the proceedings. Mr. Hall, a city magistrate, complained that one of the Conservative Guardians had asked him in the street not to be piloting the Land League Guardians, and he charged Mr. Millane with having said so. Mr. Millane denied this. The chairman ruled eventually, after great confusion, that 'the motion was carried, and that the Conservative members could not be heard. Captain Maunsell threatened to bring the matter under the notice of the Local Government Board.

Tipperary. Justice Barry opened the Tipperary South Riding Assizes, on March 12th, and congratulated the grand jury on the fact that none of the cases to go before them was of an agrarian character, and also on the diminution of crime in the district.

the Cionmel Nationalists have taken time by the forelock, and have selected Mr. Richard Burke, solicitor, as the Na-tionalist candidate at the General Elec-tion, as successor to the worthless "Count" Moore.

Armagh.

There were only eleven slight cases to be tried at the Armagh Assizes on March 10. Sligo.

Sligo. At the Sligo Assizes on March 11, Thomas Doherty, the Apprentice Boy, was brought up before Mr. Justice Murphy for sentence, having been on the previous night found guilty of firing a shot out of the Londonderty Corporation Hall, on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Dawson, M. P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, and wound-ing John Dunnion, one of the Catholic ing John Dunnion, one of the Catholic processionists. He sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' imprisonment. Tyrone.

Despite the bluster of the landlords, the Despite the bluster of the landlords, the National League is making steady pro-gress in the North. A meeting was held at Newtownstewart, on Sunday, March 9th, where a promising branch of the National League was formed. An important county convention was held in Omagh on March 13th, of dele-

gates from the registration committees and branches of the Irish National League, together with the Catholic clergy of the county. Mr. Harrington, M. P., presided. The proceedings were private. Galway.

The meeting announced to be held at Ahaseragh, on Sunday, March 8, at which Mr. Davitt, Mr. Harris, and other leaders, were to attend and address the people, was suppressed by the authorities. The day was suppressed by the attributes. Indexy was miscrably wet, but, notwithstanding this, contingents from Ballinasloe, Caltra, Castleblakeny, Aughrim, Kilconnell, Lur-gan, and Mount Butler, arrived, most of them on horseback. At the various entrances to the town policemen were stationed, watching all who came. Police in pairs were placed opposite the doors of Nationaliste, and police followed Mr. Manning, Mr. Egan, and the other suspects who were present. All hope of holding the meeting being abandoned, it was resolved to hold an indoor meeting, and a heavy shower having commenced a great number of people had to seek shelter at Mr. Egan's house, the various

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s the question in rent from the am willing that uld intervene, in the decision it is not to comh, but it is be-be obtained in e parties come m, not to com-ny Province in lty had arisen em; but it is to cepting legisla. c would not to make good e as I proceed, oting extracts. ry of the order

d by five of the corporating our no fault of ours, s, Ontario, Man-Island, the Bills Under these ler to settle the ed to the Pare passage of a ration for our

to supplement. ct local legisla-ocal legislation they come here cannot get in

you the date of

I remember the before the last Since that nt. as been passed. at that time would be disalvetoed by the n I have a rea county lodge.

t any political s it is very imon to have a ration. noble brethren will be without no use for them n their Provinyet they are not fatal to the Bill at that stage. The question with respect to the Mortmain Act shows what sort of a Bill it is, but even this is not fatal to the second reading, because, as the hen, member for Cardwell properly observed, that provision might be struck out in Private Bills Committee. But I say that the essence of this Bill is alleged by the memotres to be the right to hold real the essence of this Bill is alleged by the promoters to be the right to hold real property. I say that the right to hold real property is, if there be anything, a Provincial right—a property and civil right. I say that we should not strain our jurisdiction to grasp that right in any case. I say, that if we are to use our jurisdiction where we have it, for we jurisdiction where we have it, for we may have it in some cases, as incidental to some classes of Dominion incorpora-tions. For instance, I have supported, in this House, as a necessary incident of railway companies incorporated by us, the power of expropriating lands. It is a necessary incident of our power to incorporate certain classes of railways, that we should have that power of expropriation, and we use that power be cause it belongs to us. But, I say, that we should watch jealously when it is proposed to go beyond the necessary inci-dents of corporate rights, and when the whole essence of the corporation is, as it is claimed, the right to hold real property, it should be a very strong case which should lead us to interfere with it. And when we are told that the real reason they come here is not because the Provincial incorporation would not be ade-quate, but because they cannot get enough Provinces to agree to incorporate them, that should end the question of the propriety of our interference, maintain that they should go to maintain that they should go to the Legislature of Quebec for incorporation Quebec, and to the Legislature of Ontario for incorporation in Ontario, and as the hon. member for East Hastings Mr. White) has said, fight their battle (Mr. white) has said, high there but out there; and if popular feeling is ultimately with them, they will get their incorpora-tion, and if it should remain against they must content themselves ut it. But it is not only upon this without it ground that I personally am opposed to this Act of incorporation. I entertain this Act of incorporation. I entertain views on the point to which I am about to address myself, which, I dare say, are shared only by a small minority in this House, but none the less do I entertain

ers __very great and mischlevous latinities for that purpose. That is my general pro-position with reference to secret socie-ties, a point on which, I dare say, as I said before, I am in a small minority; for I suppose the vast bulk of at least the Protestant members of this House belong to one or other of these societies, and 1 do not wish to be understood as saying that these mischievous tendencies are carried out in many of those societies, the operation of which, so far as I know, are benevolent. But these things are to be dealt with on general principles, and I maintain that secrecy is in itself a bad thing; and if societies are benevolent, rules and they are benevolent in spite of and not ecause of this element of secrecy. Now there are, of course, three attitudes that the State can take towards these societhe state can take towards these socie-ties, that is, suppression, recognition or neutrality. And I maintain that unless a society be one for an obviously bad purpose, in this age and under our cirit. stances, the only course to take is not to suppress, not to recognize, but to occupy a neutral with reference to them; not to interfere one way or the other, not to give State recognition, not to attempt what is perhaps in most cases a fruitless attempt—the attempt to suppress at all. Those who talk of the benefits of secret societies have, I think, read the history of early and of later periods, and of very late periods especially, of the United Kingdom and of the States, after a fashion in which I have not read it. lieve that a great deal of the trouble, social and political, that has occurred is due to secret societies; and I think that we who hail from one or other of the quarters of the United Kingdom, we who are doubly interested in the peace, pros-perity and contentment of each one of the three United Kingdoms, must have marked from early days what a baneful influence have been secret societies upon that part of the United Kingdom which, unfortunitely, has given so much cause for trouble and humiliation, and difficulty, to the Parliament of England

of the majority over the minority. While that is necessary in the case of an ordinary corporation, in the case of a society like this, for the propagation of opinion, a clause of that description is likely to enable the majority to exercise tyranny over the minority. There is also given freedom from individual responsibility, quite proper in the case ordinary business corporations; but once again, peculiar force is given to this pro-vision in the case of this organization, which we incorporate according to the constitution in the schedule, and to which we are to give power to alter its constitution as it pleases here after. Of course, I know that there is the criticism that this may be amended in Committee, but it is necessary to refer to it. We are asked to incorporate an institution, with power to alter its constitution as it pleases and to give whatever powers it pleases to its officers afterwards ; but we do not know what those alterations may be, as the veil of secrecy conceals its acts, and there is to be no individual responsibility for them. Now, my hon. friend from Huron alluded to a point which met with some cries of denial at first, but I did not observe, when he came to be answered, that his proposition was seriously chal-lenged. He alluded to the proposition that the purposes of this society were wholly political. I am not going to diswholly political. I am not going to dis-cuss how the Orange society works in the other Provinces of the Dominion; I do not know how it works in the other Provinces; I do not know how far it is true to the professed objects of the institution, to the professed objects of the institution, or how far it goes beyond them; I do not know whether they are objects peculiarly political or no; but I think I speak of what I do know, when I say that my hon. friend's observation as to Ontario is per-fectly correct; but I think the circum-stances that, after being met with those criss of denial when an anywer was cries of denial when an answer was attempted to be made to his argument, is sufficient proof of that.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings). He said that Orangemen were expelled for voting for a liveliho the Reform party. I deny that. Mr. BLAKE. I do not know how that

"History is one grand conspiracy against the truth."

the truth." Then, how few Protestants can be in-duced to lay aside their prepossessions in order to study the religious question for themselves! Many of those who do enter upon the investigation commit the fault of assuming that the Church is in error, and hence their efforts are directed toward finding arguments and points against her, and in justification of their own posi-. In other words, instead of exercis ing the office of a judge, determined im-partially to examine both sides of the questio at issue before coming to a decision, they place themselves rather in the attitude of an advocate who is zealous only to demonstrate the weakness of his adversary's position, and is blind to the fatal defects of his own.

The most powerful considerations that deter many Protestants from acting in accordance with the result of their con-viction that the Catholic is the only true Church, are the consequences to them-selves, in various ways, should they be-come Catholics. It is a hard thing for a man to incur social ostracism, forfeit the regard of his friends, the affections of those who are nearest and dearest to him in this world, and to destroy all his hopes of advancement in business. And yet, all these consequences follow in the case of many converts, as we gather from the reports which they have published of the reports which they have promised of them trials and persecutions suffered by them for conscience' sake. When a Protestaut clergyman abjures his faith in order to enter the one fold of the one Shepherd, the circumstance of his conversion is attended with peculiar hardships; for he not only suffers all that a lay convert is called upon to endure, but he abandons a pro-fession in which he has spent the best years of his life to become a simple layman in the Catholic Church, and perhaps he must begin life anew in some career for which he may not be fitted. He sur-

Mr. Trevelyan would not tell Mr. Healy why Thomas Walsh, postmaster, Castle-townsend, was let out of prison after a few days' confinement, although he had been sentenced to two months' incarceration for writing a threatening letter. The Chief Secretary would only say that it was not the Lord Lieutenant who did the kind turn for Walsh; it was the Lords Justices, in his Excellency's absence, and they considered the case a proper one in which to exercise the prerogative of the Crown.

Kerry.

On March 7, a hut, which had been erected by the Ladies' Land League, near Killarney, for the accommodation of an evicted widow and her family, was burnt to the ground, whether maliciously or by

accident has not yet been found out. The police are investigating the matter.

Mr. Justice Lawson, addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Kerry Assizes on March 12, referred to that time two years ago, when murder and outrage stalked through the length and breadth of the land, but by the operation of the Crimes Act since, additional powers being placed in the hands of the law officers, and criminals being tried by jurors who had no sympathy for them or apprehension which would prevent them from doing their duty, the result was a comparative cessa-tion of outrage. The result produced in that county was very gratifying, but that tranquillity and good feeling which at one time prevailed had not yet returned. Large numbers of persons were still under police protection in the county, and extra olice had to be stationed there. They should not congratulate themselves too much, and he believed if the present salutary restraints were removed the last stage would be worse than the first.

Limerick

The Rev. Francis McMahon died on The Rev. Frances McMahon died on renders a certain income and support for himself and family in order to adopt an uncertain and precarious mode of earning a livelihood. Is it any wonder that so many Protes-tants linger on the threshold of the Cath

Is one that has not that valuable remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in the house for accidents and emergencies. It cures colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, rheumatism, neuralgia, chilblains, burns, bruises and all painful injuries.

When You Feel Blue

and your back aches, and your head feels heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning and your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Tor-Pictore and cases of Discated Rindray, for-pid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. It operates simul-taneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

The False Prophet.

He who prophesies talsely of the weather, leaves off his flannels and over-shoes, and catches cold, is indeed unwise. If you tollow this false prophet your rescue lies in taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is the best cough cure and the safest throat and lung remedy known to medical science.

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

Sore Throat.

This common and painful affection may be readily cured by the prompt applica-tion of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, taking it internally at the same time according to directions. In croup, asthma, colds, swollen glands, rheumatism and other painful diseases it is equally efficacious.



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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APR. 12, 1884. EASTER.

Once again we have reached the gladsome days of sweet Eastertide. Once again the Christian world commemorates the rising of the crucified Christ. He had been obedient even unto the death of the cross. He died amid the taunts of enemies and the abandonment of friends. But now he is risen ; now He hath triumphed over death and the grave. This triumph of Christ is, indeed, the foundation stone of the Christian Church, and its commemoration is consequently celebrated with deep and holy enthusiasm. Easter is a time of joy and peace and gladness. A time of joy because of its celebrating a triumph of the Son of God, a time of peace, because of its marking human deliverance from the yoke of Satan, a time of gladness because of its uniting in bonds of tenderest love Creator and creature.

Easter, we have said, marks the disenthralment of man from the domination of Satan. For this purpose did Christ shed His most Adorable Blood to its very last drop, but each individual has it in his own power by reason of his freedom of the soon come to a recognition of the great truth that the humblest constituent of a nation has certain inalienable rights that will to say whether or not the merits of Christ's sufferings shall accomplish such a result in his own soul, and enmust not be ignored." sure him a participation in the So far so good, if we except the error into

glory of the resurrection. That all of us, the sinful as well as the just, might be enabled to participate in that glory, the Church instituted the holy season of Lent, that by prayer, and meditation, and self-denial we may prepare ourselves for the rising of the Lord. For the sinful, the blessed time of Lent is a most welcome time, for during that season of grace they enter into themselves, and recognizing their enormities cry aloud to the crucified God for mercy. Then it is that they learn to hate sin and love righteousness. Then it is that they open their hearts to God; then indeed that they say to the Father whom they had abandoned, "Father I have sinned against heaven and before thee, and am not now worthy to be called thy child." Then it is that they truly know the depth of the love borne the population is unitedly and devotedly them by that Heavenly Father. Then it is that in truth they return to Him and prepare themselves worthily for an Easter knowing no end, the Easter of never-ending union with THE RISEN GOD.

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON. THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON. The reception accorded by the people of Hamilton to their new bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Carberry, reflects the very highest credit on the citizens of the Ambitious City. His Lordship brings with him to Canada a high reputation for eloquence,

try.

Dr. Burns goes on :

to its charitable funds.

The learned doctor is then not only :

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. tration of that large and important parish unusual even amongst a clergy so devoted as that of the Ottawa district.

midst. May he rest in peace.

which the rev. doctor fell in stating

that in Ireland the patriotism of the north

and that of the south is not the same, and

the love of country prevailing in the

Southern States and that animating the

population of the north. There is no justi-

fication whatever for the statement as to

Ireland or the implication as to the United

States. There is indeed in both countries

Father Cadigan was a gentleman o reat earnestness and untiring zeal. His name will long live amongst those benefitted by his labors, all of whom now deeply deplore his early departure from their

REV. DR. BURNS ON IRELAND.

In the Hamilton Times we read the following, under date of March 17th : "The annual sermon to the Irish Protes Messra. Beaubien, Gaboury, Dorais, Trudel and Gauthier.

"The annual sermon to the Irish Protes-tant Benevolent Society was preached last night in the Centenary Church by Rev. Dr. Burns. There was a very large attend-ance of the members of the society, with a fair sprinkling of members of the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies. One of the hymns sung was the well known one by Thomas Moore, beginning "Come ye disconsolate." The text of the sermon was Acts xx. 25: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The sermon was begun with a glowing description of the It will thus be seen that the government majority is in any case quite large for a house of sixty-five members. The Quebec press gallery was duly organized at the opening of the session. The election of officers took place at a meeting presided was Acts xX. 25: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The sermon was begun with a glowing description of the nature of patriotism, which the preacher illustrated by several selections from Gold-smith, Burns, Scott and others. Patriot-ism, he said, is not always the same even with children of the same country. In Ire-land, the patriotism of the north and that of the people of the south were not the same, just as the patriotism of the people of the Northern and Southern States of the American Union differed. The antarover by Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, the retiring president. Mr. Ernest Pacaud, editor of L'Electeur, was elected president ; Mr. Carrel, vice-president, and Mr. Rouleau, secretary. The committee consisted of Messra. Joseph Roy, E. T. D. Chambers, John F. Norris, J. C. Chapais and J. srael Tarte.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

the American Union differed. The antag-onism between the two sections of the, population of Ireland will not be over-We see it announced in the daily come except by wise conciliatory meas-ures and concessions on both sides. Any Irishman who is ashamed of his nationalpapers that C. Donovan, Esq., B.A., of Irishman who is ashamed of his national-ity must have a gross ignorance of the his-tory of Ireland and the Irish race. For centuries, Ireland was the intellectual leader of the civilized world—nay, at the present time Irishmen will be found filling chairs in universities in every part of the English speaking world. The Irish race exhibits a wonderful religious stability. There are very few Irish sceptics, and a traveller sought in vain for a daughter of Erin among the Mormon harems of Utah. Ireland has suffered oppression in the past, and many injustices have yet to be removed. The nations of the earth will soon come to a recognition of the great Iamilton, has received from the Ontario government the appointment of Separate School Inspector. Mr. Donovan's many years of earnest labor in the cause of Catholic education-his rare acquirements as an educationist-his genuine, practical Catholicity-all combine to make the selection one that will be looked upon with favor by the Catholic people.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIA. TION.

With pleasure, indeed, we cull the following from the Ottawa Free Press :

"The St. Patrick's Literary Associa-tion held its regular annual meeting last night. The following office-bearers were night. The following office-bearers were elected for the current year: President, J. A. MacCabe (re-elected); Vice-Presi-dent, P. A. Egleason (re-elected); Treasurer, Thomas Burns; Cor. Secre-tary, John P. Dunne; Rec. Secretary, M. W. Casey; Asst. Secretary, Charles Murphy; Librarian, James Higgins; Marshall, P. Pender; Trustees, J. B. Lynch, E. S. Stanton, Robt. Starr, F. R. Latchford, F. Brennan, Andrew Devine. implying that there is a difference between atchford, F. Brennan, Andrew Devine, las. Revnolds.

a miserable minority eager to disturb the St. Patrick's Literary Association has public weal by setting itself against the never at any period of its eventful histruly patriotic majority. But the very tory been more ably officered than at existence of that minority is a standing present. The gentlemen whose names and incontrovertible proof of the patrioare above recorded are all earnest and tism of the masses. The Orange faction energetic in the work they have underin Ireland does not by any means pretaken in connection with this veteran sent even a majority in the north. There, Irish Association. The Association canas in the rest of Ireland, the majority of not fail to enjoy another year of prosperity under the judicious guidance of patriotic, and active in support of the Mr. MacCabe and his brother officers. demand of the Irish Parliamentary party The Association and its officers have for the legislative autonomy of the counour best wishes for success even more marked than any that has yet crowned the institution.

DEATH OF MOTHER LANCELOT.

Mother Louise Lancelot, for twenty-five

A DISTINGUISHED HONOR.

recipient of so distinguished an honor. He thanked the good Religious for the charm-ing reception they had prepared for him, and concluded by saying that among the many friends their community numbered in this part of the country, none were more devoted to them or took a greater interest in their pupils than he and his family. The Legislature of Quebec has already settled down in earnest to work. The Liberal Opposition consists of about twenty members, as follows: Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Joly, Marchand, and Irvine, and Messrs. C. A. Gagnon, F. X. Lemieux, A. Bernard, Bernatchez, Cameron, Carbray, Demers, J. E. Robi-doux, Rinfret, G. W. Stephens, Watts, Turcotte, A. Boyer, J. McShane, and Shehyn. The following gentlemen appear as In-dependents, and may vote, it is said, with the Liberals at any given moment, viz., Messrs. Beaubien, Gaboury, Dorais, Trude honor of which he was the recipient.

anctuary was beautifully decrated. The anctuary was beautifully decrated. The altar, ablaze with lights and decked with flowers, evinced that perfect taste which belongs exclusively to religious commun-ities. Father Wagner explained in a few words the object of the order. He chose the following for his tast. (Decked

among all his creatures, to the respect the Church commands to those whom the

"We hould of social hierarchy. "We are assembled here this afternoon for the purpose of honoring one who is truly deserving of honor. And the honor to be bestowed upon him is no less than the knighthood of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. "Some months ago, our good Bishop re-ceived a letter from the representative in Canada of the Grand Master of this ancient and illustrious Order, who is no less a personage than the Patriarch of Jerusalem, asking him to designate in his diocese one genueman fitted above all others for the reception of this mark of distinction. His Lordship, after mature consideration, came to the conclusion that that gentleman was Dr. Chas. E. Casgrain, of Windsor, and no sooner had he made up his mind on this subset then be neare up sion." Last gentleman was Dr. Chas. E. Casgrain, of Windsor, and no sooner had he made up his mind on this subject than he came all the way down from London, and sought a personal interview with the Doctor. I was present at that interview, and if I ever before had a high opinion of the Doctor's worth as a Christian gentleman, that interview increased my esteem for him tenfold, for there I discovered that his humility is even greater than all his pit orator. him tenfold, for there I discovered that his humility is even greater than all his other Christian virtues, and the hon. gentleman will permit me to tell you and all the world besides, that it was only upon the most pressing solicitation of the Bishop and of myself that he consented to consent this perferent head the probled distingtion

accept this proffered honorable distinction. "Among the various Knighthoods of the Catholic Church the Knighthood of the Holy Sepulchre is one of the most ancient, in fact it is so ancient that its origin is lost in the mist of ages. "1st. The candidate must, in the first

place, be distinguished by the practice of the Catholic religion, joined with irre-proachable conduct of life. I am sure

no one will say that this condition is not realized in the candidate before us. "2nd. The second condition required of a candidate for this high honor is that he should be of honorable parentage, and possess a high social character and occupy an honorable social standing. It to the first part of this condition it is well known to us all that the candi-date before us descends from the noblest and purest of those noble and valorous and purest of those noble and valorous French heroes who first planted the faith on the borders of our great and majestic St. Lawrence. As to the doctor's social posi-tion surely he stands unsurpassed in this county, and might, had he so wished, have accumulated both civic and political bonors honors. "The 3rd condition required of a candi-date for the honor of the knighthood is

date for the honor of the knighthood is that he should be possessed of important personal merits and have rendered import-ant services to religion. "As to the doctor's personal merits, they

to reach, by means of the mission, the 100,000 persons who, it is calculated, ac-knowledge the Cathelic faith in the city and borough. Three distinct duties are to be pressed on them, the first being the necessity of a thoroughly Catholic educa-tion for the young: the second recular

APRIL 12, 1884

BISHOP CARBERRY

Magnificent Reception of Hamilton's New Bishop.

From our own Correspondent. The Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are the successors of the Apostles of Jesus Christ, and, under the Pope, the spiritual guardians of the faithful family. Mr. Cleary, Mayor of Windsor, then rose of Jesus Christ, and, under the Pope, the spiritual guardians of the faithful throughout the world. In this capacity they exercise, each in his own diocese, the plenitude of ecclesiastical power. They are the depositaries of the mission that Christ transmitted to his apostles for his Church until the end of time; they are the interpreters of Revelation, the admin-istrators of the Church, and the trustees (as it were) of the authority that relates to the priesthood and to religious doc-trine and discipline. As the apostles exercised their power subordinate to St. Peter, so the bishops exercise their author-ity subordinate to the Pope. The high dignity of the episcopacy has been recog-nized not only by the faithful but by the civilized world at large, in all ages of Christianity, because enlightened man and in a few well-chosen words congratu-lated the new Knight in the name of the town of Windsor, assuring him that his fellow-citizens of whatever creed or nation-ality rejoiced with him in the well-merited Father Watters, of Lafayette, Indiana, refused to accept for the Church a purse of \$50 derived from a dance given St. Patrick's night.

CATHOLIC:NOTES.

The latest Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, a very reliable authority, re-port the conversion of 270 schismatic fam-ilies in Asia Minor. In zer hot only by the faithful but by the civilized world at large, in all ages of Christianity, because enlightened man instinctively feels that whatever relates to the Supreme Being is transcendently superior to mere worldly affairs. From all this it will be seen that the qualifica-tions of a Catholic bishop must be of more than ordinary worth that he may be able to properly discharge the duties of his sacred trust and firmly sustain the burden of his great responsibilities. Even Protestant writers acknowledge the majesty of the Catholic episcopacy, and our esteemed contemporary the Hamil-ton Times, in its able report of the recep-tion of His Lordship Bishop Carberry, virtually says that it requires more good-ness and wisdom to be a Catholic Bishop than is necessary for a clergyman of any other religious denomination to possess. These facts in tob will explain the rever-ence which the Catholic laity have for their clergy, and especially for their bishop. A late distinguished convert to Catholiism is a wealthy Scotchman, David Blair, who has joined the Benedictine Monks at Inverness, and literally has given up everything by making over to the monas-tery his entire annual income of £6,000. Pope Leo speaks pointedly on the div-orce evils of the day : "Divorce renders maringe contracts changeable; weakens the mutual love of contracting parties; gives inducements to unfaithfulness; is njurious to the rearing and education of Injurious to the rearing and education of children; breaks up the domestic rela-tions; sows dissensions among families; lessens and degrades the dignity of woman, who is thus exposed to be cast off, after having been the slave of man's pas-

sion." Coadjutor Archbishop Patrick John Ryan, of St. Louis, has been transferred to be Archbishop of Philadelphia, which See has been vacant since June 20, 1883. ence which the Catholic laity have for their clergy, and especially for their bishop. They will also explain why on Thursday last, April 3rd, the Catholics of Hamilton, old and young, notwithstanding the highly unfavorable state of the weather, turned out *en masse*, with every manifes-tation of heartfelt joy, ardor and enthusi-asm, to receive and welcome their recently consecrated bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Carberry. The province comprises the dioceses of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Pittsburg, Erie, Harrisburg, and Scranton. The Catho-lic population is about 600,000. Dr. Ryan he population is about 600,000. Dr. Ryan was made coadjutor to Archbishop Ken-rick, of St. Louis, in 1872, and became Archbishop last January. He is about 50 years of age, and ranks high as a pul-

Carberry. On the receipt of the first positive in-telligence that His Lordship had started on his journey to this diocese, the Catho-lics of Hamilton, with due characteristic Some twelve years ago a lady lost a valuable gold watch in the State of Min-nesota. She had given up all hope of ever recovering it, and had moved to this State, living at the present time in Nana. Not long since the was considered lies of Hamilton, with due characteristic zeal and energy, immediately began to prepare for his reception under the direc-tion of the administrator, Very Rev. T. J. Dowling. A general committee was organized, and the various sub-committees and the various sub-committees Napa. Not long since she was surprised panied by a letter sent to a Catholic priest informing him that the watch had been to its rightful owner. The priest after much labor and search found out the reappointed, all of whom promptly set to work and matured their plans without oss of time. The clergy of the diocese in sidence of the lady, and promptly re-turned the watch.—Napa (Cal.) Repor-Two remarkable conversions are annour-

to work and matured their plans without loss of time. The elergy of the diocese in like manner duly prepared to execute their share in the ceremony of reception and welcome. Two addresses were drafted and handsomely engrossed, one in behalf of the clergy, and the other in behalf of the laity of the diocese. The administrator, accompanied by a party of clergymen, proceeded to New York, where they met His Lordship soon after his landing. They then escorted him to Suspension Bridge, where the escort was increased by a deputation of Hamilton gentlemen. After a brief delay the journey was resumed and the train arrived in the city at balf-past ten on Thursday morning. On the platform of the Grand Trunk station an immense crowd had assembled to greet the first appearance of His Lordship. There took place quite an ovation in itself, which must have highly pleased the right reverend gentleman, as it augured well for the thoroughfares on Stuart and Bay streets, were crowded with cabs, carriages and people. There were the splendid band of the Thirteenth Battalion, the Emerald Beneficial Association in full ced. From the Osservatore Romano we learn that his Eminence Cardinal Alim-onda has just administered the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation to Mdlle. of Baptism and Confirmation to Mdlle. Theresa Singer, a celebrated vocalist of the Theatre Royal, Turin. Senor Henri Gimeno, of Barcelona, the betrothed of the fair convert, was present at the cere-monies, which took place at the Archiepiscopal Palace, and also of the solemn abjuration of Mdlle. Nevada, an American artiste at the Opera Comique, Paris, which was made in the Church of of the Passion-ists, in the French capital. M. Gounod and Mrs. Mackay were the sponsors. A simultaneous mission in all the churches of Manchester and Salford was

begun on Quinquagesima Sunday, and will be continued every day during the first three weeks of Lent. It is intended and people. There were the splendid band of the Thirteenth Battalion, the Emerald Beneficial Association in full strength, with gay uniforms, handso

APRIL 12, 1884.

far the business chiefly far the business chiefly gregation, and credita plan and carry out pn as your correspondent tion went everything y smoothly and pleasant who had charge of the j work most ably; the si the St. Vincent de Par charge of the church, y ing order. There was able crowding at the nothing could have pr company of veteran bayonets, such was the of the people to effect cathedral having been mony of formal recept

The ceremonies of t tended to awaken an religious sentiments. sentation of an inter want after which man and a source of prot and others. We believe agreeable odor ascendin throne-the use of ince illustrating this idea. sufferings of our Savi end this life, and for their intensity by an a tion of that beautiful the "Stations of the Ch that the apostles and rejoiced exceedingly w that our Lord had riser when on Easter Sunda the Church has sudder sombre dress and mour liant vesture and joyfu some extent in the relig the earliest followers monies are then as indis religion and the worshi general. They are ver faithful and they win t even unbelievers when sionate frame of mind. The ceremony of re Bishop, on first enterin diocese, is one of the the Ritual, and was pe ception of Bishop Carbe follows:

The church is more according to the seaso the bells are ringing the tones as the new bishop proach. When the bis the door, the superior of the church, vested i out stole, having his h accompanied by other p holy water sprinkler to first the sprinkler and hand. The bishop firs afterwards those who a then returns the sprink next of year the *narcula* i next gives the navicula t another priest extends censer, into which the b cense. The superior th censer, and incenses the After this they proceed of the church, where at of the church, where at bishop prostrates himse superior then ascends the altar, turns toward chants as follows, the (clergymen responding : V. O God ! behold ou R. And look on the V. Save thy servant. R. Hoping, my God, V. Send him, O Lord V. Send him, O Lord R. And protect him (V. Let not the enemy

over him. R. And let not the s

him harm. V. O Lord hear my I R. And let my cry co V. The Lord be with

V. The Lord be with R. And with thy Spi Let us p O God, Pastor and faithful, look propitiou whom you have willed whom you have whiled church. Grant, we be may, by word and exan to those over whom h end that he may one d lasting in union with t Through Chri A hymn to the patron is then sung, after a ascends to the altar an turning towards the pe benediction ; al on their knees : May the name of th both now and forever, May Almighty God t and the Holy Ghost blo This concludes the o unless where it is cu occasions to proclain Where circumstances p sion before entering th a particularly religiou antiphons are sung, and over the conveyance rides.

the following for his text :- "Render therefore to all men their dues. . . . honor to whom honor is due."(Rom. XIII. 7.) In commenting upon this text of the apostle St. Paul, the speaker referred to the admirable hierarchy God has established

world recognizes as constituted authority, and to the Church herself as the most perfect model of social hierarchy. "We are assembled here this afternoon

City. His Lordship brings with him to Canada a high reputation for eloquence, zeal, learning and piety. The city and diocese of Hamilton feel proud of being so honored as to possess a prelate in all these regards so justly distinguished. The Province of Ontario rejoices to have added to the honored roll of her ecclesiastics a name so venerated as that of Dr. Carberry, and the whole Catholic population of Canada, recognizing in him a doctor of European reputation, gladly bids him welcome. This great country, pointing with pride to its many institutions of learning and to its many men of note in every path of ecclesiastical distinction and civil renown, gladly and enthusiastically endorses the hearty sentiments of devoted regard expressed by the clergy and people of Hamilton in welcoming Dr. Carberry. For our part, we wish this learned and devoted prelate many happy years to rule over his diocese, and trust that his residence in this Dominion may be as happy as it will, we hope, be prolonged.

DEATH OF FATHER CADIGAN.

By the death of Father Cadigan the Church in the Ottawa Valley has lost a most devoted priest. The rev. gentleman, whose demise occurred on the 30th ult., had been ailing since November last, but slight hopes having been from the beginning entertained of his recovery. Ordained in 1880, he filled, for some time, with great success the honorable position of Bishop's secretary at Ottawa, besides acting as assistant priest at the Basilica. He endeared himself to the faithful during his stay in Ottawa by many most estimable qualities.

Appointed in the autumn of 1882 to the pastorate of Onslow, in the Vicariate they happened to live. Facts, doctor, of Pontiac, he achieved, during the brief facts we demand ; not the assumptions of space of one year, a success in the adminis- arrogance and prejudice.

years a religious of the Sacred Heart, died at the Convent of the Order in this city on the morning of the 3rd inst. Mother Lancelot had been confined to her room for the last six years, and during that time gave great edification by the Christian patience and resignation with which she bore her sufferings. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung in the Convent Chapel Mass was sung in the Convent Onapel for the repose of her soul. Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, officiated as cele-brant, Fathers Tiernan, Walsh and Cornyn, of this situ acting a daeon subdaeon and needy. This unselfishness is a magnificent trait of national character. It should be cultivated by each one of us. Mankind needs the spirit of kindness more than wealth. It should be remembered that Christ made kindness the test of worthi-ness to enter into His kingdom—'I was an hungered and ye gave meat,' etc., and 'I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat,' etc. In dispensing our chari-ties we should not be particular about creed: nor should we offer spiritual consobrant, Fathers Tiernan, Walsh and Cornyn, of this city, acting as deacon, subdeacon and master of ceremonies respectively. After mass Rev. Father Tiernan preached a very touching sermon on the death of the just. The usual funeral services were then per-formed, during which the singing of the "Dies Iræ," by alternate choirs, was parti-cularly beautiful and solemn. Messrs. T. Coffer, P. Cock. A Nunro and T. Wirke Confey, P. Cook, A. Munro and T. Wright carried the remains from the convent chapel to the hearse in waiting and ac-companied them thence to the St. Peter's cemetery, where they were interred. R. I. P. creed; nor should we offer spiritual conso creed; nor should we offer spiritual conso-lation to the needy before their physical wants are relieved; bread first, prayer after-wards." The sermon concluded with a description of the society, an account of its chiests and achievements, and a strong appeal to the congregation to contribute

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

priest-hater-such he has long since One of the very best Catholic young shown himself-but he is likewise a hater men's Societies in the Province is the St. of royalty somewhat after the fashion per-Patrick's Benevolent Society of this city. chance of the Yankee enthusiast who It has been in existence for many years, so detests kings that he would not wear a and has made steady progress in the crown to his hat. Dr. Burns does not, matter of mutual improvement as well as far as the Times report shows, endeavor as accessions to membership. The in any way to establish that tyranny is an as accessions to membership. The Society is in possession of a very good library, and through this means as well as by readings, debates and other literary exercises at their weekly meetings, the young men will compare favorably with the members of any like organization in our Canadian cities. A most pleasing feature is the ardent Catholicity of the members. On last Sunday it was most edifying to see the society march from essential quality of king or priest. He gives us his dictum, and all of course are bound to accept it. We, however, desire to be understood as entering a protest against such pedagogical obtrusiveness. In regard to Dr. Burns' statement that Irish Catholics suffered members. On last Sunday it was most edifying to see the society march from their rooms to the Cathedral to receive Holy Communion at the half-past eight o'clock Mass. To Rev. Father Cornyn is due in a great measure the less injustice than Protestants in Catholic countries, we defy him to state a single instance in which Protestants as Protestants ever suffered any injustice from the govlue in a great measure the eminent ernments of Catholic countries in which cess of the Society. His interest in its cess of the Society. His interest in its welfare is active and earnest at all times, and it must be highly gratifying to the reverend gentleman to note the excellent results of his labors.

are above all praise, to mention only the fact of the Christian manner in which he tion for the young; the second, regular attendance at Mass; and the third, the reading of spiritual literature. For the purposes of the mission most of the differ-ent religious orders in England and a few has educated his family. One of his sons is an honored professor in our greatest Catholic University, another a good Catho-lic physician walking in his father's foot-steps another still a monther is footsecular priests have been invited to co-operate with the resident clergy, and alto-gether no less than 133 priests will be enhe physician walking in his father's foot-steps, another still, a promising Catholic young lawyer, all of these exemplary Catholic young men. As for the services rendered to religion : 1st. In all our local charities and Catholic enterprizes the destor's name is ever found among the gaged in the work.

A SUCCESSFUL MISSION IN BIDdoctor's name is ever found among the first on the list. As member of the school DULPH. board for many years he has rendered in-calculable services to Catholic education.

forme

the sanctification of his flock.

calculable services to Catholic education. As family physician, who can tell all the little ones he sent to heaven, by giving them, in case of necessity, Holy Baptism. Then who can tell the hidden yet power-ful influence upon his fellow-Christians of the exemplary life of a gentleman of the doctor's standing in society. All things well weighed and considered, our good Bishop was right in his choice of Dr. E. Casgrain for the distinguished honor now being bestowed upon him." Church by the Jesuit Fathers O'Doherty and Plante, is an event long to be remem-bered by the people of Biddulph, and which, judging from the attendance, will bear lasting fruit. It opened on the 9th of March, and closed on Sunday, the 16th, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which time the Blessed Sacrament, during which time the Blessed Sacrament was exposed for forty hours. The exercises for the morning began with the Masses at 8, 9, 10 o'clock respectively, and the evening service the recital of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin and Bene-diction of the Blessed Sacrament, a ser-mon being delivered each morning and evening be the Der Morning

Casgrain for the distinguished nonor now being bestowed upon him." At the conclusion of these eloquent remarks Father Wagner read a translation of the diploma, presenting it in the follow-ing words: "Permit me now, Sir Knight Chas. E. Casgrain the present you in the same of

Casgrain, to present you, in the name of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, this diploma of your elevation to the distinguished order of the Knighthood of the Holy Sepulchre.

"I sincerely congratulate you and hope you may live long to wear this well-merited honor." Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

with appropriate hymns by the pupils, ter-minated this touching ceremony. After quitting the chapel, the guests

After quitting the enapel, the guests were invited to the large reception hall, where an entertainment had been pre-pared in honor of Dr. Casgrain, who has been the physician of the house ever since its foundation. Several of the pupils lelighted the audience with their music, both vocal and instrumental, thereby doing great credit to their instructres rank among the best musicians of our edu-cational establishments.

Still another pleasure awaited us. Little Annie Williams came forward and in the purest French offered her congratulations and those of her schoolmates to the new Knight, at the same time presenting him a lovely basket of the choicest flowers. The A tight, at the same time presenting him a lovely basket of the choicest flowers. The Dr. responded in a few heartfelt words of gratitude to the Bishop of London and to Father Wagner, who had made him the

banners and six mountee marsnais, the Father Mathew T. A. Society, with neat badges, the boys' and girls' sodalities of both parishes, the children of the different Separate Schools, carrying appropriate banners and marshalled by members of the St. Viscont de Dark d six mounted marshals banners and marshalled by members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and finally thousands of citizens generally, including ladies as well as gentlemen. The sky was cloudy, the sidewalks dirty and the streets running ankle deep in liquid mud. A cold raw wind blowing at the same time increased the discomforts of the situation. Still the ardor of the people was not dampened nor their en of the situation. Still the ardor of the people was not dampened nor their en-thusiasm diminished. The procession was promptly formed, all its parts taking their places regularly and with alacrity. It moved in the following order, headed by the Union Jack: The mission given in St. Patrick's Church by the Jesuit Fathers O'Doherty

the Union Jack : Isth Battalion Band. New Banner: "Welcome our Bishop." Emerald Beneficial Association with two banners. Carriage with Bishop Carberry, the Arch-bishop and Bishop Walsh. Carriage with Bishops Jamot and Mahony. A dozeu carriages with clergy and Reception Committee. Banner. Father Mathew Total Abstineace Society. Banner.

St. Mary's Girls' Soldality. St. Mary's Girls' Soldality. Sodality of the Sacred Heart, St. Patrick's Children of the several Catholic Schools with appropriate banners. and evening by the Rev. Father O'Doherty, the oratorical powers of whom we will not attempt to describe, lest we

with appropriate banners. As the procession moved along its route, men lifted their hats and women waved their handkerchiefs by way of salutation to His Lordship, all which he frequently could not do him justice; suffice it to say that the sermons by this able speaker that the sermons by this able speaker shall never be obliterated from the mem-ory of those whose privilege it was to hear them. The services were all splen-didly attended in spite of the very un-favorable roads, and during all of the sermons not the slightest inattention was discernable throughout the church On and gracefully acknowledged. Besides the crowds that thronged the sidewalks, the crowds that thronged the sidewalks, numerous door-steps and open windows contained groups of pleased and interested spectators. Notwithstanding the mud the marchers steadily held on their way. The boys especially showed an almost heroic spirit. Sinking almost to their knees at over step, stattered with wud from head discernable throughout the church. On Sunday morning could be seen large numbers of people wending their way towards the church to partake of Holy y spirit. Sinking almost to their knees at every step, spattered with mud from head to foot, the little fellows manfully trudged and splashed onwards with joyful and even exultant spirits. Finally the sun-light broke through the clouds and height-ened the enthusiasm of the multitude. Then the scene was certainly a stirring one. The vast moving mass of horses, arriages and people, the smiling faces and gay dresses everywhere perceptible, the itashing banners and rich regalia, to-r gether with the lively strains of the band, h made up a combination of circumstances at once gladsome, inspiriting and thrilling. At length, after passing along Stuart, McNab, Cannon and Park streets, the procession arrived at the Cathedral. Thus Communion, and receive the papal Bene-diction from the hands of Rev. Father O'Doherty. A great many of the parish-ioners were enrolled in the Order of the five Scapulars during the week. The ceremonies were rendered more devo-tional by the addition of the choir, of which Miss Walsh is organist. The generosity of the people, which was not less than on former occasions, present to us the light in former occasions, present to us the light in which their faith is held. We highly compliment Rev. Father Connolly on the great success which attended the mission. The fitting time he procured the services of the missionaries shows with what zealousness he labors for the sanctification of his fact

procession arrived at the Cathedral. Thus

In Catholic countries procession of the ma officers.

On the present occa J. Dowling, Vicar C as chief celebrant. At ceremonies at the do ceremonies at the do formed, Bishop Carb episcopal robes, accon clergy, and preceded 1 moved in procession Sanctuary, the choir ator." Rev. Dean Las and Rev. Fr. Fleck, S. deacons of honor to t these there were in th o'Mahony, Very Rev and O'Reilly, Rev. Fr. inican Order, Vicar Laurent and Heenan, and several others, their assigned places in Grace the Archbishop and read the followin My Lords, Rev. Clerg of Hamilton :

We feel the most si pleasure in presenting Holy Father, your mo Dr. Carberry. Since are sure he had the arising from his pater bless the people whom has placed under his e congratulate now His and happy arrival, people of Hamilton a Province on the hap illustrious a Bishop,

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

far the business chiefly lay with the congregation, and creditably its committees plan and carry out proceedings. As far as your correspondent's personal observaas your correspondent's personal observa-tion went everything passed off regularly, smoothly and pleasantly. The E. B. A., who had charge of the procession, did their work most ably; the same may be said of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, who had charge of the church, with a view to keep-ing order. There was certainly consider-able crowding at the doors at first, but nothing could have prevented that but a company of veteran soldiers with fixed bayonets, such was the headlong eagerness of the people to effect an entrance. The cathedral having been reached the cere-mony of formal reception was proceeded mony of formal reception was proceeded with.

The ceremonies of the Church are intended to awaken and strengthen our religious sentiments. The outward repre-sentation of an internal sentiment is a sentation of an internal sentiment is a want after which man naturally craves, and a source of profit both for himself and others. We believe that prayer is an agreeable cdor ascending to the Almighty's throne—the use of incense goes far towards illustrating this idea. We believe in the sufferings of our Saviour when about to end this life, and form some notion of their intensity by an attentive considera their intensity by an attentive considera-tion of that beautiful exercise known as the "Stations of the Cross." We believe that the apostles and disciples of Christ rejoiced exceedingly when they learned that our Lord had risen from the dead, so when on Easter Sunday we observe that the Church has suddenly exchanged her sombre dress and mournful voice for brilliant vesture and joyful tones, we share to some extent in the religious exultation of some extent in the religious exultation of the earliest followers of Christ. Cere-monices are then as indispensible as exterior religion and the worship of the Divinity in general. They are venerable for all the faithful and they win the good opinion of even unbelievers when in a calm dispas-sionate frame of mind. The ceremony of receiving a Catholia

The ceremony of receiving a Catholic Bishop, on first entering in charge of his diocese, is one of the most important in the Ritual, and was performed at the re-ception of Bishop Carberry substantially as follows:

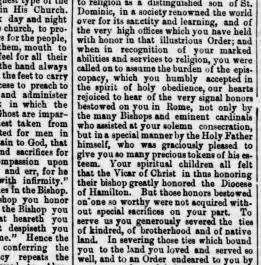
The church is more or less decorated according to the season of the year, and the bells are ringing their most cheerful tones as the new bishop and his suite ap-proach. When the bishop has arrived at the door, the superior or chief dignitary of the church, vested in white cope with-out stole, having his head uncovered and accompanied by other priests, presents the holy water sprinkler to the bishop, kissing first the sprinkler and them the bishop's hand. The bishop first sprinkles himself, afterwards those who surround him, and then returns the sprinkler. The superior next gives the *navicula* to the bishop, while another priest extends towards him the censer, into which the bishop puts some in-cense. The superior then takes back the censer, and incenses the bishop three times. After this they proceed to the great altar of the church, where at the lowest step the bishop prostrates himself in prayer. The superior them ascends the epistie side of The church is more or less decorated superior then ascends the epistle side of the altar, turns towards the bishop and chants as follows, the choir or attendant superior chants as follows, the choir or attendant clergymen responding: V. O God ! behold our protector. R. And look on the face of Thy Christ. V. Save thy servant. R. Hoping, my God, in thee V. Send him, O Lord, thy assistance. R. And protect him from Sion. V. Let not the enemy obtain advantage over him.

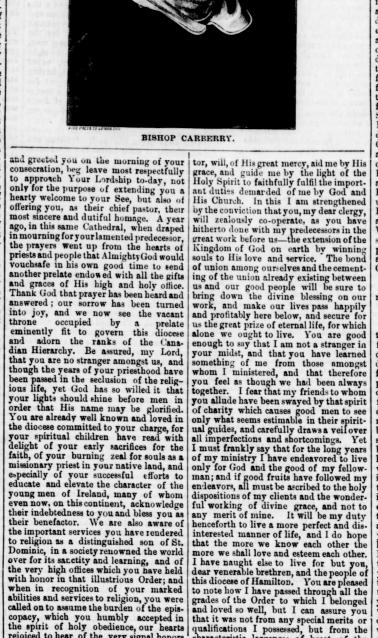
- over him
- And let not the son of iniquity do him harm.

father for both priests and people. He comes to you as St. Patrick to the Irish, Augustine to the English, and Boniface to the Germans, from the seat of all spiritual power and jurisdiction, with apostolic authority. We must be permitted also to say that he is a worthy successor of those illustrious bishops who have preceded him in this See. The widowhood of the diocese of Hamilton ends now. We must use the word widowhood in a restricted sense, for during it the diocese enjoyed the happiness to be under the jurisdiction of a wise, zealous, prudent and kind admin-istrator. We must also congratulate you, most Rev. Bishop, upon your privilege of having a diocese assigned to you by the Holy Father whose prisets and religious communities are most devoted to the work of the holy ministry, and whose people are religious, obedient, and gener-ous. Now, the bishops of the Church of God are the successors of the apostles sent throughout the world to establish the Kingdom of Christ on earth, but secular governors rule by the authority

overnors rule by the authority of the supreme head of the state or em-pire. The Eternal Father sent His divine Son on earth to redeem and save it, and has committed to apostolic men those has committed to apostolic men those means of salvation for the people. Christ, addressing His Eternal Father in refer-ence to His apostles, said, "As you sent me into the world, I send them." What a glorious mission! How sacred the office! How intimately connected with the salvation of souls is this sacred call-ing. But this commission is not addressed to all: to those only who are the levitithe salvation of souls is this sacred call-ing. But this commission is not aldressed to all; to those only who are the legiti-mate successors of the apostles. Hence St. Paul does not hesitate to call himself and the other apostles and bishops of the Church God's coadjutors, "For Christ, we are ambassadors, having the power of reconciliation." Bishops hold the highest dignities that God can confer on man or on any creature in heaven or on earth. dignities that God can confer on man or on any creature in heaven or on earth. Hence the Bishops of the Church of God, when exercising their pontifical functions, wear vestments emblematic of their authority and dignity. The mitre is the helmet of the general of the army of Christ; its brilliant jewels are expressive not only of dignity, but of the virtues that should shine in the emissional character

not only of dignity, but of the virtues that should shine in the episcopal character. The crozier, the pastoral staff, shows that he is the shepherd of the people. The crook to restrain and guide, "virga direc-tionis, virga regni tui." The sceptre of thy guidance is the sceptre of thy kingdom. The sacred sandals on his feet, to make him quick in the ways of perfection and the conversion of sinners, denotes the swiftness to carry the gospel. Blessed are the feet of those who bring tidings of good things, tidings of peace between God and the sinner. If all Christians, as St. Paul says, are members of the body of Christ, and they are the bone of his bone and the flesh of his flesh; but all the members have and they are the bone of his bone and the flesh of his flesh; but all the members have not the same functions, so in the sacred and mystic body of Christ all have not the same functions. The soul acts upon the brain to think, the eyes to see, the mouth to speak, the heart to love, the hands and feet to labor. But the Bishop in the Church of God is the highest type of the representative of Christ in His Church. It is he who has to think day and night over the necessities of his church, to pro-vide good and holy pastors for the people, with eyes to watch over them, mouth to instruct them, heart to feel for all their wants and miseries, and the hand always ready to succor them, and the feet to carry him to all parts of his diocese to preach to them the word of God and administer especially the sacrament in which the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost are impar-ted. "For every high priest taken from amongst men is constituted for men in those things which appertain to God, that flesh of his flesh: but all the members hav K. And let not the son of iniquity do him harm.
V. O Lord hear my prayer.
R. And let my cry come to thee.
V. The Lord be with you
K. And with thy Spirit.
Let us pray.
O God, Pastor and Ruler of all the faithful, look propitiously on thy servay.
O God, Pastor and Ruler of all the may on have willed to place over thy church. Grant, we beseech thee, that he may one day enter life everlating in union with the flock entrusted to him. Through Christ our Lord, amen. A hymn to the patron saint of the church is then sung, after which the bishop ascends to the altar and kisses it. Then song some ascends to the altar and kisses it. Then some solemn benediction ; all the congregation





I could not for a moment imagine that it was the humble indi-vidual that was so honored, but rather the Church of Canada, and notably the Church of Hamilton, the border diocese of the Union. Oh, how consoling it was to me to hear from many of those distinguished prelates the bichest tastimour of nous prelates the highest testimony of your apostolic zeal and devotion ! It was a balm to southe me and strengthen me in carrying out the obedience put upon me by our Holy Father, Leo XIII., which has severed me from my native land, my kindred and my Order. That I was mind-ful of you at the tomb of the apostles, when I offered the holy sacrifice for you and our belowd nearly my land. and our beloved people, was my duty, and only a slight recognition of all the holy prayers that you and they have sent up to Heaven for me, and which have brought so many graces on me. We all have rea-son to be grateful to our Holy Father for the varied and manifold attentions he paid your pastor, and more especially the signal mark of honor conferred Hamilton by presenting me with a richly jewelled cross and other valuable gifts which shall be cherished heirlooms in the diocese. Oh ! how rejoiced he was when I repeated to His Holiness the testimony received from the Bishops of the United States, and recounted the assur-ances of loyalty and obedience I had received by your welcome letters. Raisin his eyes and hands towards heaven, h Raising ceived by your welcome tetters. Another his eyes and hands towards heaven, he said: "Go forth, my son, with courage, to your faithful clergy, and tell them that from our heart we pray God to bestow on you and them His best blessings, and that we send them, in all its fulness, the apos-tolic benediction." May God bless you, tolic benediction." Your touching Very Rev. Fathers, for your touching kindness, and may He enable me to walk

Your Lordship is the appointed ruler, The fame of Your Lordship's distin-guished career has been heralded to us by the press of both the old world and the new, and we will long continue to regard as a memorable epoch the day on which we have been permitted to receive so dis-tinguished a prelate as Your Lordship. In this country you will find a free people, faithful and attached to this land of their birth and adoption. In this city Your birth and adoption. In this city Your Lordship will be in the midst of Catholics devoted to the interests of our holy Mother the Church, testifying by the heartiness of their acclamations and good good their wishes that, though they derive their origin from various nations, they have origin from various nations, they have but one voice and one heart in expressing devotion to Mother Church and to the right reverend prelate who has been appointed to guide the destinies of this diocese. Your Lordship will also enjoy the opportunity of forming an adequate opinion of the extent of this great Dominion, its pro-ductions, its resources, its progress and the great future which we hope is in store for it, as well as the large field it presents for the extension of the Church. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratefor the extension of the Courch. We take this opportunity of expressing our grate-ful and most respectful thanks to the Holy See for the honor done the diocese of Hamilton in selecting as our Bishop so distinguished a divine as the Socius of the

General of the great Order of St. Dominic, and the happiness it is for us to have our chief pastor sent direct from the See of Peter, the centre of Catholic faith and authority. In conclusion, we ask Your Lordship to accept the expression of our unswerving obedience and loyalty to the Holy See and to Your Lordship person-ally as the spiritual ruler of this diocese. We pray that Your Lordship may be long spared to govern us, and beg your episco-pal benediction on ourselves, our families and our homes.

On behalf of the Catholics of Hamilton, D. SMITH, Chairman. The Bishop then read the following

THE REPLY.

THE REPLY. The Bishop read the following reply: My DEAR CHILDREN,—I thank you and the people of this diocese from my heart for your cordial address and hearty wel-come. I do hope that you may not be disappointed in the expectations you have formed of me from the favorable report put before you by the journalists of the old and new world. It has been my good fortune at all times to enjoy the confi-dence and win the esteem of these gentle-men, and that, not from my own deserts, men, and that, not from my own deserts, but from their appreciation of what seemed to them an honest intention to benefit our fellow-men. We sincerely hope that the auspicious occasion on which we are met for the first time is only the inauguration of an epoch in which a more thorough knowledge of each other will increase our mutual esteem and confid-ence. Your obedience and respect for the church and her ministers is a guar-antee that you will continue faithful in your allegiance and love for the men, and that, not from my own antee that you will continue faithful in your allegiance and love for the land of your adoption, for next after the Divine love comes the love of our coun-try. I am consoled to have confirmed by you the report made to me by our clergy that, though amongst our Catholic popula-tion many nationalities are represented, yet you are all as one Christian people vying with one another in manifesting a dutiful submission to the Church. And what more striking evidence can be had copacy, which you humbly accepted in the spirit of holy obedience, our hearts rejoiced to hear of the very signal honors bestowed on you in Rome, not only by the many Bishops and eminent cardinals who assisted at your solemn consecration, but in a special meanse by the Holy Father himself, who was graciously pleased that it was not from any special merits or give you so many precious tokens of his es-teem. Your spiritual children all felt that the Vicar of Christ in thus bondre wanting their bishop greatly honored the Diocess of Alamilton. But those honors bestowed on one so worthy were not acquired with-out special sacrifices on your part. To serve us you generously severed the ties of kindred, of brotherhood and of native land. In severing those ties which boats you to the land you loved and served so that it was not from any special merits or qualifications I possessed, but from the characteristic largeness of heart of the tion with my consecration as Bishop of Hamilton. It will be my duty to consoli-date that holy union so happily existing between the clergy and laity of this dio-cese; and thus with the triple bond of bishop, priest and people, the Church must prosper. In the advancement of religion I can confidently count on the co-opera-tion of your zealous and learned priests. tion of your zealous and learned priests : and your address and congratulations ar and your address and congratulations are to me a guaranty that you will not be wanting on your part. It remains that I express, however inadequately, my sense of obligations for the compliment you pay myself to-day, and pray God to pour upon you and your families all blessings and oraces in great measure. graces in great measure. Having read the above His Lordship approached the railing and spoke to the congregation to the following effect : He was pleased to see so many present, as it was an evidence of their desire to honor God and respect him who was an humble representative of God's church. Since his representative of God's cnurch. Since his appointment thoughts of the great respon-sibility of his position filled him with anxiety. But when he had been assured of the good Catholic spirit that pervaded the Hamilton diocese, of the attachment that existed between the clergy and the laity, of their devotion to religion and their loyalty to the Church, his mind was to a great extent, relieved, more especi-ally when among those who offered him se cheerful assurances was His Holines the Pope. He concluded by asking the members of the congregation to say one Hail Mary in his behalf that God might enable him to discharge his duties in a manner agreeable to His holy will. One of the most interesting spectacles of the occasion was the act of the clergy ten-dering their fealty to the bishop. Each advanced in the order of dignity and age, knelt and kissed the bishop's ring, and was spreeted by him in return with a hearty shake of the hand. The Apostolic Benediction was then bestowed, the Te Deum Laudamus entoned by the choir, and the ceremonies brought to a close. The Bishop, accompanied by the Arch-bishop and the various Bishops and clergy who had assisted at the ceremonies, then proceeded to St. Joseph's convent, where they took dinner which was prepared by the sisters. The convent, both within and without, was tastefully decorated with arches, evergreens, and appropriate mottoes.

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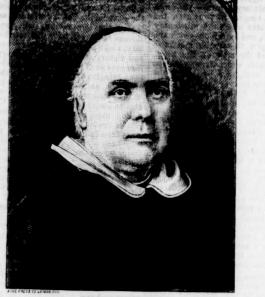
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Very Rev. T. J. Dowling is said to be the only clergyman in America who pos-sesses the title of Vicar-Capitular. It will be 28 years next month since the late Right Rev. John Farrell was consecrated Bishop of Hamilton. It is just 10 years this month since the late Right Rev. P. F. Crinnon was similarly consecreted. consecrated.

From the Hamilton Times, April 7.

Long before the regular time for Vespers to commence, on last Sunday even-ing, the Cathedral was crowded, and many had to stand in the aisles and pasmany had to stand in the aisles and pas-sages. When the Bishop ascended the pulpithe apologised for not being pre-pared to address the congregation; he did so at the special request of Father Heenan, Vicar-General and Administra-tor of the Cathedral. He then took for his text Luke xix, 41, 47. He said that when our Saviour was approaching Jeru-salem for the last time during His so-journ on earth, a few days before His bitjourn on earth, a few days before His bit-ter death, it was Palm Sunday, the day we are commemorating. As He rode from Bethany, surrounded by an admiring multitude, on looking at the city He wept. It was the expression of uncommon grief in a living heart. He wept over Jerugrief in a living heart. He wept over Jeru-salem for the fate which was shortly to overtake it. At that time the whole world was at peace. As it was with Jerusalem, so it is with the sinner when he wanders away from God. The peace of a sinful soul is a false peace, and can-not last. The signs of the impending storm were then beginning to appear, foreshadowing the terrible destruction of Jerusalem forty years after. "Has it ever occurred to you," said the venerable preacher, "why our Lord wept 1 It was not for His own sorrows and afflicitons. He wept for the desolation which was He wept for the desolation which was He wept for the desolation which was to come upon His beloved Jewish people. He wept for the fate of many around Him, and notwithstanding that He shed His blood to the lost drop, countless millions would be lost, and that through their own fault." All these sayings and teachings of the Lord are for our instruction. For if the single due our instruction. For if the sinner dur-ing his probation is unrepentant, he shall be beaten to the ground in like shall be beaten to the ground in like manner. All those woes befell the holy city because they knew not the Lord. They despised His teachings and went with His enemies to betray Him. There are times when God visits with special blessings the Church of Christ. During this holy season of Easter time those who hearken to His voice will find it a season of visitation from the Lord. Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation. Men and women, young and old, I ask you, has there been Lord. Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation. Men and women, young and old, I ask you, has there been any period of your lives when, owing to your sinful career, you wandered away from God? If there has, now is the time to return, during the holy season of Easter. It is with you as it was with Jerusalem, unless you turn from your sinful ways. Have you reflected on the obligations imposed upon you during this holy season? The Lord promised the glorious institution of the Holy Eucharist when he said: "I am the bread of life. If any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever. And the bread that I shall give is my flesh for the life of the world. He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up everlasting life, and I will raise him up at the last day." The partaking of the Holy Eucharist was after a time neglected by the early Christians, although compulsory for every member of the Church to partake of it at least once a

year. The speaker gave an illustration of the anxiety of the Church being sick food,



benediction ; all the congregation on their knees : May the name of the Lord be blessed

both now and forever, May Almighty God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost bless you. This concludes the ceremonies proper,

unless where it is customary on such occasions to proclaim an indulgence. Where circumstances permit, the proces-sion before entering the church also wears a particularly religious aspect. Several antiphons are sung, and a canopy is borne over the conveyance which the bishop In Catholic countries to this is added a

procession of the magistrates and civil

On the present occasion Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, Vicar Capitular, officiated as chief celebrant. After the preliminary ceremonies at the door had been perceremonies at the door had been per-formed, Bishop Carberry, now in full episcopal robes, accompanied by all the clergy, and preceded by the Archbishop, moved in procession up the aisle to the Sanctuary, the choir singing "Veni Cre-ator." Rev. Dean Laussie, of Walkerton and Rev. Fr. Fleck, S.J., of Guelph, were deacons of honor to the bishop. Besides these there were in the sanctuary : Arch-bishop Lynch, Bishops Walsh, Jamot and O'Mahony, Very Revs. Dean Mulligan and O'Reilly, Rev. Fr. Lilly, of the Dom-inican Order, Vicars-General Rooney, Laurent and Heenan, Rev. Fr. Funcken, and several others. After all had taken their assigned places in the sanctuary, His their assigned places in the sanctuary, His Grace the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and read the following address. My Lords, Rev. Clergy, and Good People

of Hamilton :

We feel the most sincere and religiou leasure in presenting, in the name of the Holy Father, your most excellent Bishop, Dr. Carberry. Since his consecration we are sure he had the most ardent desire, are sure he had the most ardent desire, arising from his paternal love, to see and bless the people whom God's providence has placed under his episcopal charge. We congratulate now His Lordship on his safe and happy arrival, and the clergy and people of Hamilton and the bishops of the Province on the happiness of having so illustrious a Bishop, a loving and kind

May justice and judgment be the sur-roundings of thy throne." When St. Paul was going from Jerusalem to Damascus, he was struck down by the hand of Christ, who cried out to him, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" He did not say

persecutest thou me i" He did not say my servants, but Me, for He resided in them; and Peter did not hesitate to say to Ananias and Sapphira, who had lied to him, "Why hast thou lied to the Holy Ghost i"--the Spirit of God residing in him in his official capacity. But this au-thority resides only in the Apostles and their successors, and obedience and rever-ence are due to them as ministers of God. Conventies of men do not enjoy this

ence are due to them as ministers of God. Conventicles of men do not enjoy this authority, nor do the people consider themselves bound to obey them, but they are bound to obey the Church of Christ, for "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." I will not trespass upon your patience any longer. You want to hear your own venerable Bishop and to receive from his newly consecrated hands not only his own benediction but that of the Holy Father. You now possess a Bishop highly learned in the Sacred Scriptures, theology and canon law, and in the pro-fane sciences. He comes with all the varied experience gleaned in Rome, Eng-land and Ireland, but above all he comes with the large and kind heart of a good father to guide and to bless.

father to guide and to bless. After the religious part of the reception ceremony, the addresses of welcome occupy the next important place. The address of the clergy was first read, and by the Very Rev. Administrator, Fr. Dowling, as follows

Address of the Diocesan Clergy to His Lordship the Right Rev. James Joseph s Joseph

Carberry, O.P., D.D., Bishop of Hamilton : My LORD,-Welcome ! a most cordial

and affectionate welcome to Hamilton, to your Cathedral and to your diocese. Your

land. In severing those ties which bound you to the land you loved and served so well, and to an Order endeared to you by so many tender and holy associations, we feel that you have made sacrifices for us which we gratefully appreciate, and for which we pray that God may abundantly reward you. We thank you for the very affectionate greeting you have sent your elergy over the waters; for your beautiful pastoral, which breathes the love of a good and devoted father, and for your pious and devoted father, and for your pious remembrance of us at the tombs of the apostles. In return, we have not ceased, aposites. In return, we have not ceased, as requested, to pray for you, and we now offer our united prayers that God may bless and direct your administration, and grant you many years of health and happi-ness to rule us. As devoted and dutiful sons, once more we welcome you as our Bishop, our father, our friend. And as we kneel before your throne, promising always to co-operate with you, and renewing the ffering of our heartfelt and most respectful homage, we humbly ask Your Lord-ship's benediction. Signed on behalf of the clergy of the

REV. T. J. DowLING, Vicar-Capitular. REV. JOHN KEOUGH, Chancellor

REV. E. I. HEENAN, Rector of the St. Mary's Cathedral. REV. J. O'REILLY, Dean, Dundas. REV. E. LAUSSIE, Dean, Walkerton.

THE BISHOP'S REPLY. Bishop Carberry, who rose to his feet to sten to the address, then said : "Very Bishop Carberry, who rose to misseet to listen to the address, then said : "Very Rev. Vicar-Capitular, Very Rev. and Rev. Brethren,—I could not trust to my own breathing as it does such an address, breathing as it does such an affectionate devotion to me, so I have prepared a few words in rouly :" words in reply

words in reply :" THE BISHOP THEN READ AS FOLLOWS: The affectionate outpouring of your cordial greeting and magnificent reception to-day has filled my inmost heart with gratitude to God who has inspired you to address me on this day of my installation in the See of Hamilton, in words of such deen affection and genuine locality See deep affection and genuine loyalty. Surdeep anection and genuine loyaity. Sur-rounded as I now am by the exemplary and devoted clergy of the diocese, and honored by the presence of the venerable Archbishop and my brother Bishops of the Province of Toronto, I feel the full weight of the responsibility that is laid upon me by the Vicar of Christ, and consequently by the vicar of Christ, and consequently can fully appreciate your burning words of welcome. Conscious as I am of my own unworthiness, I would sink under the burden were I not sustained by the hope that He who has called me to be your pas. HAX IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, --We, the Gatholics of the eity of Hamilton, purpose of tendering to you a hearty welcome to this your cathedral city and to the diocese of Hamilton, over which

worthy of such a priesthood and such a people. Next in order followed the reading of

the address on behalf of the people. For that purpose Mr. Donald Smith, chair-man, and Mr. Chas. Leyden, Secretary of the General Committee, and Alderman A. H. Moore, were invited into the sanc-turer where the last martined muth tuary, where the last-mentioned gentleman read as follows : ADDRESS OF THE LAITY.

To the Right Reverend James Joseph Carberry, O. P., D. D., Lord Bishop of Hamilton :

MAS IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,-We,

ecration as Bishop of causing her to feel a burning grief less her child would not live. He earnestly hoped, and from his short experience he believed, that there are very few Catholics in this diocese who do not comply heart was cheered while celebrating mass and administering the communion to see the interest taken by all, and to see the interest taken by all, au especially the number of men, old and young, who come forward to partake of the Holy Eucharist. In conclusion he fervently prayed that God would especi-ally visit this diocese during the coming Easter time, and that He would specially bless the Church, the priests and the people. He exhorted all to avail themelves of the opportunity of returning to the Lord during the holy season.

Bishop Carberry's first sermon was lis-tened to with marked attention. He is a fluent, easy, graceful speaker. All who heard him were, on leaving the church, loud in their expressions of gladness at having such a distinguished divine over them.

STEAMER SUNK.

Halifax, N. S., April 4.—The steamer Daniel Steinmann, from Antwerp, for this port, is reported sunk off Sambro, about twenty miles from this port. Three passengers from the steamer were saved with the captain and five of the crew. Their names have not yet hear

crew. Their names have not yet been ascertained. They are all on Sambro Light Island, the only communication with which is by signals in rough weather. The very latest information regarding the wrecked steamer is that out of a crew of 39 and captain and ninety passengers only nine reached shore—the captain, five of the crew and three passengers, who are now on Sambro Island, a short distance from the mainland. Owing to the heavy sea that prevailed in the neighborhood of the island it is unlikely that the survivors will be able to reach the mainland till noon to-morrow or until the sea becomes calmer.

The Catholic Examiner of Brooklyn, in answer to one of its correspondents, states that Lieut. de Long was "an uncomprom-ising and fervent Catholic ; not a milk and water, liberal Christian, but a man who was justly proud of the 'old Church.' We have seen him assisting at Mass frequently in St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, New York."

"Peace ! Be Still," BY FATHER RYAN.

Sometimes the Saviour sleeps, and it is dark. For oh ! His eyes are this world's only light; And when they close wild waves ! ush on His And toss it through the dread hours of the

So He slept once upon an Eastern lake. In Peter's bark, while wild waves raved a A cry smote on Him, and when He did wake, He softly whispered, and the sea grew still.

It is a mystery: but He seems to sleep As erst He slept in Peter's wave-rock

A storm is sweeping all across the deep, While Leo prays, like Peter, in the dark. The sky is darkened, and the shore is far, The tempeat's strength grows flercer every

hour: Upon the howling deep there shines no star. Why sleeps He still? Why does He hide His power?

Fear not ! a holy hand is on the helm, That guides the bark thro' all the tempest

Wrath; Quall not: the wildest waves can never whelm The ship of faith upon its homeward path.

The Master sleeps-His pilot guards the bark: He soon will wake, and at His mighty will The light will shine where all before was dark-The wild wayes still rumember : "Peace ! be still."

Reported for the Record. THE LESSONS OF THE CRUCIFIX.

SERMON BY REV. FATHER MILLER. C. SS. R.

The following are notes of a serme preached by the Rev. Father Miller, C. S. R., at St. Patrick's, Ottawa, at the close of the men's mission on the 16th of March, 1884:

DEARLY BELOVED CHRISTIANS,-We find on the pages of the history of the missions every great and important and memorable event handed down to poster-ity by the erection of a monument. This

ity by the erection of a monument. This is especially the case when the battles fought for the cause of a country have ended victoriously and deserve to be per-petuated in the minds of the nation. During the last two weeks a great and important and a victorious battle was fought in favor of the grandest and sub-limest cause for which any nation could bleed and die. When we opened this mission two weeks ago we told you that we had come to announce, to bring the glad tidings of redemption. Therefore did we hail ye one and all with the cheer-ing, the inviting, welcome tidings with ing, the inviting, welcome tidings with which St. Paul was wont to greet the which St. Fail was wont to greet the people to whom he was sent as the cham-plon of the faith, to plant the standard of redemption. We told you, after the pat-tern of the greatest of missionaries, St. Paul, the vessel of election, of that lumin-ary of the faith of Christ Jesus, that we had come to preach to you the kingdom had come to preach to you the kingdom of God. Therefore did we say to you one had come to preach to you the kingdom of God. Therefore did we say to you one and all, that we had in store for you the peace of God the Father and of the Lord Jeaus Christ, now and for ever hereafter. Since we had the same message to bring, and, therefore, the same work to do, that was entrusted to St. Paul by Jesus Christ Himself, we, as missionaries of our holy church—had to wield the same weapon, the arms, that the apostles of the battlee of the Lord 1 Dearly beloved Christians, as the Lord 2 Dearly beloved Christians, as the followers of Christ Jesus, chosen to per-petuate and to spread the same tidings and work that had been accomplished on Mount Calvary—use no other weapon save the cross of Jesus Christ, the merits of the Lord and Redeemer of the world, and erect no other standard upon the for-eign strands ôf nations afar off than the cross, the banner of redemption. You now

dead accent, so significant, speaks to you volumes of salutary lessons—yes, twho will keep alive, ringing in your ears, the same eternal truths which the missionary preached to you, and by which—with the grace of God upon them—the manliness and courage, and the love of the heart, yes, by which tears were wrung from a once hardened soul, and by which the stiffened knee was bent to the yoke of the Lord, and the neck of the proud and the spirit of pride, of ambition; of avarice, and of malice of sin and crime has been brought to the yoke of the Lord. Dearly beloved men, that missionary is to remain with you and to beloved Christians, to-night we celebrate a feast of joy, a feast of triumph—triumph, victory over hell, over sin and over the world. And to what do we owe this great achievement, this glorious victory ? Again, as it was from the cross that the pagan, the heathen world was conquered and made to bite the dust beneath the throne of the Almighty, so, dearly beloved christians, is the same battle, the same warfare, carried on throughout the world against the self-same enemies, by the self-same arms and battlements and arma-ments. It was in and through the cross that the church of Jesus Christ triumphed in this world and brought beneath her heavy, yet sweet yoke the nations. It is through the cross of Christ, the merits of Christ Jesus, that this work is perpetu-ated, that this battle is carried on and is victorious throughout the world. Thereand thile has been looking the plane of the Lord. Dearly beloved men, that missionary is to remain with you and to continue this salutary work of the mission. And who is that missionary i Behold Him here hanging on the cross, Jesus Christ, the Saviour and the Redeemer of man-kind. And indeed, my friends, dearly beloved Christians, a most eloquent, a most persuasive and a most coavincing mission-ary He is. Though His accents and tones of voice are inaudible, yet so eloquent, so impressive, so heart-breaking, so over-whelming, that a heart must be made of stone did it resist the influence of that eloquence, of that heart-breaking. Behold the cross! look at the simple

through the cross of Christ, the merhs of Christ Jesus, that this world. There-fore is the cross always employed, in holy church, in the sacraments, the channels of grace, of sanctification and salvation. Therefore do we find aloft upon the high-est point of our temples, of our churches, the cross of Christ, telling us of the world. Therefore do we find aloft upon the high-est point of our temples, of our churches, the cross of Christ, telling us of the world derful victory that the cross has gained throughout the world, and at the same time pointing out the hope there is by the eternal effects of that glorious victory achieved, of the kingdom of God, the same reason, dearly beloved men, on account of the same weapons and arma-ments, do we to night, at the expiration of this mission—glory in the victory. I behooves therefore that we should memorize, perpetuate, this great even fore erected a monument that is to re-main here as a trophy of victory gain exhieved in this parish. We have there-fore erected a monument that is to re-main soul. And what more appropriate, what more significant monument is the cross of this tanding borizontally, the cne end pointing up-wards and the observe the one piece of it standing horizontally, the cne end pointing up-wards, therefore heavenwards, tells you at once of the one great fundamental truth upon which the whole Christian law and the wole Christian dispensation depends or tends to. It tells you of the glorious end for which you are created and destined and the the this world. I thells you of the glorious end for which you are created and destined and the the whole Christian law and upon which the whole Christian law and petual souvenir, remembrance, reminder of the work of the mission, as well as of the benefits of the mission. That cross will your attention, your aspirations and your affections from things temporal and worldly and tells you to seek first the kingdom of God, for "what doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his immortal soul." That cross, therefore, pointing heav-enward is to you a constant sermon pointthe benefits of the mission. That cross will the fore tell you, every time you enter this church, and gaze upon it, of the happy days you spent during the week here in the church at the foot of the cross. No happier days have fallen to your lot than those in which you gained peace with God and peace with heaven. And it was at the foot of the cross where you mingled your tears of repentance with the blood of the dying Saviour that trickled down from every wound, that made your tears this church, and gaze upon it, of the key sour spent during the week here in the church at the foot of the cross. No happier days have fallen to your lot than those in which you gained peace with that make your lot than those in which you gained peace with the sourch, look up to heaven and there is goun tears of repentance with the blood of the dying Saviour that trickled down of the dying Saviour that trickled down from every wound, that made your tears alluary unto your souls, life-giving and trefreshing. That cross will therefore the work of the good gifts that heaven in its infinite mercy showered down upon this parish; of the bounteousness of the infinite mercy showered down upon this parish; to f the good gifts that heaven in its infinite mercy showered down upon this parish; of the source down upon this parish; of the constant there are anal here also as a contained for the mission by which the the work of mankind, poured out among you into your souls, in and through the work of art; for it is to remain there ato and is more not only as a minder of the mission by which the tresolutionss will be awakened in your the tarts, the resolutions you took at the food of the promises you made before God and your souls, that cross will remain there also as constant assistance. Dearly beloved Christians, that cross will remain there also as a constant assistance. Dearly beloved Christians, that cross will remain there also as a constant assistance. Dearly beloved Christians, the worthy and lawful cause, that war is no traried out, and is not finished, as we is the too the therefore, my good Christian men, the works of religion, the duties incumbent is on the promises you made before God and your souls is that assistance. Dearly beloved christians, the trassistance. Deary the burden of the violence that we must all do unto ourselves, unto our passions weighs too heavily upon you and it would seem to you that you must throw off that burden of violence unto yourselves. Ah ! then, Christian men, Catholic men, one and all, young and old, look at that cross and raise your eyes aloft to that grand and sublime crown of glory that is vouch-safed to the one that will persevere in this battle to the end and will, like St. Paul —"fight the good fight, run the right course, and keep to the end." Not only does that cross point upwards, heavenwards, you will observe that it points downwards-therefore hell-wards-telling downwards-therefore hell wards-telling you what will be the lot, the eternal, irre-vocable, irreparable lot, the fate of that one who will miss his high and glorious end for which he was created and forfeit that eternal crown of glory and reward in heaven. Hence that cross will re-mind you of that one terrible, eter-nal truth of which we spoke to you nal truth of which we spoke to you so emphatically and so earnestly and so vig-orously, because of its importance—the existence of hell, the eternity of hell, hell with all its torments, hell with all its woes, hell with all its despair—which will be the eternal portion of sinners-the breath of God's eternal wrath and malediction. Christian men, Catholic men, whenever you behold the cross, be reminded of that terrible end that will fall to your lot, that will be your portion for an endless eternity beyond the grave. If you miss, through sin, through crime and through iniquity, that glorious home, that blissful immortality for which we are all destined and created, and which is all destined and created, and which is gained by a life of virtue, by a life of probity, by a life of modesty, by a life of chastity, by a life of piety and by a life of true, zealous, practical **Catholicity**. Look again, dearly beloved men, upon the cross that here stends before new, and beheld again, dearly beloved men, upon the cross that here stands before you, and behold that the cross-picce stretches to the right and to the left. Hereby are we again re-minded of another great eternal truth minded of another great eternal truth that the fathers have spoken to you of and impressed upon your minds in the time of the mission, that the cross pointing to the right and the left tells us of the two opposite directions in which the human the right road, and the narrow road that leadeth to everlasting life, and upon which the great minority is walking; for "narrow is the gate and straight the path that leadeth to life, and few there are that walk upon it." It tells you also of the road on the left, pointed out by the Lord himself as the broad road upon which the vast majority is walking. It tells you, therefore, that the whole human race shall be divided on that day of reckoning when

and faithful unto that faith which you have inherited from a glorious ancestor, from the glorious St. Patrick who left as a final the glorious st. Patrick who left as a final legacy the one saving, true, spostolic, Boman faith, yes, faith that speaks of vic-tory, victory over sin, victory over hell, and victory over the world, victory there-ber brings the provider the pr Roman faith, yee, faith that speaks of vic-tory, victory over sin, victory over hell, and victory over the world, victory there-fore over your passions, bringing the proud man, bringing the sinful man, by the power of grace, and crushing within him that serpent that would allure a man and lead him to destruction. Ab, men, Christian young men, that cross will therefore tell you of the important and necessary truths which the father expounded to you and impressed upon your souls the night—oh, never forget that eventful night when you listened to him, when he addressed you un that special young men's lecture on the duties incumbent on you as Christian and Catholic young men, both for the present and future, for this world and for the world to come. May you, young men, who have now put your foot on the right road, keep on firmly, fixedly, never looking to the right or to the left, having your eyes on the one glorious goal for which you are created, and, like a brave-hearted warrior and champion of Jesus Christ, achieve, by the sword of prayer, mowing down the enemies that would allure you and mislead you, and thus lead you away from the path of virtue and happiness. I must hasten to a conclusion. Let me, therefore, say but a word or two more of this great missionary. Oh, there is one part of that terrible tragedy that strikes the eye most glaringly as it falls upon that mystery of the cross. Oh, what is it? Do you see it, my good men ? Look at it, fix your eyes upon it. Lighted up by the light of faith, as I gaze upon it, I behold a human figure with his arms outstretched. Oh, what are those ghastly wounds bleed-ing? Oh, do you see thathorrid gash that pierceshis side? Oh, it must have entered the heart's blood, the mouth wide open and speaking of the agonies of death. Oh, the eyes sunken down deep in the clotted blood. The head depressed among those thorns long and pointed, piercing his very brain down to the sockets of the eyes. Oh, what a ghastly fiend, oh, what a wretch it must have been ! * *

E CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

could not, and I would not believe that it is the great Jesus Christ, true God and true man? Therefore, that death so igno-minious, so painful, must have been for a glorious object. Were it again not for the authority of holy faith, I could not, and I would not believe it. It was for us, on account of our soul's salvation, that Jesus Christ came down from heaven and died upon the cross upon that altar of secri-Upon the cross, upon that altar of sacri-fice, for the redemption and the salvation of men. Well, then, beloved Christians, what was it that thus brought Him down from heaven to die for our souls ? Sin, from neaven to die for our souis? Sin, sin, sin it was that broke asunder the in-timate relationship that God established whole human race was doomed to eternal perdition; and the hard-writing, the senperdition; and the hand-writing, the sen-tence, against the human race could not be cancelled except by the blood of a God-Man, the infinite merits of a God-Man, eternal satisfaction to the outrage i, infinite justice of God. Hence, dearly beloved Christians, if you can judge of the value of a thing from its price, what must have been the value of a soul that was lost to God, lost to heaven, lost for eternity through sin ? For what is the price that Jesus Christ paid, and the heavenly Father demanded for the redemption of souls unto eternal salvation ? Behold it Father demanded for the redemption of souls unto eternal salvation? Behold it there! There is the price that the heav-enly Father demanded for the redemp-tion and for the salvation of souls. Such, therefore, must have been the enormity of sin in the sight of God that it was in-deed infinite malice, infinite reprobation. Hence, dearly beloved Christians, every time you fix your eves upon that cross you cannot help learning two great truths, first, the inestimable value, the priceless itst, the inestimable value, the priceless value of your immortal souls, which, therefore, you should esteem as God, as Jesus Christ, as the Holy Ghost esteems your soul - the heavenly Father esteeming your soul as the image of Himself; Jesus Christ esteeming your soul as the price of His heart's best blood, and the Holy Ghost esteeming and valuing your soul as His own abode, as His blessed mansion. Hence, dearly beloved Chris-tian men, you shculd, as St. Paul tells you to do, carry your souls in your hands as a priceless vessel to be protected from that which would deprive it of its inestimable value and of the great lustre and beauty that it should have as a temple of beauty that it should have as a temple of the Holy Ghost. Therefore, Christian men, permit not the murder of mortal sin to enter that temple of God, to overthrow the temples of justice and sanctification, to tear down God who reigns there supreme, and supplant him by the idols of sin and crime, and by the worship of Bacchus, Venus and Mammon. * * * Therefore acain Christian men when you Therefore, again, Christian men, when you kneel at the foot of that cross, how can you help learning, and feeling most sen-sibly the malice of mortal sin? For what was it that caused the blood to flow from was it that caused the blood to flow from every pore of the Saviour and Redeemer, and fixed Him to the cross, and to die upon it? Ah! every sin of thought, and word, and action, drove those nails and fixed Him to the cross. Every thought and desire of the heart, destructive of your soul's purity and sanctity, and against the law of God, thrust those thorns into His every though act drove the law of God, torust those thoras into His sacred head; every sinful act drove the lashes into His body. Hence, dearly be-loved Christian men, you cannot help understanding, realizing, the horrors of mortal en mortal sin. But forget not that the same blood, which oozed forth from the wounds of His virginal body, flowed for your soul's re-demption, so also it flowed for your soul's sanctification and salvation. Jesus Christ, I. His is faits conclusion when your out in His infinite goodness, has opened unto us,-yes, us, children of His holy church, the seven-fold channels that stand in connection with that inexhaustible and fath-omless ocean of merits, of eternal, divine merits, through which channels the grace of justification, and sanctification, and salvation of souls will always proceed. Therefore, that blood does not cry to heaven for vengeance; that blood cries to heaven forever for mercy and pardon. All that you need to do is to come within its influence and reach. nection with that inexhaustible and fath-

to you on the enormity and malice of sin, on the necessity of frequenting the scra-ments of the church, the scrament of penance and the scrament of holy com-munion. Hence, too, you will understand the benefit of being a member of the Holy Family, in which you shall be banded and leagued together by the links of faith, hope and charity, which shall be to you t not only a uniting link, but a support that will bear you out in difficulties, be-cause in this confraternity will you be urged on, moved on, forced on to live as s it behooves good Christian men, practical earnest Catholics. Therefore, beloved men, every time you come to this cross, earnest Catholics. Therefore, beloved men, every time you come to this cross, you will observe that it speaks to you of the glorious truths, of the eternal truths, that the missionary fathers have told you during the mission. How can I part from you without leav-ing with you that glorious leavey which

How can 1 part from you without leav-ing with you that glorious legacy which was given to us all from the cross, as a parting, dying look of love and mercy by Jesus Christ! It was the same glorious, sublime, majestic Queen of heaven and earth, the mother of sorrows, that stands at the foot of the cross. "The mother g sublime, magestic Queen of neaven and earth, the mother of sorrows, that stands at the foot of the cross. "The mother stood at the foot of the cross," and there was she given up to us as a spiritual mother, as a parting legacy and guaran-tee, and earnest of the infallible security of our soul's salvation. Therefore, Chris-tian men, when you kneel at the foot of the cross, forget not to cast one glance of confidence, of hope, upon your spiritual mother; and pray to her in temptation and in danger, that she will assist you, that she will protect you in every temp-itation and danger, lead you by the hand through all the snares of sin, of the world, and of the flesh, and guide you sweetly, kindly, enticingly, unto your life's end; in the hour of death, when the legions of hell will attack you to drag your souls into sin for your eternal destruction. Oh, if the Blessed Virgin Mary stands by your bedside at that moment, as she stood at the foot of the cross, then never will you bedside at that moment, as she stood at the foot of the cross, then never will you have reason to fear the terrible judgment of God. No. Cry out to her in the moment of danger, "Oh, Mary, help me or I per-ish." She will be for you the "Star of the Sea." When you are in danger of ship-wreck, she will be the anchor that will secure your soul. She is that glorious luminary of faith that will brighten your path with hope in God, with trust in your Saviour, and with the security of your eternal salvation. Therefore, you see that if we fathers leave you, we leave with you eternal salvation. Therefore, you see that if we fathers leave you, we leave with you this perpetual missionary, who is to con-tinue the work of the mission by keeping by you the sentiments called forth, the affections produced, and the persuasions impressed upon your souls. May you, Christian men, one and all, live by them; and living by them, die by them; and dying by them, live forever hereafter eter-nally with God in heaven. All sufferings, all trials, will be at an end. All tempta-tions and passions will cease beyond the grave, where there will be naught but glory, naught but happiness, naught but glory, naught but happines, naught but glory, naught nay, eternal life, which, my good men, is the sole object for which the mission has been made. Before I leave you, my good men, allow mission has been made. Before I leave you, my good men, allow me, in the name of my confreres, co-labor-ers, missionaries, as well as in the name of

ers, missionaries, as well as in the name of our whole congregation, to perform a debt of duty I owe, first and foremost, to your Right Rev. Bishop, for having given us the privilege and permission of entering his diocese to open a mission in this parish. Allow me to tender to you my sincere thanks and those of the Redemptorist Pathers Secondly, it becomes me that I Fathers. Secondly, it becomes me that I should, in all justice and charity, extend my warmest and most cordial thanks, and those of my confrees. to your reverend SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures. Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 86p., ronte, cost free. my warmest and most cordial thanks, and those of my confreres, to your reverend pastor, the Rev. Father Whelan, for hav-ing, with the permission of the ordinary of the diocese, awked us to open this mis-sion. I need not tell you that we spent with him, though we worked compara-tively hard, that we spent with him cheer-fal and happy and friendly and brotherly days, in his hospitality. in his friendship, and in his kindness. What are we? We cannot reward any one. All that we have C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, 'besides two Buffalo Physicians,' without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly." There being imitations on the market of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, customers will see cannot reward any one. All that we have we give, our best wishes, our cordial thanks, and above all, our sincere and constant prayers, that the blessing of God may descend upon bins and bin good asis. that they get the genuine. A Case much Talked of. The case of Mr. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, N. S., who was afflicted with a serious dropsical disease of the kidneys. The best medical aid having failed, his life was despaired of. Two bottles ot Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. His constant prayers, that the blessing of God may descend upon him and his good assis-tant, the Rev. Father Cole, who has like-wise assisted in making our stay comfort-able at the expense of his own ease. And you, my dear men, you can show your gratitude unto God and us poor fathers, by living up to what you have under-taken in this mission, by being thus for your pastor a source of encouragement, a source of help and assistance, a source of consolation. Well, then, my Christian men, what else has a priest to expect in statement is vouched for by a J. P., who knew of his condition. The cure is con-sidered marvellous in his town. By lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet, the whole physical mechanism often consolation. Well, then, my Christian men, what else has a priest to expect in this world, what else has he to live for? becomes impaired during the winter. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy this world, what else has he to live for ' Not for money, not for worldly honor, position, renown. No. For one sole object; for his people, for his flock, and for their eternal salvation. Hence the heart of a fervent priest can never be rewarded, except by the zeal, and the self-sacrifice, and the fidelity of the faithful unto him and unto the church. to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor. Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applicatious. The balance of the church. bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like Therefore, Christian men, be to him a source of comfort and consolation by your fidelity, steadfastness unto, him and unto a charm." NO ONE BUYS A "PIG IN A POKE"-in he faith. I must also extend our thanks to all the men, married and single, to the women married and single, of this parish, coming early in the morning and late at night, spending hours and hours in waiting for the blessings from on high, putting your-selves to many sacrifices. Let us thank you for your appreciation of our zeal and efforts, and for your correspondence to our poor, unworthy weapons. Therefore, men, young and old, every one member of this parish of St. Patrick, accept our sincerest, most cordial thanks. I have yet to express my gratitude, and that of the fathers, to the member% of the choir, who by their real ecclesiastical chant I must also extend our thanks to all the other words, purchases on mere guesswork -who buys for his or her relief Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure. The fact is too well known to' leave room for any peradventure that it is a sovereign curative for indigestion, Costiveness, Impurities of the Blood, Kid-ney and Fermale troubles, and other in-firmities. Sold by Harkness and & Co., Druggist, Dundae Street. For unferre of thronic disease, 56 pp. symptoms, remedies, For sufferers of Chronic diseases, 86 pp, symptoms, remedies helps, advise. Send stamp-DR. WHITTER, 200 Race St. Cincinnati. O. (old office). State case. Sanitary Inspection. If you would avoid sickness clear away the filth and rubbish about your prem-ises, establish proper drainage and admit pure air. The skin, kidneys and bowels choir, who by their real ecclesiastical chant have heightened the solemnity of the services of the mission. May God reward you. May God bless you, and bless you hereafter forever in heaven. I also thank are the sluiceways of the human body. Regulate these channels of health with BurdockBlood Bitters which tend directly all those, the men and the women, who in this or that way have helped the misto purify the blood and regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys. be divided on that day of reckoning when the angel of God shall come and the nations shall be divided between heaven and hel. That cross, therefore, tells you, Christian father, Catholic father, keep steadfast upon the road of honesty, sobriety and chastity, upon the road of truthfulness, fealty, fidel-ity unto your God, unto your children, pastors, unto your bishop, uuto your church. Dearly beloved Christians, true

APRIL 12, 1884.

May the Holy Ghost ever reign in your souls, so that your lives may be a fore-taste of the blessed hereafter, which I wish you all in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Galileo and the Inquisition

"If one attacks the Romish Church," "If one attacks the Romish Church," says a writer in the Chicago Appeal, the organ of the Reformed Episcopalians, "Galileo is the gun of the largest calibre. If one assails Christianity, Galileo is a whole battery. The popular impression is that Galileo was a pious, truthful, learn-ed man of science, who was hung, drawn and quartered by the Christian religion. In the face of all the tears, eloquence and indignation which have been spent over

indignation which have been spent over this one solitary scientific 'martyr,' it is almost cruel to tell the truth about him. almost cruel to tell the truth about him. He is such a magnificent weapon against the Jesuits that we Pretestants are loath to give him up. But let us do justice even to the devil. Galileo's condemnation was the work of the scientists of his day; his enemies were his fellow astronomers, who sought to entirely overthrow him. All the protection and support he ever re-ceived were, directly or indirectly, from ecclesiastics! The Roman Inquisition re-peatedly refused to prosecute him, though ecclesisatics! The Roman Inquisition re-peatedly refused to prosecute him, though urged to do so, and, when at length his scientific enemies who all were advocates of the Ptolemaic System, forced the In-quisition to try him, the Holy office con-tented itself with permitting him to main-tain that Copernicanism was 'scientifically likely in the highest degree, but not to teach that it was absolutely proven.'' Under this decree the Inquisition virtual-ly stood between him and his hostile scien-tific brethren for the space of seventeen years.''

"No More Sphinx !"

years.'

It is a remarkable characteristic of the It is a remarkable characteristic of the waiters in Paris restaurants that no mat-ter what you may ask for, even if it be a fried piece of the moon, they will invari-ably reply "Yes," and either bring it to you, or on returning, assert with sorrow that unfortunately there is no more left. It is told of Mery, the author, that by way of trying this as a joke he peremp-torily ordered of the waiter a sphinx a la Marence. "I am sorry to say we have torily ordered of the waiter a sphinx a la Marengo. "I am sorry to say we have no more," replied the waiter. "What, no more sphinx ?" exclaimed Mery, feigning astonishment. The waiter low-ered his voice and murmured in a con-fidential whisper: "We have more, monsieur, but the truth is, I would not care to give them to you, as they are not quite fresh."

package of Diamond Dyes at the drug-gist's. They color anything the finest and most desirable colors. Wells, Rich-ardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2a stamp. 2c. stamp.

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his nands by an East india missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchith-Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lune Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using-sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Novrs, 149 Power's Block. Rochester. N. Y.

APRIL 12,

Look Ou When it is said

drinks," and it store wants hin church wants hin dying man will executor ? Lette the backing of bu ancestry cannot shies off. Why through the com drinks !" That young man loses briety he might a of the sea. The have their good to ital.—Your fathe city life. He c education. He is started you, how fluence. You a own fortune, un arm. Now, look there is no doubt create any susp of liquor establis of your breath, o eye, or by any t cheek. You ca your good name when that is bla

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cross, the banner of redemption. You now understand, dearly beloved Christians, why the missionaries erected here in the sanc-tuary that black cross, which confronted way that black cross, which confronted warfare that we undertake in the cause of our soul's salvation. You must not im-agine therefore that because the mission agine therefore that because the mission is given but for a few days, that the fruits, the benefits of a mission are to be likewise short-lived. No, dearly beloved men, the crown of eternal glory, the crown of vic-tory is not promised to those that begin well. No, he that persevereth to the end shall be crowned. Hence, my good men, it is good, it is necessary, that we begin well, better however that we continue well, and best of all that we end well. But how can we end well if we do not contuary that black cross, which confronted you the first morning of the mission you entered this church, encircled by the white shroud that hung loosely from its arms. The cross telling you of the great work that was to be wrought and achieved in this parish. Black, betokening the fearful siege that was to be undertaken and the fierce battle that was to be fought, a battle against sin, crime and iniquity ; a battle most formidable against the most terrific of enemies: enemies. dearly belyved But how can we end well if we do not con-tinue well? Since, dearly beloved Christians, we have a glorious destiny, a blissful imof enemies; enemies, dearly belived Christians, hordes of enemies more we have a glorious destiny, a blissful im-mortality in the vista of faith, and hope, and trust, we have to continue well and end well. He, therefore, that would bear away the palm of victory—victory over hell, victory over sin, victory over death, over the world, must—as St. Paul says, "fight the good fight, keep the faith," and thus carry away, bear off, that crown which God in His justice has promised to all :—"He that perseveres to the end shall be crowned." Hence, dearly beloved men, the effects, the results of the mission are not to be short lived, temporary, passing; terrible before God, than man and the thickest walls that have withstood the breath of time and the violent armaments or construction of the second erful weapon in the hand of the ministers of God, of the ministers of Christ Jesus, a the ministers of Christ Jesus, a that was to be as tright and as victory lustrous before God and man, before His holy angels, as the driven snow in its primnot to be short lived, temporary, passing: no, the effects of the mission produced in your souls, produced in your families, produced in the parish in general, are to remain, are to last, are to continue for the rest of your days, and finally be for you indeed an infallible, and an assuring, and certifying guarantee and earnest of your soul's salvation. We missionary fathers, who by the grace of God, as poor unworthy instru-ments, have served the hand of the Lord to lead you on in this great battle, to point out the enemies, the adversaries, not to be short lived, temporary, passing; itive whiteness and beauty. Dearly be-loved Christians, what was the issue, what is the final crowning close of this battle? My good men, have we not reason tonight to glory in victory, in victory over the fiercest enemies of man-kind-hell with all its legions, the world with its many inducements, allurements, the passions of men, with its obstinacy, with its blindness, with its avarice, with its pride and with its human respect? Can we boast of victory over these enemies? Do we behold this Goliath slain at the foot point out the enemies, the adversaries, their cunning, their stratagems, their deceit and their lies; we, the poor mis-sionaries of holy church who have un-sheathed the sword of faith and put on of this champion warrior of the faith, Jesus Christ the Redeemer and the Saviour of the world ? Dearly beloved brethren, the fact that over two thousand of our beloved kitcher, and gladdens our minds, and fills us with joy. Hence, dearly

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APRIL 12, 1884.

Look Out, Young Man.

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When it is said of a youth that "He drinks," and it can be proven, what store wants him for a clerk? What church wants him for a member? What

church wants him for a member? What dying man will appoint him as his executor? Letters of recommendation, the backing of business firms, a brilliant ancestry cannot save him. The world shies off. Why? It is whispered all through the community, "He drinks! he drinks!" That blasts him. When a young man loses his reputation for so-briety he might as well be at the bottom of the sea. There are young men who of the sea. There are young men who have their good name as their only cap-ital.—Your father has started you out to ital.—Your father has started you out to city life. He could only give you an education. He gave you no means. He started you, however, under Christian in-fluence. You are now achieving your own fortune, under God, by your own arıa. Now, look out, young man, that there is no doubt of your sobriety. Do not create any suspicions by going in or out of liquor establishments, or by any odor of your breath, or by any glare of your eye, or by any unnatural flush of your cheek. You cannot afford to do it, for your good name is your only capital, and your good name is your only capital, and when that is blasted by the reputation of taking strong drink, all is gone forever.

The Discontented Young Woman.

The discontented young woman "has aspirations" which she longs to gratify. She wants to be a great authoress. She wants to sit up high, and be seen, and courted, and taked of, and admired and envied. She wants to rule over many upprime and sears to rule over the one empires, and scorns to rule over the one of which she is now the lawful queen. Her children are neglected, her husband's best coat is moth-eaten, her kitchen left entirely to the servants, her pantry full of croton bugs, her house-hold marketing given over entirely to menials. She thinks this work beneath her. She has "aspirations." Kitchen government is not in her aspiring cata-logue. Governing a household has for her no "aspiration." Her ambition soars above such things. She cannot get up an interest in such occupations. She does not know that the mind which fails does not know that the mind which fails of interest in one field of effort may, in the end, so fail in all fields. People's success in this world depends very much in knowing how to do the right thing at the right time and in the right place, and this is best learned by beginning immediate practice on the work before us. "Aspirations," too, are good things, but the steps upward and towards them are those directly under us. If we despise them and try to go up four steps at a time, we make sorry work of climbing and will never reach the top of a very high flight. high flight.

The Post Office Department, in accordance with a requirement to that effect, reance with a rotice to a woman in Ohio informing her that a letter addressed to her was held on account of insufficient postage. She didn't send the required stamp for it, but instead she sent a note saying, "When pumpkins are ripe, I will send you one that has more brains than ever had the man who made this ruling on postage."

CAIN

Health and Happiness.

How Z DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness c. after I was not expected to live." -Mrs. M. M. B. Soodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O.

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 Locality unrivalid for healthiness "fift-ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of in-vigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed.
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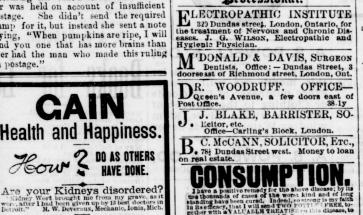
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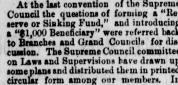
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tween the supreme council and our mem-bers. To members in Canada it would

Rec. Sec. Branch No. 1. Kingston, April 2nd, 1884. SAML. R. BROWN, Esq. Sec. Grand Council C. M. B. A. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—At the reg-ular meeting of Branch No. 9, April 2nd, it was moved by M. J. Moloney, seconded by C. J. Martin, and resolved, that as a branch we oppose the system whereby nome but Chancellors or past presidents are eligible to the position of Representa-tive to Grand Council. And we consider such a law an insult to the intelligence of the Branch, inasmuch as that it insintates that the brains of a Branch are concentra-ted in a past president. We believe a branch should be allowed to choose its own representative from among the memown representative from among the mem-bers irrespective of the office they hold in said branch. And we further believe that the present law allowing none but Chan-cellors eligible for that position should be annulled. Therefore we authorize our sec-retary to send a copy of this resolution to S. R. Brown and ask him to insert same in C. M. B. A. column of next week's CATHOLIC RECORD. JOHN BUGGER,

Rec. Sec. Branch No. 9, Kingston, Ont.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY IN WINNIPEG.

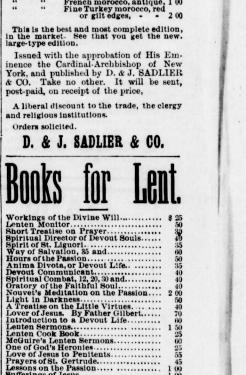
Winnipeg Times, March 17th. Mass was celebrated in the Church of tween the supreme council and our mem-bers. To members in Canada it would undoubtedly be a great injustice ; there are very few Canadian members in the association five years, and as the full \$2000 would be, according to said plans, collected at every death in the association, and the balance placed in the supreme the suprement of the Immaculate Conception this morning the Rev. Father Lebret. He preached an appropriate sermon in connection with St. Patrick's Day, taking for his text the following words: "All these (men)have grained glory in their generations and were praised in their day." (Ecclesiastics, 44, 7.)

liar during the Parliamentary seesion at Ottawa than that of Timothy Coughlin, Esq., the member for the North Riding of Middlesex. Chosen by the Conservatives of that constituency in 1878 as their stand-

of that constituency in 1878 as their stand-ard bearer, he was, after a fierce contest, elected by a slender, but in view of all the circumstances, a handsome majority, de-feating the surviving representative of a family whose prescriptive right to the rid-ing had almost the force of law ; a family (the Scatcherds) who, to their credit be it recorded, had done much to mitigate the privations of the early settlers of that section in their struggles with the forest. Again, at the general election of 1882 Mr. Coughlin headed the poll by a largely in-creased majority.

creased majority. Although Mr. Coughlin does not try the patience of the House with long-winded declamations full of fury and winded declamations full of fury and of froth, he is far from being a dumb voting-machine; and whenever he chooses to speak his common-sense views and practical suggestions are attentively listened to by both political parties; but it is in caucus and in committee, where thought undergoes its initiatory process before being crystalized into legislation, that his good sense and varied experience are best appreciated. True to principle, loyal, but neither slavish nor obsequious to his leader, possessed in an eminent de-gree of those private virtues that wear longest, Mr. Coughlin deservedly occupies





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Owing to the columns it has publish before impressive dis Father Whela Church, at the lamented Fath on Thursday la "A good life but a good nan —Ecclesiasticu -Ecclesiasticu My DEAR B was called to an occasion sin we were asse mourning, to of the church f God who Master's servic in the sanctus loved and lam though but a had already e of a splendid p tution, in the vigor of man eye would have as the most li frosts of old To-day his mo the coffin be more and the Truly hath th his life when be wasted, m and only the j Job c. 18, v. 1 On the doul stances of Fat awful afflictio wish, you do n of Providenc Let us how o Christian and Christian sul "Thy will, O do love, and l moment as th ful years of "A good life l a good nam You all reme

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Treasury, as beneficiary money, for a "Reserve Fund," if we in Canada should ever form a "Separate Beneficiary," no matter how large a sum might be in said treasury at the time of said separation, re could not obtain one dollar from said fund. See Section 11 (b) of Beneficiary Fund, page 14 of constitution. Every member in Canada should opport the formation of a "Reserve Fund"

wen be said of the apostles, who, at differ-ent times, evangelized all parts of the known world. Having been chosen by the Almighty to continue His Divine Son's mission they, in spite of their profound humility, excited the admiration of men -even of their persecutors-and those most bitter against them could not refrain from praising their lives and their deds; and this itself was often more powerful than all their words and the miracles this plan, or on any plan whereby the fund is to accumulate in the Supreme Treasury, until the section above referred to is amended, so that any Grand Council forming a Separate Beneficiary would receive its proportion, according to mem-bership, of said "Reserve Fund." It must not be forgotten that the C. M. B. A. is not incomposited in Canada, and Treasury, until the section above referred to is amended, so that any Grand Council forming a Separate Beneficiary would receive its proportion, according to mem-bership, of said "Reserve Fund." I thmust not be forgotten that the C. M. B. A. is not incorporated in Canada ; and, as a body, cannot loan money here, neither can it legally collect money, should pay-ment be refused. It is absolutely neces-sary that the association become incorpora-ted in Ontario. This can be done without much trouble ; and it would be advisable for the Supreme Council to immediately instruct the Council of Canada to become incorporated under the Ontario act of incorporated under the Ontario act of incorporated under the Ontario act of that having been ortained priest he re-incorporation. Such action on the part of the Supreme Council would do away with the necessity of the Council of Canada taking this matter into their own hands. It would also secure a contin-nance of that fraternal feeling that is de-sirable should exist between our C. M. B. the whole nation. His harsh discipline A. members in the United States and those was such that the simple narration there in Canada. Were this done, our work would continue as heretofore, except that of horrifies anyone unacquainted with the secrets of Christian and religious perfection. He never omitted daily to offer the Holy sacrifice of the mass. He prayed almost unthe Council of Canada would issue its own assessments and pay its own death claims. A few slight changes would re-quire to be made in the C. M. B. A. conceasingly days and nights, unmindful of the rigor of the season—neither snow nor frost nor rain could disturb him or interrupt stitution 'used in Canada to make it con-formable to our Canadian laws. When we become incorporated in Ontario, should we consider a "Reserve Fund" necessary, and find that we could, without any vio-lation of the Insurance Act, establish a "Reserve Fund," it will then be the question. We do not say one word against the ad-visability of forming such a fund, if we plan than any mentioned in the circular might be devised. We have received a number of letters from members, strongly stitution 'used in Canada to make it con-

longest, Mr. Coughlin deservedly occupies a prominent place in the ranks of the He commenced by saying that these words, applied to the ancient patriarchs, might well be said of the apostles, who, at differ-Conservative party. Mr. Coughlin has now a measure before

Mr. Coughlin has now a measure before the House for bringing railway corpora-tions more in direct responsibility to the public. Every one knows that under the present order of things those companies, in the transportation of merchandise, live stock, etc., from one point to another, assume neither risk nor liability. To rob them of a privilege at once so unjust and arbitrary, and in some degree to protect exporters is the object of the legislation sought for.

bught for. Whether in a House largely influenced by rail way rings and monopolies so useful a measure finds its way to the statute books the future will tell much more accurately than it can be predicted by the RAMBLER.

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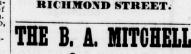
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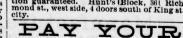
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